



My India. My Pride.

Our

National Flag

National Anthem

National Emblem

National Song

Compiled by - Dr. Swati Popat Vats



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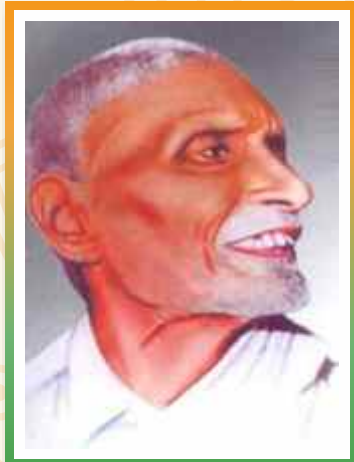


Compiled by - **Dr. Swati Popat Vats**

Designed by - **Purvi. M.**

All about our National Flag

Our Tricolour



The Indian flag was adopted on **July 22, 1947**, just before India received independence from Britain on **August 15, 1947**

Indian National Flag was designed by **Pingali Venkayya** who was a freedom fighter from Andhra Pradesh

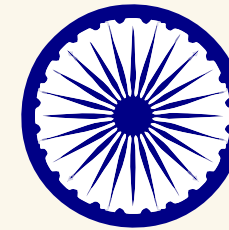
To design this he learned **Japanese Language** and read the book on design of National flags.



The saffron colour represents courage and sacrifice while white colour represents truth, peace and purity.

The middle white stripe in the national flag carries the design of an Ashoka Chakra in navy blue colour with 24 equally spaced spokes.

Green colour of the flag denotes prosperity while the Ashok Chakra represents the Laws of Dharma (righteousness)



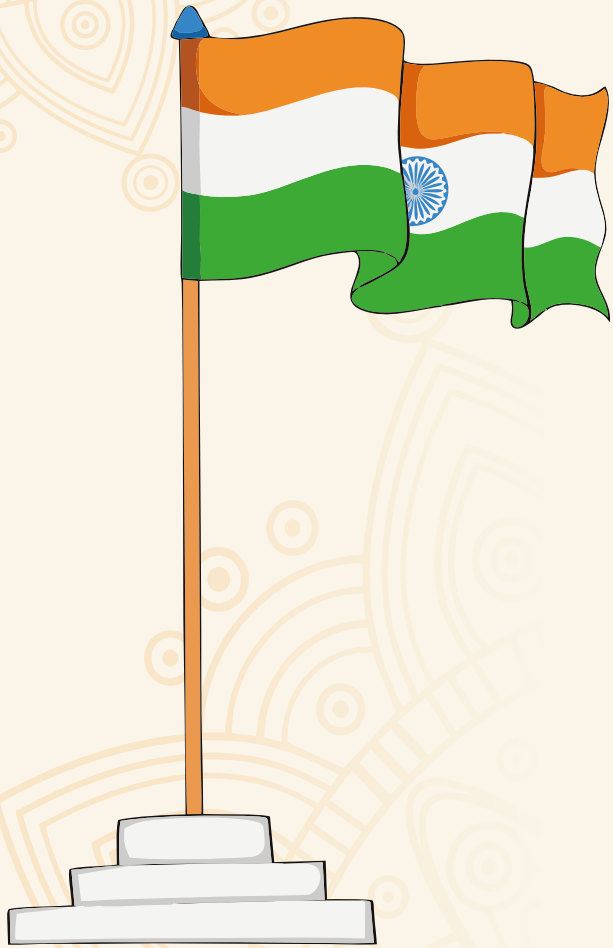
In the center of the white band is a blue wheel with **24 spokes**. This is the Dharma Chakra (or "Wheel of Law"), the wheel of law in the Sarnath Lion Capital. The Chakra represents the continuing progress of the nation and the importance of justice in life. This center symbol or the '**CHAKRA**', is a **Buddhist symbol** dating back to 200th century BC.

Before 2002, normal citizens of India were not allowed to hoist the National Flag except on **Independence Day** and **Republic Day**. In 2002, Supreme Court of India amended the flag code and gave rights to all citizens to hoist the flag any time as per the flag code.

The National Flag shall be rectangular in shape. The ratio of the length to the height (width) of the Flag shall be 3:2. An appropriate size should be chosen for display.

The flags of 450X300 mm size are intended for aircrafts on VVIP flights, 225X150 mm size for motor-cars and 150X100 mm size for table flags.

Unfurled and hoisted...



On Independence Day, the national flag is tied at the bottom of the flag pole, and then it is pulled up, to mark the Independence of the country. This is called hoisting the National Flag.

Whereas, on the other hand, on Republic Day, the flag is tied up on the top of the pole and it is unfurled to mark the celebration.

Code of Conduct for National Flag

Being a national symbol it is respected by every Indian. There are certain dos and don'ts laid down for common people regarding the Indian flag:

01 When the National Flag is raised the saffron colour band should be at the top.

No flag or emblem should be placed either above the National Flag or to its right.

02

03 All other flags to be placed to the left of the National Flag if they are hung in a line.

When the National Flag is carried out in a procession or parade, it shall be on the marching right or in front of the center of the line, if there is a line of other flags.

04

05 Normally the National Flag should be flown over important government buildings like the Rashtrapati Bhawan, the Parliament House, the Supreme Court of India, the High Courts, the Secretariats, the Commissioners' office, etc.

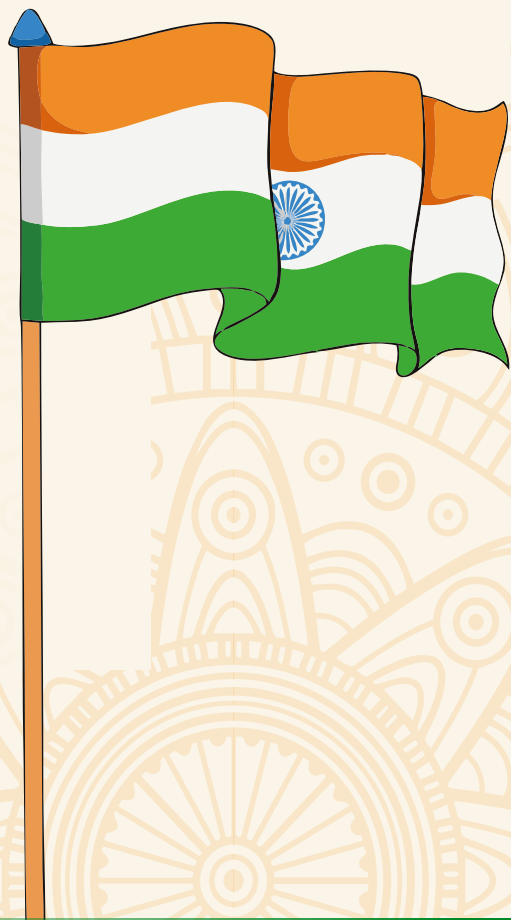
The National Flag or any imitation of it must not be used for the purpose of trade, business, or profession.

06

07 The National Flag should always be taken down in the evening at sunset.

All about our National Anthem

Jana, Gana, Mana...



Our National Anthem

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he

Bharata-bhagya-vidhata

Panjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha

Dravida-Utkala-Banga

Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga

uchchala-jaladhi-taranga

Tava Subha name jage,

tave subha asisa mage,

gahe tava jaya-gatha

Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he

Bharata-bhagya-vidhata

Jaya he, Jaya he, Jaya he,

jaya jaya jaya jaya he

Jana, Gana, Mana...

On December 11, 1911, the 'Jana Gana Mana' was written by Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore.

The lines of India's National Anthem are taken from Rabindranath Tagore's song, 'Bharoto Bhagyo Bidhata'. The original was written in Bengali and the full song has 5 stanzas.

On January 24, 1950, the song was embraced in its Hindi version by the Constituent Assembly of India and officially declared as the 'National Anthem of India'.

Our National Anthem is in Hindustani music - Alha Bilawal Raga and in Karnatak music - Sankarabharanam Raga.

Rabindranath Tagore composed the music and sang in this Raga.

Time duration of Anthem- 52 seconds.

The song happened to be composed at the same time when George the Fifth visited India, the rumour that the song was an ode to the British monarch was doing the rounds. This rumour was put to rest by composer Rabindranath Tagore in a letter on November 10, 1937, which read:

"In response to that great mental turmoil, I pronounced the victory in Jana Gana Mana of that Bhagya Vidhata [ed. God of Destiny] of India who has from age after age held steadfast the reins of India's chariot through rise and fall, through the straight path and the curved. That Lord of Destiny, that Reader of the Collective Mind of India, that Perennial Guide, could never be George V, George VI, or any other George.."

Another controversy is that only those provinces that were under British rule, i.e. Punjab, Sindh, Gujarat, Maratha, Dravida (South India), Utkal, and Bengal, were mentioned. None of the princely states – Kashmir, Rajasthan, Hyderabad, Mysore, or Kerala – or the states in Northeast India, which are now integral parts of India were mentioned. But opponents of this proposition claim that Tagore mentioned only the border states of India to include complete India.

Our National Emblem

Lion Capital of Ashoka
State Emblem of India



The task of beautifying the original copy of the Constitution of India was given to Nandalal Bose (then the Principal of Kala Bhavan Shanti Niketan or Shanti Niketan) by the Indian National Congress. Bose set out to complete this task with the help of his students, one of whom was Dinanath Bhargava. Bose was keen to include the Lion Capital of Ashoka into the opening pages of the constitution. Wanting the lions to be depicted realistically, he chose Bhargava who studied the behaviour of the lions at the Kolkatta Zoo.

On 26 January 1950, a representation of the Lion Capital of Ashoka placed above the motto, *Satyameva Jayate*, was adopted as the State Emblem of India.

The emblem forms a part of the official letterhead of the Government of India and appears on all Indian currency and passports.

The Ashoka Chakra (Ashoka wheel) on its base features in the centre of the national flag of India.

The usage of the emblem is regulated and restricted under State Emblem of India (Prohibition of Improper Use) Act, 2005, under which, no individual or private organisation is permitted to use the emblem for official correspondence.

In the emblem finally adopted, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The wheel appears in relief in the centre of the abacus, with a bull on the right and a galloping horse on the left, and outlines of Dharma Chakras on the extreme right and left.

The bull represents hard work and steadfastness, while the horse represents loyalty, speed, and energy.

Forming an integral part of the emblem is the motto inscribed in Devanagari script: *Satyameva Jayate* (Sanskrit: सत्यमेव जयते; lit. "Truth alone triumphs").

Our National Emblem

Vande Materam



The image shows a musical score for the national song 'Vande Mataram'. It is arranged by Santosh Baynes and is for Soprano voice. The score is in 4/4 time and consists of eight lines of music with lyrics in Hindi. The lyrics are: 'Van - de Ma - a - ta - ram! Van - de Ma - a - ta - ram! Su - ja - ti - m - Su - pha - la - an - ma - ta - ya - ja - shi - tha - lam. Sa - ras - wa - ti - a - ma - ta - an - Ma - a - ta - ram. Van - de Ma - a - ta - ram! Shi - bha - ji - ya - Pu - ta - ki - tha - Ya - mi - nam. Phal - la - Ku - su - mi - ta - Dru - ma - da - la - Sha - hi - ni - m. Su - ha - si - ni - m. Su - ma - dhu - ra - Bha - a - shi - ni - m. Su - kha - dam - Va - ra - dam - Ma - a - ta - ram! Van - de Ma - a - ta - ram!

01

Vande Mataram' is the national song of India. It was written by **Mr. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay** to praise the Mother India on **7th November, 1875**, and was published in a Bengali fiction novel '**Anandmath**'.

02

The term "**mataram** (मत्तराम)" in the first line means the motherland of India or the Bangamata (Mother Bengal) and **Bharat Mata (Mother India)**.

03

On **24 January 1950**, the Constituent Assembly of India has adopted "**Vande Mataram**" as national song. On the occasion, the **first President of India, Rajendra Prasad** stated that the song should be honoured equally with the national anthem of India.

04

However the Constitution of India does not have any mention of "**national song**"

Sources

Wikipedia

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