



Know all about
TIRANGA
BE A PROUD INDIAN



Tiranga is the most solemn symbol of our great nation. Let's take inspiration from the Tiranga and take the pledge to dedicate ourselves to nation building.

Naveen Jindal
President - Flag Foundation of India





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I take a pledge on my Tiranga that I will
dedicate myself to the nation and work for
the good of my country.

Evolution of the **INDIAN NATIONAL FLAG**

Development Pre-Independence

The idea of the national flag for India as a symbol of national pride germinated a couple of decades before our Independence.

The very idea of India as consciousness was yet to be born, which would soon be, so was a flag to represent that unity, that consciousness. Dynasties, rulers and warriors, who were scattered across a colonized India, had their flags as symbolic representations of their reigns—but that was far from the Indian spirit. However, with the Indian independence movement

and the rise of nationalistic consciousness there arose the desire for a flag among the Indians to represent the unity envisioned. The immediate cause of unfurling the first flag was felt with the announcement about the partition of Bengal in 1905—that day of the partition was declared the National Day of Mourning. A year later in 1906, during the anniversary of the anti-partition movement, a flag designed by Sachindra Prasad was unfurled. The fluttering of that flag sent ripples of desire for a unitary India in Indian minds.



The Calcutta flag, 1906.



*The Berlin committee flag,
first raised by Bhikaji Cama in 1907*

At the international level, Madam Bhikaji Rustom Cama was the first person to unfurl a flag (the Berlin Committee Flag) that represented India in some way in an international forum, the 2nd International Socialist Congress in 1907. This flag was designed by Hemchandra Kanungo. The unfurling of this flag was preceded by a powerful speech by Madam Cama detailing the Indian political fights against the British.



The flag used during the Home Rule movement in 1917



The Swaraj Flag, 1921



The flag adopted in 1931

In 1917, the Home Rule League Movement was ably led by Shri Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mrs. Anne Besant designed a flag to represent the spirit of the movement.

In 1921, during the Swaraj Movement, motivated by Mahatma Gandhi, Pingley Venkayya designed the Swaraj Flag, otherwise also known as Charkha Flag. Representing the power of self-reliance, social and economic progress, and the common person—all aspirations for an Independent India — the Flag had the Charkha in the middle. It was made of khadi which was to represent India's independence from foreign markets for the cloth. In 1921 without any resolution, it became the national flag of India. In 1923 as part of the Civil Disobedience movement in Jabalpur a procession with the national flag was planned. Due to various events in this procession, it started being known as Jhanda Andolan. The most significant achievement of Jhanda Andolan was that it gave us a flag for which every Indian, irrespective of caste & creed, was willing to lay down his life.

The Congress Working Committee, at its Karachi meeting on April 2nd, 1931, appointed a seven-member Flag Committee, which after modification to the Charkha flag adopted a new flag in 1931. This was the origin of our Tiranga in its current form though it had a Charkha in the middle.

As Indian Independence was becoming a reality—a long-cherished dream of millions of Indians—the need for an Indian National Flag to represent the idea of India in its totality arose. An ad-hoc Flag Committee, under the headship of Dr Rajendra Prasad, was given the mandate to design the flag for free India. Upon obtaining Mahatma Gandhi's consent, the Committee decided to modify the Swaraj Flag designed by Pingley Venkayya. The Charkha—the symbol evocative of an India dreaming of independence—was replaced by the Ashoka Chakra. This Flag was adopted on July 22, 1947, as the Indian National Flag. It unified the heartbeat of millions of Indians into a single rhythm.

Our National Flag

A MATTER OF RIGHT



India thus got a National Flag—the Tiranga—as a symbol of the freedom of “India”. But throughout the 20th Century since its adoption, the Flag remained as a “government flag” and was not available to common citizens to fly or display it except on a few selected occasions like Independence Day and Republic Day, etc. One young entrepreneur and patriot Naveen Jindal contested the discrepancies of the decades-old rules restricting the display of the Flag by common citizen and fought a legal battle to make changes to it. It was his efforts that enabled every Indian to proudly fly the tricolour throughout the year with respect and dignity.

Naveen Jindal had a fascination for Tiranga and its colours since childhood. However, his love for the Indian Flag grew stronger in 1990 while studying in the US when he witnessed the American’s passion for their flag. They would display their “Stars and Stripes” at all places, on every occasion and event of their daily life. After his return from the US, Naveen wanted to do the same, here in India, and display the Tiranga. He could not fly the Tiranga at his factory in Raigarh, and consequently, a prolonged legal battle ensued. The Divisional Commissioner of Bilaspur asked Naveen Jindal to stop hoisting the Flag every day as no common citizen was allowed to hoist it every day.

According to the then Flag code of India, the flag could be flown only on ceremonial occasions, not on all days by common citizens. This unfair restriction was simply not acceptable to Naveen Jindal. This prompted Mr

Jindal to wage a prolonged legal battle which lasted for a decade. The battle culminated in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India ruling on 23 Jan 2004 that the hoisting and displaying of the Indian National Flag with dignity and respect is a fundamental right of every citizen of India as per Article 19 (1) (a) of the Constitution of India. To effectively implement the order of the Supreme Court and to uphold the dignity of the National Flag, which has become available to the citizens of India, Mr Jindal established an NGO named the "Flag Foundation of India". The Foundation aims to enlighten the citizens of India about their rights and responsibilities towards the National Flag.

Later as a Member of the Indian Parliament Naveen Jindal took up the issue of amending the provisions of the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act (1971) to allow Indians to wear the Tiranga above the waist. In 2005, Naveen Jindal's efforts yielded outstanding results as both houses of Parliament voted to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act. Today, Indians have the right to display the Tiranga on their garments above the waist with due respect and dignity.





LATEST AMENDMENTS IN **FLAG CODE**

Since its inception in 2003, the efforts of the Flag Foundation of India have been to write and persuade the ruling governments, at various points in time, to liberalize the rules regarding the display of the Indian National Flag.

The Flag Foundation of India has been making constant endeavours to educate the masses about their rights and responsibilities towards the national flag.

It is also to the credit of FFI that in 2009 it installed the first monumental flag in a public place both during day and night (otherwise night flying was forbidden till then) after obtaining due permission from the Government of India. With this initiative now it has become a wave in India to install monumental flags all across the country.

Significance of colours imbibed in the **INDIAN NATIONAL FLAG**

SAFFRON : IT stands for sacrifice. “Let us make it about selfless service to our society with honesty.

WHITE : It stands for purity. “Let us make it about corruption-free probity in public life”.

GREEN : It stands for growth “Let us make it about sustainable development”.

BLUE : “The Ashok Chakra is the wheel that denotes movement, a way forward to peace, progress and prosperity”.

ABOUT OUR NATIONAL FLAG

Q: Can you fly your National-flag at your home or at your work place on all the 365 days of the year?

Ans: Yes, Now 365 days of the year we can put the tricolor at their home or workplace.

Q: Is it permissible to hoist the national flag both during day and night at home or workplace?

Ans: Yes, You can hoist the national flag both during day and night at your home or workplace.

Q: Can we use polyester fabric to make national flag?

Ans: Yes, The fabric of the national flag can be made of cotton, silk, polyester, or khadi.

Q: Are we allowed to mark any figures or letters on the national flag?

Ans: No, We should not mark any type of figure or letter on national flag.

Q: What should be done when the national flag is in a damaged or soiled condition?

Ans: When the flag is in a damaged or soiled condition, it shall be destroyed as a whole in private, preferably by burning or by any other method consistent with the dignity of the Flag.

Q: Can we display the national flag on clothing in a respectful manner?

Ans: Yes, We can place the national flag on the clothes in a respectful manner above the waist.

Q: Where can I find more detailed information about the guidelines for the national flag?

Ans: For further details and specific guidelines, you can refer to the Flag Code of India 2002.

FFI Has insalled **Monumental Flagpoles** Around the country



Kargil War Memorial
Drass



Ahmednagar, Maharashtra



AIIMS
Deogarh (Jharkhand)



JSP - Plant
Angul (Odisha)



Central Park, Rajiv Chowk
New Delhi



Chandi Mandir
Chandigarh



Jaipur Polo Ground
New Delhi



Sanawar School
Himachal Pradesh



Karu - J & K



RMS - Ajmer



Pangong Tso Lake
Leh - Ladakh



National Military Museum
Bengaluru



Display
Tiranga
Be a Proud Indian



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