THE NATIONAL FLAG OF INDIA

Our Tricolour — A Symbol of Freedom, Unity and Patriotism



1 THE TRICOLOUR

India's National Flag is called the Tricolour. It has three equal horizontal bands: saffron at the top, white in the middle and green at the bottom.

2 THE ASHOKA CHAKRA

The navy-blue Ashoka Chakra is placed at the centre of the white band. It has 24 equally spaced spokes.



3 MEANING OF THE COLOURS

SAFFRON represents courage and sacrifice.

WHITE represents peace and truth.

GREEN represents growth, prosperity and the land.

ASHOKA CHAKRA symbolises movement and progress.

4 FLAG DIMENSIONS

The National Flag has a rectangular shape with an official proportion of 3:2.



5 RESPECTING THE NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag must be displayed respectfully and handled according to the Flag Code of India.



- Keep the flag clean and not torn.
- Always hoist saffron on top.
- Do not place any other flag higher than the National Flag.
- Hoist after sunrise and bring down before sunset.
- Handle the flag with respect and keep it folded properly.

INDIA'S NATIONAL ANTHEM, NATIONAL SONG AND NATIONAL EMBLEM

Symbols of Our National Pride

1 NATIONAL ANTHEM

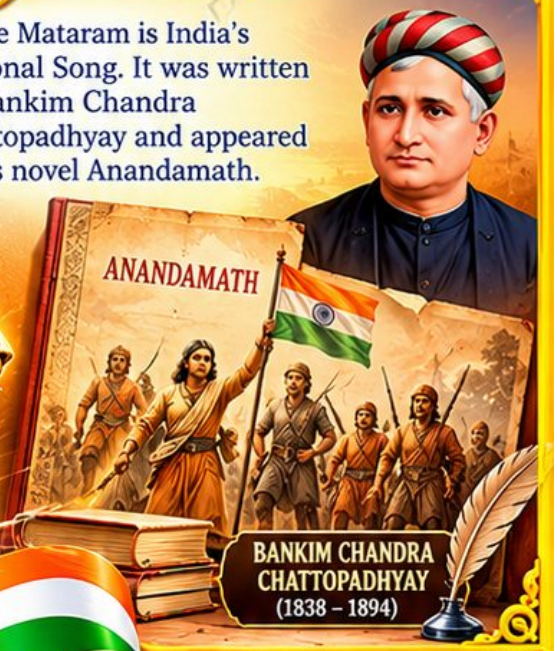
Jana Gana Mana is the National Anthem of India. It was written by Rabindranath Tagore and adopted as the National Anthem on 24 January 1950.



RABINDRANATH TAGORE
(1861 – 1941)

2 NATIONAL SONG

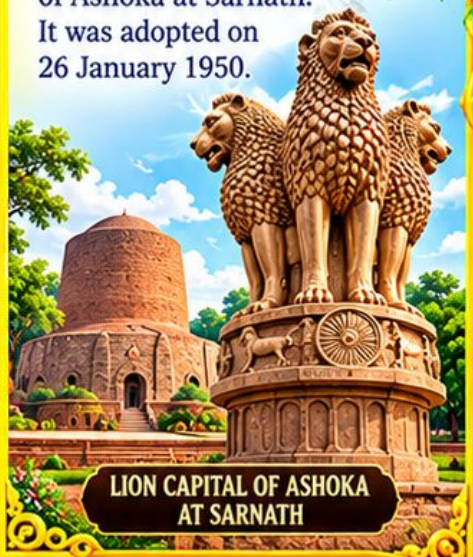
Vande Mataram is India's National Song. It was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and appeared in his novel Anandamath.



BANKIM CHANDRA CHATTOPADHYAY
(1838 – 1894)

3 NATIONAL EMBLEM

India's National Emblem is adapted from the Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath. It was adopted on 26 January 1950.



LION CAPITAL OF ASHOKA AT SARNATH

4 SATYAMEVA JAYATE

Satyameva Jayate means 'Truth Alone Triumphs'. The motto is taken from the Mundaka Upanishad.



सत्यमेव जयते
SATYAMEVA JAYATE

5 RESPECT FOR NATIONAL SYMBOLS

Respecting India's national symbols reflects our patriotism, unity and responsibility as citizens.



Our national symbols unite us, inspire us and remind us of our shared heritage.

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INDIA'S NATIONAL ANIMAL, BIRD AND FLOWER

Celebrating the Natural Heritage of India

1 NATIONAL ANIMAL

BENGAL TIGER

The tiger is India's National Animal. It represents the beauty and strength of India's wildlife.



2 NATIONAL BIRD

INDIAN PEACOCK

The Indian peacock is India's National Bird. Its colourful feathers are admired for their beauty.



3 NATIONAL FLOWER

LOTUS

The lotus is India's National Flower. It is recognised for its beautiful petals and graceful appearance.



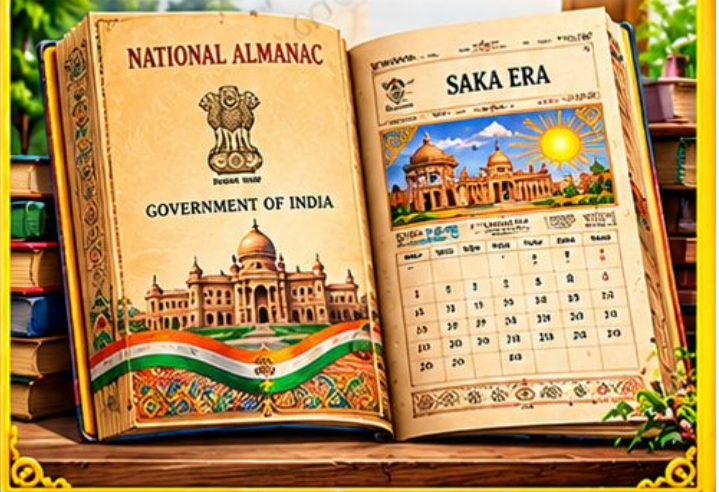
4 INDIA'S NATURAL HERITAGE

National symbols help us appreciate India's natural beauty, biodiversity and cultural heritage.



5 NATIONAL ALMANAC

India's National Almanac uses the Saka Era. The Government of India introduced it in 1957 for official use.



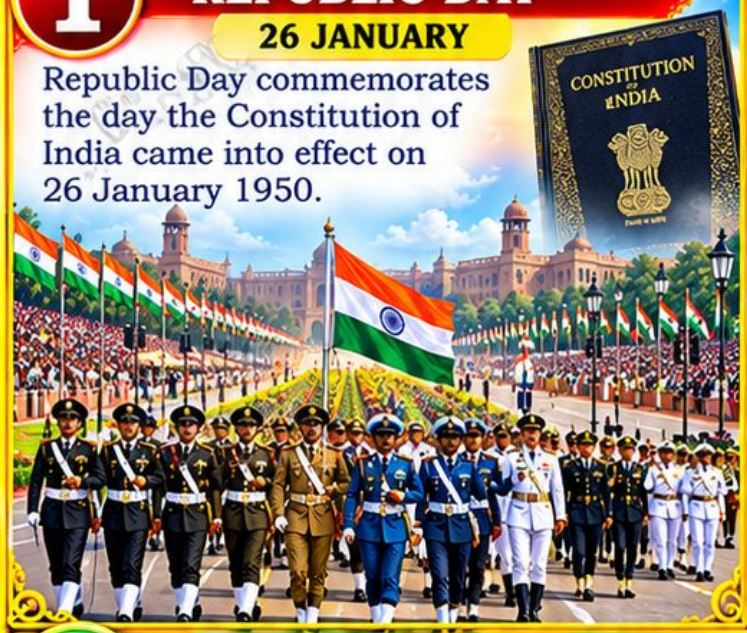
NATIONAL FESTIVALS OF INDIA

Celebrating Freedom, Democracy and Unity

1 REPUBLIC DAY

26 JANUARY

Republic Day commemorates the day the Constitution of India came into effect on 26 January 1950.



2 INDEPENDENCE DAY

15 AUGUST

Independence Day celebrates India's independence, achieved on 15 August 1947. The Prime Minister traditionally hoists the National Flag at the Red Fort in Delhi.



3 GANDHI JAYANTHI

2 OCTOBER

Gandhi Jayanti honours Mahatma Gandhi's birth anniversary. It is also observed internationally as the International Day of Non-Violence.



4 PATRIOTISM AND CITIZENSHIP

National festivals remind citizens of India's freedom struggle, constitutional values and shared responsibilities.



5 UNITY IN DIVERSITY

People across India celebrate national festivals with pride, respect and a spirit of unity.



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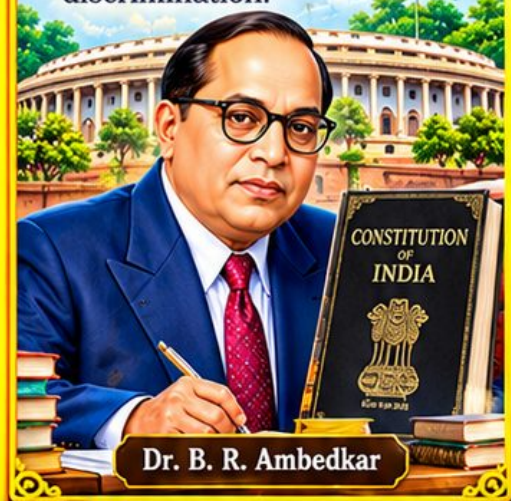
GREAT PERSONALITIES AND IMPORTANT NATIONAL DAYS

Remembering Leaders, Teachers and Young India

1 DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR JAYANTHI

14 APRIL

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution and worked against caste discrimination.

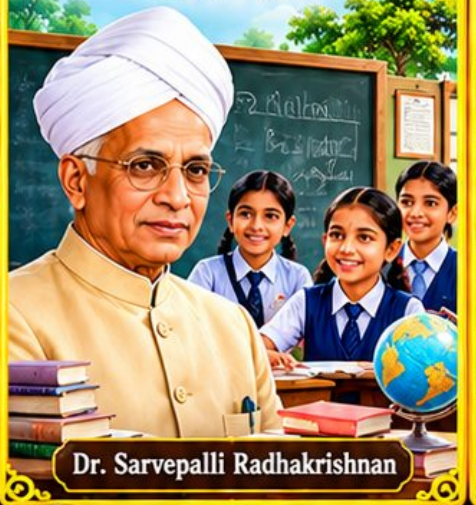


Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

2 TEACHERS' DAY

5 SEPTEMBER

Teachers' Day in India is celebrated on 5 September, the birth anniversary of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, a distinguished scholar and teacher.

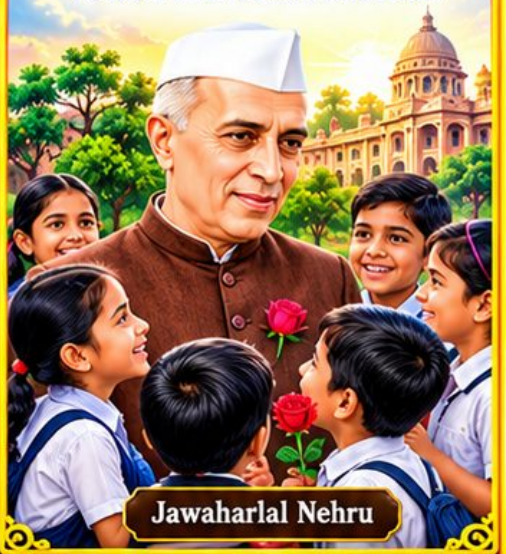


Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

3 CHILDREN'S DAY

14 NOVEMBER

Children's Day is celebrated on 14 November, the birth anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister.



Jawaharlal Nehru

4 NATIONAL YOUTH DAY

12 JANUARY

National Youth Day commemorates the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda and celebrates the potential of young people.

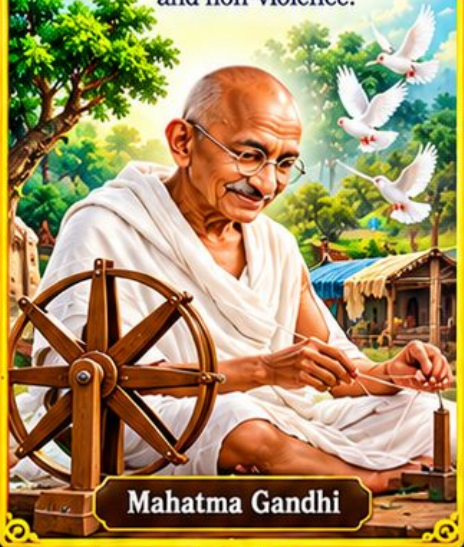


Swami Vivekananda

5 GANDHI JAYANTHI

2 OCTOBER

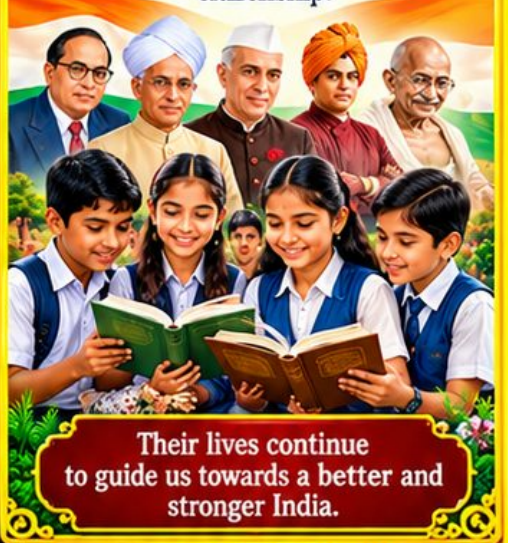
Gandhi Jayanti honours Mahatma Gandhi and reminds us of the importance of peace and non-violence.



Mahatma Gandhi

6 LEARNING FROM GREAT PERSONALITIES

These leaders inspire education, equality, service, courage and responsible citizenship.



Their lives continue to guide us towards a better and stronger India.

KARNATAKA RAJYOTSAVA AND NATIONAL CELEBRATIONS

Honouring Our State, Our Nation and Our Shared Heritage

1 KARNATAKA RAJYOTSAVA

1 NOVEMBER

Karnataka Rajyotsava is celebrated on 1 November to commemorate the formation of Karnataka through the unification of Kannada-speaking regions in 1956.



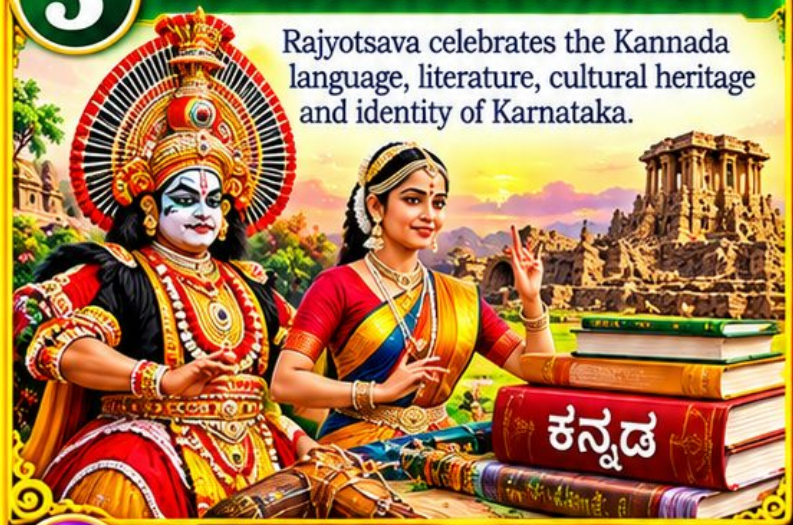
2 FORMATION OF KARNATAKA

The unified state was initially called Mysore State.
It was renamed Karnataka in 1973.



3 KANNADA LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

Rajyotsava celebrates the Kannada language, literature, cultural heritage and identity of Karnataka.



4 CELEBRATING UNITY

People celebrate Rajyotsava with cultural programmes, processions and respect for Karnataka's heritage.



5 NATIONAL PRIDE

State celebrations and national festivals encourage unity, patriotism and respect for India's diversity.



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