

National flag of INDIA

NAME:VIDHI PATEL

GROUP:20LL5(a)

Evolution of flag

- FIRST FLAG
- SECOND FLAG
- THIRD FLAG
- FOURTH FLAG
- FIFTH FLAG
- PRESENT FLAG
- BAND AND THEIR INDICATION

First flag

- The first national flag in India is said to have been hoisted on August 7, 1906 in the Parsee Bagan Square (Green park) in Calcutta now Kolkata.
- The flag was composed of 3 horizontal strips of red, yellow and green.



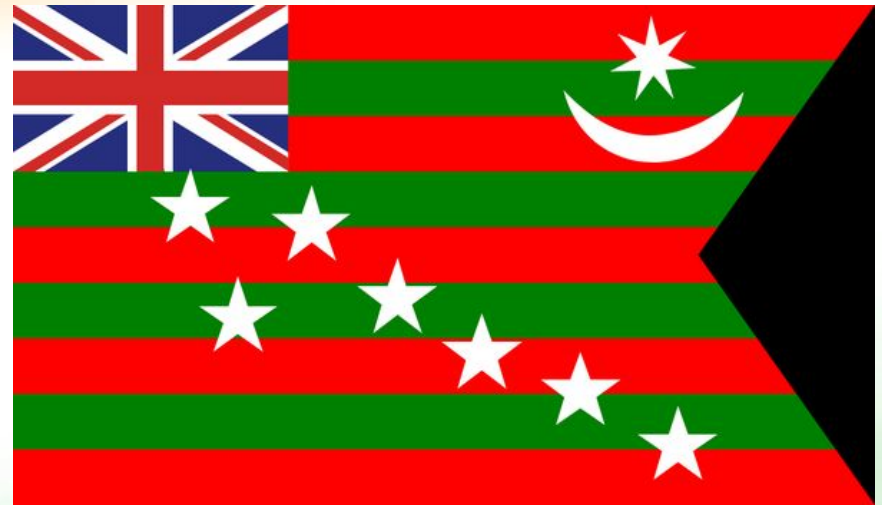
Second flag

- The Second flag was hoisted in PARIS by Madame Cama and her band of exiled revolutionaries in 1907(according to some in 190's)
- This was very similar to the first flag except that the top strip had only one lotus but 7 stars denoting the Saptarishi.
- This flag was also exhibited at a socialist conference in Berlin.



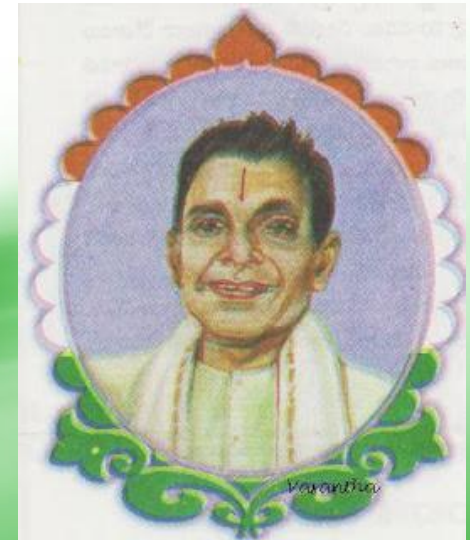
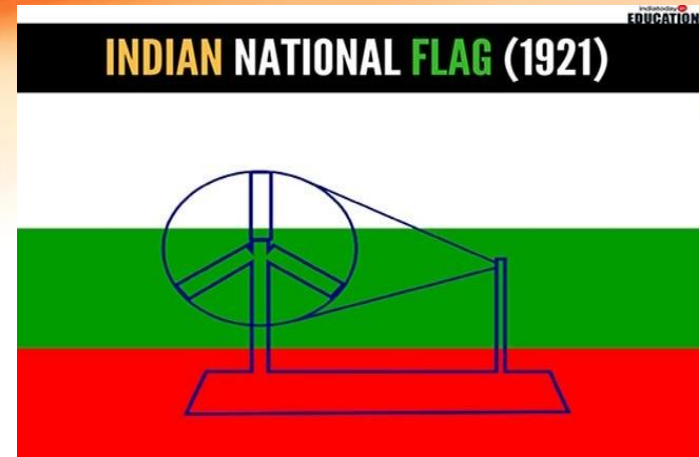
Third flag

- The third flag went up in 1917 when our political struggle had taken a definite turn.
- Dr. ANNI BESANT and LOKMANYA TILAK hoisted it during the home rule movement.
- This flag had 5 red and 4 green horizontal strips, with 7 stars in the saptarishi configuration superimposed on them.
- In the left hand top corner (pole end) was the Union Jack.
- There was also a white crescent and star in our corner.



Fourth flag

- Sri PINGALI VENKAIYAD belongs to the city of Bezaawada(Vijaywada),Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh.
- It was made up of 2 colors red and green-representing the 2 major communities Hindus and Muslims.
- Gandhi suggested the addition of a white strip to represent the remaining communities of India and the spinning wheel to symbolize progress of the Nation.



Fifth flag

- The year 1931 was a landmark in the history of the flag.
- A resolution was passed adopting a tricolor flag as our national flag.
- This flag, forbear of the present one, was saffron, white and green with Mahatma Gandhi's spinning wheel at the center,
- It was however clearly stated that it bore no communal significance and was to be interpreted thus.



Now the present flag

- On July 22, 1947 the constituent Assembly adopted it as free India national flag.
- After the advent of independence, colour and their significance remained the same.
- Only the Dharma Charkha of Emperor Asoka was adopted in place of the spinning wheel as the emblem on the flag.
- The tricolor flag of the Congress Party eventually became the tricolor flag of Independent India.



Bands

- Saffron color, indicating the strength and courage of the country.
- WHITE middle band indicating peace and truth with Dharma Chakra which has 24 spokes.
- Last band is green in colour shows the fertility, growth and consciousness of the land.

The Dharma Chakra

- This dharma chakra depicted the “WHEEL OF THE LAW” in the Sarnath lion capital made by the 3rd century BC Mauryan Emperor Ashoka.
- The chakra intends to show that there is life in movement and death in stagnation.



The 24 Spokes

The 24 Spokes of Ashoka Chakra in Indian Flag Represent 24 Virtues



conclusion

- The Indian National Flag represents the hopes and aspirations of the people of India.
- It is the symbol of our national pride.
- Over the last five decades, several people including members of armed forces have ungrudgingly laid down their lives to keep the tricolour flying in its full glory.