

Department of CSE-IOT (Internet of Things)

Event: - The National Flag of India

Date: 14-08-2025

Organized By: - Department of CSE-IOT Ramachandra college of Engineering

Venue: - Ramachandra college of Engineering Autonomous

The National Flag of India – “Tiranga” (Tricolor) Design & Structure

The Indian National Flag is a **horizontal tricolor** with a **ratio of 3:2** (length : height). It has **three equal horizontal stripes** of different colors:

Saffron (Top Stripe):

- Represents courage, sacrifice, and the spirit of renunciation.
- Symbolizes strength and valor — the energy and selflessness of the people.

White (Middle Stripe):

- Stands for truth, peace, and purity.
- It reflects honesty, clarity, and harmony.
- The Ashoka Chakra (Wheel) is placed at the center of this white band.

Green (Bottom Stripe):

Symbolizes faith, fertility, and prosperity.

Represents the land’s greenery, agriculture, and the hope of growth.

The Ashoka Chakra (Wheel of Dharma)

The **Ashoka Chakra** is a **navy blue wheel** with **24 spokes**, located in the center of the white stripe.

It is derived from the Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath — a symbol of India’s historical legacy.

The wheel represents Dharma (righteousness), progress, and movement.

Meaning

The Chakra signifies that India should keep moving forward; stagnation means decline.

It promotes the principle of dynamic peace — peace through action and justice.

Material and Manufacturing

The flag must be made only from Khadi, a hand-spun and hand-woven cloth (cotton, silk, or wool).

This rule is stated in the Flag Code of India.

Only the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is authorized to manufacture it.

Using synthetic or printed versions for official purposes is not allowed.

Historical Background

The present design of the Indian flag was adopted on 22 July 1947, during a meeting of the Constituent Assembly, just before independence.

It was designed by Pingali Venkayya, a freedom fighter and scholar from Andhra Pradesh.

The first time it was hoisted officially was on 15 August 1947, when India gained independence.

Flag Code of India (Rules & Respect)

The Indian flag must always be treated with honor and dignity.

Key rules include:

- The saffron color must always be at the top when hoisted or displayed.
- It should never touch the ground or water.
- It must not be used as a garment, drapery, or decoration.
- It can be flown day and night, provided it is properly illuminated at night.
- Damaged or dirty flags must be respectfully disposed of, preferably by burning privately.

Symbolic & Philosophical Meaning

Color / Symbol	Represents
<input type="checkbox"/> Saffron	Courage, sacrifice, selflessness
<input type="radio"/> White	Peace, truth, and purity
<input type="checkbox"/> Green	Faith, fertility, prosperity, and life
<input type="checkbox"/> Ashoka Chakra	Righteousness, progress, movement and Dharma



Deeper Philosophy

- The Indian flag is more than a national symbol — it is a representation of India's soul.
- **Saffron** reminds us to act bravely and selflessly.
- **White** guides us to live truthfully and peacefully.
- **Green** inspires faith and balance with nature.

The Chakra teaches that life and the nation must always move forward with righteousness.

HoD

Dean-Academic

Principal

