

## Salient Features of Flag Code of India, 2002

The Indian National Flag represents the hopes and aspirations of the people of India. It is the symbol of our national pride and there is universal affection and respect for, and loyalty to, the National Flag. It occupies a unique and special place in the emotions and psyche of the people of India. The hoisting/use display of the India National Flag is governed by the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 and the Flag Code of India, 2002. Flag Code of India has been divided into three parts. Part I of the Code contains general description of the National Flag. Part II of the Code is devoted to the display of the National Flag by members of public, private organisations, educational institutions, etc. And Part III relates to display of the National Flag by Central and State governments and their organisations and agencies. Some of the salient features of the Flag Code of India 2002 are:

- a. The Flag Code of India, 2002, was amended vide Order dated 30 December 2021, and National Flag made of polyester or machine-made Flag had been allowed. Now, the National Flag shall be made of hand-spun and hand-woven or machine-made, cotton, polyester, wool, silk, khadi bunting.
- b. A member of public, a private organisation or an educational institution may hoist/display the National Flag on all days and occasions, ceremonial or otherwise, consistent with the dignity and honour of the National Flag.
- c. The National Flag shall be rectangular in shape. The Flag can be of any size but the ratio of the length to the height (width) of the Flag shall be 3:2. The National Flag shall be a tri-colour panel made up of



three rectangular panels or sub-panels of equal widths. The colour of the top panel shall be India saffron (Kesari) and that of the bottom panel shall be India green. The middle panel shall be white, bearing at its centre the design of Ashoka Chakra in navy blue colour with 24 equally spaced spokes. The Ashoka Chakra shall preferably be screen printed or otherwise printed or stenciled or suitably embroidered and shall be completely visible on both sides of the Flag in the centre of the white panel.

- d. Where the Flag is displayed in open, it should, as far as possible, be flown from sunrise to sunset, irrespective of weather conditions.
- e. Whenever the National Flag is displayed, it should occupy the position of honour and should be distinctly placed.
- f. A damaged or dishevelled flag shall not be displayed.
- g. The Flag should not be flown on a single masthead simultaneously with any other flag or flags.
- h. The Flag should not be flown on any vehicle except of the dignitaries mentioned in Section IX of Part III of the Flag Code, such as President, Vice President, Prime-Minister, Governors, etc.
- i. No other flag should be placed higher than or above or side by side with the National Flag.

Further details of the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 and the Flag Code of India, 2002, are available on Ministry of Home Affairs website.

Source: mha.gov.in



### 'Har Ghar Tiranga'

The Indian National Flag is a symbol of national pride for the entire nation. Under the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, to further honour our Flag, 'Har Ghar Tiranga' envisages inspiring Indians everywhere to hoist the National Flag at their homes.

Our relationship with the Flag has always been more formal and institutional than personal. Bringing the Flag home collectively as a nation in the 75<sup>th</sup> year of independence thus becomes symbolic of not only an act of personal connection to the Tiranga, but also an embodiment of our commitment to nation-building. The idea behind the initiative is to invoke the feeling of patriotism in the hearts of the people and promote awareness about our National Flag.