

## Lesson - 9

# Our national Flag



*The tricolour flag is our National Flag.*

*It has three colours*

*Saffron at the top, Green at the bottom*

*White in the middle  
with the deep blue Ashok Chakra  
which has 24 spokes.*

*Everyone shows respect to the flag  
on national festivals.*

Look at the picture above. What are the children doing? They are hoisting a flag along with the teachers. The flag that they are hoisting is the tricolour flag which is our National Flag.

— How many colours can you see in the flag?

— What is there in the middle of our flag?

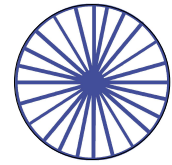
Each country has its own national flag. These national flags carry the heritage of its own country. The national flag of our country India has three colours and thus it is known as the tricolour flag. On 22 July 1947, the tricolour flag was given recognition as the national flag of our country. The flag is the pride of our country and represents our country. The three colours of our flag bears different meanings.

**Come let's learn-**

- ✧ The saffron colour is the symbol of strength and courage.
- ✧ The white colour is the symbol of peace and truth.
- ✧ The green colour is the symbol of fertility, growth and auspiciousness.
- ✧ In the centre of the white part is the navy blue coloured Ashok Chakra. It is the symbol of movement. Its navy blue colour represents the sky and the sea.



Ashok Chakra is also known as Dharmachakra. The chakra is taken from the Ashok Stambha of Sarnath. There are 24 spokes in the chakra.



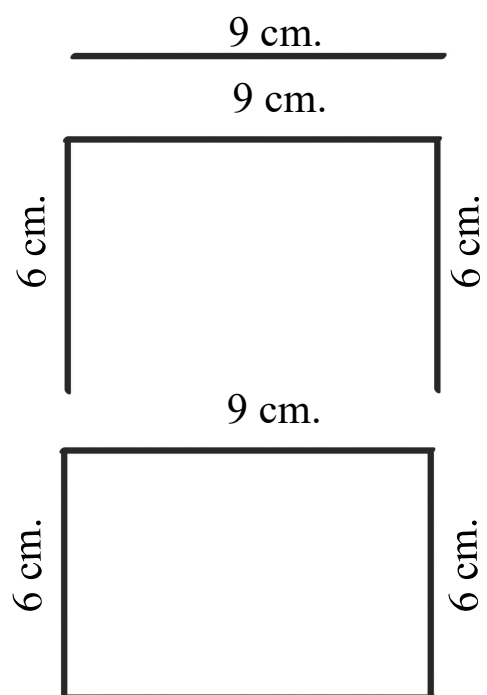
### Some rules regarding the usage of the National Flag-

- ✧ The saffron colour should be on the top while the flag is being hoisted.
- ✧ The flag should never be laid on a table or other things.
- ✧ The flag should not be hung randomly at the house or any other place.
- ✧ The flag should always be placed on the right hand side of the speaker, in any conferences or meeting.
- ✧ In case of any procession, the flag bearer should always be at the front.
- ✧ Whenever any international sports event is held in our country, the national flag is kept in the same row along with the other flags. The flag should always be kept on the front on the right hand side.

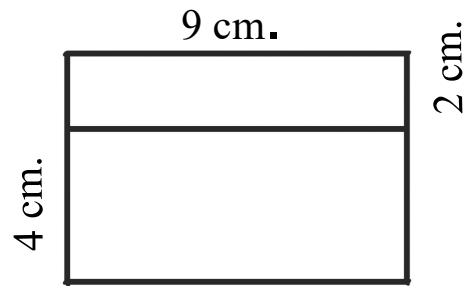
**The National Flag of any country represents the identify of its own country in any part of the world. This flag is our pride. It is our duty to respect the National Flag.**

### Let's draw the National Flag together-

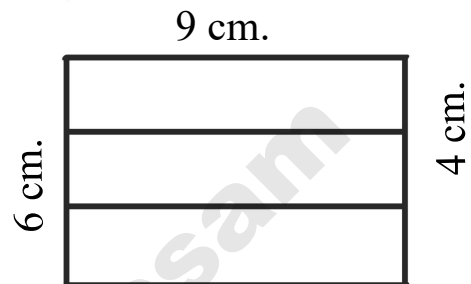
- Draw a straight line of 9 cm.
- On the either ends of the line, draw two straight lines, of 6 cm. each. as shown. (Take the help of your teacher).
- Connect the two ends of the straight lines with another straight line.



— Draw another line horizontally at a distance of 2cm. from the top.



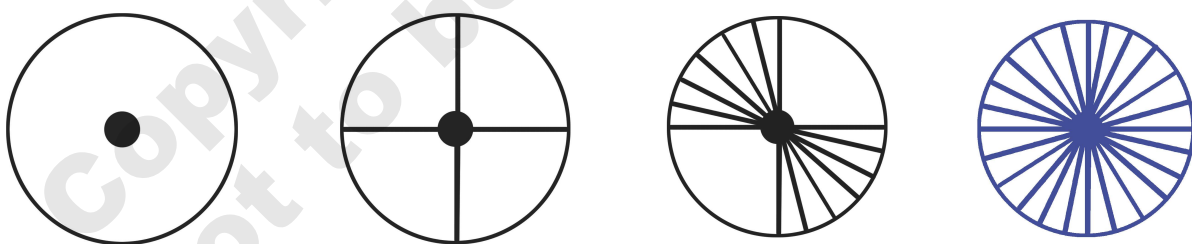
— Similarly, draw another line horizontally at a distance of 4cm. from the top.



— Now put saffron colour on the top part and green at the bottom. (The three coloured parts in the National Flag should be equal in size).



— Now draw a circle in the middle of the white part and draw 24 lines at equal distance from the centre of the circle as shown in the picture. Put navy blue colour over the outer curve of the circle and lines inside the circle as shown in the picture.



Have you finished drawing the National Flag?

**The ratio of the length and breadth of the National Flag is 3:2**

**For the teachers-**

(Ask the students to draw the National Flag in different measures, in the ratio 3:2. i.e., if the length is 9cm., 12cm., 15cm. then the breadth will be 6cm., 8cm., 10cm.).

**Let's make a National Flag- (Teachers and guardians will help the students to do the task).**

- Make a paper flag of 9cm length and 6cm breadth and colour it correctly.

**Let's learn about the National Emblem-**

- Our National Emblem is the **Ashok Stambh**.
- In the National Emblem we can see three lions standing with their back to each other. In reality, there are four lions. When we look at them from the front, we cannot see the fourth lion standing on the back. Only three lions can be seen as shown in the picture.
- Below the lions is the Ashok chakra. On one side of the chakra there is the picture of a horse and on the other side we can see a bull. At the bottom, 'Satyameva Jayatae' is written.
- It is mandatory to use the National Emblem as a seal on the Government documents, postal stamps, post cards etc.



Ashok Stambh

- The National Emblem of India was recognized, on the 26th of January, 1950
- Is the National Flag hoisted in your school? When is the flag hoisted?

**Let us see when and where is the National Flag hoisted-**



26 January is celebrated as Republic Day all over India every year. On that day, the President hoists the National Flag at India gate in Delhi. The National Flag is also hoisted in all Government offices, educational institutions etc. on that day.

**On the eve of the Republic Day, children below 16 years of age who have shown bravery are awarded with the National bravery award.**



The day of 15th August is celebrated as the **Independence Day** all over India. On that day, the Prime Minister hoists the National Flag at Red Fort in Delhi. The national flag is also hoisted in all Government offices, educational institutions, private houses etc.



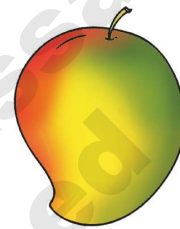
Jana Gana Mana  
Adhinayaka jaya he,  
Bharata bhagya vidhata  
Panjaba Sindhu Gujarata, Maratha  
Dravida Utkala Banga  
Vindhya Himachala Yamuna Ganga  
Uchchala jaladhi taranga  
Tava shubha namey jagey  
Tava shubha asisa mage  
Gahe tava jaya gatha.  
Jana gana mangala dayaka jaya he  
Bharat bhagya vidhata.  
Jaya he Jaya he Jaya he  
Jaya jaya jaya jaya he!

Do you know how to sing the National Anthem? Learn to sing it from your teachers and guardians.

The National Anthem 'Jana-Gana-Mana' was written by Kaviguru Rabindra Nath Tagore. There are certain rules to be maintained while singing this National Anthem. This song is sung during the flag hoisting of National Festivals and in some special moments of some significant events. We should always stand up while singing the National Anthem. It should be completed within 52 seconds. Not only during singing, the National Anthem but also while listening to it we should stand up and pay respect. This act of paying respect to the National Anthem is our fundamental duty.

**Since 24 January 1950, this song of Kaviguru Rabindra Nath Tagore has been recognised as the National Anthem.**

Other than these we have some more national symbols or signs. They are- Peacock is our National Bird, Tiger is our National Animal, Lotus is our National Flower, Mango is our National Fruit.

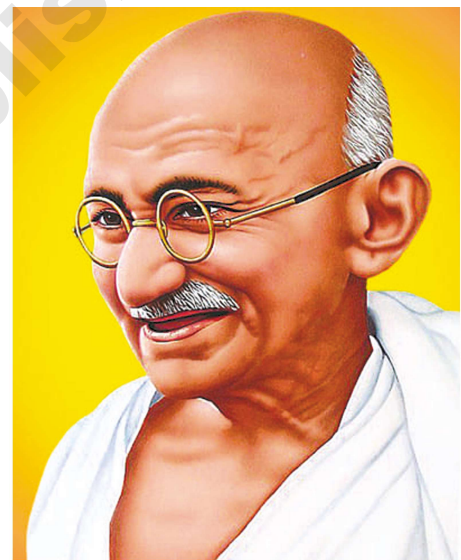


These National signs and symbols carry the pride of our country. It keeps us united. We should respect and take care of these National signs and symbols.

Apart from Republic day and Independence day, we also celebrate some other national days, like- Gandhi Jayanti, Teachers' Day, Children's Day etc.

### **Gandhi Jayanti:**

Every Indian celebrates the 2nd of October as Gandhi Jayanti. It is the birthday of the Father of our nation, Mahatma Gandhi. By starting the non-violence movement against the British, Mahatma Gandhi led India to its independence. On the day of Gandhi Jayanti, people of all religion offer prayers and floral garlands at Rajghat, Gandhiji's place of crematorium in Delhi. On this day Gandhiji's non-violence policy is paid respect too and various other programmes are also organised based on his principles.



Mahatma Gandhi

Try to learn how Gandhiji made our country independent following his principles of non-violence

## Teacher's Day:



Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan

On 5th September the second President of India Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan was born. He was a great teacher as well as educationist. 5th September is celebrated as Teachers' Day all over India as a mark of respect for his innumerable contribution in the field of education. On that day, to pay respect to the contributions and sacrifices made by the teachers, the finest teachers are felicitated at the State and National level.

In the educational institutions also, the students pay respect to their teachers and celebrate the day through various programmes.

- How do you celebrate the day in your school?

## Children's Day:

Children's Day is celebrated on 14th November, the birthday of the first Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru. He loved children very much. Thus, he was known as 'Nehru Chacha' among them.



Jawaharlal Nehru

- How do you celebrate this day in your school?

**Participate in the various competitions such as sports, essay writing, recitation, drawing etc. organised by your school or other institutions on the Children's Day.**

### Exercise

1. Write answers-

- (a) Why is the National Flag of India known as the tricolour?
- (b) Where do we use the seal of the National Emblem?
- (c) On which day does India celebrate its Independence Day?
- (d) State three rules for use of the National Flag.
- (e) Name two occasions when the National Flag is hoisted.

2. What does the colour of the National Flag represent? Match part 'A' with part 'B' :-

'A'	'B'
Green	Symbol of strength and courage
White	Symbol of fertility, growth and auspiciousness
Saffron	Represents the sky and the sea
Navy Blue	Symbol of truth and peace

3. Fill up the blanks-

- (a) The birthday of Mahatma Gandhi is celebrated as\_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru is known as\_\_\_\_\_among the children.
- (c) \_\_\_\_\_is celebrated on 26th January.
- (d) The birthday of\_\_\_\_\_is celebrated as the teachers' day.
- (e) \_\_\_\_\_is our National Emblem.

4. Colour the National Flag with the correct colours-

