

Essay on Indian Flag

10 Lines, 100, 200, 300 & 500 Words

For Class 1 to 12, Matric, FSc & Board Exams

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10 Lines on Indian Flag

For Class 1 to 3

The Indian flag is known as the Tricolour because it has three colours.

The top stripe is saffron, which represents courage and sacrifice.

The middle stripe is white, which stands for peace and truth.

The bottom stripe is green, which symbolises growth and prosperity.

In the centre of the white stripe, there is a blue Ashoka Chakra with 24 spokes.

The Ashoka Chakra represents the wheel of law and dharma.

The flag was adopted on 22 July 1947, just before independence.

Pingali Venkayya was the designer of the Indian national flag.

The flag is hoisted on national days like Republic Day and Independence Day.

All citizens must show respect to the national flag of India.

Essay on Indian Flag in 100 Words

For Class 3 to 5

The Indian flag is called the Tricolour because it consists of three horizontal stripes. The top saffron colour represents courage, the middle white stripe stands for peace and truth, and the bottom green colour symbolises growth. In the centre of the white band, there is a navy blue Ashoka Chakra with 24 spokes. This wheel represents the eternal wheel of law. The flag was officially adopted on 22 July 1947. It is a symbol of freedom and unity for all Indians. The flag is hoisted with pride on Independence Day and Republic Day every year.

Essay on Indian Flag in 200 Words

For Class 5 to 8

The Indian national flag is one of the most recognisable symbols of India. It is known as the Tricolour or Tiranga because it has three distinct horizontal stripes of equal width. The top band is saffron, which represents strength, courage and sacrifice. The middle stripe is white, symbolising peace, truth and purity. The bottom band is green, representing faith, fertility and prosperity of the land. At the centre of the white stripe is the Ashoka Chakra, a navy blue wheel with 24 equally spaced spokes. This wheel is taken from the Lion Capital of Ashoka and represents the eternal wheel of law or dharma. The flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya and was officially adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 22 July 1947, just before India gained independence. The Indian flag is a symbol of national pride and unity. It reminds every citizen of the struggles and sacrifices made during the freedom movement. The flag is hoisted on important national occasions like Independence Day on 15 August and Republic Day on 26 January. Respect for the flag is a duty of every Indian citizen.

Essay on Indian Flag in 300 Words

For Class 8 to 10

The Indian national flag, also called the Tricolour or Tiranga, is a powerful symbol of independence and national identity. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes of saffron, white and green, each representing important values. The design was created by Pingali Venkayya, a freedom fighter and scholar who dedicated his life to designing a flag that would represent free India. The saffron colour at the top represents courage, sacrifice and the spirit of renunciation. It reminds us of the countless freedom fighters who laid down their lives for the country. The white stripe in the middle stands for peace, truth and purity. It reflects the path of honesty and harmony that the nation strives to follow. The green band at the bottom symbolises growth, fertility and the prosperity of the land. It represents hope and the agricultural richness of India. In the centre of the white stripe is the Ashoka Chakra, a wheel with 24 spokes. This navy blue wheel is taken from the Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath and represents the eternal wheel of dharma or law. Each spoke signifies a virtue and the wheel as a whole represents progress and constant movement forward. The chakra reminds citizens to keep moving ahead with righteousness and justice. The Indian flag was officially adopted on 22 July 1947 by the Constituent Assembly. It was first hoisted as the national flag on 15 August 1947, when India achieved independence from British rule. Since then, the flag has been a source of immense pride and unity for all Indians. The flag is hoisted on national holidays such as Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti. There are strict rules and protocols regarding the display and handling of the flag to ensure it is treated with dignity and respect. Disrespecting the flag is considered an offence under the law. The Indian flag is not just a piece of cloth, it is a symbol of the hopes, dreams and sacrifices of millions of people. It represents the unity and diversity of India and reminds every citizen of their duty towards the nation.

Essay on Indian Flag in 500 Words

For Class 9 to 12 & FSc

Introduction

The national flag of India, popularly known as the Tricolour or Tiranga, is one of the most important symbols of the country. It represents the freedom, unity and diversity of India. The flag was adopted on 22 July 1947, just a few weeks before India gained independence from British colonial rule. The design of the flag carries deep meaning and reflects the values and aspirations of the Indian nation.

Design and Colours of the Flag

The Indian flag consists of three horizontal stripes of equal width. The top stripe is saffron, the middle is white and the bottom is green. Each colour has a symbolic meaning. Saffron represents courage, sacrifice and the spirit of renunciation. It honours the brave freedom fighters who gave their lives for independence. White stands for peace, truth and purity. It reflects the desire for harmony and honesty in all aspects of life. Green symbolises growth, fertility and prosperity. It represents the agricultural wealth and natural beauty of India.

The Ashoka Chakra

At the centre of the white band is the Ashoka Chakra, a navy blue wheel with 24 equally spaced spokes. This wheel is taken from the Lion Capital of Ashoka, which is located at Sarnath. The Ashoka Chakra represents the eternal wheel of law or dharma. Each of the 24 spokes is believed to represent a virtue or quality such as love, courage, patience and justice. The wheel symbolises constant progress and the need to keep moving forward with righteousness.

History and Adoption

The Indian flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya, a freedom fighter and educationist. Before the current design was adopted, several versions of the flag were used during the freedom struggle. The final version was approved by the Constituent Assembly on 22 July 1947. It was first hoisted as the flag of independent India on 15 August 1947 at the Red Fort in Delhi by the first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. Since then, the flag has been a source of pride and inspiration for all Indians.

Importance and Respect

The Indian flag is hoisted on important national occasions such as Independence Day on 15 August, Republic Day on 26 January and Gandhi Jayanti on 2 October. It is also displayed at government buildings, schools and public places. The Flag Code of India lays down strict rules on how the flag should be displayed, handled and disposed of. Any disrespect to the flag is punishable by law. Citizens are expected to treat the flag with the highest honour and dignity.

Conclusion

The Indian flag is much more than a piece of cloth. It is a symbol of freedom, unity and national pride. It reminds every citizen of the sacrifices made during the independence movement and the responsibility to uphold the values of democracy, justice and equality. The Tricolour continues to inspire millions of people and remains a powerful emblem of the Indian identity.

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