**Indian Flag**

The National Flag of India is a national symbol designed in horizontal rectangular shape. It is designed using three colours such as deep saffron (top most), white (middle) and India green (lower most). The middle white colour contains navy blue **Ashoka Chakra (means Wheel of Law)** in the centre having 24 spokes in the wheel.

### Meaning and Significance of Indian Flag

The national flag of India is also known as Tricolour Flag means Tiranga as it contains tricolours. Indian flag is designed-horizontally using three colour, wheel in the centre and Khadi clothe. The national flag was adopted on 22nd of July in 1947 in the wake of Indian independence from British rule. Indian Flag was designed and adopted as a symbol of the nationalism and freedom.

The tricolour and Ashoka Chakra (means Wheel of Law) of the Indian flag reveals some meanings which are as follows:

**Saffron Colour**

The topmost part of the national flag is designed using saffron colour which indicates courage and selflessness of the nation. It is the common and religiously significant color of the religions like Hindu, Buddhist and Jain. Saffron colour indicates renunciation and absolution of the ego of the people belongs to different religion and unites to become one. Saffron colour is of great significance which reminds political leaders to devote towards the nation as well as perform their work dedicatedly only for the goodness of the nation without seeking any personal benefits.

**White Colour**

The middle part of the Indian national flag is designed using white colour which represents the honesty, purity and peace of the nation. According to the Indian philosophy, white colour also represents the cleanliness and knowledge. It lightens the path of truth in order to guide the nation. It reminds the Indian political leaders to lead the country to get the ultimate national goal by maintaining the state of peace.

**Green Colour**

The lowermost part of the Indian national flag is designed using the green colour which represents the faith, fertility and prosperity of the nation. According to the philosophy of India, green colour is a festive and stabilizing color which represents the life and happiness. It indicates the greenery of earth all over the India. It reminds the Indian political leaders to lead the country by protecting the Indian soil from destruction by both, external and internal enemies.

**Ashoka Chakra and 24 Spokes**

Ashok Chakra contains 24 spokes in the centre which represents the 24 precious hours of the whole day. It also represents 24 Dharma Rishis of the Hindu religion Who wielded whole power of the Gayatri Mantra (a most powerful mantra of the Hindu religion). All 24 Dharma Rishis of the Himalayas gets represented with 24 letters of the eternal Gayatri Mantra (first one represents the Vishvamitra whereas last one represents the Yajnavalkya who governs religion means Dharma).

Navy blue colour, of the Ashok Chakra in the centre of the white strip of the national flag, indicates the most truth of the universe. It represents the color of sky and ocean.

**What 24 Spokes Represents**

According to the Hindu religion, all the 24 spokes of the national Flag represents the Life means The Dharma which are as follows: Love, Courage, Patience, Peacefulness, Magnanimity, Goodness, Faithfulness, Gentleness, Selflessness, Self-Control, Self Sacrifice, Truthfulness, Righteousness, Justice, Mercy, Gracefulness, Humility, Empathy, Sympathy, Spiritual Knowledge, Moral Values, Spiritual Wisdom, The Fear of God and Faith (Belief or Hope).

**National Emblem**

The **State Emblem of India**, as the national emblem of India is called, is an adaptation of the Lion Capital of Ashoka at [Sarnath](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarnath), preserved in the Varanasi Sarnath Museum in India. It was adopted on 26 January 1950, the day that India became a republic.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_Emblem_of_India#cite_note-GOI_Emblem_site-1)

The [emblem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emblem) forms a part of the official letterhead of the [Government of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_India) and appears on all Indian [currency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Currency) as well. It also functions as the national emblem of India in many places and appears prominently on [Indian passports](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_passport). The [Ashoka Chakra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ashoka_Chakra) (wheel) on its base features in the centre of the [national flag of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Flag_of_India).

The usage of the emblem is regulated and restricted under [State Emblem of India (Prohibition of Improper Use) Act, 2005](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_Emblem_of_India_%28Prohibition_of_Improper_Use%29_Act,_2005). No individual or private organisation is permitted to use the emblem for official correspondence.

The actual Sarnath [capital](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capital_%28architecture%29) features four [Asiatic lions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asiatic_lion) standing back to back, symbolizing power, courage, confidence, and pride, mounted on a circular base. At the bottom is a horse and a bull, and at its centre is a beautiful wheel (Dharma chakra). The [abacus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abacus_%28architecture%29) is girded with a [frieze](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frieze) of sculptures in high relief of an elephant (of the east), a bull (of the west), a horse (of the south), and a lion (of the north), separated by intervening wheels, over a lotus in full bloom, exemplifying the fountainhead of life and creative inspiration. Carved from a single block of sandstone, the polished capital is crowned by the Wheel of the Law (Dharma Chakra).