

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOME AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1376
ANSWERED ON:01.08.2000
NATIONAL ANTHEM
DALPAT SINGH PARASTE;JAI BHADRA SINGH

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the detailed guidelines issued for the singing and playing of the National Anthem;
- (b) the guidelines provided for flying of the National Flag on buildings and vehicles;
- (c) whether there are any such guidelines for use of the National Emblem also; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (I.D. SWAMI)

(a),(b),(c) & (d) : The important features of the guidelines issued on:-

- (i) singing and playing of the National Anthem,
- (ii) display of National Flag on buildings and vehicles, and
- (iii) use of State Emblem of India are enclosed at Annexure-I, II and III, respectively.

ANNEXURE-I

GUIDELINES REGARDING PLAYING AND SINGING OF THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

(1) The full version of the Anthem shall be played on the following occasions: -

- (i) Civil and Military investitures;
- (ii) When National Salute (which means the Command "Rashtriya Salute – Salami Shastr" to the accompaniment of the National Anthem is given on ceremonial occasions to the President or to the Governor/Lieutenant Governor within their respective States/ Union Territories;
- (iii) During parades – irrespective of whether any of the dignitaries referred to in (ii) above is present or not;
- (iv) On arrival of the President at formal State functions and other functions organized by the Government and mass functions and on his departure from such functions;
- (v) Immediately before and after the President addresses the Nation over All India Radio/TV;
- (vi) On arrival of the Governor/Lieutenant Governor at formal State functions within his State/Union Territory and on his departure from such functions;
- (vii) When the National Flag is brought on parade;
- (viii) When the Regimental Colours are presented;
- (ix) For hoisting of colours in the Navy.

(2) The short version of the Anthem shall be played when drinking toasts in Messes.

(3) The Anthem shall be played on any other occasion for which special orders have been issued by the Government of India.

(4) When the National Anthem is played by a band, the Anthem will be preceded by a roll of drums to assist the audience to know that the National Anthem is going to be played, unless there is some other specific indication that the National Anthem is about to be played, as for example, when fanfares are sounded before the National Anthem is played, or when toasts are drunk to the accompaniment of the National Anthem or when the National Anthem constitutes the National Salute given by a Guard of Honour. The duration of the roll, in terms of marching drill, will be 7 paces in slow march. The roll will start slowly, ascend to as loud a volume as possible and then gradually decreases to original softness, but remaining audible until the seventh beat. One beat rest will then be observed before commencing the National Anthem.

MASS SINGING OF THE ANTHEM

(1) The full version of the Anthem shall be played accompanied by mass singing on the following occasions: -

(i) On the unfurling of the National Flag, on cultural occasions or ceremonial functions other than parades. (This could be arranged by having a choir of adequate size, suitably stationed, which would be trained to coordinate its singing with the band etc. There should be an adequate public audition system so that the gathering in various enclosures can sing in unison with the choir);

(ii) On the arrival of the President at any Government or Public function (but excluding formal State functions and mess functions) and also immediately before his departure from such functions.

(2) On all occasions when the National Anthem is sung, the full version shall be recited accompanied by mass singing.

(3) The Anthem may be sung on occasions which, although not strictly ceremonial, are nevertheless invested with significance because of the presence of Ministers etc. The singing of the Anthem on such occasions (with or without the accompaniment of an instrument) accompanied by mass singing is desirable.

(4) It is not possible to give an exhaustive list of occasions on which the singing (as distinct from playing) of the Anthem can be permitted. But there is no objection to the singing of the Anthem accompanied by mass singing so long as it is done with due respect as a salutation to the motherland and proper decorum is maintained.

(5) In all schools, the day's work should begin with community singing of the Anthem. School authorities should make adequate provision in their programmes for popularising the singing of the Anthem and promoting respect for the National Flag among students.

GENERAL

(1) Whenever the Anthem is sung or played, the audience shall stand to attention. However, when in the course of a newsreel or documentary the Anthem is played as a part of the film, it is not expected of the audience to stand as standing is bound to interrupt the exhibition of the film and would create disorder and confusion rather than add to the dignity of the Anthem.

(2) As in the case of the flying of the National Flag, it has been left to the good sense of the people not to indulge in indiscriminate singing or playing of the Anthem.

ANNEXURE-II

GUIDELINES FOR OFFICIAL DISPLAY OF NATIONAL FLAG AS CONTAINED IN THE FLAG CODE-INDIA

10.1 Public buildings

(a) Normally the National Flag should be flown only on important public buildings such as High Courts, Secretariats, Commissioners' Offices, Collectorates, Jails and offices of the District Boards, Municipalities and Zilla Parishads and Departmental/Public Sector undertakings.

(b) In frontier areas the National Flag may be flown on the border customs posts, check posts, out posts, and at other special places where the flying of the Flag takes on special significance. In addition, it may be flown on the camp sites of border patrols.

10.2 Official residences:-

(a) The National Flag should be flown on the official residences of the President, Vice-President, Governors and Lieutenant Governors when they are at Headquarters and on the building in which they stay during their visits to places outside the Headquarters. The Flag flown on the official residence should, however, be brought down as soon as the dignitary leaves the Headquarters and it should be re-hoisted on that building as he enters the main gate of the building on return to the Headquarters. When the dignitary is on a visit to a place outside the Headquarters, the Flag should be hoisted on the building in which he stays as he enters the main gate of that building and it should be brought down as soon as he leaves that place. On the days mentioned in Section VI the Flag should, however, be flown from sun-rise to sun-set on such official residences irrespective of whether the dignitary is at Headquarters or not.

(b) The National Flag should be flown on the residences at Headquarters of the Heads of Missions/Posts abroad in the countries where it is the custom for diplomatic and consular representatives to fly their National Flags over their official residences. They may also, in similar circumstances, fly the Flag on their offices where they are separate from residences.

10.3 Institutions:-

(a) When the President, the Vice-President or the Prime Minister visits an institution, the National Flag may be flown by the institution

as a mark of respect.

(b) On the occasions of the visit to India by foreign dignitaries, namely, President, Vice-President, Emperor/King or Heir Prince and the Prime Minister, the National Flag may be flown along-with the Flag of the Foreign country concerned in accordance with the rules contained in Section VIII by such private institutions as are according reception to the visiting foreign dignitaries and on such public buildings as the foreign dignitaries intend to visit on the day of visit to the institution.

10.4 Motor Cars:-

(a) The privilege of flying the National flag on Motor car is limited to the:-

(1) President;

(2) Vice-President;

(3) Governors and Lieutenant Governors;

(4) Heads of Indian Missions abroad in the Countries to which they are accredited;

(5) Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers; Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers of the Union; Chief Minister and other Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers of States; Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers of Union Territories; Chief Executive Councillor and other Executive Councillors; Delhi;

(6) Speaker of the Lok Sabha; Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha; Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha; Chairmen of Legislative Councils in States; Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States and Union Territories; Deputy Chairmen of Legislative Councils in States; Deputy Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States and Union Territories; Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Metropolitan Council in Delhi;

(7) Chief Justice of India; Judges of Supreme Court; Chief Justice of High Courts. The dignitaries mentioned in Clauses (5) to (7) may fly the National flag on their cars, whenever they consider it necessary or advisable.

(b) When a foreign dignitary travels in a car provided by Government the National Flag will be flown on the right side of the car and the Flag of the foreign dignitaries will be flown on the left side of the car.

ANNEXURE-III

GUIDELINES RELATING TO THE STATE EMBLEM OF INDIA

USE IN THE OFFICIAL SEALS

The State Emblem is the official seal of India. The use of the State Emblem for official seal is restricted to the following :-

(i) President

(ii) Vice-President;

(iii) Union Ministers;

(iv) Ministers and other Officers of the Central Government including Diplomatic Missions abroad;

(v) Governors, Lieutenant, Governors, Chief Commissioners and Administrators of Union Territories; and

(vi) Ministers and Departments and Offices of the State Governments and of Union Territory Governments and Administrations who have adopted the State Emblem.

(vii) Offices of Central Government permitted to use distinct emblems of their own may, however, use the same in their seals.

USE ON STATIONERY

1. The State Emblem when printed or embossed on demi-official stationery used by Ministers and Officers should appear on the top left hand corner. The lettering like "Home Minister" or "Ministry of Home Affairs" should appear on the top right hand corner.

2. The demi-official stationery used by Ministers should be embossed or printed in blue.

3. The demi-official stationery used by officers should be embossed or printed in red colour except where an officer is specifically authorized to use such stationery in some other colour. Names of officers should not be printed on such stationery.

4. The Members of Parliament may have the State Emblem embossed or printed on their stationery. The colour to be used for the

purpose in the case of the Members of the Lok Sabha is green and that in the case of the Members of Rajya Sabha is red. Such stationery, when supplied by the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, does not contain the names or addresses of the Members. But the Members may, at their discretion get such stationery, with their names and addresses, printed at private presses approved for this purpose by the Government of India in the Ministry of Urban Development.

5. Where the stationery used by the Members of Parliament, contains the State Emblem it should not bear words like "Advocate, Supreme Court/High Court" and "Editorâ€¦Journal", below their names in the letter-heads.

6. The Members of Legislative Assemblies of Union Territories and the Members of Metropolitan Council of Delhi may have the State Emblem embossed or printed on their stationery. However, the stationery containing the State Emblem should not bear words like "Advocate, Supreme Court/High Court" and "Editorâ€¦Journal", below their names in the letter-heads.

DISPLAY ON VEHICLES

(1) The State Emblem may be displayed on the -

(i) Cars of the Rashtrapati Bhavan when the President or his wife is travelling by such vehicles and the spare car following the car of the President;

(ii) Car of the Vice-President when he or his wife is travelling;

(iii) Cars of Raj Bhavans or Raj Niwases when the following dignitaries or their wives are travelling by such vehicles within the State or Union Territory concerned :-

(a) President

(b) Vice-President,

(c) Governor of the State,

(d) Lt. Governor of the Union Territory;

(iv) Cars of Rashtrapati Bhavan when the following dignitaries or their wives are travelling by such cars :-

(a) Visiting Heads of Foreign States,

(b) Visiting Vice-President of Foreign States or dignitaries of equivalent status,

(c) Visiting Heads of Foreign Governments or dignitaries of equivalent status like Crown Prince and Princess of Foreign States;

(v) Cars of Raj Bhavans or Raj Niwases when the following dignitaries or their wives are travelling by such vehicles within the State or Union Territory concerned :-

(a) Visiting Heads of Foreign States,

(b) Visiting Vice-Presidents of Foreign States or dignitaries of equivalent status,

(c) Visiting Heads of Foreign Governments or dignitaries of equivalent status.

(vi) Cars and other means of transport used by the Heads of India's Diplomatic Missions in the countries of their accreditation;

(vii) Cars and other means of transport used by the Heads of India's Consular posts abroad in the countries of their accreditation subject to the laws, regulations and usages of the countries concerned;

(viii) Cars maintained by the Protocol Division of the Ministry of External Affairs when in use for duty with the foreign dignitaries of the rank of Cabinet Ministers and above visiting India and escorting the Ambassadors accredited to India on ceremonial occasions.

(2) Triangular metal plaques showing the Ashoka Chakra (i.e. Dharma Chakra which is a part of the State Emblem) may be displayed on-

(a) Cars of the following dignitaries when they are travelling anywhere in India. :- Cabinet Ministers of Union, Ministers of State of the Union, Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha;

(b) Cars of the following dignitaries when they are travelling within their State or Union Territory, as the case may be:- Cabinet Ministers in States, Ministers of State in States, Speakers and Deputy Speakers of the State Legislative Assemblies, Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the State Legislative Councils, Ministers (other than Deputy Ministers) of Union Territories with Legislature, Speakers and Deputy Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories.

DISPLAY ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS

(1) The State Emblem may be displayed only on very important public buildings like the Rashtrapati Bhavan, Raj Bhavans, Raj

Niwases, Supreme Court, High Courts, Central Secretariat, Parliament House, State/Union Territory Secretariats and Legislatures.

(2) The State Emblem may be displayed on the premises of India's Diplomatic Missions abroad. The Heads of Missions may display the State Emblem at their residences.

(3) The State Emblem may be displayed on the buildings occupied by India's Consulates abroad at the entrance doors thereof and on the residences of Heads of Consular posts subject to the laws, regulations and usages of the receiving State.

USE FOR VARIOUS OTHER PURPOSES

The State Emblem may be used on-

(i) Publications issued and films produced by Government;

(ii) Coins, currency notes, promissory notes and postal stamps with such modifications as may be considered necessary by the Mint or the Press;

(iii) Medals and Sanads instituted by Government;

(iv) Invitation cards for State functions;

(v) New Year and Greeting Cards sent by officers of Indian Missions abroad for legitimate representational purpose;

(vi) Representational Glassware Crockery and Cutlery used at the Rashtrapati Bhavan, Raj Bhavans, Raj Niwases and Indian Missions/Posts abroad; and

(vii) Badges, collars, buttons, etc., of uniforms of Police, Excise Constabulary, etc., which carried before adoption of this Emblem, the old Coat-of-Arms or Crown; Uniforms of various categories of Class IV staff of Rashtrapati Bhavan; uniforms of Class IV staff of the Indian Missions/Posts abroad.

USE BY THE ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL

The use of the State Emblem on the uniforms badges etc., of the Armed Forces shall be governed by the instructions laid down by the Ministry of Defence in this behalf.

USE FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

(1) The State Emblem may be printed in school textbooks, books on history, art or culture or in any periodical as part of the text of a Chapter, Section etc., for the purpose of explaining or illustrating the origin, significance or adoption of the State Emblem.

Note :-The State Emblem shall not be used on the front page, title or cover of any publication except a Government publication.

GENERAL

(1) The State Emblem shall not be used for any trade, business, calling or profession or in the title of any patent, or in any trade mark or design except in such cases and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Central Governments under Section 3 of The Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950. Unauthorised use of the Emblem for such purposes is an offence under that Act.

(2) Private persons, bodies of persons, sports associations, etc., are not permitted to use the State Emblem on their letter-heads, seats, crests, badges, house flags or for any other purpose except with the permission of the Government.