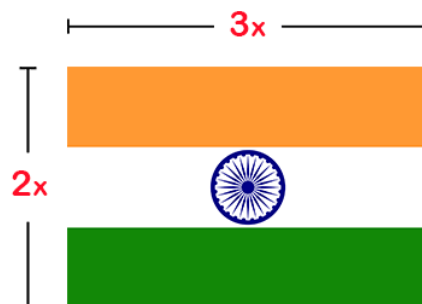


2-rules for display of the flag by governments and government bodies.

3-rules on display of the flag by public and private bodies and educational institutions.

Notable facts:

- The National Flag of India shall be made of hand spun and hand woven wool/cotton/silk khadi bunting.
- The National Flag shall be rectangular in shape. The ratio of the length to the height (width) of the Flag shall be 3:2.
- The Flag shall not be flown at half-mast except on occasions on which the Flag is flown at half-mast on public buildings in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government.
- The Flag shall not be used as a drapery in any form whatsoever, including private funerals except in State funerals or armed forces or other paramilitary forces funerals”.
- The Flag shall not be used as a portion of costume or uniform of any description nor shall it be embroidered or printed upon cushions, handkerchiefs, napkins or any dress material.



Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan narrated significance of National flag as:

1. The “Ashoka Chakra” is the wheel of the law of dharma. Chakra intends to show that there is LIFE IN MOVEMENT and death in stagnation.
2. The saffron color denotes renunciation of disinterestedness.
3. The white in the center is light, the path of truth to guide our conduct.
4. The green shows our relation to the soil, our relation to the plant life here, on which all other life depends.

Insta Curious: Do you know about Flag Satyagraha, the Jhanda Satyagraha? It was held in Jabalpur and Nagpur in 1923. [Reference:](#)

InstaLinks:

Prelims Link:

1. When was the flag designed by Venkayya officially accepted by the Indian National Congress?
2. Adoption of National Flag by the Constituent Assembly.

3. Flag Code of India- overview.
4. Manufacturer of the national flag in India.
5. About Flag Protests in India.

Mains Link: Discuss the key provisions of Flag Code of India, 2002.

4. Right to be forgotten

Context:

The Delhi High Court has asked the Centre and search engine giant Google to respond to a petition by two businessmen, who have invoked the “[right to be forgotten](#)”, and sought the removal of certain articles relating to a criminal case lodged against them, from various online platforms.

- The petitioners said they have the “[right to be forgotten](#)” or a “[right to delink](#)” in the context of the facts and circumstances of the case.

Need for:

The petition argued that they “had been honourably discharged by the competent courts, yet the alleged articles and wrong information available online against petitioners continue to haunt them”.

What is [the ‘Right to be Forgotten’](#) in the Indian context?

- The Right to be Forgotten falls under the purview of an individual’s right to privacy.
- In 2017, [the Right to Privacy](#) was declared a fundamental right (under Article 21) by the Supreme Court in its landmark verdict ([Puttuswamy case](#)).