

Under prevention of Insults to National Honour Act of 1971 whoever burns, mutilates, destroys, disfigures or otherwise shows disrespect to India's National Flag shall be punished with max imprisonment of 3 yrs

Disrespect to national insignia has been linked to Section 124(A) of IPC, which refers to sedition.

Under Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act whoever intentionally prevents the singing of National Anthem or causes any disturbance in such singing can be punished with imprisonment of 3 yrs.

SC in recent judgement said national anthem should be played before the start of movie and audience should stand in attention, however exception has been given to specially abled persons.

Legal Provisions

National Anthem

History

The Indian National Anthem represents the hopes and aspirations of the people of India. It is the symbol of our national pride.

Jana Gana Mana was first written in Bengali, the first of five stanzas of the Brahma hymn titled Bharot Bhagyo Bidhata are attributed to Rabindranath Tagore.

The underlying message of Jana Gana Mana is pluralism.

Its Hindi version was adopted by the Constituent Assembly as the National Anthem of India on 1950.

Though the Bengali song had been written in 1911, it was largely unknown except to the readers of Tattwabodhini Patrika

Way to perform

There are two versions of the National anthem full version takes 52 sec to perform, while the short version takes around 20 seconds.

Full version shall be played at Civil and Military investitures, during parade, On arrival of the President at formal State functions etc

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

Whenever the Anthem is sung or played, the audience shall stand to attention.