

Allusions to Floral Emblem of G20 Nations

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Abstract:

Flowers are a natural way of expressing feelings and emotions. With them, we offer joy, congratulations, love, friendship and healing. Flowers do much more for maintaining human health than just looking good in our homes or gardens¹. Fascinating? Indeed, Over the centuries, medical practitioners have acknowledged the therapeutic uses of flowers and herbs, which have helped to serve medical purposes. For instance, Flowers help in chasing away anxieties, headaches, and also in refreshing up the mood². Apart from having a lovely and breathtaking fragrance, flowers are found potent in healing stomach ulcers and digestive problems. Flower therapy/ Aroma therapy is proven to be useful in cognitive issues like memory loss, stuttering and dyslexia³. Physical ailments that arise out of psychological issues such as hypertension, asthma, insomnia, eating disorders, migraines and allergies can be cured with the healing properties of flowers⁴. They balance emotions like fear, stress and anger. The highly concentrated form of the oil is extracted from the flower and used for the treatment of many ailments as they contain minerals and vitamins. The present study highlights some common flowers of G20 nations and their health perspective.

Keywords: Flowers, Aroma-therapy, G20 nations, fragrance, psychological issues, physical illness

Aims and Objectives-

- To gather introductory information of National Flowers.
- To collect data and precedence of G-20 nations.
- To enlist National Flowers of G-20 nations.
- To review health benefits of enlisted flowers.
- To allude National Flowers in perspective of G20 nations.

Introduction-

Flowers are the reproductive organ in flowering plants also, known as a bloom or blossom⁵. Every flower is soul blossoming in nature. Flowers not only make people happy and better, but can be used medicinally for different ailments⁶. People and flowers have a unique relationship even when they offer no physical sustenance and when resources are few, flowers have always had an odd attraction for humans. Growing flowers for their aesthetic features is another human endeavour that requires physical and embodied labour⁷. Every nation has its own unique collection of flora and fauna, which tends to give it a distinct identity. Since various flowers or flowering plants are endemic to each country's home soil, each nation has its own national flower⁸. The culture and traditions of a nation are also symbolically

represented through flowers. They may hold a special place in the history or mythology of a particular nation, making them sacred or otherwise unique, which is why they were chosen as the nation's emblematic flower.

All the flowers have aromatic oils which are responsible for their strong aroma⁹. The oils obtained from flowers have alleviating properties. The essential oils from flowers trigger the body to heal itself by initiating the normal biochemical and physical functioning of the body¹⁰. Essential oils are usually made from the steam extracted volatile oils of flowers that can easily be absorbed by the skin. Aromatherapy primarily involves usage of these essential oils that aid with relaxation in massage techniques when applied topically. Rose, jasmine and lavender are some of the most loved fragrances in the aromatherapy.

G-20 nations include The European Union and 20 other nations make up this inter-governmental body known as the Group of Twenty. It strives to address important global economic concerns like international financial stability, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and sustainable development¹¹. Approximately 80% of the world's gross domestic product (GDP), 59–77% of its trade, two-thirds of its population, and 60% of its geographical area are represented by the G20, which is made up of the majority of the world's greatest economies. In 1999, the G20 was established in response to various global economic problems¹². It was upgraded to the level of Heads of State/Government in the wake of the global economic and financial crisis of 2007, and, in 2009, was designated the “premier forum for international economic cooperation”¹³.

Since 2008, it has convened at least once a year, with summits involving each member's head of government or state, finance minister, or foreign minister and other high-ranking officials of the EU is represented by European Commission and the European Central Bank¹⁴.

As of 2022, there are 20 members in the group namely Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Union. Guest invitees include, among others, Spain, the United Nations, the World Bank, the African Union and ASEAN.

Recently, India holds the Presidency of the G20 summit from December 1, 2022 to November 30, 2023. The 43 Heads of Delegations- the largest ever in G20-will be participating in the final New Delhi Summit in September 2023.



Also, The G20 Logo draws inspiration from the vibrant colors of India's tricolor national flag – saffron, white and green, and blue¹⁵. It juxtaposes planet Earth with the lotus, India's national flower that reflects

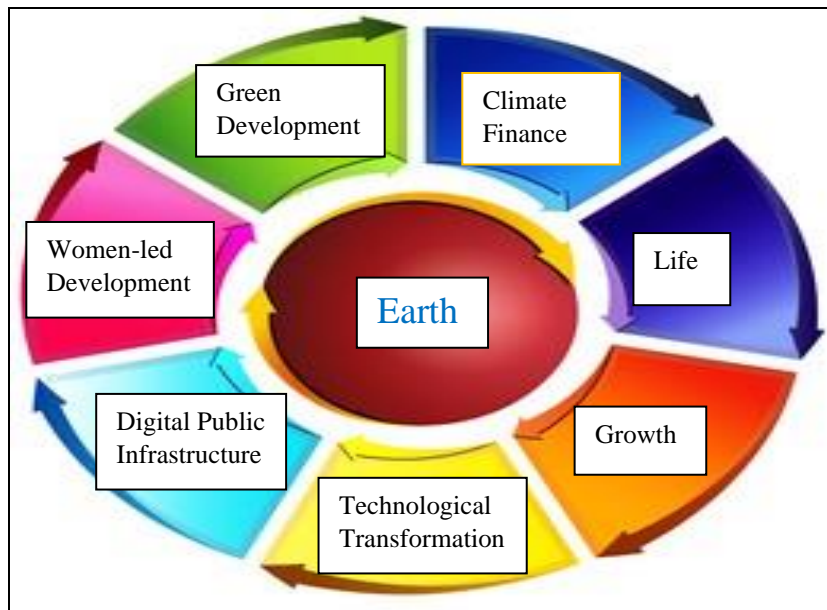
growth amid challenges¹⁶. The Earth reflects India’s pro-planet approach to life, one in perfect harmony with nature. Below the G20 logo is “Bharat”, written in the Devanagari script.

The theme of India’s G20 Presidency - “*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*” or “*One Earth · One Family¹⁷ · One Future*”- is drawn from the ancient Sanskrit text of the *Maha Upanishada*. Essentially, the theme affirms the value of all life – human, animal, plant, and microorganisms – and their inter-connectedness on the planet Earth and in the wider universe.

The theme also spotlights LIFE (Lifestyle for Environment), with its associated, environmentally sustainable and responsible choices, both at the level of individual lifestyles as well as national development, leading to globally transformative actions resulting in a cleaner, greener and bluer future.

For India, the G20 Presidency also marks the beginning of “*Amritkaal*”, the 25-year period beginning from the 75th anniversary of its independence on 15 August 2022, leading up to the centenary of its independence, towards a futuristic, prosperous, inclusive and developed society, distinguished by a human-centric approach at its core¹⁸.

Some major precedence of G20 nations -



A new working group on **Disaster Risk Reduction** will be established under India's Presidency to encourage collective work by the G20, undertake multi-disciplinary research and exchange best practices on disaster risk reduction¹⁹.

Material and Methods-

A group of 19 countries and 1 group of European Union together to form G-20 nation.

Table No.1 (A) - List of countries in G-20 Nations²⁰: -

Sr. No	Name of the Country	Sr. No.	Name of the Country
1	Argentina	11	Japan
2	Australia	12	Mexico
3	Brazil	13	Russia
4	Canada	14	South Korea

5	China	15	Saudi Arabia
6	France	16	South Africa
7	Germany	17	Turkey
8	India	18	United Kingdom
9	Indonesia	19	United states
10	Italy	20	European Union (refer Table no. 1(B))

Table No.1 (B) - List of countries in European Union²¹: -

Sr. No	Name of the Country	Sr. No.	Name of the Country
1	Austria	15	Italy
2	Belgium	16	Latvia
3	Bulgaria	17	Lithuania
4	Croatia	18	Luxembourg
5	Cyprus	19	Malta
6	Czechia	20	Netherlands
7	Denmark	21	Poland
8	Estonia	22	Portugal
9	Finland	23	Romania
10	France	24	Slovakia
11	Germany	25	Slovenia
12	Greece	26	Spain
13	Hungary	27	Sweden
14	Ireland		

Table No.2- List of National Flowers of G20 nations²²-

Sr. No	Name of the Country	National flower	Sr. No.	Name of the Country	National flower
1	Argentina	Ceibo	11	Japan	Cherry blossom
2	Australia	Golden wattle	12	Mexico	Dahlia
3	Brazil	Golden trumpet	13	Russia	Chamomile
4	Canada	Bunchberry	14	South Korea	Hibiscus (Mugunghwa)
5	China	Peony	15	Saudi Arabia	Jasmine
6	France	Iris	16	South Africa	King protea
7	Germany	Cornflower	17	Turkey	Tulip
8	India	Lotus	18	United Kingdom	Rose
9	Indonesia	Jasmine	19	United states	Rose
10	Italy	Lily	20	European Union	Refer table no. 2(B)

Table No. 2 (B) List of National flowers of European Union²³

Sr. No	Name of the Country	National Flower	Sr. No.	Name of the Country	National Flower
1	Austria	Edelweiss	15	Italy	White Lily
2	Belgium	Red Poppy	16	Latvia	Oxeye Daisy
3	Bulgaria	Rose	17	Lithuania	Rue
4	Croatia	Iris	18	Luxembourg	Rose
5	Cyprus	Cyclamen	19	Malta	Rock Centuary
6	Czechia	Rose	20	Netherlands	Tulip
7	Denmark	Marguerite daisy	21	Poland	Red Poppy
8	Estonia	Cornflower	22	Portugal	Lavender
9	Finland	Lily-of-the valley	23	Romania	Dog Rose
10	France	Iris	24	Slovakia	Rose
11	Germany	Cornflower	25	Slovenia	Red Carnation
12	Greece	Laurel Branch	26	Spain	Red Carnation
13	Hungary	Tulip	27	Sweden	Twin flower
14	Ireland	Shamrock			

Table No. 2- Introduction to the flowers of G-20 nations-

Sr.n o.	Flowers	Botanical name	Family
1.	Ceibo	<i>Erythrina crista</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>
2.	Golden wattle	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>
3.	Golden trumpet	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>
4.	Bunchberry	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	<i>Cornaceae</i>
5.	Peony	<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	<i>Paeoniaceae</i>
6.	Iris	<i>Iris germanica</i>	<i>Iridaceae</i>
7.	Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>
8.	Lotus	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	<i>Nelumbonaceae</i>
9.	Jasmine	<i>Jasminum sambac</i>	<i>Oleaceae</i>
10.	Lily	<i>Lilium candidum</i>	<i>Liliaceae</i>
11.	Cherry blossom	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>
12.	Dahlia	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>
13.	Chamomile	<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>
14.	Hibiscus (Mugunghwa)	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	<i>Malvaceae</i>
15.	Jasmine	<i>Jasminum officinale</i>	Jasminaceae
16.	King protea	<i>Protea cynaroides</i>	<i>Proteaceae</i>
17.	Tulip	<i>Tulipa gesneriana</i>	<i>Liliaceae</i>
18.	Rose	<i>Rosa centifolia</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>

**Table No. 2 (A) - Introduction to the flowers of European Union-
Results and Observation-**

Sr.no.	Flowers	Botanical name	Family
1.	Edelweiss	<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	Asteraceae
2.	Red Poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	<i>Papaveraceae</i>
3.	Rose	<i>Rosa centifolia</i>	Rosaceae
4.	Iris	<i>Iris germanica</i>	Iridaceae
5.	Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen persicum</i>	Primulaceae
6.	Marguerite daisy	<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i>	Asteraceae
7.	Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Asteraceae
8.	Lily-of-the valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Asparagaceae
9.	Laurel Branch	Laurel Branch	Lauraceae
10.	Tulip	<i>Tulipa bulbous</i>	Liliaceae
11.	Shamrock	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Oxalidaceae
12.	White Lily	<i>Lilium candidum</i>	Liliaceae
13.	Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Asteraceae
14.	Rue	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	Rutaceae
15.	Rock Centuary	<i>Cheiranthus crassifolius</i>	Asteraceae.
16.	Lavender	<i>Lavandula latifolia</i>	Lamiaceae
17.	Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Rosaceae
18.	Red Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Caryophyllaceae
19.	Twin flower	<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	Caprifoliaceae

Table No. 3 (A)- Therapeutic Uses of some famous flowers of G20 nations²²⁻³⁰: -

Sr.No.	Flowers	Therapeutic uses
1.	Ceibo	Anti-Inflammatory Medication, Narcotic, Disinfectant
2.	Golden wattle	Headache, Skin Diseases, Aches And Pain, Infections, Rheumatism, Cold And Toothache
3.	Golden trumpet	Anti-Inflammatory, Laxative, Antioxidant, Antibacterial, Anti-fungal and In-vitro Hepatoprotective
4.	Bunch berry	Its Roots are used as a remedy for cough and cold. The Bark has been used as laxative.
5.	Peony	Prevent Blood Clotting, Kill Cancer Cells and act as an Antioxidant.
6.	Iris	Sores, Freckles, relieve teeth associated pain
7.	Cornflower	Fever, Constipation, Water retention, Chest congestion
8.	Lotus	Diarrhea, Insomnia, Fever, Gastritis
9.	Jasmine	Dysentery, Aphrodisiac, Anti- cancerous
10.	Lily	Age related diseases , Ulcers, Cough, Burns
11.	Cherry blossom	Stimulates respiration, Improves digestion.
12.	Dahlia	Epilepsy, Skin Problems (Rashes, Cracks), Soothe tired feet.

13.	Chamomile	Neuro-psychiatric, Gastrointestinal Infections, Antispasmodic, Antiseptic, Anti-emetic
14.	Hibiscus (Mugunghwa)	Diabetes, Anti fertility activity, High Blood Pressure, Liver disorders.
15.	Jasmine	Dysentery, Aphrodisiac, Anti- Cancer
16.	King protea	Diarrhoea, Bleeding Stomach Ulcers
17.	Tulip	Insect Bites, Relieves Skin Irritation and Itching
18.	Rose	inflammation, burning sensation, conjunctivitis, cough, skin disease, cardiac disability, fever, and general weakness.

Table No. 3 (B)- Therapeutic Uses of some famous flowers of European Union³¹⁻⁴⁰: -

Sr.No	Flowers	Therapeutic Uses/Indications
1.	Edelweiss	Used in abdominal aches, bronchitis, diarrhoea, dysentery, and fever
2.	Red Poppy	Useful in treating cough, sleep disorder, and as a sedative, pain reliever.
3.	Cyclamen	Flower-petals are sometimes used to make tea. Treat nervous emotional states, digestive disorders, and menstrual disorders.
4.	Marguerite daisy	Treatment of whooping cough, asthma and nervous excitability. Externally, used as a lotion on bruises, wounds, ulcers and some cutaneous diseases. A decoction of the dried flowers and stem is used as a wash for chapped hands
5.	Cornflower	Cornflower tea is useful to treat fever, constipation, water retention, and chest congestion. It is a tonic and liver and gallbladder stimulant. Women consumes it for menstrual disorders and vaginal yeast infections.
6.	Lily-of-the valley	It is used for heart problems including heart failure and irregular heartbeat. It is also used for urinary tract infections, kidney stones, weak contractions in labour, epilepsy, fluid retention (edema), strokes and resulting paralysis, eye infections (conjunctivitis), and leprosy
7.	Laurel Branch	Anti-diarrheal, antimicrobial, antipyretic, ulcer healing, anti-fertility and anti-inflammatory properties
8.	Shamrock	Help reduce fevers and treat upper respiratory conditions, including coughs, colds and other bronchial conditions.
9.	White Lily	age-related diseases, burns, ulcers, and coughs Women take white lily for reproductive system disorders. White lily is sometimes applied directly to the skin for skin ulcers, redness and swelling (inflammation), boils, burns, and injuries

10.	Oxeye Daisy	Useful in common cold, cough, bronchitis, fever, sore mouth and throat, liver and gallbladder complaints, loss of appetite, muscle spasms, fluid retention, it is also used as a tonic
11.	Rue	Crushed rue leaves are placed in the ear canal to relieve ear aches and headaches. Externally, rue is applied as a skin antiseptic and insect-repellent, as well as a poultice against rheumatic pain. Due to its toxicity, the use is now considered obsolete.
12.	Rock Century	Kill worms, treat, used as a sedative, treat snakebite and other wounds and topically for freckles and spots. It is reputed tonic for treating GI complaints like bloating, dyspepsia and flatulence, and anorexia.
13.	Lavender	Aromatherapists use lavender in inhalation therapy to treat headaches, nervous disorders and exhaustion. Herbalists use to treat skin ailments such as fungal infections like candidiasis, wounds, eczema, and acne with lavender oil. It is also used in a healing bath for joint and muscle pain.
14.	Dog Rose	Possess antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. In Turkish medicine it is used for the treatment of colds, flu, itching, eczema and cough. Most commonly used in the form of tea.
15.	Red Carnation	Useful in treating muscle spasms and improves heart health. It is also useful for treating the problem of hair loss and sore muscles. Consuming carnation tea is proved to be very effective against depression that can lift the mood of people instantly. Carnation tea is also used as a treatment for diarrhoea.
16.	Windflower	Useful to treat common general symptoms women who are pregnant, this herb is found effective in people with inflamed limbs or those with colds or suffering from insomnia and children suffering from cramps, fever, or crying.

Results and Conclusions-

Table No 4 (A)- Allusions of National Flowers of G-20 nations⁴¹⁻⁴⁴: -

Name of the Country	National Flower	Allusions
Argentina	Ceibo	Alludes importance to Argentine culture and its abundance
Australia	Golden wattle	Golden wattle is a symbol of unity. Wattle is ideally suited to withstand Australia's droughts, winds and bush-fires. The resilience of wattle represents the spirit of the Australian people
Brazil	Golden trumpet	The golden trumpet represents the country as a symbol of its culture, people, and values.
Canada	Bunch berry	It is one of the rare flowering plants found in all of the vast

		country's provinces and territories.
China	Peony	The peony "king of the flowers" has won overwhelming public support in an online poll.
France	Iris	It has been used to represent French royalty and the French monarchy.
Germany	Cornflower	In the 1800s, Wilhelm I, emperor of Prussia, proclaimed the flower as his favourite and made it a symbol of the nation.
India	Lotus	It is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial.
Indonesia	Jasmine	This beautiful and sweet-smelling flower has importance in tradition since ancient times.
Italy	Lily	Represents modesty, purity, and refined beauty.
Japan	Cherry blossom	Alludes a time of renewal and optimism.
Mexico	Dahlia	It is a source of food, medicine and possess ornamental value.
Russia	Chamomile	Its name comes from Greek and means "an earth apple." It is found almost everywhere on the vast territory of the country. The usage of flower is deeply rooted in the Russian culture.
South Korea	Hibiscus (Mugunghwa)	It honors the country's noble spirit and symbolizes many successes and tribulations the country has experienced.
Saudi Arabia	Jasmine	Jasmine symbolizes purity and peace.
South Africa	King protea	Flowers symbolize diversity, change and courage.
Turkey	Tulip	considered a symbol of power, wealth, and luxury
United Kingdom	Tudor Rose	The Tudor rose was adopted by Henry VII as England's emblem of peace at the end of the War of the Roses, the civil wars between the royal house of Lancashire, who wore a red rose, and the royal house of York, who wore white. The Tudor rose, which combined both, came to symbolize peace between the houses.
United states	Rose	It is a symbol of life and love and devotion, of beauty and eternity.

Table No 4 (B)- Implications of National Flowers of European Union⁴⁵⁻⁴⁶:-

Name of the Country	National Flower	Implications
Austria	Edelweiss	The Edelweiss bloom carries a meaning of devotion, for rugged beauty and purity.
Belgium	Red Poppy	The flower's vibrant red color and iconic shape symbolize resilience and hope for many Belgians.
Bulgaria	Rose	The magnificent rose resisted to time as a tenacious plant and is a symbol of many emotions.
Croatia	Iris	In Slavic mythology, <i>Perun</i> is the god of the pantheon; his attributes are thunder, lightning, fire, and more. He was honoured by having this flower named after him. This makes this flower a symbol of national pride to Croatians.
Cyprus	Cyclamen	Cyclamen is only endemic and indigenous in Cyprus. It occurs in the greater part of the island.
Czechia	Rose	The rose is often a symbol of beauty or love, and believe this helps define Czechia at its core, as a nation.
Denmark	Marguerite daisy	When Princess Margrethe was born in 1940, shortly after the Nazi invasion of Denmark, prominent jewellers created the Daisy jewellery (as a tribute to the princess). It soon became very popular & a symbol of patriotism.
Estonia	Cornflower	based on a public opinion/poll by the Estonian Nature Conservation Society.
Finland	Lily-of-the valley	Its attractive and sweet-scented flowers are very familiar to most Finns.
Greece	Laurel Branch	Laurels were believed to have great spiritual powers of cleansing and enhancement for the mind and body.
Hungary	Tulip	Tulip bulbs were brought to Hungary in the 15 th century from Turkey during the Ottoman conquest, and were the Sultan's (the Ottoman emperor's) favorite flower.
Ireland	Shamrock	Irish legend says that Saint Patrick used the shamrock as an educational symbol to explain the Holy Trinity to nonbelievers as he converted the Irish to Christianity in the fourth century
Italy	White Lily	Lilies are among the oldest cultivated plants.
Latvia	Oxeye Daisy	It was a tribute to the Princess of Denmark, (now Queen Margrethe II). Over time, it has developed into a symbol of patriotism for the Latvian people.
Lithuania	Rue	Catholic missionaries grew Rue flowers in their own private gardens as a tribute to the Virgin Mary. the Rue is a symbol of virtue and maidenhood.
Luxembou	Rose	During the 1900s, Luxembourg exported millions of Roses

rg		internationally with an emphasis on prestigious and royal clientele.
Malta	Rock Centuary	An endemic plant to Malta, and a national flower since 1973.
Netherlands	Tulip	In the 16th and 17th century the Netherlands grew the tulips in such large numbers that they quickly became world famous for the flowers.
Poland	Red Poppy	During and after World War I, fields that had been disturbed by battle, bloomed with Corn Poppies, and the flower has become a symbol of that war.
Portugal	Lavender	A flower that represents refinement, grace and elegance, with a certain note of royalty.
Romania	Dog Rose	One of the most widespread flowers in the country, the dog rose has many applications in health and beverage industries.
Slovakia	Rose	Many countries have chosen the rose as their national flower, and Slovakia follows suit as It became the symbol of many emotions of the world
Slovenia	Red Carnation	The flower, as a whole, is widely spread and grown by Slovenians.
Spain	Red Carnation	It's connected with Spanish traditions, with people holding the stem between their's teeth as a sign of passion, desire and caprice.
Sweden	Twin Flower	Twin Flower or Linnaea is named after Carl Linnaeus – the scientist who gave the roots to taxonomy. The colors of the flower, which is the symbol of Sweden; It has flowers in a mixture of red, pink and white

Discussion and Conclusion: -

From the above observation, it is alluded that from the ancient period of civilization, people of G-20 nations are much aware of wholesome human health. Flowers enlisted are found effective in Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Gastrointestinal Infections, whooping cough, asthma, menstrual disorders etc. Also, the enlisted national flowers show their approach towards not only tradition, passion, desire, emotions, patriotism, resilience growth but also denotes devotion, peace, wealth, success and unity for respective country. Moreover, their endemic nature, medicinal and ornamental values also hint their corresponding country. Despite of above qualities, the enlisted national flowers also denote educational symbol and spiritual powers for respective nation. On reviewing agenda of G-20 nations, it is found harmonious to allusions of national flowers of respective country like unity, growth, peace.

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