

## PS Govt. Degree College :: Penukonda

### National Symbols of India

National symbols are the heritage and pride of our country. These symbols are intrinsic to the Indian identity and heritage. Indians of all demographics backgrounds across the world are proud of these National Symbols as they infuse a sense of pride and patriotism in every Indian's heart. These symbols are also necessary because they are of national importance and every citizen must know about them.

<b>Title</b>	<b>Symbol</b>
1. National Flag	Triranga
2. National Emblem	National Emblem of India
3. National Currency	Indian Rupees
4. National Calendar	Saka Calendar
5. Oath of Allegiance	National Pledge
6. National River	Ganga
7. National Heritage Animal	Indian Elephant
8. National Animal	Royal Bengal Tiger
9. National Bird	Indian Peacock
10. National Tree	Indian Banyan
11. National Song	Vande Mataram
12. National Anthem	Jana Gana Mana
13. National Heritage Animal	Indian Elephant
14. National Aquatic Animal	Ganges River Dolphin
15. National Vegetable	Pumpkin
16. National Fruit	Mango
17. National Flower	Lotus

## **List of National Symbols of India with Names**

### **1. National Flag:**

Tiranga is the national flag of India, it was designed by Pingali Venkayya and was adopted by the assembly on 22nd July 1947. Tiranga means tri-color. There are three colors in the national flag of India. Saffron (kesaria) at the top, white in the middle and India green at the bottom in equal proportion. Saffron symbolizes the strength and courage of the country, white symbolizes peace and truth with Dharma Chakra, and green symbolizes the fertility, growth and auspiciousness of the land. The ratio of width of the flag to its length is two to three. In the centre of the white band is a navy-blue wheel, which represents the chakra. Its design is that of the wheel which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka. Its diameter approximates to the width of the white band and it has 24 spokes.

### **2. National Anthem:**

The National Anthem of India Jana-gana-mana, composed originally in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore, was adopted in its Hindi version by the Constituent Assembly as the National Anthem of India on 24 January 1950. It was first sung on 27 December 1911 at the Kolkata Session of the Indian National Congress. The complete song consists of five stanzas. The first stanza contains the full version of the National Anthem. Playing time of the full version of the national anthem is approximately 52 seconds. A short version consisting of the first and last lines of the stanza (playing time approximately 20 seconds) is also played on certain occasions.

### **3. National Emblem:**

The state emblem is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka. In the original, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion separated by intervening wheels over a bell-shaped lotus. Carved out of a single block of

polished sandstone, the Capital is crowned by the Wheel of the Law (Dharma Chakra). The national emblem of India represents the motto 'Satyameva Jayate'.

#### **4. National Song:**

The song Vande Mataram, composed in Sanskrit by Bankimchandra Chatterji, was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom. It has an equal status with Jana-gana-mana. On January 24, 1950, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad came up with a statement in the Constituent Assembly, "the song Vande Mataram, which has played a historic part in the struggle for Indian freedom, shall be honoured equally with Jana Gana Mana and shall have equal status with it." The first political occasion when it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. The song was a part of Bankimchandra's most famous novel Anand Math (1882).

#### **5. National Flower:**

Lotus (*Nelumbo Nucifera Gaertn*) is the National Flower of India. 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. India is rich in flora. Currently available data place India in the tenth position in the world and fourth in Asia in plant diversity. From about 70 per cent geographical area surveyed so far, 47,000 species of plants have been described by the Botanical Survey of India (BSI).

#### **6. National Animal:**

The magnificent tiger, *Panthera tigris* is a striped animal. It has a thick yellow coat of fur with dark stripes. The combination of grace, strength, agility and enormous power has earned the tiger its pride of place as the national animal of India.

#### **7. National Bird:**

The Indian peacock, *Pavo cristatus*, the National Bird of India, is a colourful, swan-sized bird, with a fan-shaped crest of feathers, a white patch under the eye and a long,

slender neck. The male of the species is more colourful than the female, with a glistening blue breast and neck and a spectacular bronze-green tail of around 200 elongated feathers. The female is brownish, slightly smaller than the male and lacks the tail. The elaborate courtship dance of the male, fanning out the tail and preening its feathers is a gorgeous sight.

## **8. National Currency:**

Indian currency is Indian Rupees, also called INR. The Reserve bank of India monitors the circulation of Currency. Udayakumar Dharmalingam designed the Indian rupees.

## **9. National Calendar:**

Saka Calendar is the national calendar, it represents the history of the country and symbolizes the golden period of India.

## **10. Oath of allegiance:**

The national pledge of India is the Oath of allegiance. The national pledge maintains peace, unity, and brotherhood in the country.

## **11. National fruit:**

Mango is the national fruit of India. Everyone loves mango and it is one of the most popular fruits in India. Generally, found during summers.

## **12. National tree:**

The banyan tree is the national tree of India. It is the core heritage of India. The Banyan tree is sacred in Hindu philosophy.

### **13. National Vegetable:**

Pumpkin is the national Vegetable of India. It is one of the few plants that grow throughout the country and with fewer resources.

### **14. National Heritage Animal:**

Indian Elephant is the national heritage animal of India. The elephants are on the verge of being extinct therefore the protective major was taken and the Indian Elephant was declared the national heritage animal.

### **15. National Aquatic animal:**

Ganges river dolphin is known as the national aquatic animal because in the past few years the number of dolphins has decreased. Therefore, to protect them it was declared the national aquatic animal.

### **16. National River:**

In 2008, Ganga was declared the national river of India to achieve the goals of the Ganga Action Plan.