



8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, SSLC

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## NATIONAL SYMBOLS

National symbols of a country represent a host of objects that paint a unique identity about the country's sensibilities. Representatives are chosen carefully and each depicts a certain virtue that is distinctive characteristic of the country. The rich heritage of India is a result of assimilation of cultural influences from its invaders through the generations

The various categories in which Indian national symbols have been attributed are National Flag, National Anthem, National Emblem, National Song, National Bird, National Animal, National Tree, National Flower, National Fruit, National Calendar and National Game

### NATIONAL EMBLEM

Our national emblem is the four lions' head on top of the Ashoka pillar. The bottom portion of which is decorated with the Dharmachakra. It has a horse on the left and a bull on the right.

The slogan, 'Truth alone triumphs,' translated from Upanishad Sathyameva Jayate, is inscribed at the bottom

### NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag of India consists of three equal strips - Saffron at the top, white in the middle and green at the bottom. The center of the white portion is adorned by a navy blue Ashoka Chakra, a wheel with 24 spokes,

The National flag is hoisted on all important Government buildings in India and on all our Embassies in other countries. It is our duty to honour and protect the National flag. We salute and respect our National flag. The width and length ratio of the National flag is two is to three.

### NATIONAL ANTHEM

The national anthem Jana-Gana-Mana, was composed by the great poet Rabindranath Tagore and was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on January 24th 1950.

Jana-Gana-Mana was first sung on 27th December, 1911 at the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress.

### **NATIONAL ANIMAL**

Our national animal is the mighty Royal Bengal Tiger. As the national animal of India, tiger symbolizes India's wildlife wealth. The rare combination of grace, strength, agility and enormous power has earned the tiger great respect and high esteem

### **NATIONAL BIRD**

Peacock which is a symbol of grace, joy, beauty and love is the national bird of India. Peacock occupies a respectable position in Indian culture and is protected not only by religious sentiments but also by parliamentary statute

### **NATIONAL SONG**

The National song of India is Vande Mataram. It was composed by the famous poet, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in the year 1875.

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).

### **NATIONAL GAME**

Hockey is the National Game of India. Hockey has been played in India for time immemorial. There was a golden period of Indian hockey when hockey stalwarts of India ruled the game

### **NATIONAL FLOWER**

Lotus is the National flower of India. The Lotus symbolizes spirituality, fruitfulness, wealth, knowledge and illumination. Lotus is an ancient flower, abode of Goddess Lakshmi of wealth. This flower had figured in Indian Mythology, Folk tales, Literature, Puranas and the like.

### **NATIONAL FRUIT**

Mango is the National fruit of India. Mango is one of the most widely grown fruits of the tropical countries. In India, mango is cultivated almost in all parts, with the exception of hilly areas.

### **NATIONAL TREE**

Banyan is the National tree of India. The mighty banyan tree commands a great presence in the rural setting of India, Of all the trees, it is the biggest one with many aerial roots.

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