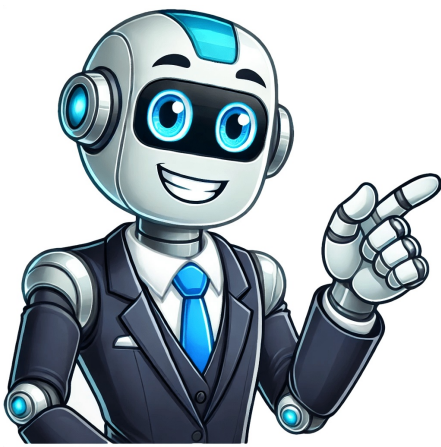


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In this article, we will explore the significance and meaning behind some of the most prominent national symbols of India, including the National Flag, the National Emblem, the National Anthem, and the National Animal, Bird etc. National Flag (Tiranga): The Indian National Flag, also known as the Tricolor, consists of three horizontal stripes of saffron, white, and green, with the Ashoka Chakra, a 24-spoke navy blue wheel, at its center. It represents India's struggle for independence and its unity. National Emblem (National Emblem of India): The National Emblem of India is an adaptation of the Lion Capital of Ashoka, which is a sculpture dated back to the Mauryan period. The emblem consists of four lions mounted on a circular abacus, which is adorned with sculptures of a bull, a galloping horse, a lion, and an elephant. The abacus rests on a lotus in full bloom, symbolizing purity and spiritual awakening. At the base of the emblem, there is an inscription in Devanagari script that reads "Satyameva Jayate," which translates to "Truth Alone Triumphs." The National Emblem represents the sovereignty, power, and dignity of the Indian nation. National Anthem (Jana Gana Mana): The National Anthem of India, titled "Jana Gana Mana," was composed by the Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore. It was adopted as the National Anthem in 1950. "Jana Gana Mana" is written in Bengali and is sung in a time span of approximately 52 seconds. The anthem pays tribute to India's diverse culture and unity. Its lyrics evoke a sense of patriotism and pride among the Indian people, reminding them of their shared history and aspirations. The National Anthem is a unifying force that brings together people from different regions, religions, and languages. National Animal (Bengal Tiger): The Bengal Tiger is designated as the National Animal of India. It symbolizes India's rich wildlife heritage and represents strength, grace, and beauty. National Bird (Indian Peacock): The Indian Peacock is the National Bird of India. Known for its stunning plumage, it symbolizes beauty, grace, and pride. National Flower (Lotus): The Lotus is the National Flower of India. It is associated with purity, enlightenment, and rebirth, and holds great spiritual and cultural significance. National Tree (Indian Banyan): The Indian Banyan is the National Tree of India. It symbolizes longevity, immortality, and knowledge. National Fruit (Mango): Mango is the National Fruit of India. It represents fertility, abundance, and the tropical climate of the country. National River (Ganges): The Ganges, also known as the Ganga, is the National River of India. It is considered sacred and holds great religious and cultural significance for the people of India. National Aquatic Animal (Ganges River Dolphin): The Ganges River Dolphin is the National Aquatic Animal of India. It is found in the Ganges and represents the rich biodiversity of India's waterways. National Reptile (King Cobra): The King Cobra is the National Reptile of India. It is the longest venomous snake and is revered in Indian mythology. National Heritage Animal (Indian Elephant): The Indian Elephant is designated as the National Heritage Animal of India. It symbolizes India's rich wildlife heritage and cultural significance. National Currency Symbol (Indian Rupee Sign): The Indian Rupee Sign (₹) is the National Currency Symbol of India. It represents the Indian currency and the country's economy. National Calendar (Saka Calendar): The Saka Calendar is the National Calendar of India. It is used alongside the Gregorian calendar for official purposes in India. National Language (Hindi): Hindi is recognized as the National Language of India. It is one of the most widely spoken languages in the country. National Sport (Hockey): Hockey is the National Sport of India. The Indian hockey team has a rich history of success and has brought many accolades to the country. National Song (Vande Mataram): "Vande Mataram" is considered the National Song of India. It is a patriotic song that celebrates India's beauty, culture, and freedom struggle. The National Symbols of India encapsulate the spirit and identity of the nation. They serve as reminders of India's rich heritage, diverse culture, and unity in diversity. These symbols evoke a sense of pride, patriotism, and belonging among the Indian people. Whether it's the fluttering Tricolor, the majestic Lion Capital, the resonating National Anthem, or the representation of the Tiger, Peacock, and Lotus, these symbols inspire and unite millions of Indians across the country. They stand as emblems of India's past, present, and future, celebrating its achievements and aspirations while fostering a sense of national unity and pride. These national symbols of India reflect the cultural, natural, and historical heritage of India and hold deep significance for the Indian people.