

Our nation's heritage and pride are represented by its symbols. These 17 national symbols of India are also required since they are of national significance and must be known by all citizens. The importance of the 17 National Symbols of India will be discussed in this article. List of National Symbols of India 2025 There are a number of national and historical and historical symbols in India, each with a unique meaning, but one has been picked to represent the country and inspire pride. importance, representing India's identity on the global stage. List of National Symbols of India S. No. Title National Flag Tiranga (Tricolor) 2 National Flag Tiranga Heritage Animal Indian Elephant 8 National Animal Royal Bengal Tiger 9 National Bird Indian Peacock 10 National Fruit Royal Bengal Tiger 9 National Reptile King Cobra 14 National Royal Bengal Tiger 9 National Fruit Mango 17 National Flower Lotus Read about: States and Capitals of India What are the 17 National symbols of India? The National flower, represents spirituality and the purity of the heart and mind, the tiger, the country's national animal, represents power, bravery, and courage. The Peacock is India's National Bird due to its immortality. 1. National Animal of India The Tiger, Panthera Tigris (Linnaeus), is well recognized for his royal grace, prodigious grandeur, and tremendous strength. Eight native species of tigers may be found in India, which is home to more than half of the world's tiger population. National Animal of India 2. National Animal of India (State Emblem of India) Four lions are pictured on the summit of an Ashokan pillar at Sarnath, near Varanasi, in the Uttar Pradesh state. Its base has the Dharma Chakra, also known as the Wheel of Law, with carvings of an elephant, a horse, a bull, and a lion spaced apart by intervening wheels over a bell-shaped lotus. The India on January 26, 1950. National Emblem of India 3. National Flag of India The Hindi word "Tiranga" which translates to "containing three colours," is used to describe the national flag of India. This multicoloured flag represents India's freedom and sovereignty and features a wheel of law in the centre. The flag was adopted in its present form on July 22, 1947, and it became the official flag of the Union of India on August 15, 1947. The flag was subsequently retained as that of the Republic of India. National Flag of India 4. National Anthem of India The song "Jana-gana-mana" has five stanzas, all of which were written by renowned Indian poet and Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore. It was performed for the first time on December 27, 1911, in Calcutta during a meeting of the Indian National Congress in then-colonial India. Check here the complete history of India and related code of conduct. National Anthem of India is the rupee or INR. Currency circulation is monitored by the Reserve Bank of India. The Indian rupee was created by Udayakumar Dharmalingam. National Currency of India 6. National Calendar of India Saka Calendar is the national Calendar is the national Calendar is the national Calendar is the national Calendar of India. National Calendar is the national Calendar is the national Calendar of India Saka Calendar is the national Calendar is the national Calendar of India Saka Calendar is the national Calendar of India Saka Calendar is the national Calendar is the national Calendar is the national Calendar of India Saka Calendar is the national Calendar of India Saka Calendar of India Saka Calendar is the national Calendar is the national Calendar is the national Calendar of India Saka Calendar of India Saka Calendar is the national Calendar of India Saka Calendar is the national June Ashadha 22nd June - 22nd July Shravana 23rd July - 22nd August Bhadra 22nd August - 22nd September - 22nd September - 21st November - 21st December - 21st December - 21st December - 21st January Magha 21st January - 19th February Phalguna 20th February - 20th/21st March 7. National Pledge (Oath of Allegiance is the national Pledge, which every Indian youngster swears to uphold throughout their time in school. The National Integration Vow, which emphasizes the fundamental obligations to uphold peace, unity, and brotherhood in our enormous nation, as well as the pledge mentioned. 8. National Bird of India The Indian Constitution, will also be mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, will also be mentioned. 8. National Bird of India The Indian Constitution of serving as the country with the largest democracy in the world national bird. Pavo cristatus is the scientific name for the species. Peacocks have long been a part of India 9. National Flower of India 7. National Flower of India is Lotus also known as Nelumbo nucifera. In Indian Culture it is an aquatic herb that is often termed as 'Padma' in Sanskrit and enjoys a sacred status. It symbolizes spirituality, fruitfulness, wealth, knowledge, and illumination, along with purity of heart and mind. National Flower of India 10. National Flower of India undoubtedly delicious. Spiced pickles, a staple of India cuisine, can be made from raw ones. Mangoes are the most widely cultivated fruits in the tropical world and are native to India 11. National Sport of India 11. National Sport of India 11. kabaddi and cricket are sometimes incorrectly given the title of the national Game of India. The Indian hockey team reached its pinnacle between 1928 and 1956, winning all six of those years' consecutive Olympic gold medals. Check here Is the Hockey National Game of India or not? 12. National Song of India "Vande Mataram" was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee for his Bengali book "Anand Math." The song, which was bursting with patriotic passion and admiration for the motherland, quickly became a favourite among the era's independence warriors. National Song of India 13. National Tree of India 13. National Song of India 13. National Tree of India 14. National Song of India 14. National Tree of India 14. National Song of India member of the fig family, spread over a broad region, takes root, and continues to live and regenerate for thousands of years. National Heritage animal. The elephants are on the verge of being extinct therefore the protective major was taken and the Indian Elephant was declared a national heritage animal. National Heritage Animal of India 15. National Aquatic animal of India 15. National Aquatic animal to protect them. National Aquatic Animal of India 16. National River of India is the Ganges. It was officially declared as the National River of India is the King Cobra (Ophiophagus hannah). It is the longest venomous snake in the world, reaching lengths of up to 19 feet (5.7 meters). King cobras are found in the forests of India and Southeast Asia. They are solitary animals and feed primarily on other snakes, including other venomous species. National Vegetable of India is the Indian pumpkin, popularly called kadduin Hindi. It's a versatile gourd that grows throughout the country and thrives in various climates. Significance of National Symbols of India National pride and unity. India has several national symbols, including the national flag, national emblem, national bird, national bird, national bird, national bird, national bird, national bird, and values around the world. In addition to their symbolic significance, national symbols can also play a practical role. For example, the national flag is used to identify Indian ships and aircraft. The national flag is used to promote Indian tourism and culture. National Symbols play a significant role in fostering a sense of unity, patriotism, and national pride among the citizens. These symbols often evoke emotional and cultural connections, and they can be found in various forms, such as emblems, flags, anthems, and animals. Candidates can check the National Language of India Here! Sign Up Now &Daily Live Classes3000+ TestsStudy Material & PDFQuizzes With Detailed Analytics+ More BenefitsGet Free Access Now This section introduces you 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. National Flag The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour of India saffron (kesaria) at the top, white in the middle and India green at the bottom in equal proportion. 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. The top saffron colour, indicates the strength and courage of the country. The white middle band indicates peace and truth with Dharma Chakra. The green shows the fertility, growth and auspiciousness of the land. 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. The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 22 July 1947. More on 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 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. More on National Anthem... 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). More on National Song... State 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). More on State Emblem... 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 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 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... Your browser does not support the audio element. National Flag: Tiranga National Anthem: Jana Gana Mana National Calendar: Saka Calendar National Song: Vande Mataram National Flag: Tiranga National Flag: Tiranga National Anthem: Jana Gana Mana National Calendar: Saka Calendar National Song: Vande Mataram National Emblem: National Emblem of India National Fruit: Mango National River: Ganga National Animal: Royal Bengal Tiger National Tree: Indian Baryan National Bird: Indian Baryan National Bird: Indian Peacock National Currency: Indian Rupee National Reptile: King Cobra National Heritage Animal: Indian Elephant National Flower: Lotus National Vegetable: Pumpkin Oath of Allegiance: National Flag: Tiranga The national Flag: Tirang Each color in the flag has its own meaning: saffron stands for courage and sacrifice, white for peace and truth, and green symbolizes growth and fertility. The Ashoka Chakra, a 24-spoke wheel, represents justice and righteousness. The Indian flag has strict protocols for its usage, and hoisting it with respect is of utmost importance. National Anthem: Jana Gana Mana "Jana Gana Mana," written by Rabindranath Tagore, is India's national anthem. It celebrates the country's unity and diversity, praising its vast cultural heritage. Composed in 1911 and adopted on January 24, 1950, the anthem reflects national aspirations and identity, calling for unity and pride among all citizens. National Calendar: Saka Calendar The Saka Calendar is India's official calendar, used alongside the Gregorian calendar, used alongside the Gregorian calendar, beginning in 78 AD. Consisting of 12 months starting with the new moon, it reflects India's historical and cultural heritage, symbolizing continuity in modern times. National Song: Vande Mataram "Vande Mataram," written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and composed by Rabindranath Tagore, is India's national song. Meaning "I Bow to Thee, Mother," it praises the motherland for its beauty and strength. Published in the 1880s and adopted on January 24, 1950, it symbolizes national pride and unity. National Emblem: National Emblem of India The National Emblem of India, adapted from the Lion Capital of Ashoka, represents sovereignty and authority. It features four lions back-to-back, a lotus base, and a banderole with the motto "Satyamev Javate" (Truth Alone Triumphs). Adopted on January 26, 1950, it embodies justice, truth, and integrity. National Fruit: Mango The mango, India's national fruit, symbolizes richness and cultural significance. Known as the "King of Fruits," it comes in varieties like Alphonso and Dasheri. Valued in cuisine and festivals, the mango reflects India's national river, is sacred to Hindus and vital for agriculture. Originating from the Himalayas, it represents purity and life-giving power. Its historical and ecological significance underscores its spiritual importance and its role in the country's cultural and environmental heritage. National Animal: Royal Bengal Tiger The Royal Bengal Tiger is India's national animal, symbolizing the country's wildlife heritage. As the world's longest venomous snake, it is crucial to ecological balance. Its conservation highlights India's commitment to protecting its natural resources and iconic species. National Tree: Indian Banyan The India's national Tree: Indian Banyan The Indian Banyan tree, with its extensive canopy and aerial roots, is India's national tree. It symbolizes immortality and in maintaining ecological balance reflect India's dedication to conserving aquatic biodiversity. National Bird: Indian Peacock, India's national bird, is known for its vibrant plumage and courtship display. It symbolizes beauty, grace, and prosperity. Revered in mythology and art, it represents elegance and reflects India's rich wildlife heritage. National Currency: Indian Rupee (INR) is the national currency, representing India's economic identity and stability. Issued by the Reserve Bank of India, the rupee features the ? symbol, adopted in 2010. It reflects the nation's economic identity and stability. Cobra, India's national reptile, is known for its size and venom. Found in Indian forests, it plays a crucial role as a top predator. Its status highlights India's national heritage animal, symbolizes wisdom and cultural significance. Integral to traditions and festivals, it represents strength and prosperity. Conservation efforts focus on preserving its habitat, reflecting India's national flower, represents purity, enlightenment, and rebirth. Its vibrant colors and ability to bloom in muddy waters are symbolic of resilience and beauty. Revered in Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain traditions, it embodies India's spiritual and cultural heritage. National Vegetable: Pumpkin, India's national vegetable; is valued for its versatility and nutrition. Used in various dishes, it contributes to culinary diversity and agricultural abundance. The pumpkin symbolizes India's rich diet and agricultural practices. Oath of Allegiance: National Pledge, adopted on January 26, 1950, is a solemn oath emphasizing unity, integrity, and dedication to the nation. It reflects democratic values and national pride, reminding citizens of their collective responsibility and commitment to India's progress and ideals. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) The National Flag of India, also known as the Tricolour, features three horizontal stripes of saffron, white, and green, with the Ashoka Chakra in navy blue at the centre. It symbolises courage, sacrifice, and unity. The National Flag of India was designed by Pingali Venkayya in 1921. The design was later modified and officially adopted on July 22, 1947. Saffron: Represents courage and sacrifice White: Symbolises truth and peace Green: Denotes faith and chivalry Ashoka with four Asiatic lionses of dharma The National Emblem of India features the Lion Capital of Ashoka with four Asiatic lionses truth and peace Green: Denotes faith and chivalry Ashoka Chakra: Represents the righteousness of dharma The National Emblem of India features the Lion Capital of Ashoka with four Asiatic lionses truth and peace Green: Denotes faith and chivalry Ashoka Chakra: Represents the righteousness of dharma The National Emblem of India features the Lion Capital of Ashoka with four Asiatic standing back to back on a circular abacus. Below the abacus is the inscription "Satyameva Jayate" meaning "Truth Alone Triumphs." The National Anthem, "Jana Gana Mana," was written by Rabindranath Tagore. It was first publicly performed on December 27, 1911. "Jana Gana Mana" represents India's unity and diversity, celebrating the nation's pluralistic identity. The National Song, "Vande Mataram," is a patriotic song that symbolises devotion to India as a motherland and played a significant role in India's independence movement. Other important national Symbols include: National Calendar: Saka calendar National Fruit: Mango National Animal: Royal Bengal Tiger National Ruppee Reptile: King Cobra National Heritage Animal: Indian Elephant National Flower: Lotus National Flower: Lotus National Flag should begave and identity of a nation. They unify citizens, evoke patriotism, and remind people of their shared history and aspirations. The National Flag should be treated with respect and dignity, following the Flag Code of India. It should not be used for commercial purposes or in any manner that disrespects its significance. The National Symbols of India represent the country's rich cultural heritage, history, and values. include elements that embody the spirit of independence, unity, and patriotism, and each has a significant historical context that contributes to India's identity as a nation. The 17 National Song: Vande Mataram National Anthem: Jana Gana Mana National Calendar: Saka Calendar National Song: Vande Mataram National Flag: Tiranga National Flag: Tiranga National Anthem: Jana Gana Mana National Calendar: Saka Calendar National Song: Vande Mataram National Emblem: National Emblem of India National Fruit: Mango National River: Ganga National River: Ganga National Tree: Indian Rupee National River: Ganga National Flower Lotus National Vegetable: Pumpkin Oath of Allegiance: National Pledge To explain national symbols to kids, use simple language and relatable examples. Start by showing them pictures of each symbol and explaining what it represents. For instance, you can say, "The National Flag of India is like a special banner that shows our country's pride. The colours and the wheel in the middle have important meanings that tell us about our country's values." The slogan on the National Emblem of India is "Satyameva Jayate," which means "Truth Alone Triumphs." Indian symbols are important because they represent the nation's identity, values, and heritage. They help to foster a sense of unity and pride among citizens, remind them of the country's history, and symbolise the shared ideals of independence, integrity, and patriotism. Indian symbol conveys a unique message about India's heritage, such as the National Flag symbolising unity and diversity, or the National Emblem representations that stand for a country's identity, heritage, and values. They are used to express the essence of the nation and are recognized and respected by its citizens. The sacred symbol of India is often considered to be the Lotus flower. It represents purity, beauty, wealth, and spiritual awakening in Indian culture and religion. The full name of India is the "Republic of India is the "Republic of India" (Bharat Ganrajya in Hindi). The caption of the National Emblem of India is the "Lion Capital of Ashoka. India's proud slogan is "Satyameva Jayate," meaning "Truth Alone Triumphs." National symbols are visual representations or icons that embody the identity, values, and heritage of a nation, serving as a unifying element for its people. The learning objective of national symbols is to educate individuals about the history, values, and identity of their country. Understanding these symbols helps foster national pride, unity, and respect for the nation's heritage. To explain symbols to a child, use simple language, engaging visuals, and relatable examples. Explain what each symbol stands for in a way that connects with their everyday experiences. For instance, describe the National Flag as a special banner that shows our country's colours and values. National symbols are important because they represent the country's identity, history, and values. They foster a sense of unity and pride, serve as reminders of the nation's heritage, and play a crucial role in cultural and national events. For kids, the National Flag of India, the Indian Peacock (national bird), and the Lotus (national flower) are often highlighted as significant national symbols. These symbols are colourful and easy to understand, making them suitable for children's learning. You write "National Symbols of India" as follows: "National Symbols of India" as follows: "National Symbols are colourful and easy to understand, making them suitable for children's learning. You write "National Symbols of India" as follows: "N country's identity, such as the flag, emblem, and other cultural and natural symbols. Share — copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the license you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights may limit how you use the material. India is a beautiful example of how different faiths can live together in harmony. This is because of its "unity in diversity," which is like a colorful kaleidoscope of traditions, customs, and beliefs. The national symbols of India are not just political signs; they are much more. They reflect the country's rich history, culture, and identity. These symbols are proof of the values we cherish deeply. They remind us of India's past greatness and its dreams for the future They also fill people with pride and a sense of nationalism, creating a shared connection to the nation's cultural evolution. These symbols also show that India has a value-based government. The Indian Constitution highlights these values, calling India a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic. The national symbols represent the collective history of India and the unity of all living beings in the country. They are not just symbols; they are a reflection of India's national symbols. We will explore their historical significance and their role in uniting the nation. Keep reading as we explain these symbols in detail They are not just signs; they are powerful tools that showcase India's global presence and cultural identity to the world. Through them, we tell the story of who we are symbols or icons that portray the sovereignty, culture, and traditions of India's identity, representing the sovereignty. unity in diversity that India embraces. From the regal Royal Bengal Tiger, a symbol of inner strength and bravery, to the harmonious Indian with pride and remind them of the glorious past and future hopes of the national symbols, such as the Indian national flower, represents purity and spiritual awakening, while the Banyan Tree, the national tree, the national tree, symbolizes immortality and resilience. Other notable symbols include the Indian Rupee, the National Emblem (Ashoka Chakra), and the National Symbols holds deep meaning, reflecting the spiritual, cultural, and timeless nature of Indian heritage. These national symbols inspire pride and patriotism in every Indian, celebrating the unity in diversity that defines the country. Now that we have seen that each national symbols in India. You should understand that the various kinds of national symbols are a cross combination of various animals, birds, flowers, trees, rivers, and even historical landmarks with plenty of importance to the nation. There's one thing that you should understand and that's the fact that every national symbol of India was selected because they symbolize the different colours and shades of India's multicultural and richly diverse cultural background. To put you in touch with what they are, below are some listed: The India and its independence. Seeing the flag hoisted high does trigger a feeling of patriotism in the people. The Tiranga was given the status of the Indian National flag on July 22, 1947. The National Flag is made up of three horizontal bands of saffron, white and green colors. The National flag on July 22, 1947. The Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore, India's National Anthem, "Jana Gana Mana," is a classic tribute to the nation's diversity and unity. It eloquently talks of the real essence of our nation and is an ode to its rich heritage, diverse landscapes, and the collective identity of its people. The national anthem was officially adopted on January 24, 1950. The national anthen has a very respected position in India's culture. It is a part of ceremonies and events of an official nature where it is sung with pride and respect. It's melodious and beautiful tune along with its powerful lyrics have always awakened people's patriotic fervor. Composed by the great writer Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Vande Mataram is a strong song that motivated numerous people during India's Freedom Struggle. Composed in Sanskrit and Bengali, it extols the motherland, depicting it as a source of strength and riches. Now referred to as the National Song, it is equal in importance to the National Song, it is equal in importance to the National Song it as a source of strength and riches. and culture The Royal Bengal Tiger, India's National Animal, represents strength, power, and beauty. Priding itself in being found in the Indian forests, this majestic creature keeps nature at its best by regulations. Revered for its beauty and grace, the tiger is also representative of India's nurturing of its wildlife. In declaring it the National Animal, India promises to protect nature and emphasizes the ethos of strength and courage in Indian society. The Indian Peacock, with its stunning feathers and elegant dance, represents beauty, grace, and pride in 1963, the peacock is extremely significant in culture and religion, frequently depicted in Indian art, literature, and traditions. Associated with Lord Krishna, it brings a sacred connotation to its symbol. The peacock depicts India's abundance of wildlife and diverse cultures, thus becoming a powerful symbol of the nation's beauty and nature. it grows in dirty water but flowers pure and white, indicating strength and spirituality. Closely associated with Indian beliefs and mythology, the lotus is holy in Hinduism and Buddhism, associated with profound wisdom and peace. Symbolically, it indicates India's capacity to emerge above problems yet maintain its inner beauty and strength. Banyan Tree, with its wide canopy and aerial roots, is a forever gorgeous symbol of immortality, protection, and resilience. Chosen as India's National Tree, it represents strength and resilience, offering shade and sustenance to countless beings. This tree also holds a revered position in Indian society, being often present in mythology as a center of wisdom and knowledge. Earnest for its long existence and ability to expand without limit, the banyan tree is a fitting emblem of India's enduring and nurturing nature. The Mango, also known as the "King of Fruits," is India's National Fruit. Praised for its sweetness, strong smell, and many varieties, it has been cherished forever. Mangoes are accorded a special status, appearing in Indian paintings, literature, and food. The fruit is a symbol of prosperity, love, and abundance. By making the mango its national fruit, India boasts of this tropical jewel that term. It's a National River and means sustenance for millions in India. A revered goddess in Hinduism, it is sacred and highly revered because of its attachment to India's faith and supplies water, enables the crops to grow, and supports countless varieties of life. Its position as the National River further accentuates its huge role in shaping India's way of life. The Lion Capital of Ashoka of Sarnath is India's National Emblem. It is sculpted in sandstone and shows four lions with their faces facing away from each other, symbolizing strength, bravery, and faith. Below them is the Dharma Chakra, or the Wheel of Law, symbolizing India's role for justice and truth. It became the National Emblem in 1950 and is found on currency, documents, and government offices, reminding people of India's glorious past and strong values. If you must know the national symbols of our nation in depth, have a look at the table provided below: NameSymbolNational FlagTricolour (Tiranga)National EmblemLion Capital of AshokaNational AnthemJana Gana ManaNational RiverGangaNational FruitMangoNational TreeBanyan TreeBanyan TreeNational BirdIndian PeacockNational AnimalRoyal Bengal TigerNational SongVande MataramNational FlowerLotus Now that we know why each one was selected, but you need to understand why it's so essential there is so much significance placed on them. Ponder their significance below: Cultural Significan spirituality. All of these symbols constitute the nature of Indian culture. Unity in Diversity: In a nation as diverse as India, these symbols bring people together regardless of tongue, religion, and location. The Tiranga, being a blend of colors, is actually a symbol of unity in variety. world. They showcase India's rich culture and surroundings, taking its history and values everywhere across the globe. Inspires bravery and power, the Ganga inspires clean and continuous life, and the Ashoka Lion inspires justice and truth. India's national symbols represent its wide and vibrant culture. From the strong Royal Bengal Tiger to Jana Gana Mana's soothing tune, these symbols, their categories, and their meanings helps us enjoy their story. We must make ourselves and the young generations aware of these symbols so as to perpetuate the values they stand for. At ixamBee, we specialize in providing comprehensive online courses for government jobs. Our expertly designed courses for government jobs cater to a wide range of upcoming government exams. Whether you're preparing for specific courses for government exams or seeking general guidance, ixamBee offers the resources like Beepedia previous year papers, SSC CGL, SSC MTS, NIACL Assistant, and more. Also Read: Current Affairs Preparation for the RBI Grade B Exam: A Comprehensive Guide Maharashtra & Jharkhand Election Results 2024 Highlights List of Wildlife Sanctuaries in India: Discover Nature's Hidden Gems The Government of India has designated official national symbols that representation of the identity of the country.[1] When India obtained independence from the British Raj on 15 August 1947, the tricolour flag officially became the first national symbol of the Dominion of India.[2] The Indian Rupee which was in circulation earlier was adopted as the official legal tender after independence.[3] The official state emblem with the motto Satyameva Jayate was adopted later on 30 December 1947.[4] The national anthem and song were adopted two days before the Constitution, the national symbols officially came to represent the Republic of India.[1][6][7] The last to be adopted as a national symbol was the national microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii in October 2012.[8] National symbols of India uses the official name Republic of India uses the official name and Bharat.[10][11] The name "India" is derived from the Classical name Republic of India uses the official name and Bharat.[10][11] The name "India" is derived from the Classical name Republic of India uses the official name and Bharat.[10][11] The name "India" is derived from the Classical name and Bharat.[10][11] The name "India" is derived from the Classical name and Bharat.[10][11] The name "India" is derived from the Classical name and Bharat.[10][11] The name "India" is derived from the Classical name and Bharat.[10][11] The name "India" is derived from the Classical name and Bharat.[10][11] The name "India" is derived from the Classical name and Bharat.[10][11] The name "India" is derived from the Classical name and Bharat.[10][11] The name "India" is derived from the Classical name and Bharat.[10][11] The name "India" is derived from the Classical name and Bharat.[10][11] The name "India" is derived from the Classical name and Bharat.[10][11] The Latin India, a reference to the region beyond the Indus River. In turn, the name "India" was derived successively from Hellenistic Greek India ( Ινδός), Old Persian Hindush (an eastern province of the Achaemenid Empire), and ultimately its cognate, the Sanskrit Sindhu, or "river", specifically the Indus River and, by implication, its settled basin.[12][13] The term Bharat (Bhārat), mentioned in the ancient Hindu literature, is used in several Indian languages. Though Vedic literature uses the word to represent a larger territory was in the first century BCE.[14] It is derived from the region Bharatavarshaatravarsha ruled by king Bharatha, whose name literally means "the shining one".[15][16] A modern rendering of the historical name, Bharat became a native name for India)[2] 26 January 1950 (Republic of India)[18] The Indian flag is a horizontal rectangular tricolour with equally sized deep saffron at the top, white in the middle and India green at the bottom with the Dharma chakra, a 24-spoke wheel, in navy blue at its centre.[9][19] The ratio of width of the flag to its length is two to three. Saffron indicates the strength and courage, white represents peace, green expresses fertility, growth and auspiciousness with the chakra symbolising truth.[1] The flag was designed based on the swaraj flag design proposed by Pingali Venkayya.[20][21] The tricolour flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 22 July 1947.[19] It was unfurled by the first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on 15 August 1947.[22] National emblem State Emblem of India[23] 30 December 1947 (Dominion of India)[4] 26 January 1950 (Republic of India)[7] The national emblem is an adaptation of the Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath consisting of four Asiatic lions standing back to back, symbolising power, courage, confidence and faith.[24] The lions are mounted on a circular abacus over a bell-shaped lotus. The abacus has a frieze carrying the reliefs of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion with a Dharma chakra in the middle.[23][1] The motto "Satyameva Jayate" (English: Truth Alone Triumphs) is a quote taken from Mundaka Upanishad, the concluding part of the sacred Hindu Vedas.[25] It is inscribed below the abacus in Devanagari script as a part of the state emblem. [23] The emblem was adopted by the constituent assembly on 30 December 1947. [4] The emblem in its present form was designed by Dinanath Bhargava when the Constitution of India was adopted on 26 January 1950. [7] National motto Satyameva Jayate ("Truth Alone Triumphs") [23] National anthem Jana Gana Mana[26] ("Thou Art the Ruler of the Minds of All People")[27] 24 January 1950 (Dominion of India)[26] 26 January 1950 (Republic of India)[26] 12 January 1950 (Republic of India)[26] 24 January 1950 (Dominion of India)[26] 26 January 1950 (Republic of India)[2 at Calcutta.[29] The first stanza of the song was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India as the national anthem on 24 January 1950.[5] The national anthem is played in approximately 52 seconds.[1][5] National song Vande Mataram[30] ("Mother, I bow to thee!")[31] 24 January 1950 (Dominion of India)[1] 26 January 1950 (Republic of India) [10] Vande Mataram is a Sanskrit poem written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, first published in 1882 as part of the Bengali novel Anandmath.[32][1] The poem played a vital role in the Indian independence movement and gained political significance when it was recited by Tagore in 1896.[33] The first two verses of the song were adopted as the national song of India On 24 January 1950 by the Constituent Assembly of India. [1] National days Independence Act, 1947 [34] The Indian Independence Day [9] 15 August in the Constitution Hall in New Delhi, chaired by Rajendratic by Rajendratic Structure (1947) and the Constitution Hall in New Delhi, chaired by Rajendratic Structure (1947) and the Constitution Hall in New Delhi, chaired by Rajendratic Structure (1947) and the Constitution Hall in New Delhi, chaired by Rajendratic Structure (1947) and the Constitution Hall in New Delhi, chaired by Rajendratic Structure (1947) and the Constitution Hall in New Delhi, chaired by Rajendratic Structure (1947) and the Constitution Hall in New Delhi, chaired by Rajendratic Structure (1947) and the Constitution Hall in New Delhi, chaired by Rajendratic Structure (1947) and the Constitution Prasad in which Nehru delivered the Tryst with Destiny speech proclaiming India's independence. [36][37] The Dominion of India became an independence [36][37] The Dominion of India and the country's transition to a republic on 26 January 1950.[40][41] The date was chosen as the Indian National Congress proclaimed Purna Swaraj (complete independence) on this day in 1930.[42][43] Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated to mark the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated to mark the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated to mark role in Indian Independence movement and, is regarded as the "Father of the Nation".[44][45] Oath of allegiance National Pledge[46] 26 January 1965[47] It was written in Telugu by Pydimarri Venkata Subba Rao in 1962.[48][49] The English version of the same was adopted as the "Father of the Nation".[44][45] Oath of allegiance National Pledge[46] 26 January 1965[47] It was written in Telugu by Pydimarri Venkata Subba Rao in 1962.[48][49] The English version of the same was adopted as the "Father of the Nation". directed that the pledge to be sung in schools from 26 January 1965.[51] National currency Indian Rupee[52] 15 August 1947[3] 15 July 2010 (symbol)[52] Indian rupee (ISO code: INR) is the official currency of India, the issuance of which is controlled by the Reserve Bank of India.[53] Rupee is derived from rupya or rupiya, which was used to denote various coins in usage since 4th century BCE.[54] The Indian rupee symbol, adopted in July 2010, is a combination of Devanagari "Ra" and the Roman letter "R" with two parallel horizontal lines at the top which represent the national flag and indicate equality.[52] National calendar Indian National Calendar [55] 22 March 1957[55] The Indian national calendar, based on the Shaka era Hindu calendar was adopted on 22 March 1957.[55] The calendar has 365 days across 12 months.[56] It is used, alongside the Gregorian calendar, by The Gazette of India, in news broadcasts by All India Radio and in calendars and communications issued by the Government of India.[55] National animal Bengal tiger (Panthera tigris)[1] April 1973[57] The Bengal tiger was chosen as the national animal in a meeting of the Indian wildlife board in 1972 and was adopted officially in April 1973. It was chosen over the Asiatic lion due to the wider presence of the tiger across India.[57][58] Tiger is one of the big cats with prominent black stripes on a yellow coat and represents grace, strength, agility and power.[59] As of 2023, India is home to almost 75% of the world's wild tiger population.[60] National bird of India in February 1963.[61][62] A bird indigenous to the Indian subcontinent, the peacock is a colourful bird, with males being larger than females and consisting of blue neck and a spectacular long train made up of elongated upper-tail covert feathers with colourful eyespots, which it raises into an arched fan during courtship.[62][63][64] National heritage animal Indian elephant (Elephas maximus indicus)[65][66] 22 October 2010[67] Indian elephant is the largest terrestrial mammal in India and a cultural symbol throughout its range, appearing in various religious traditions and mythologies.[63][67] It was declared as the national heritage animal of India on 22 October 2010.[65][67] National tree Indian Banyan (Ficus benghalensis)[72][73] 1950[74] Indian banyan is a large tree native to the Indian subcontinent and produces aerial roots from the branches which grow downwards, eventually becoming trunks.[75] Because of this characteristic and its longevity, this tree is considered immortal and is an integral part of the myths and legends of India.[76] The tree's structure and deep roots symbolise unity and as the tree gives shelter to various organisms, it denotes India.[79][80] Hango is a large fruit tree with many varieties, believed to have originated in northeast India.[79][80] [81] It has been cultivated in India since ancient times and is known for its deliciousness.[72] It is considered an economically important fruit in India and the country is the largest producer of mangoes worldwide.[82] National aquatic animal Ganges river dolphin is an endangered freshwater or river dolphin endemic to the Indian subcontinent and is found in the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers in India. It was announced as the national aquatic animal in May 2010 to raise awareness towards its conservation.[85] National reptile King cobra (Ophiophagus hanna)[66] King Cobra is the world's longest venomous snake and endemic to Asia.[86] The species has diversified coloration and possess a unique threat display, spreading its neck-flap and raising its head upright and hissing.[87][88] The snake occupies an eminent position in the mythology and folklore of India.[89][90] National river Ganges River[91][92] 4 November 2008[93] The Ganges rises in the western Himalayas and flows south and east through the Gangetic plain of North India.[94] It has been important historically with many cities located on its banks and is a lifeline to millions of people who live along its course.[95] It is considered as a sacred river and worshipped as a goddess in Hinduism.[96][97] In November 2008, Ganges was declared as a national river due to its close association with the lives of millions of Indians.[91] National microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. bulgaricus[8] 18 October 2012[8] Lactobacillus bulgaricus[8] 18 October 2012[8] Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. bulgaricus[8] 18 October 2012[8] considered a probiotic [99] It was declared as the national microbe in 18 October 2012 and was selected by children through voting [8] National flower Lotus is an aquatic plant adapted to grow in the flood plains. Lotus seeds can remain dormant and viable for many years, therefore the plant is regarded as a symbol of longevity.[102][103] It occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of India in 1950,[101] the government has declared that no national flower exists despite contrary claims made by government officials and ministers.[106][107] National game Field hockey[72] Field hockey is a team sport in which India has won the gold at the Summer Olympics eight times, the most by any nation.[108] As per a 2012 reply from Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to a RTI query, there was no declared national game in India.[109] But Field hockey continues to be listed as the national game in Indian Government websites and text books.[72][110] List of Indian state symbols ^ a b c d e f g h i j "National Symbols". Government of India. Archived from the original on 1 May 2020. Retrieved 14 August 2022. ^ a b Jha, Sadan (25 October 2008). 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In this article, we will explore the significance and meaning behind some of the most prominent national Flag, the National Anthem, and the National Flag, the 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 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 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): The Indian Banyan): National Fruit (Mango): Mango is the National Fruit of India. It represents fertility, abundance, and the tropical climate of the country. 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 Reptile of India. It is found in the Ganges and represents the rich biodiversity 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): National Calendar (Saka Calendar): The Saka Calendar is the National Language of India. It is used alongside the Gregorian calendar for official purposes in 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 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 and hold deep significance for the Indian people.