

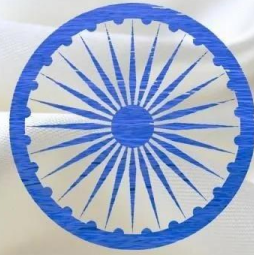


NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF INDIA

Parchnam Classes



National Flag of India



- The National Flag is a **horizontal tricolor**.
- The three colours are India saffron (kesaria), white and India green in equal proportion.
- **Saffron** (at the top) symbolizes the strength and courage of the country.
- **White** (in the middle) symbolizes peace and truth.
- **Green** (at the bottom) symbolizes the fertility, growth and auspiciousness of the land.
- In the centre of the white band is a navy-blue wheel with **24 equally spaced spokes** which represents the **Ashoka Chakra**. It symbolizes the dynamism of a peaceful change.



- The ratio of width of the flag to its length is **two to three**.
- The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on **22 July 1947**.
- The flag is designed by **Pingali Venkayya**.
- By law, the flag is to be made of **khadi** or **silk**, made popular by Mahatma Gandhi.





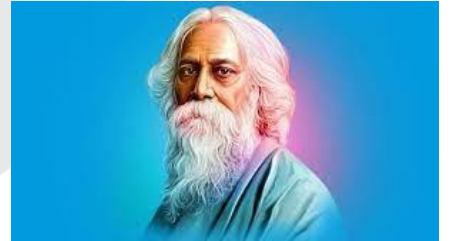
जन-गण-मन अधनियक जय हे
भारत-भाग्य-वधाता ।
पंजाब सधि गुजरात मराठा
दुरावडि उत्कल बंग ।
वधिय हमिचल यमुना गंगा,
उच्छल-जलध-तिरंग ।
तव शुभ नामे जागे,
तव शुभ आशषि मागे,
गाहे तव जय गाथा ।
जन-गण मंगलदायक जय हे,
भारत-भाग्य-वधाता ।
जय हे, जय हे, जय हे,
जय जय जय, जय हे ॥

Lyrics & Music by Rabindranath Tagore
Graphic by Deepika

National Anthem of India

JANA-GANA-MANA

- Composed by : Rabindranath Tagore in Bengali
- First sung on : December 27, 1911
- First sung at : the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress (1911)
- The original song consists of five stanzas.



- The Hindi version of the song was adopted as the National Anthem of India by the Constituent Assembly on **January 24, 1950**.
- Only **first stanza** was taken as the full version of the National Anthem.
- The playing time of the National Anthem is approximately **52 seconds**.

वंदे मातरम्



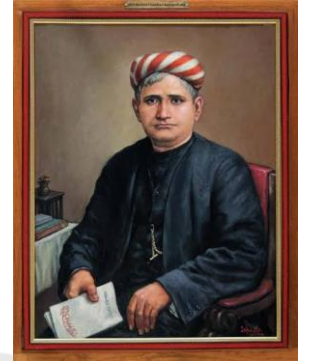
सुजलां सुफलां मलयजशीतलाम्
सस्य श्यामलां मातरम् ।
शुभ ज्योत्सनाम् पुलकित यामिनीम्
फुल्ल कुसुमित द्रुमदलशोभिनीम्,
सुहासिनौ सुमधुर भाषिणीम् ।
सुखदा वरदा मातरम् ॥

सप्त कोटि कल्ल कलकल निनाद कराले
द्विसप्त कोटि भुजैर्धत खरकरवाले
के बोले मा तमी अबले

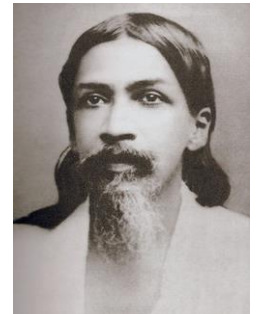
National Song of India

VANDE MATARAM

- Composed by : **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay**
- The song was a part of Bankimchandra's most famous Bengali novel Anand Math (1882).
- First sung in : 1896
- First sung at : the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress (1896)
- First sung by : Rabindranath Tagore
- The original *Bande Mataram* consists of six stanzas.



- On **24 January 1950**, the Constituent Assembly of India has adopted "Vande Mataram" as national song.
- Only **first two stanzas** were taken as the full version of the National Song
- It was **translated by Sri Aurobindo Ghosh**.
- 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."
- First Sessions of Parliament usually begin with Jana Gana Mana and conclude with Vande Mataram.





State Emblem of India



LION CAPITAL OF ASOKA AT SARNATH

- The State Emblem is an adaptation of the Lion Capital of Asoka at Sarnath.
- **The actual Sarnath capital features the following things :**
 - There are four lions, mounted back to back, on a circular abacus. They symbolize power, courage, confidence, and pride.
 - The abacus rests on a bell-shaped lotus (in full bloom).
 - The frieze of the abacus has sculptures of :
 - an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion.
 - They are separated by intervening Dharma Chakras.
 - This is carved from a single block of sandstone.



• The State Emblem of India includes and shows :

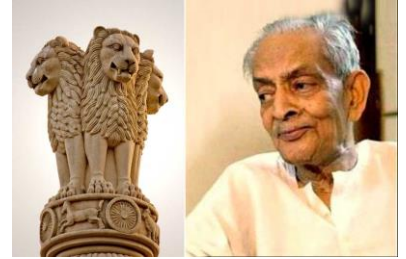
- Three lions mounted on the abacus (the fourth being hidden from view)
 - A dharma chakra in the centre of the abacus.
 - A bull on the right
 - A galloping horse on the left
 - Outlines of Dharma Chakras on the extreme right and left.
 - The motto Satyameva Jayate (meaning 'Truth Alone Triumphs'), written in Devanagari script below the profile of the Lion Capital is part of the State Emblem of India
 - The bell-shaped lotus was omitted.
- It was adopted the State Emblem of India by the Government on 26th January, 1950.







FEW FACTS





- The **Ashoka Chakra** (Ashoka wheel) on its base features in the centre of the national flag of India.
- The **bull** represents hard work and steadfastness.
- The **horse** represents loyalty, speed, and energy.


- The motto **Satyameva Jayate** is a quote from **Mundaka Upanishad**.
- **Dinanath Bhargava**, the student of legendary painter Nandalal Bose designed the National Emblem. He was 21-year-old at that time.



- In the State Emblem lies the official seal of the Government of India.
- It appears on all Indian currency as well.

National Symbols	Name	Scientific Name	Picture
National Flower	Lotus	<i>Nelumbo Nucifera Gaertn</i>	
National Fruit	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	
National Animal	Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	
National Bird	The Indian peacock	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	

National Symbols	Name	Scientific Name	Picture
National Tree	Indian fig tree	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	
National Heritage Animal	Indian Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus indicus</i>	
National Reptile	King Cobra	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	
National Aquatic Animal	Ganges River Dolphin	<i>Platanista gangetica</i>	

<u>National Symbols</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Picture</u>
National River	Ganga	

National Calendar

- Based on the Saka Era
- Total number of days : 365
- First month : Chaitra
- Adopted as National Calendar on 22 March, 1957

THE SYMBOL OF INDIAN RUPEE

- The symbol is an amalgam of Devanagari "र" (ra) and the Roman Capital "R" with two parallel horizontal stripes running at the top representing the national flag and also the "equal to" sign.
- The symbol, conceptualised and designed by **Udaya Kumar**, a post graduate in Design from Indian Institute of Technology Bombay.
- The Indian Rupee sign was adopted by the Government of India on **15th July, 2010**.



Laying a strong foundation plays a crucial role in building a strong architecture!

Parcha

