

# National Symbols of India

National Symbols of India are a set of identity elements that hold the significance of our nation's heritage. India has picked various National Symbols at different times that reflect identity. There are 17 National Symbols of India, namely- Mango, Ganga, Royal Bengal Tiger, Indian Banyan, Tiranga, Jana Gana Mana, Saka Calendar, Vande Mataram, National Emblem of India, Ganges River Dolphin, Indian Peacock, Indian Rupee, King Cobra, Indian Elephant, Lotus, Pumpkin and National Pledge.

## National Symbols of India with Names

India have various national symbols, and we have covered all of them below in the table.

National Symbols of India	
Title	Symbol
National Flag	Tiranga
National Anthem	Jana Gana Mana
National Calendar	Saka calendar
National Vegetable	Pumpkin
Oath of Allegiance	National Pledge
National Bird	Indian Peacock
National Currency	Indian Rupee
National Animal	Royal Bengal Tiger
National Tree	Indian Banyan
National Aquatic Animal	Ganges River Dolphin
National Flower	Lotus

National Song	Vande Mataram
National Emblem	State Emblem of India
National Fruit	Mango
National River	Ganga
National Reptile	King Cobra
National Heritage Animal	Indian Elephant

## Importance of National Symbols of India

The importance of National Symbols of India is given below:

- They reflect the rich culture of the country
- They infuse a deep sense of pride in the hearts of citizens of India
- Help to protect the national symbols that are chosen for generations
- National Symbols of India popularized the chosen object.

## Facts About National Symbols of India

Below, we have mentioned some interesting facts about the National Symbols of India that every UPSC aspirant should know about.

**National Flag-** National Flag is a symbol of a free country. India's National Flag was adopted in its present form during the meeting of the Constituent Assembly held on 22 July 1947.

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

**National Flower-** Lotus (Scientific name- *Nelumbo Nucifera Gaertn*) is the National Flower of India. It is a sacred flower that occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India.

**National Tree-** The banyan Tree(*Ficus bengalensis*) is the national tree of India and one of the National Symbols of India. The branches of the Banyan Tree are rooted like new trees over a big region.

**National Anthem-** "Jana Gana Mana" is India's National Anthem and one of the National Symbols of India. The "Indian National Anthem" is performed or sung on different occasions. The playing time of the National Anthem is approximately 52 seconds

**National Emblem-** The Indian National Emblem was accepted on 26 January 1950 by Madhav Sahnay, and it is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka.

**National Calendar-** The Indian national calendar is sometimes called the Shalivahana Shaka calendar. National Calendar was adopted on 22 March 1957, along with the Gregorian calendar.

**National Animal-** The national animal of India is the Royal Bengal Tiger. The scientific name of the Royal Bengal Tiger is *Panthera tigris*. Tiger is found in various parts of Asia, including India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka.

**National Song-** The song Vande Mataram is the national song and one of the National Symbols of India. It was composed in Sanskrit by Bankimchandra Chatterji and was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom.

**National Currency-** The Indian rupee(sign: ₹; code: INR) is the official currency of the Republic of India. The symbol "₹" is an amalgamation of Devanagari "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.