

Topic:- The National Symbols

Good Morning Students,

Today we are going to set our focus on the topic "The National Symbols" Chapter - 13, which is given on page number - 78 of your text book titled "Excursions - 3" and is being submitted to you. So, all the students please keep your social studies books and notebooks ready as I am going to explain the topic.

Introduction:- Every independent nation in the world has its own national symbols like national flag, national emblem, national anthem and national song. They are unique to each nation. India also has its own national symbols that highlight its rich culture. We ^{all} are proud of our nation. National Symbols are symbols of our freedom and unity. We must respect these National Symbols. This is how we show respect to our country. Let us talk about the Indian National Symbols in details:-

2) National Bird:-

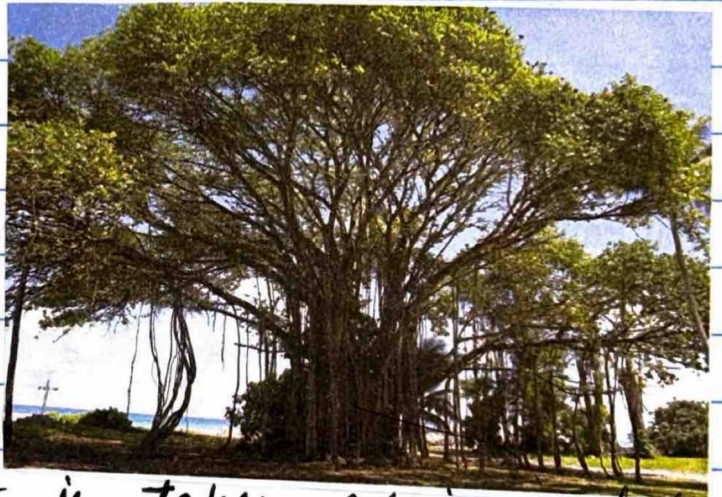
our country and is found in large numbers near the jungles. It has beautiful and colourful feathers. Our National Bird, the peacock inspires us to be graceful and happy.



Peacock is our national bird. It is a native of India and is found in large numbers near the jungles. It has beautiful and colourful feathers. Our National Bird, the peacock inspires us to be graceful and happy.

3) National Tree:-

The National Tree of India is the Banyan Tree. This huge tree towers over its neighbours and has the widest trunk. It is taken as immortal because of its long life.



4) NATIONAL FRUIT :-

National Fruit. Being a country, a large variety of mangoes are grown



Mango is our national fruit. It is a native of India and is found in large numbers near the jungles. It has beautiful and colourful feathers. Our National Bird, the peacock inspires us to be graceful and happy.

5) NATIONAL FLOWER :-

Lotus is our national flower. It symbolizes purity, beauty and knowledge. It grows in muddy waters of ponds and lakes. Our national flower, the Lotus, teaches us to stay clean and pure even if the surroundings are dirty.



So, with this explanation I conclude today's interactive session. After reading the assignments thoroughly please try to solve the back exercises A, B and C, which are given on page number-81 of your text book.

1) NATIONAL FLAG OF INDIA :-

The tri-colour is the national flag of our country. It is a symbol of freedom to all the people of our nation. It is rectangular in shape. It has three horizontal bands of equal size:-



The national flag

Saffron on top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom.

- 1) Saffron stands for sacrifice and courage.
- 2) White stands for peace and truth.
- 3) Green stands for prosperity.

In the centre of white band there is a navy blue wheel known as the "Ashoka Chakra". It is a 'Wheel of Law'. The wheel stands for motion and progress. The wheel has twenty-four spokes representing twenty-four hours.

While hoisting the national flag we must follow some rules:-

- 1) The saffron band must always be at the top.
- 2) The flag should be flown from sunrise to sunset.
- 3) Whenever the national flag is hoisted or lowered we must stand in an attention position.
- 4) The national flag must be at the top of all the flags at the place.

2) NATIONAL EMBLEM :- The National

Emblem is a seal of the Government of India. It can be seen on all Government documents, currency notes, coins, letters and envelopes. Our National Emblem has been taken from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka. In the original, there are four lions, standing back to back. But in the emblem we can see only three lions. The base of the emblem has a horse and a bull. There is a wheel under the lions. This is the same wheel as seen on our National Flag. The words, 'Satyameva Jayate' are written below the wheel. It means "Truth Alone Triumphs".



3) OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM :-

Our National Anthem

is Jana-gana-mana.

It was written by Rabindranath Tagore. It is sung on National Festivals and other important occasions. When it is being played, we should stand at attention. We must not talk or move.

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka, jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Punjab-Sindh-Gujarat-Maratha
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
Uchchala-Jaladhi-taranga.
Tava shubha naame jage,
Tava shubha ashisha mange,
Gahe tava jaya gatha,
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka, jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he
Jaya, jaya, jaya, jaya he!

Our National Anthem

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Chapter - 13

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Students, as we have read a small part of this chapter, now we will recount the topic by means of a short test. You may pause the lesson for 3-minutes and try to write the answers of the following questions in your Social Studies Notebooks.

- 1) Who wrote the National Anthem of India?
- 2) What does saffron stand for in our National Flag?
- 3) Where does our national emblem appear?

Let us discuss the answers now :-

- 1) Rabindranath Tagore
- 2) Courage and Sacrifice
- 3) On all Indian Currency.

That's all for today.

Thankyou.

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