India green lion

The State Emblem of India is the national emblem of the Republic of India and is used by the union government, many state governments, and other government agencies. The emblem is an adaptation of the Lion Capital of Ashoka, an ancient sculpture dating back to 280 BCE during the Maurya Empire .

Gir National Park in Gujarat, western India, is the ultimate destination for nature and wildlife enthusiasts. Excess hunting of lion made them the most endangered species of the 1900s but ever since the formation of Gir National Park; these ...

NARRATOR: The Gir Forest in western India - this national park is the last sanctuary of the Asiatic lion. These animals once roamed a territory that stretched from Greece to China, but were hunted down and nearly wiped out by humans.

The Asiatic Lion Reintroduction Project is an initiative of the Indian Government to provide safeguards to the Asiatic lion (Panthera leo persica) [a] from extinction in the wild by means of reintroduction. The last wild population of the Asiatic lion ...

The National Emblem of India is an adaptation of the Lion Capital of Ashoka from Sarnath, adopted on January 26, 1950. It consists of four Asiatic lions standing back-to-back, symbolizing power, courage, and confidence.

From the golden triangle of Delhi, Jaipur and Agra to the coast where Ayurveda medicine was born, India offers a 360 degree journey through the most magical of lands. Known for being the second most populated country in the world, India will show you the faces of thousands of Hindu gods in its very vast collection of temples all throughout the ...

The Asian lion, also known as the Indian lion or the Persian lion, is a majestic animal that once roamed across the vast territories of the Middle East and India. However, today, it is an endangered species with only a few hundred individuals surviving in the wild.

Known as the National Emblem of the Republic of India, the State Emblem of India represents the Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath, preserved in the Sarnath Museum near Varanasi, India. In December 1947, a depiction of the Lion Capital of Ashoka was primarily adopted as the emblem of the Dominion of India.

The Ashoka Lion Capital of Sarnath comprises four lions, standing back to back, mounted on a cylindrical abacus. The abacus features the sculptures of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull, and a lion, separated by intervening 24 ...

India green lion

The Ashoka Lion Capital of Sarnath comprises four lions, standing back to back, mounted on a cylindrical abacus. The abacus features the sculptures of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull, and a lion, separated by intervening 24-spoked Dharma wheels over an inverted bell-shaped lotus flower (National Flower of India).

The Asiatic Lion Reintroduction Project is an initiative of the Indian Government to provide safeguards to the Asiatic lion (Panthera leo persica) [a] from extinction in the wild by means of reintroduction. The last wild population of the Asiatic lion is found in the region of Gir Forest National Park, in the state of Gujarat.

In India, the Asiatic lion occurred in Sind, Bahawalpur, Punjab, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Bihar and eastward as far as Palamau and Rewa, Madhya Pradesh in the early 19th century. [57] [37] It once ranged to Bangladesh in the east and up to Narmada River in the south. [37]

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