



BAJIRAO IAS ACADEMY

# THE HINDU ANALYSIS

26th JANUARY  
2026



GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS TO  
LEGISLATURE

**Issues surrounding the Governor's address**

**India-UAE ties stability, substance, strategic union**

**India-EU Free trade Agreement**

**Ashok chakra to Shubhanshu Shukla**

## Prelims Practice question for Today

**Q. With reference to the Monroe Doctrine, consider the following statements:**

1. It was proclaimed by the United States in the early 19th century.
2. It opposed further European colonization in the Americas.
3. It declared that the United States would not interfere in the internal affairs of European countries.
4. It led to the immediate withdrawal of European powers from their colonies in Latin America.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4



**Trump ties Monroe Doctrine to U.S. raid on Venezuela to justify actions: "Donroe Doctrine"**

**SAN**

### *The Donroe Doctrine, Venezuela's fragile pragmatism*

**S**ince all often relies on contradictions. Venezuela is more evident than in the United States, as the intervention in Venezuela and its leader, Nicolás Maduro, has been. On January 5, as Venezuela's opposition leader Henrique Capriles, who has been leading Venezuela's movement against Maduro's former Vice President and now the interim president, Juan Guaidó, said: "The U.S. was 'getting along very well'."

The U.S. president, Donald Trump, is embracing a key figure from the opposition, Guaidó, who has been capturing the essence of what might be called the "Donroe Doctrine", a departure from earlier forms of U.S. imperialism. Unlike the neocon interventionists, who sought to impose a regime that is subject to a U.S. theory, independent and sovereign, the U.S. president has sought not only resource extraction but also "democracy". In this case, the U.S. president and ideologically aligned regimes, the Venezuelan opposition and the U.S. president. The Trump's emphasis is on securing imperial control over Venezuela's oil wealth, which is why he has been leaving in place a governing apparatus that is led by a "head of the state", as long as it is sustained as "the head of the state", as long as it grows compliant.

Opposition leader Juan Guaidó, writing in 1993, defined this arrangement precisely: "The country's oil wealth is the most important factor which is subject to it, in theory, independent and sovereign, but in practice, subject to imperial control and dependent on the imperial sovereignity, in reality its economic system and thus its political system."

Venezuela today is in a way fit this description. On January 5, the president of the U.S. House of Representatives in his State of the Union address even as he had to negotiate the terms of his country's continued existence, he said: "We must stand by Venezuela's president, Nicolás Maduro, as long as he is the head of the state."

A case of pragmatism

The Trump administration's preference for "Donroe Doctrine" is that Venezuela's president is not out of any respect for Venezuela's movement, but rather that the U.S. president and some policymakers explicitly disclosed how important it is to maintain the U.S. blockade replicating the disastrous dissolution of Iraq's army and bureaucracy. Mr. Trump has long criticized the U.S. president, Donald Trump, his Make America Great Again (MAGA) base, large groups of veterans, and other organizations under the Bush, Clinton, and Obama administrations, as being a "soft" pragmatist.

In Mr. Rodriguez, Washington sees someone who is not only a pragmatist, but also a pragmatist under the Bush, Clinton, and Obama administrations, as being a "soft" pragmatist.

**S**AN

**controls the PNV party and the militant collectives of the Venezuelan movement. The opposition is in leadership, which has been driven underground and lacking institutional support. The opposition has been given the dubious approval of Mr. Trump's actions.**

**Trump's intervention in the 2020 U.S. election, has as for the U.S. president, Donald Trump, a clear speculation about why the Bolivarian provides**

**only resistance to the U.S. actions, and why the U.S. president, Donald Trump, has seemed like capitulation. Left-wing activist Taiki**

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**U.S. president, Donald Trump**

# India-UAE ties stability, substance, strategic union

**A**t a time of significant churn in global geopolitical equations, relations between India and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) stand out for their remarkable stability and a steady deepening. The very brief visit of UAE President Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan (MbZ) to India, last week, was a clear reflection of this robustness. The January 19, 2026 visit was substantive, outcome-oriented and strategically significant. This visit, the eleventh at the leadership level in as many years, shows the mutual importance the countries accord to each other.

**A continuity**  
Since MbZ's last visit in January 2024 as the chief guest at the Vibrant Gujarat Global Summit, two other high-profile engagements have reinforced bilateral momentum. At the Prime Minister's personal invitation, the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, Sheikh Khaled bin Mohamed bin Zayed, and the Crown Prince of Dubai, Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammed Al Maktoum, visited India, yielding concrete outcomes across sectors such as defence, nuclear cooperation, energy, education and economic engagement. The active participation of the next generation of Emirati leadership lends a distinctive depth and continuity to the India-UAE partnership.

Following the signing of the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership Agreement in 2017, the relationship has evolved in a genuinely comprehensive manner. MbZ's latest visit produced a wide-ranging set of outcomes, including a defence cooperation framework, a joint space initiative, a target of \$200 billion in bilateral trade, collaboration in artificial intelligence, data embassies, infrastructure investment, partnership on small nuclear reactors, a supercomputing cluster in India, and a 10-year LNG supply agreement.

The signing of a Letter of Intent towards a Strategic Defence Partnership is timely, given the



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evolving defence architecture in parts of West Asia. Equally significant was the unequivocal joint condemnation of terrorism in all its forms, and the emphasis that no country should provide a safe haven to those who finance, plan, or perpetrate such acts.

**Infrastructure Investment**  
The UAE's interest in India's infrastructure story is well established. The Abu Dhabi Investment Authority (ADIA)'s \$1 billion commitment to India's National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) Master Fund in 2017 was an early signal. Since then, UAE entities have emerged as key long-term substantial investors.

Ongoing discussions on the UAE's participation in developing the Special Investment Region in Dholera, Gujarat reflect this commitment. The envisaged partnership covers strategic assets including an international airport, pilot training facilities, maintenance and repair infrastructure, a greenfield port, a smart urban township, rail connectivity and energy infrastructure.

Investor interest in Dholera has been reinforced by successful roadshows in the UAE, where sovereign wealth funds and institutional investors have shown a strong appetite. Dholera's appeal lies in its status as a government-backed smart city, with advanced connectivity and utilities, anchor investments by major corporates, focus on high-technology sectors such as semiconductors and electric vehicles, and its potential as a future hub within the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor. The announcement that DP World and First Abu Dhabi Bank will establish offices in GIFT City further enhances its profile as an emerging international financial centre. These offices will serve as critical bridges connecting Indian companies with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and Middle East and Northern Africa markets. ADIA already operates from GIFT City, reinforcing the UAE's long-term financial engagement with India. Buoyed by the strong

**The overview**  
The significance of MbZ's visit extends beyond announced deliverables. Recent intra-GCC political dynamics could have wider regional implications. India, with deep stakes across West Asia, must continue to carefully recalibrate its relationships, guided by strategic autonomy and multi-alignment, while avoiding entanglement in regional rivalries. The India-UAE partnership, anchored in trust and shared interests, offers a stable pillar amid regional uncertainty.

## India-UAE ties – stability, substance, strategic union

## India–UAE Relations: A Model of Stability and Strategic Convergence

- At a time of significant churn in global and regional geopolitics, India–United Arab Emirates (UAE) relations stand out for their remarkable stability, continuity and steady deepening.
- The brief but substantive visit of UAE President Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan (MbZ) to India in January 2026 reaffirmed the robustness of this partnership.
- The relationship has evolved into a genuinely comprehensive and future-oriented strategic partnership.

## Deepening Strategic Partnership

### 1. Leadership-Level Continuity and Political Trust

- Since the signing of the **Comprehensive Strategic Partnership (2017)**, high-level engagements have sustained momentum.
- The visits of the Crown Princes of Abu Dhabi and Dubai to India, at the Prime Minister's personal invitation, highlight the active involvement of the next generation of Emirati leadership.
- This continuity has lent durability and strategic depth to bilateral ties.

### 2. Defence and Security Cooperation

- The signing of a **Letter of Intent towards a Strategic Defence Partnership** during MbZ's visit is timely, given evolving security dynamics in West Asia.
- Both countries unequivocally condemned terrorism in all its forms and reiterated that no country should provide safe havens to terrorists.



## Expanding Economic and Trade Engagement

### 3. Trade and CEPA Outcomes

- The **Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)** has significantly boosted bilateral trade, which has grown by 37% since FY 2022–23.
- India's exports rose to \$36 billion, while imports touched \$64 billion.
- Leaders have set an ambitious but realistic target of **\$200 billion in bilateral trade by 2032**, strengthening economic interdependence and insulating India from global trade uncertainties.

### 4. Infrastructure and Investment Collaboration

- The UAE has emerged as a major long-term investor in India's infrastructure.
- ADIA's investment in the **National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF)** and ongoing discussions on the **Dholera Special Investment Region** reflect this commitment.
- Planned projects include airports, ports, smart cities, rail connectivity and energy infrastructure.

## A new dawn in bilateral ties



At a virtual summit between PM Narendra Modi and Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, India and UAE unveiled a roadmap for expansion of ties



### ABOUT THE DEAL

The comprehensive economic partnership agreement, or CEPA, is India's first such pact in a decade

### WHAT IT ENVISONS

**\$100BN** bilateral trade expected to grow to in the next five years

India's trade with the UAE is worth \$60bn right now — making it India's third largest trade partner

**\$15BN** worth additional trade in services also expected in five years

It provides benefits such as enhanced market access and reduced tariffs, and also opens up Arab and African markets to the Indian side

"This agreement reflects the deep friendship, shared vision and trust between the two countries. I am sure this will usher in a new era in our economic relations and our business will grow from \$60 billion to \$100 billion in the next five years." —NARENDRA MODI, Prime Minister

### A QUICK DEAL

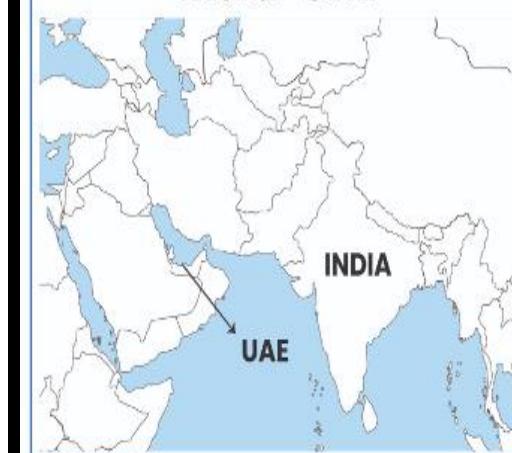
Negotiation for the deal was one of the shortest in recent years. The two sides began work on the pact in Sept last year and finalised it in less than three months

### AREAS OF FOCUS

India and UAE also issued a joint vision statement that outlined the future course of ties and highlighted areas of focus, including enhanced maritime cooperation, joint steps to fight terrorism among others



### India-UAE



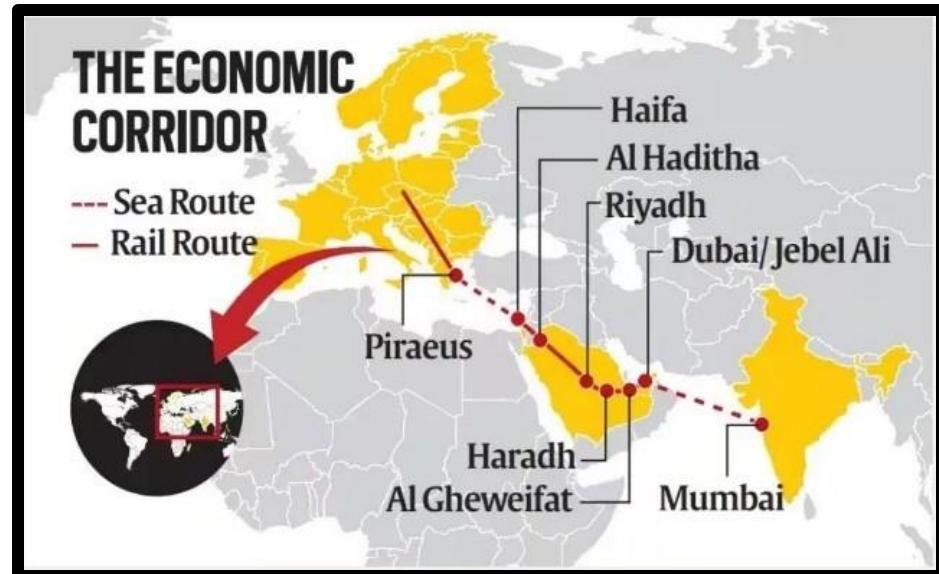
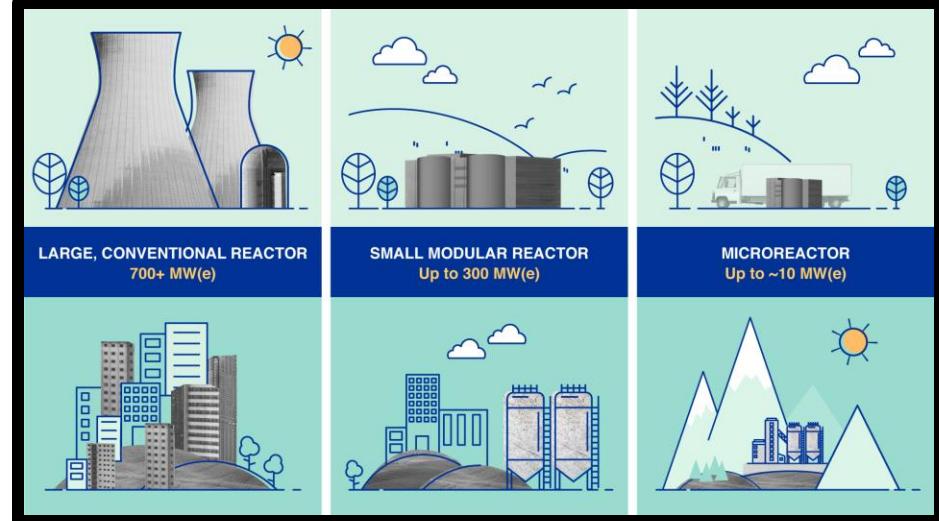
## Cooperation in Emerging and Strategic Sectors

### 5. Energy and Nuclear Cooperation

- Building on the 2024 MoU on civil nuclear cooperation, both countries are exploring partnerships in **large reactors, small modular reactors, safety and operations**.
- With the UAE generating nearly a quarter of its electricity from nuclear power, complementarities align well with India's clean energy ambitions.
- A **10-year LNG supply agreement** further strengthens energy security.

### 6. Technology, Connectivity and Innovation

- Collaboration now extends to **artificial intelligence, space cooperation, supercomputing, data embassies and digital trade corridors**.
- Initiatives such as **Bharat Mart at Jebel Ali**, the **Bharat–Africa Setu**, and the **Virtual Trade Corridor** aim to enhance MSME exports and regional connectivity,
- complementing larger initiatives like the India–Middle East–Europe Economic Corridor.



## Issues surrounding the Governor's address

### The issues surrounding Governors' address

What do Articles 175 and 176 of the Constitution mandate? How are Governors acting against established constitutional practices when it comes to the yearly address to State legislatures, especially in Opposition-ruled States? What were the recommendations of the Sarkaria and Punchhi Commission?

#### EXPLAINER

##### Background

The story so far: There have been a series of issues in Opposition-ruled States with respect to the address by the Governor to the State legislature at the commencement of the first session of the year. This has raised constitutional and political questions about the Governor's role in State legislature.

##### What is the history?

Section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (GOI Act) provided that the Governor shall address the assembly addressing the provincial legislature. From April 1937, when provincial autonomy started under the GOI act, the Governor's speech was prepared in consultation with the council of ministers in provinces that laid down the legislative agenda.

Similarly, in the Constituent Assembly, while adopting the Article dealing with Governors' address to State legislature, it was understood that it would reflect the policy of the elected council of ministers and not the Governor's personal views.

**What are Constitutional provisions?** Article 175 of the Constitution specifies that the Governor shall address the house(s) of the State legislature. This is not a mandatory address and may be rarely used by a ruling government. Article 176, on the other hand, provides that the Governor shall address the house(s) of the State legislature at the commencement of the first session after each general election to the Legislative Assembly and at the commencement of the first session of the year.

The Supreme Court in *Shankar Singh versus State of Punjab* (1974) had held that the Governor is the constitutional head who acts on the advice of the council of ministers. In *Nehru Nehru versus Deputy Speaker* (2005), the Supreme Court reiterated that the address under Article 175 or 176 is to be performed by the Governor on the aid and advice of the Governor.



No more protocol: Karnataka Governor Thaawar Chand Sehgal at the joint session of the State legislature, at the Vidhana Soudha, in Bangalore, on January 22. (See photo)

##### council of ministers.

##### What are the current issues?

The current issues arise because Governors in Opposition-ruled States act against established constitutional practices. In Tamil Nadu, the Governor had skipped some portions of the address proposed by the council of ministers in 2022 and 2023. Subsequently, since 2024, the Governor has failed to address the assembly as required under Article 176. In Kerala, the Governor skipped a few portions of the policy address prepared by the State's cabinet. In Karnataka, the Governor did not address the assembly proposed by the council of ministers but instead delivered his own two-line address before leaving the joint session of the legislature.

It is pertinent to note that the Governor takes the oath of office under

Article 159 that requires them to 'preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law.' Such actions go against constitutional principles and the law as enshrined by the Constitution of the country. There have been instances of constitutional friction between elected governments and monarchical governors since the 1960s with respect to the formal yearly address to the State legislature.

However, current instances are more frequent with Governors altogether skipping the address.

**What can be the way forward?** Governors act as the nominal head of the State executive just like the President does for the Union executive. Further, the Governor acts as an appointee of the President. While the Governor is of great importance in maintaining the unity and integrity of the nation in critical times, nevertheless, federalism is also a basic feature of our Constitution and the Governor's office should not undermine the powers of popularly elected governments. The underlying issue for conflicts has been the politicisation of the Governor's post.

Many political leaders have called for abolition of the post in the past. But considering a quasi-federal structure and administrative demands for abolition are likely to remain only on paper. The reform that can be implemented is the recommendation of the Sarkaria and Punchhi Commission. As per these recommendations, the Constitution may be amended to provide that the Chief Ministers of States shall be consulted before the appointment of Governors. While this may not be a panacea for all issues between Governors and elected governments, it could be a good starting point to mitigate discord on important legislative issues and avoid constitutional friction and customary practices like the annual address.

**Angad Singh** is a former IAS officer and author of 'Conscience on Policy Simplified.' He currently trains at Officers' IAS Academy. Views expressed are personal.

#### THE GIST

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### Issues Surrounding the Governor's Address to the State Legislature

- In recent years, several Opposition-ruled States have witnessed constitutional friction regarding the Governor's address to the State legislature at the commencement of the first session of the year.
- Instances of Governors deviating from established conventions have raised important constitutional and political questions about the scope of the Governor's role within India's federal framework.

## Constitutional and Historical Context

### 1. Historical Evolution

The practice of the Governor addressing the legislature traces its origins to **Section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1935**, which allowed the Governor to address the provincial legislature at his discretion.

However, after the introduction of provincial autonomy in 1937, the Governor's speech was prepared in consultation with the council of ministers.

During the Constituent Assembly debates, it was clearly understood that the Governor's address would reflect the policies of the elected government and not the personal views of the Governor.

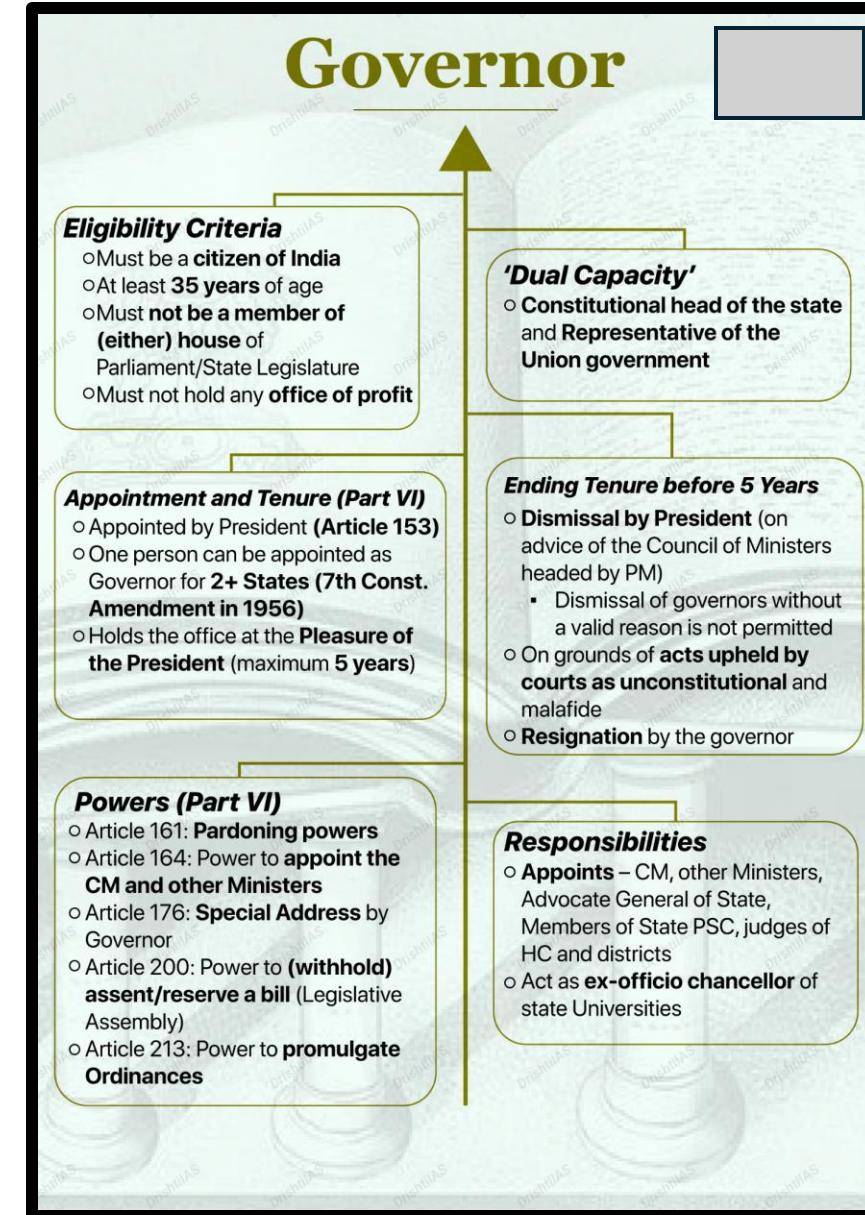
### 2. Constitutional Provisions

- **Article 175** empowers the Governor to address the State legislature at any time, though this is discretionary and rarely used.
- **Article 176** mandates the Governor to address the legislature at the commencement of the first session after each general election and at the first session of every year.
- This address, prepared by the council of ministers, outlines the government's achievements and policy roadmap. The Constitution also provides for a '**Motion of Thanks**', enabling legislative debate and accountability.

## Judicial Interpretation

The Supreme Court has consistently clarified the Governor's role as a **constitutional head**:

- In **Shamsher Singh vs State of Punjab (1974)**, the Court held that the Governor must act on the aid and advice of the council of ministers.
- In **Nabam Rebia vs Deputy Speaker (2016)**, the Court reiterated that the Governor's address under Articles 175 and 176 must be delivered as advised by the elected government.



## Contemporary Challenges

### 3. Deviations from Constitutional Practice

- Recent incidents indicate a departure from settled conventions.
- Governors in States such as **Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka** have either skipped portions of the address, refused to deliver it altogether, or substituted it with personal remarks.
- Such actions undermine the mandatory nature of Article 176.

### 4. Implications for Federalism

- Governors swear an oath under **Article 159** to preserve and defend the Constitution.
- Selective reading or refusal to deliver the address erodes constitutional morality, disrupts legislative functioning and weakens cooperative federalism.
- The increasing frequency of such actions highlights the growing politicisation of the Governor's office.

Tamil Nadu Governor R. N. Ravi abruptly walked out of Legislative Assembly as Chief Minister M. K. Stalin, disapproved his selective deviation from the approved text



## India-EU Free trade Agreement

### India, EU showing a fractured world another way to engage: von der Leyen

India and Europe have made a clear choice... strategic partnership, dialogue, and openness, says European Commission President Antonio Costa says India and EU share responsibility to protect rules-based international order; the two leaders will be chief guests at the Republic Day celebrations

Subhasini Haidar  
NEW DELHI

India and the European Union are giving a "fractured world" an alternative, said European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen, even as the EU trade commissioner announced that negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) are "nearing conclusion" at the beginning of the EU delegation's visit to Delhi. While the FTA will be watched most closely, in terms of bilateral gains for both countries, it is the timing of the summit, amid unprecedented transatlantic tensions between the EU and the United States over territorial issues and trade, that is most significant.

"India and Europe have made a clear choice... strategic partnership, dialogue, and openness," she said in a social media post. We are showing a fractured world that another way is possible," she added.

The EU chief arrived in Delhi on Saturday, after a tense week at the World Economic Forum conference.



External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar with European Council President Antonio Costa and European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen during a meeting in New Delhi on Sunday. ANI

comprehensive strategic agenda during the visit, addressing security and defence ties, trade, technology partnerships and connectivity issues.

They will also discuss global issues, including the "importance of an effective multilateral system, a free and prosperous Indo-Pacific region, Russia's war against Ukraine, [and] the situation in the Middle East (West Asia)," the statement added.

The strategic agreement is also significant as it will come days after the U.S. issued its latest Defense Strategy 2026, that considerably downplays ties with Europe and omits all mention of India.

#### 'Nearing conclusion'

While the statement did not confirm the EU-India FTA, that has been under negotiation since 2007 and re-launched in 2022, was ready for signing on Tuesday, it said that the deal would boost bilateral trade and investment and "drive shared prosperity".

"India is a crucial partner for the EU. Together, we share the capacity and re-

ponsibility to protect the rules-based international order," Mr. Costa said.

Mr. Jaishankar also held talks with his counterpart, EU Vice-President/High Representative Kaja Kallas, and described the "growing comfort and strong convergences of the India-European Union partnership" in a post on social media. According to an EU statement, the two sides will adopt a joint EU-India summit on Tuesday.

"I'm confident to say we're nearing the conclusion of our FTA negotia-

tions. The cumulation of an intense past year," said Maros Šefčovič, stating this is his 10th ministerial engagement with Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal, who confirmed that the FTA talks were "closer to a fruitful outcome".

According to reports, the two sides have made more progress in the last few days on lowered tariffs and unprecedented market access to India for European companies, and technology cooperation and job opportunities for Indians, despite issues over areas like agricultural good, auto tariffs, and environmental taxes.

Mr. Costa and Ms. von der Leyen will attend India's 77th Republic Day celebrations as chief guests on Monday. They will also attend an "At Home" reception at the Rashtrapati Bhavan in the evening.

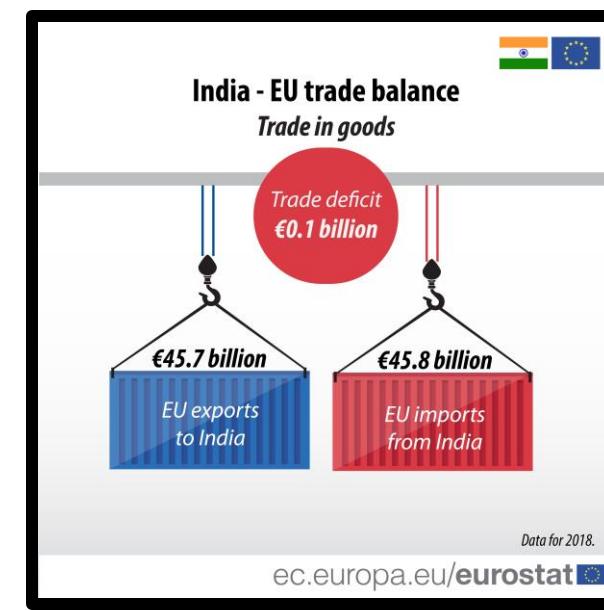
Their summit with Prime Minister Narendra Modi will take place on Tuesday, followed by a business event.

### Context:

- The relationship is in the news as European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen and European Council President António Costa serve as the chief guests for India's 77th Republic Day, followed by the [16th India-EU Summit](#) to finalise a landmark Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and a new Security and Defence Partnership.

## India and the EU — A Fit Partnership

- A fit partnership refers to the pragmatic alignment between India and the EU as they navigate a multipolar world where reliance on traditional powers like the U.S., China, or Russia is being reassessed.
- It is a relationship of necessity and shared strategic autonomy, focusing on creating a resilient trade corridor, technological co-innovation, and a rules-based order that respects sovereign domestic sensitivities.



## Current Trends in India-EU Trade

- The EU is India's largest trading partner in goods, with bilateral trade reaching approximately US\$136 billion in 2024–25.
- Trade in services hit a record high of US\$53 billion in 2023, with Indian IT and professional services exports leading the growth.
- The EU is a leading foreign investor in India, with FDI stock reaching €140 billion in 2023 and over 6,000 European companies operating in India.
- Trade is shifting from traditional commodities to value-added items like electronics, machinery, and specialty chemicals, reflecting India's China Plus One strategy.
- Bilateral merchandise trade has grown by 36% over the last five years, outpacing India's trade growth with the United States.



## Opportunities in India-EU Trade:

- Elimination of the current 10% EU tariff would make Indian garments highly competitive against rivals like Bangladesh and Vietnam.
- Europe's lead in [EV platforms](#) combined with India's low-cost manufacturing can create a global supply chain for green mobility.
- India's Pharmacy of the World status can meet Europe's growing demand for affordable generics and specialty chemicals.
- The new Security and Defence Partnership shifts the relationship from buyer-seller to co-producers.
- Regulatory harmonisation through the [Trade and Technology Council](#) (TTC) will allow smoother flow of data and skilled professionals.

**THE INDIA-EU TRADE DEAL, CALLED THE "MOTHER OF ALL DEALS," WILL BOOST INDIAN EXPORTS**



**SECTORS LIKE TEXTILES, GARMENTS, LEATHER, AND MARINE PRODUCTS WILL BENEFIT**

**THESE GAINS COME WITHOUT INDIA COMPROMISING ON AGRICULTURE AND DAIRY SECTORS**

## Ashok chakra to Shubhanshu Shukla

### Shubhanshu Shukla, who flew to space, gets Ashok Chakra

**Saurabh Trivedi**  
NEW DELHI

On the eve of Republic Day, President Droupadi Murmu on Sunday approved the conferment of Gallantry and Distinguished Service Awards on personnel of the Indian Army, the Indian Navy, and the Indian Air Force, recognising acts of exceptional courage in operations and sustained distinguished service across key operational and command appointments.

Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla of the Indian Air Force has been honoured with the Ashok Chakra, the nation's highest peacetime gallantry award. The honour follows his ground-breaking mission to the International Space Station in June 2025.

In the Chakra series of gallantry awards, the President approved the confer-



Shubhanshu Shukla

tary decorations to Armed Forces and other personnel. These include 30 Param Vishisht Seva Medals, four Uttam Yudh Seva Medals, 56 Ati Vishisht Seva Medals, nine Yudh Seva Medals, two Bars to Sena Medals (Distinguished), 43 Sena Medals (Distinguished), eight Nao Sena Medals (Distinguished), and 14 Vayu Sena Medals (Distinguished).

Further, 135 Vishisht Seva Medals and 98 Mention-in-Despatches were approved for personnel involved in various operations, including Operation Rakshak, Operation Snow Leopard, Operation Hifazat, Operation Orchid, and Operation Meghdoot, as well as rescue and casualty evacuation tasks. Of these, five mentions are posthumous, with 81 awards going to personnel of the Army.

### Context

- President Droupadi Murmu on Monday (January 26, 2026) conferred India's highest peacetime gallantry award, Ashoka Chakra, to Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla, who created history by becoming the first Indian to set foot on the International Space Station (ISS)

## About Gallantry Awards

- They have been instituted by the Government of India to honour the acts of bravery and sacrifice of the officers/personnel of the Armed Forces, other lawfully constituted Forces and civilians.
- These gallantry awards are announced twice a year – first on the occasion of the Republic Day and then on the occasion of the Independence Day.



## Background

- Three gallantry awards, namely Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra and Vir Chakra, were instituted by the Government of India on 26th January, 1950.
- Thereafter, the other three gallantry awards, i.e. the Ashoka Chakra Class-I, the Ashoka Chakra Class-II and the Ashoka Chakra Class-III were instituted in 1952.
- These awards were renamed Ashoka Chakra, Kirti Chakra and Shaurya Chakra, respectively, in 1967.

## Order of precedence

- The order of precedence of these awards is the Param Vir Chakra, the Ashoka Chakra, the Mahavir Chakra, the Kirti Chakra, the Vir Chakra and the Shaurya Chakra.
- All the gallantry awards may be awarded posthumously.





# Thank you

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