

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS (DCA)

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INDIA AND GERMANY STRENGTHEN COOPERATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Context

- India and Germany recently reviewed bilateral cooperation in **energy security, electrification, low-carbon development and carbon markets**, underlining their shared pursuit of a secure, affordable and sustainable energy transition.

About India–Germany Relations

- India and Germany are key partners in the **India–EU strategic framework** and share converging interests in climate action, clean energy, technology, trade, defence and multilateralism.
- In 2026, the relationship assumes added significance as the two countries mark **75 years of diplomatic relations and 25 years of their Strategic Partnership**.
- Germany is among India's most important economic partners in Europe, while India is increasingly significant for Germany as it seeks to diversify economic and strategic partnerships amid geopolitical uncertainties.

Evolution of Relation: Past to Present

- 1951:** India and West Germany established diplomatic relations.
- 1990s:** Economic and technological cooperation expanded following German reunification and India's economic liberalisation.
- 2000:** The relationship was elevated to a **Strategic Partnership**.
- 2011:** The **India–Germany Inter-Governmental Consultations (IGC)** institutionalised high-level engagement across multiple sectors.
- 2020s:** Cooperation broadened from trade and development assistance to **climate change, green hydrogen, digitalisation, critical technologies, defence and supply-chain resilience**.
- 2026:** The partnership enters a new phase, with greater emphasis on strategic autonomy, energy security and sustainable development.

Key Dimensions in Bilateral Relations

- Energy and Climate Cooperation:** Energy has emerged as a central pillar. Both countries recognise that **energy security, low-carbon development and carbon markets are interlinked**.

- Cooperation covers renewable energy, energy efficiency, green technologies, electrification and climate-resilient development.
- Germany's technological capabilities and India's large-scale clean-energy requirements** create scope for collaboration in **green hydrogen, renewable energy, storage and sustainable mobility**.
- Trade and Investment:** Bilateral trade is supported by strong complementarities in **engineering goods, automobiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, machinery and technology**.
 - However, India needs greater access to German technology and investment, while German companies can benefit from India's expanding market and manufacturing capabilities.
- Defence and Strategic Cooperation:** Defence cooperation is gaining importance amid the changing European and **Indo-Pacific** security environment.
 - Germany's Zeitenwende**, a strategic reassessment of its security policy following Russia's invasion of Ukraine has opened possibilities for deeper engagement with India.
 - Cooperation can expand in defence manufacturing, maritime security, technology and supply-chain resilience.
 - Project-75(I):** India's programme to acquire six advanced conventional submarines equipped with Air Independent Propulsion (AIP) systems under the Strategic Partnership Model.
- Multilateral and Global Issues:** India and Germany broadly support a **rules-based international order**, reform of global institutions and stronger cooperation on climate change and sustainable development.
 - Germany remains an important partner for India within the **EU framework**.

Related Concerns and Issues

- Differences over **trade, market access and regulatory standards**.
- Divergent approaches on issues such as Russia and certain global conflicts.
- Need to translate political commitments into greater **investment and technology transfer**.
- Challenges in creating resilient and diversified critical supply chains.

- Balancing Germany's environmental regulations with India's developmental and energy-security requirements.

Way Forward: Strengthening Relations

- India and Germany should adopt a **'technology - capital - market' partnership** for the clean-energy transition.
 - ♦ Faster implementation of existing agreements, deeper defence-industrial cooperation, resilient supply chains and greater private-sector participation can provide new momentum.
- Greater cooperation in **green hydrogen, semiconductors, critical minerals, artificial intelligence, circular economy and climate-resilient infrastructure** can make the partnership future-oriented.

Source: PIB

INDIA'S MEDICAL DEVICES MARKET

In News

- India's medical devices market is projected to grow steadily from US\$ 15.2 billion in 2025 to US\$ 50.1 billion by 2030.

Medical devices industry in India

- The medical devices industry comprises diagnostic imaging, consumables, implants, surgical instruments, in-vitro diagnostics (IVD), patient monitoring systems, orthopaedic devices, cardiovascular devices, and home healthcare products.
- These segments support India's expanding healthcare ecosystem.

Present Status

- India's healthcare and medical technology (MedTech) sector is **recognised as a sunrise sector** with immense growth potential.
- The size of the Indian medical devices sector is estimated to be around \$14 billion and it is expected to **grow to \$30 billion by 2030**.
- **India is the fourth largest medical devices market** in Asia after Japan, China, and South Korea and among the top 20 global medical devices markets in the world.
- India's medical devices exports have also crossed the \$4-billion mark, positioning the country as a global leader in the MedTech manufacturing sector.

Factors driving India's MedTech growth

- **Technology Adoption and Infrastructure Building:** The fast growth of hospitals, diagnostic centers, wearables and advanced diagnostics is leading to broad use of medical tech across the country.
 - **Demand for healthcare:** Rising disposable income, greater health awareness and more individual expenditure are widening access and expanding the home market.
 - **Skilled Manufacturing at Low Cost:** India enjoys huge cost advantages and a highly skilled workforce, an edge it showed in its fast response manufacturing during the COVID-19 epidemic.
 - **Dynamic Startup Ecosystem:** Over 250 MedTech businesses are driving innovation to develop accessible, localised healthcare solutions.
 - **Digital Connectivity:** High mobile phone penetration and enhanced internet infrastructure are speeding up the use of digital health platforms and MedTech solutions.
 - **Medical Tourism Market:** India's desire for next-generation medical technologies is robust, with 2.36 million overseas patients visiting the country from 210 countries between 2019 and 2024.
 - **Strategic Policies & Investments:** Long-term sector growth is driven by government programs including Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes, venture capital funding and booming export activity.
- ### Significance
- **Increasing Demand for Healthcare:** Rapid urbanisation, an ageing population and the rising prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as diabetes and heart illnesses are driving a steady demand for diagnostic and therapeutic equipment.
 - **Competitiveness:** Indian manufacturers are turning to low-cost production to sell equipment to Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America, making India an "access-led innovator" in emerging global markets.
 - **Digital health integration:** Augmenting physical hardware with artificial intelligence, IoT and telemedicine to enable remote patient monitoring, predictive diagnostics and digital healthcare delivery models.
 - **Scope for Import Substitution:** It has also created great economic potential for local producers as they substitute high-tech imports

and make the supply chain more resilient as domestic capacity grows.

- **Affordability** : Breakthroughs such as handheld ultrasound probes, point-of-care testing kits, and portable ECG equipment – empower primary health centers and rural clinics to provide prompt care without costly infrastructure, democratising rural access.

Issues and Concerns

- **High Import Dependence**: The country remains vulnerable to global supply shocks, high-end equipment including MRI scanners, CT systems and advanced cancer devices still being imported.
 - ♦ Most local production is still focused on basic consumables, disposables or final assembly, with important components and sub-assemblies still being imported from outside markets.
- **Costs and Capital Constraints**: Developing deep-tech medical devices is a capital-intensive process with extensive clinical validation cycles and complicated multi-stage testing which can be challenging for early-stage startups & MSMEs.
- **Complex Regulatory Environment**: The risk-based classification procedure, quality compliance criteria and duplication approvals from both national and state authorities could lengthen time to market.
 - ♦ India has not yet issued complete norms, which has created a largely uncontrolled market of 1,500 crore.
- **Skilled Talent Shortage**: The shortage of qualified biomedical engineers, clinical trial managers and regulatory compliance professionals is impeding rapid scaling and technology innovation.

Governments Steps

- **PLI Scheme for Medical Devices** : Incentivising domestic manufacturing in radiation, imaging, anaesthesia, critical care and implants with an outlay of 3,420 crore (FY2022-23 to FY2026-27).
- **Medical Devices Parks Scheme**: To provide world-class common infrastructure and lower production costs through economies of scale. Ujjain, Kanchipuram and Greater Noida creating three parks with centre's aid of 300 crore.
- **Strengthening Medical Device Industry Scheme (2024)** : With a 500-crore investment it promotes the manufacturing of crucial components, skill development, clinical investigations, common

infrastructure and industry promotion, hence enhancing the broader MedTech ecosystem.

Conclusion

- India's MedTech industry is transforming from a consumer-driven market to a self-sustaining innovation and manufacturing base.
- The vast local market, qualified labour, cost advantage and burgeoning healthcare infrastructure provide significant global possibilities.
- A coordinated ecosystem of government, industry, academia, hospitals and startups can help India go beyond assembly to indigenous innovation and globally competitive and cheap medical solutions and thereby advance Atmanirbhar Bharat and better healthcare results.

Source :BS

UNITED NATIONS CHARTS COURSE TO MANAGE GLOBAL WARMING-LIMIT BREACH

Context

- The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has released the Limiting Overshoot report, outlining an “overshoot, peak and decline” pathway to manage the likely temporary breach of the 1.5°C global warming limit set by the Paris Agreement.

What is the “Overshoot, Peak and Decline” pathway?

- **Overshoot**: Global average temperature temporarily rises above 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.
- **Peak**: The increase in temperature should be kept as low as possible and the duration above 1.5°C should be minimised.
- **Decline**: Through deep emission reductions and large-scale carbon dioxide removal, global temperatures should subsequently be brought back below 1.5°C by the end of the century.
- UNEP describes this as not an acceptable or preferred pathway but the “best remaining option”.

Why Is Overshooting 1.5°C Becoming Likely?

- UNEP estimates that global warming could cross **1.5°C** within the next few years.
- Even if all countries fully implement their **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and net-zero commitments**, peak warming could reach around **1.8°C**.

- Current policies could result in approximately 2.6°C warming by 2100, with an estimated range of 1.9°C–3.6°C.
- Rapid depletion of the remaining global carbon budget has reduced the possibility of avoiding a temporary breach.

International Recognition of the Overshoot Challenge

- The diplomatic grounds for that framing were laid at the **30th UN Climate Change Conference, COP30, held in 2025 in Brazil's Belém**, where the consensus **"Global Mutirão" decision** became the first COP text to concede that a temporary overshoot of the 1.5°C threshold was increasingly likely.
- The countries committed to:
 - ♦ Limiting the magnitude and duration of overshoot.
 - ♦ Accelerating deep and sustained emission reductions.
 - ♦ Closing existing adaptation gaps.
 - ♦ Scaling up nature-based carbon removals, including reforestation.

Why Does the Duration of Overshoot Matter?

- The UNEP report suggested that **time spent above 1.5°C carries compounding costs** such as faster sea-level rise, coral reef collapse, glacier loss exceeding a quarter of global mass by 2100, and **declines of up to 14%** in global food production by **2050**.
 - ♦ Every additional five years of high emissions could add roughly 0.1°C to peak warming.
- Without effective adaptation, there is increased risk of **irreversible tipping points** in the **West Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets, the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation and the Amazon**.

Role of Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR)

- Carbon dioxide removal **cannot substitute for emission reductions**; it is required in addition to deep emission cuts.
- **Potential approaches include:**
 - ♦ Afforestation and reforestation.
 - ♦ Ecosystem and soil restoration.
 - ♦ Other technological and engineered carbon removal methods.
- The UNEP stresses that **temperatures can credibly be brought back towards 1.5°C** only if peak warming remains well below **2°C**.

- **Methane targets:** The report placed significant stress on methane, which currently contributes about **0.5°C** of warming. Cutting it is described as the most effective way to slow warming in the near term.

- ♦ Over 155 countries have joined the **Global Methane Pledge** to cut anthropogenic methane at least 30% below 2020 levels by 2030.

Way Ahead

- The UNEP pathway represents a shift from a strategy focused solely on avoiding 1.5°C towards managing a likely temporary breach while preventing a much more dangerous temperature trajectory.
- The longer and higher the world remains above 1.5°C, the greater the risk of irreversible ecological and economic losses and the more difficult it becomes to restore temperatures.
- Therefore, the most effective strategy remains an **"overshoot of ambition"**—rapid emission reductions combined with methane mitigation, adaptation and carefully scaled carbon removal.

What are Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)?

- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are **country-specific climate action plans** submitted under the **Paris Agreement**.
- They outline targets for **reducing greenhouse gas emissions** and adapting to climate change.
- NDCs are **revised periodically** to enhance ambition.
- **Guiding Principles of India's NDC:**
- India's NDC is based on the principle of **Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC)**. The approach emphasises equity and climate justice.
- India's NDC **balances developmental needs, energy security, and climate commitments**.

Key Targets in NDC 3.0 (2031-2035)

- **Emissions Intensity Reduction:** India has committed to reducing the emissions intensity (CO₂ per unit of GDP) of its GDP by **47%** by 2035 from 2005 levels.
 - ♦ India has already reduced its emissions intensity by about 36% between 2005 and 2020.

- **Expansion of Non-Fossil Fuel Capacity:** India has committed to achieving **60%** of its installed electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2035.
 - ♦ India has already achieved more than **52%** non-fossil fuel capacity by 2026, ahead of its earlier target.
- **Creation of Carbon Sink:** India has committed to creating a carbon sink of **3.5 to 4 billion tonnes** of CO₂ equivalent through forest and tree cover by 2035.

Source: TH

CORAL BLEACHING EVENTS BECOMING MORE FREQUENT

Context

- The seventh Status of Coral Reefs of the World report by the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN) said **recovery periods had shortened dramatically**.
 - ♦ **Coral reefs** are facing **bleaching events** more frequently, leaving them less time to recover between periods of severe heat stress.

Major Highlights

- Major disturbances are occurring **every four to six years** in many regions after 2010, compared with roughly once a decade in the past.
- **Global hard coral cover has declined** by an estimated **9.5%** compared with the 1980–2009 reference period.
- **More than 40% of reefs** experienced heat stress severe enough to risk bleaching and mortality in 2024.
- The report warned that **marine heatwaves**, driven by climate change and compounded by local pressures, could push reefs towards sustained decline.
 - ♦ Without significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, **global warming would exceed 2 degrees Celsius** and marine heatwaves would persist and intensify, causing further declines in coral reefs.

What are Corals?

- Corals are **invertebrates** that belong to a large group of animals called **Cnidaria**.
 - ♦ Corals are formed by **multiple small, soft organisms known as polyps**.

- ♦ They secrete a **rocky chalk-like (calcium carbonate) exoskeleton** around themselves for protection.
- ♦ **Coral reefs** are therefore created by **millions of tiny polyps forming large carbonate structures**.
- **Appearance:** Corals range in colour from **red to purple and even blue**, but are most commonly shades of **brown and green**.
 - ♦ Coral are bright and colorful because of microscopic algae called **zooxanthellae**.
- **There are three types of coral reefs** – fringing reefs, barrier reefs and atolls.
 - ♦ Fringing reefs **form along shorelines**, **barrier reefs form in open water** and **atolls are circular reefs** that have formed around **sunken volcanoes**.
- **Coral reefs in India:** Gulf of Kutch, Gulf of Mannar, Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep Island and Malvan.
- **Significance:** They provide food, shelter, resting and breeding grounds to a quarter of all marine life, acting as nurseries and refuges to protect critical biodiversity.
 - ♦ They also support more than 1 billion people living in coastal regions around the world by providing food, livelihoods and recreation.

Coral Bleaching

- Coral bleaching occurs when **corals expel the colourful algae** living in their tissues.
- Without these helpful algae, the **corals become pale** and are vulnerable to **starvation and disease**.
- A bleached coral is not dead, but **ocean temperatures need to cool off for any hope of recovery**.

Reasons for Coral Bleaching

- **Marine Heatwaves & Climate Change:** Rising sea surface temperatures disrupt the symbiotic relationship between corals and algae, causing mass bleaching and mortality.
- **Ocean Acidification:** Increased CO₂ dissolving into oceans reduces water pH, making it harder for corals to grow skeletons.
- **Pollution:** Runoff from land containing fertilizers, pesticides, and heavy metals like lead damages coral health and resilience.
- **Physical Disturbance:** Coastal development, unsustainable fishing, sedimentation, and coral mining physically damage or smother reefs.

- **Overfishing:** Reduces fish populations that control algae growth on reefs, further degrading coral environments.

Can corals recover from bleaching?

- Corals can recover from bleaching over time, but **only if temperatures drop and conditions return to normal.**
- When this happens, the **algae returns** and the corals gradually regain their health.

Source: DTE

NEWS IN SHORT

RANI AVANTIBAI LODHI

Context

- The Defence Minister of India unveiled the statue of Veerangana Rani Avantibai Lodhi in Lucknow and paid tribute to the legendary freedom fighter.

About Rani Avantibai Lodhi

- Rani Avantibai Lodhi was the **queen of the Ramgarh princely state** in present-day Madhya Pradesh and a prominent woman leader of the **Revolt of 1857.**
- **Early life:** She was born in **1831** in the present-day Seoni district, Madhya Pradesh. She married **Vikramaditya Singh**, the ruler of Ramgarh.
- **Resistance to British annexation:** The British attempted to take control of Ramgarh by placing it under the Court of Wards, disregarding Avantibai's authority.
- **Role in the Revolt of 1857:** She mobilised local rulers, landlords and peasants against British rule and is associated with raising a force of about 4,000 soldiers.
- **Martyrdom:** In March 1858, when surrounded by British troops, Rani Avantibai Lodhi took her life with her sword rather than surrender.

Source: TOI

V-DEM'S DEMOCRACY INDEX

Context

- The latest report of the V-Dem Institute has indicated that India's Electoral Democracy Index score has fallen to its lowest level since 1975, highlighting concerns about democratic backsliding and institutional autonomy.

Key Findings Regarding India

- **Lowest score since the Emergency:** India's latest Electoral Democracy Index score is the lowest since 1975, when the Emergency was in force.
- **Long-term decline:** India's democratic performance has reportedly shown a gradual decline since 2009.
- **Autocratisation:** India has been identified among countries experiencing a process of gradual autocratisation, characterised by the systematic weakening of democratic institutions.
- **India's scores across parameters** such as **judicial accountability and corruption, autonomy of the Election Management Body (EMB), and impartial administration by public officials** are at their lowest in 50 years.
- The decline in autonomy of institutions, as per the report, seems to have accompanied **deteriorations in freedom of academic and cultural expression** and harassment of journalists.
- **Academic freedom** measured through indicators such as freedom of academic expression, freedom to research and teach, and institutional autonomy have also **declined.**

About the V-Dem Institute

- V-Dem (Varieties of Democracy) Institute is based at the **University of Gothenburg, Sweden.**
- It adopts a multidimensional approach to conceptualising and measuring democracy, going beyond merely conducting elections.

Source: TH

DISTRICTS AS EXPORT HUBS

In News

- The Government is strengthening its district-led export strategy with the **Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) Initiative.**

Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) program



- It builds on the **One District One Product (ODOP) program**.
- It is established to leverage the strengths and resources of each district and unlock the export potential of each district.
 - Each district is handled as a unit for export planning and not as a unit of output alone.
- It is also helping local firms access global markets, boost competitiveness and drive economic growth at the district level. It also aligns with India's larger vision of Aatmanirbhar Bharat and Vocal for Local.

From ODOP to DEH: How the Focus Evolved



Features of the Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) program

- DEH has a multi-tier coordination architecture between the Center, States and Districts.
 - The general policy direction is decided by the Department of Commerce, while the implementation is overseen by the DGFT, who also fosters stakeholder interaction and analyses progress.
- It identifies export-worthy products and services across districts. These include GI-tagged products, agricultural clusters, toy clusters, engineering goods, etc.
- It supports generating awareness and building capacity regarding quality standards, testing facilities, packaging, branding and certification, helping local goods clear global compliance requirements.

Source: PIB

INDIA'S SOVEREIGN CREDIT RATING UPGRADED TO 'A-'

Context

- Japan Credit Rating Agency (JCR) upgraded India's sovereign rating by a notch to A- from BBB+, citing sustained economic growth of around 7%, policy measures such as the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and digital public infrastructure, and stronger bank balance sheets.

About

- The JCR, established in 1985, is a Japanese credit rating agency that assesses the creditworthiness of governments, financial institutions and companies.
- In the case of sovereigns, its rating primarily reflects the government's ability and willingness to meet its debt obligations.

JCR Rating Definitions

AAA	The highest level of certainty of an obligor to honor its financial obligations
AA	A very high level of certainty to honor the financial obligations
A	A high level of certainty to honor the financial obligations
BBB	An adequate level of certainty to honor the financial obligations. However, this certainty is more likely to diminish in the future than with the higher rating categories.
BB	Although the level of certainty to honor the financial obligations is not currently considered problematic, this certainty may not persist in the future.
B	A low level of certainty to honor the financial obligations, giving cause for concern
CCC	There are factors of uncertainty that the financial obligations will be honored, and there is a possibility of default.
CC	A high default risk
C	A very high default risk
LD	JCR judges that while an obligor does not honor part of the agreed to financial obligations, but it honors all its other agreed to financial obligations.
D	JCR judges that all the financial obligations are, in effect, in default.

*A plus (+) or minus (-) sign may be affixed to the rating symbols from AA to B to indicate relative standing within each of those rating scales

- Significance:** The upgrade signals stronger confidence in India's economic fundamentals, fiscal management and financial stability, and can support investor confidence.

India's sovereign credit ratings by major global rating agencies



Status check

India's sovereign credit rating by global agencies

	Rating	Outlook
Japan Credit Rating Agency	A-	Stable
Fitch	BBB-	Stable
Moody's	Baa3	Stable
S&P Global Ratings	BBB	Stable
Morningstar DBRS	BBB	Stable

Source: Agencies

Source: BS

UNIVERSAL VACCINE AGAINST PNEUMONIA, MENINGITIS

Context

- Scientists are looking for a **universal pneumococcal vaccine** that can target **all the hundred or so forms of Streptococcus pneumonia bacteria**.

About

- Aim:** To prevent some **undesirable outcomes created by existing vaccines** that also keep the threat of **pneumonia, meningitis, and other pneumococcal diseases** alive in the population.

- The **bacterium called Streptococcus pneumoniae** comes in at least a **hundred different forms, or serotypes**, and lives in the tissue lining **our nose and throat**. *S. pneumoniae* is normally harmless.
 - ♦ But when the **body's immune system becomes weaker**, these bacteria **may invade lungs** and **cause pneumonia** and can also cause **meningitis, and sepsis**.
 - ♦ These diseases are called **pneumococcal diseases**, and **can be prevented by vaccines**.
- **Current Vaccines:** The current pneumococcal vaccines **protect against only a subset of the 100-odd serotypes**.
 - ♦ To increase coverage, scientists need to include **additional serotype-specific capsular polysaccharides in the vaccine**.
 - ♦ And covering all the serotypes in a single shot would be **extremely challenging and expensive as well**.
- Thus, **scientists are looking for a universal pneumococcal vaccine** that can target all serotypes and prevent the threat of pneumonia, meningitis, and other pneumococcal diseases alive in the population.

Source: TH

COLD ALLODYNIA

Context

- Researchers from the IISc, Bengaluru, and Kolkata-based institute TCG-CREST have identified the **“brain circuit”** that involves the **sensations associated with a certain side effect of chemotherapy** known as **“cold allodynia”**.

Cold allodynia

- Cold allodynia is a condition in which the **sufferer may feel pain or distress** from even a **regular level of cold temperatures**.
- It is **one of the side effects** that are part of **“chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy”**.

- ♦ It includes **many chemotherapy-induced neural side effects** such as temperature sensitivity, a feeling of pins and needles, or pain etc.
- Cold allodynia specifically is known to be one of the side effects of **oxaliplatin**, a commonly used chemotherapy drug that contains platinum.

Chemotherapy

- Chemotherapy is a drug treatment that uses **powerful chemicals to kill fast-growing cells/ Cancer cells in the body**.
- Chemotherapy drugs can be **used alone or in combination to treat a wide variety of cancers**.
- Though chemotherapy is an effective way to treat many types of cancer, **chemotherapy treatment also carries a risk of side effects**.

Source: IE

TENZING NORGAY NATIONAL ADVENTURE AWARDS

In News

- The Government has announced the Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Awards for the year 2024.

Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Awards

- The awards recognise outstanding **achievements by individuals in the field of adventure** and seek to promote a spirit of endurance, risk-taking, teamwork and quick and effective decision-making in challenging situations.
- The awards are given in **four categories**, which are Land Adventure, Water Adventure, Air Adventure and Lifetime Achievement.
- Each awardee will receive a statuette, a certificate and award money of 15 lakh rupees.
- The selections were made following the recommendations of the National Selection Committee.
 - ♦ The Committee evaluated the nominations and recommended the awardees for conferment of the national honour.

Source : Air

