

Difference Between Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan

The key Difference Between Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan is the fact that while the former is the third-highest civilian award, the latter is the second-highest civilian award conferred by the Indian Government. Some of the most important Difference Between Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan are mentioned in the table below.

Padma Bhushan VS Padma Vibhushan	
Padma Bhushan	Padma Vibhushan
The third-highest civilian award conferred by the Government of India is known as the Padma Bhushan. It is preceded by the Padmashree and the Padma Vibhushan.	The second-highest civilian award conferred by the Republic of India is known as the Padma Vibhushan. The highest civilian honour is the Padmashree.
Around 23 recipients were honoured with the Padma Bhushan when it was inaugurated in 1954 as the Dusra Varg Padma Award.	Only six recipients were honoured with the Padma Vibhushan when it was inaugurated in the year 1954 as the Pehla Varg Padma Award.
Jnan Chandra Ghosh, Homi J Bhabha, and Mahadeva Iyer Ganapati were among the first 23 recipients of the Padma Bhushan.	Satyendra Nath Bose, Nanda Lal Bose, and Zakir Hussain were among the first six recipients of the Padma Vibhushan.

This honor is awarded for "distinguished service of a higher order".	This honor is awarded for "exceptional and distinguished service.
It was earlier named the Dusra Varg Padma Award.	It was earlier renowned as the Pehla Varg Padma Award.

What is Padma Bhushan?

Following the Bharat Ratna, the Padma Vibhushan, and the Padma Shri, the Padma Bhushan is the third-highest civilian honour in the Republic of India. Padma Bhushan was awarded to seventeen persons in 2022. The award is a medallion in a gold colour with a lotus on the front, the words "Padma Bhushan" in devangari writing in the middle, and the Indian flag on the back.

Twenty-three people were given the Padma Bhushan when it was first introduced in 1954. Between July 1977 and January 1980 and between August 1992 and December 1995, the Padma Bhushan and other personal civil honours were temporarily suspended. The conferments were rejected or returned by some of the recipients.

What is Padma Vibhushan?

The Padma Vibhushan is India's second-highest civilian honour. It is given in order to honour remarkable and noteworthy contribution to the country in any industry. The President of India presents a medal and a citation to the winner.

By the year 2020, 314 people had received the honour, including 21 non-citizen recipients and 17 posthumous recipients. The honour consists of a bronze medallion with a lotus in the centre, the words "Padma Vibhushan" engraved in devanagari between them, and the Indian flag on the back.

Facts on Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan

The above were some of the vital difference between Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan. A detailed analysis of both these awards is vital

to note and remember as a part of the UPSC curriculum. Some of the facts on Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan are mentioned below.

- The recipients of these awards are announced on January 26 - India's Republic Day - every year.
- The awards are conferred in March/April by the Indian President at the Rashtrapati Bhawan.
- The winners also receive a medallion and a Sanad (certificate) that's been personally signed by the President of India.
- The awardees are given a miniature version of the medal that they can wear at official events.
- The total number of Padma Awards—excluding posthumous and awards to NRIs, foreigners, and OCIs—should not be more than 120.
- Because the award is not a title, it cannot be added as a prefix or suffix to the names of the recipients.

