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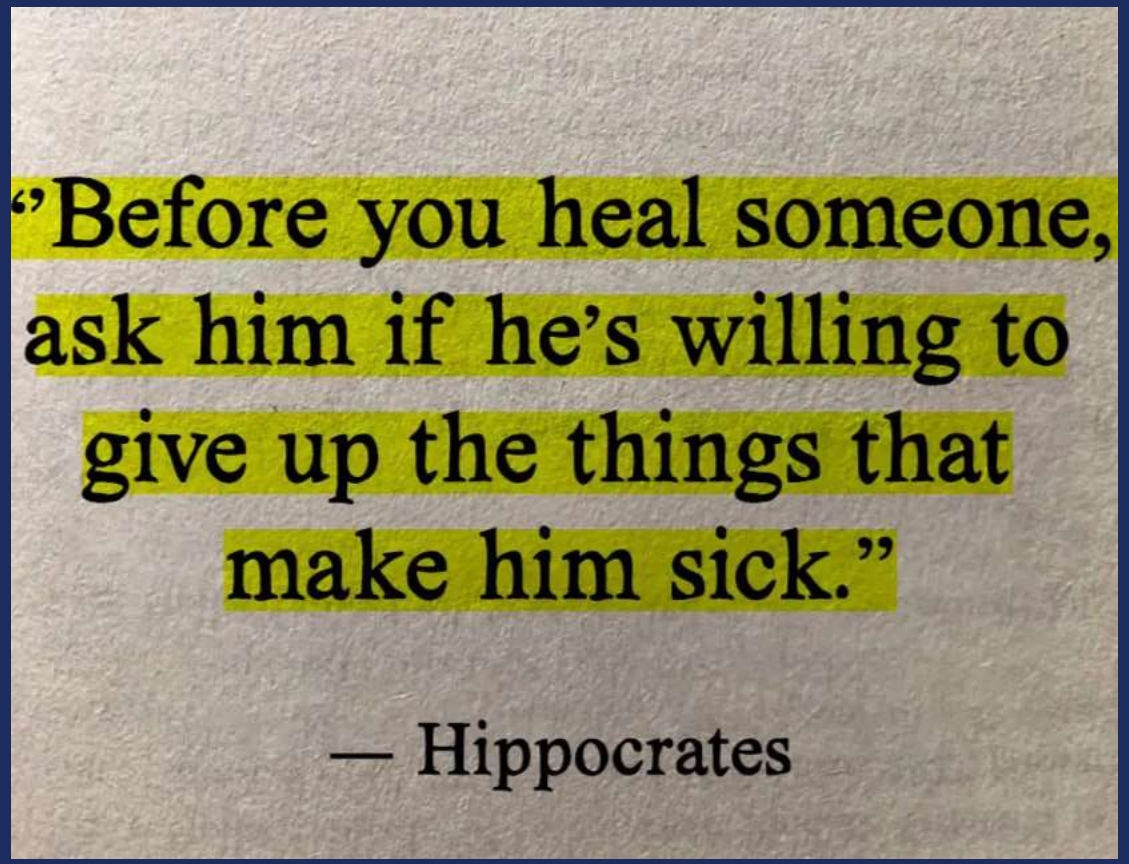
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By Bhunesh Sir

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"Before you heal someone, ask him if he's willing to give up the things that make him sick."
— Hippocrates

Today’s Current Affairs | 20 November 2026

आज के समसामयिक मुद्दे — The Hindu • Indian Express • Financial Express — 8 articles + exam PYQs + MCQs + Myth Buster

1. **Wayanad set to be India’s first e-waste-free district**
   वायनाड पहला ई-कचरा मुक्त ज़िला

2. **Airtel replaces HDFC Bank as India’s most valuable brand**
   एयरटेल सबसे मूल्यवान ब्रांड

3. **Pew: Islam to become the world’s largest religion by 2035**
   प्यू रिसर्च रिपोर्ट

4. **In a first, Japanese forces to train on Indian soil**
   जापानी सेना भारत में अभ्यास करेगी

5. **Trump hails ‘historic’ US–China–Russia summit in Shenzhen**
   ऐतिहासिक त्रिपक्षीय शिखर सम्मेलन

6. **Graça Machel receives Indira Gandhi Peace Prize**
   ग्रासा माशेल को इंदिरा गांधी पुरस्कार

7. **Colombian teen climate activist wins International Children’s Peace Prize**
   अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाल शांति पुरस्कार

8. **Malaysia to end visa-free entry for Indians from 2027**
   मलेशिया में वीज़ा-मुक्त प्रवेश ख़त्म



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1. **US–China–Russia summit | त्रिपक्षीय शिखर**
2. **Japan forces in India | जापानी सेना**

Trump hails 'historic' US–China–Russia summit in Shenzhen

ऐतिहासिक त्रिपक्षीय शिखर सम्मेलन

Trump hails 'historic' summit with Xi, Putin

U.S., China and Russia release a 'declaration on peace'; to launch talks on reducing nuclear risks

Chinese leader says major nations must 'respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity'

Three nations 'have many converging interests on resolving of regional conflicts', says Putin

Anantha Krishnan
BEIJING

The leaders of the United States, China and Russia on Thursday held a historic trilateral summit in Shenzhen that made for striking optics even if it did not yield substantive outcomes on the war in Ukraine, the crisis in Iran or other pressing global issues.

The holding of the summit, in itself, was a success, according to U.S. President Donald Trump, who said the three leaders were "making history".

Chinese President Xi Jinping, for his part, laid out his view of how major countries should engage, saying they should "respect one another's sovereignty and territorial integrity" and "in particular, not to challenge the red lines of one another".

Russian President Vladimir Putin said the three countries "have many converging interests when it comes to resolving regional conflicts, including, of course, the conflict in Ukraine", adding that the talks would address food and energy security issues.

The three leaders' opening remarks underlined their different priorities as they came together for a summit of striking optics.

Mr. Trump, embattled after bruising midterm elections, is looking to shore up his legacy.

For China, holding the summit on Chinese soil, and in the city that has come to symbolise China's economic resurgence, has been framed as a landmark moment for what Mr. Xi calls major country diplomacy.

For Mr. Putin, the summit reinforced Russia's global influence amid recent isolation after the Ukraine war. This was Mr. Putin's first in-person attendance at an APEC summit in nine years.



Power move: Russian President Vladimir Putin, Chinese President Xi Jinping and U.S. President Donald Trump in Shenzhen. REUTERS

A joint "China-Russia-U.S. Heads of State Declaration toward Peace" released after 90 minutes of talks had mostly broad points of consensus. There was agreement to launch a dialogue on reducing nuclear risks, with the three leaders "reaffirming that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought".

Mr. Xi described nuclear weapons as "the Sword of Damocles that hangs over humanity".

The three countries said they would "increase the production and supply of refined petroleum products for the benefit of all nations", and "recognised that the principle of state consent and respect for immunities of state officials are of paramount importance and concurred that the International Criminal Court and other similar bodies must not abuse their jurisdiction."

Mr. Trump in his remarks said the three countries as "the world's three largest nuclear powers by far" were "uniquely positioned to discuss how to reduce the number of nuclear weapons on earth and also to lessen the risk that those weapons will ever be used".

"I'm delighted this trip has given us the opportunity for this first ever trilateral meeting between leaders of the U.S., Russia and China, and today, so in that sense, and I think in lots of other ways, we are really making history," he said.

Mr. Xi said China, Russia and the U.S. "should not go for conflict or confrontation, but should hold the line on peaceful coexistence and make efforts to avoid the Thucydides Trap", referring to the idea that an established power and rising power could fall into conflict.

"As the main victors of the Second World War, China, Russia and the U.S. should steadfastly safeguard the postwar international order," he said.

Before the summit, Mr. Xi and Mr. Trump also held bilateral talks. The U.S. President said both were "looking to help with respect to the war with Russia and Ukraine, [and] would like to see it ended." "We have a very special relationship and I think as long as you and I are in charge of things, we will never have a problem," Mr. Trump told Mr. Xi.

The Chinese President, in remarks released by the Foreign Ministry, told Mr Trump on the Taiwan issue that "the U.S. side should continue to do the right thing and avoid major disruptions to China-U.S. relations." "In the economic and trade fields, the two sides should strengthen communication, address each other's concerns, and strive for mutually beneficial outcomes," he said.

Both sides have recently clashed over several trade issues, including semiconductors and rare earths. Earlier this week, China said the U.S. was "abusing export control measures" after the introduction of new rules aimed at curbing Chinese firms' remote access to advanced AI chips through data centres in third party countries.

The rules were announced amid scrutiny over chipmaker Nvidia and its relationships with firms in the region, including those with links to China.

Myanmar

Chilling out

PM slams industr

Trump Hails ‘Historic’ Summit with Xi, Putin

अमेरिका, चीन और रूस के नेताओं ने शेनझेन में पहली बार त्रिपक्षीय शिखर बैठक की – “शांति की ओर घोषणापत्र” जारी, परमाणु जोखिम घटाने पर वार्ता शुरू करने पर सहमति; पर यूक्रेन युद्ध, ईरान संकट जैसे मुद्दों पर ठोस नतीजा नहीं

Shenzhen summit
शेनझेन

1 The summit | शिखर बैठक

- **First-ever** US–China–Russia trilateral
  पहली बार
- In **Shenzhen**, during **APEC**
  शेनझेन
- **90 minutes** of talks
  90 मिनट

2 The declaration घोषणापत्र

- “**Declaration toward Peace**”
  शांति घोषणापत्र
- Talks to **reduce nuclear risks**
  परमाणु जोखिम
- “A nuclear war **cannot be won** and must **never be fought**”
  परमाणु युद्ध

3 Three agendas तीन लक्ष्य

- **Trump** – shore up legacy after midterms
  ट्रंप
- **Xi** – “major country diplomacy” on home soil
  शी
- **Putin** – first APEC in person in **9 years**
  पुतिन

Trump hails ‘historic’ US–China–Russia summit in Shenzhen — in depth (1/2)

ऐतिहासिक त्रिपक्षीय शिखर सम्मेलन — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Xi’s message / शी का संदेश

- Respect **sovereignty & territorial integrity**
  संप्रभुता
- Don’t cross each other’s **red lines**
  लाल रेखा
- Avoid the **Thucydides Trap**
  थ्यूसीडाइडीज़ ट्रैप

5 Other points | अन्य बिंदु

- More **refined petroleum** supply
  पेट्रोलियम
- ICC must **not abuse jurisdiction**
  ICC
- **Food & energy security** on agenda
  खाद्य, ऊर्जा

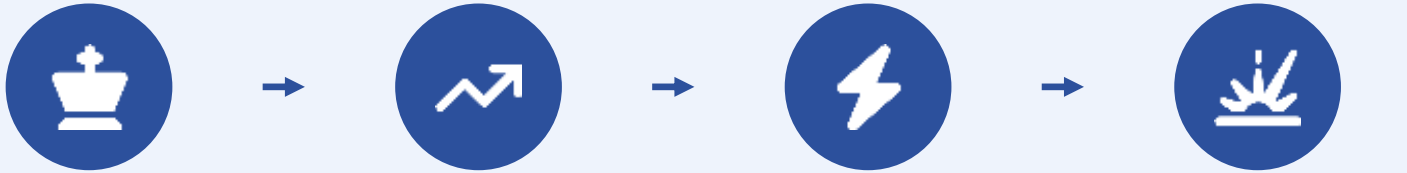
6 Taiwan & trade / ताइवान, व्यापार

- Xi: US should “**do the right thing**” on Taiwan
  ताइवान
- Rows over **chips & rare earths**
  चिप्स
- China: US “**abusing export controls**”
  निर्यात नियंत्रण

Trump hails ‘historic’ US–China–Russia summit in Shenzhen — in depth (2/2)

ऐतिहासिक त्रिपक्षीय शिखर सम्मेलन — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Thucydides Trap | थ्यूसीडाइडीज़ ट्रैप



Fears decline
भय

Wants space
जगह

Builds
बढ़ता

Athens–Sparta
एथेंस–स्पार्टा

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- Term coined by **Graham Allison** (Harvard)
  ग्राहम एलिसन
- From Thucydides’ history of the **Peloponnesian War**
  पेलोपोनेशियन युद्ध

Trump hails 'historic' US–China–Russia summit in Shenzhen — background (1/2)

ऐतिहासिक त्रिपक्षीय शिखर सम्मेलन — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 WWII Allied conferences सम्मेलन

Conference सम्मेलन	Year वर्ष
Tehran तेहरान	1943
Yalta याल्टा	Feb 1945
Potsdam पॉट्सडैम	Jul–Aug 1945
San Francisco (UN Charter) सैन फ़्रांसिस्को	1945

10 Nuclear arms control परमाणु नियंत्रण

- **NPT** (1968) – US, Russia, China are recognised **nuclear states**
  NPT
- **New START** – last US–Russia cap (expired **Feb 2026**)
  न्यू स्टार्ट
- India **not** a signatory to NPT
  भारत नहीं

11 UNSC P5 | सुरक्षा परिषद

- **US, Russia, China, UK, France**
  पाँच स्थायी
- Each has a **veto**
  वीटो
- India seeks a **permanent seat** (G4)
  G4

Trump hails 'historic' US–China–Russia summit in Shenzhen — background (2/2)

ऐतिहासिक त्रिपक्षीय शिखर सम्मेलन — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Big-power formats | समूह

G7
G7
Rich democracies
विकसित

→

G20
G20
Major economies
बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्थाएँ

→

BRICS
ब्रिक्स
Emerging
उभरते

→

"G3"
G3
US–China–Russia
नया

13 APEC | एपेक

- **Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation**, founded **1989**
  1989
- **21** member economies
  21 सदस्य
- India is **not** a member
  भारत नहीं

Trump hails 'historic' US–China–Russia summit in Shenzhen — Static GK

ऐतिहासिक त्रिपक्षीय शिखर सम्मेलन — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Nuclear powers परमाणु शक्तियाँ

Country देश	First test पहला परीक्षण
USA अमेरिका	1945
USSR/Russia रूस	1949
China चीन	1964
India भारत	1974 (Pokhran)

15 Shenzhen | शेनझेन

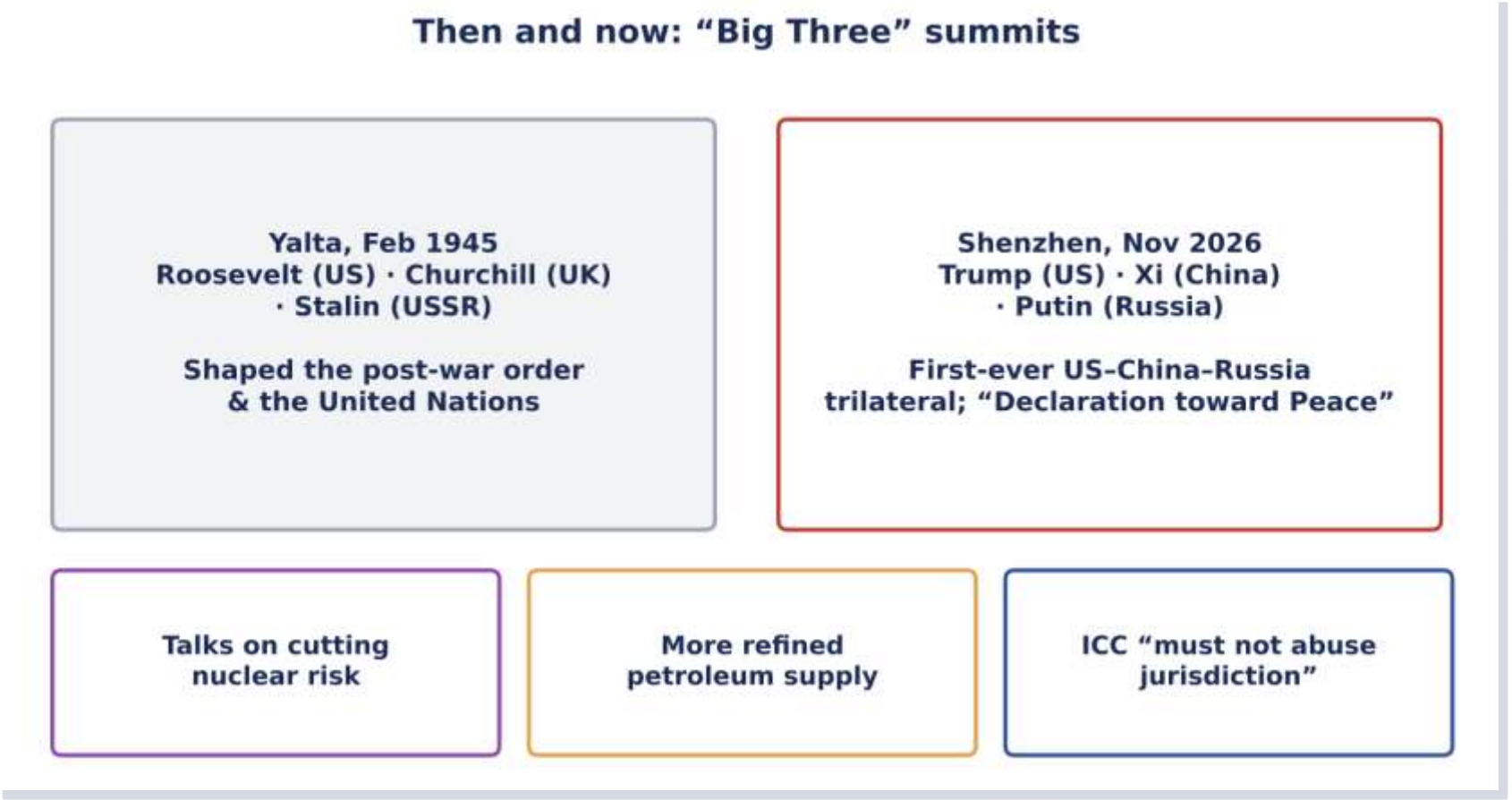
- Fishing town → tech hub since **1980**
  1980 से
- Home to **Huawei, Tencent, BYD**
  कंपनियाँ
- In **Guangdong** province
  ग्वांगडोंग

16 Sword of Damocles डेमोक्लीज़ की तलवार

- Xi's phrase for **nuclear weapons**
  शी का वाक्य
- Greek tale – a sword hanging by **one hair**
  एक बाल
- Means a **constant looming danger**
  सतत ख़तरा

Trump hails ‘historic’ US–China–Russia summit in Shenzhen — Map & Diagram

ऐतिहासिक त्रिपक्षीय शिखर सम्मेलन — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Yalta set up the **post-WWII order**
  युद्धोत्तर व्यवस्था
- Xi: the three are WWII’s “**main victors**”
  विजेता
- Critics call it a “**G3**” or new Yalta
  G3

Trump hails ‘historic’ US–China–Russia summit in Shenzhen — Map & Diagram

ऐतिहासिक त्रिपक्षीय शिखर सम्मेलन — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Shenzhen – China’s first **SEZ** (1980)
  पहला SEZ
- Next to **Hong Kong**
  हॉन्गकॉन्ग
- Held alongside **APEC**
  APEC

In a first, Japanese forces to train on Indian soil

जापानी सेना भारत में अभ्यास करेगी

In a first, Japanese forces to train on Indian soil

Saurabh Trivedi
Kallol Bhattacherjee
NEW DELHI

India and Japan on Thursday held a '2+2' Foreign and Defence Ministers' dialogue in Tokyo, where both sides welcomed the signing of a Letter of Intent (LoI) that will, for the first time, allow Japan's Self-Defence Forces to use Indian test ranges for live-fire training, including those involving surface-to-ship missiles.

The two sides also indicated forward movement towards India receiving the Unified Complex Radio Antenna, or UNICORN, naval radar system from Japan, and discussed the ongoing revisions in Japan's national security and defence policies.

"They welcomed the signing of LOI toward the utilisation of firing ranges in India, whereby Japan Self-Defence Forces would, for the first time, conduct live-fire training etc., including those involving surface-to-ship missiles, at firing ranges in India," said a joint statement that also announced that the two sides will deepen security and defence cooperation and hold "bilateral and multilateral exercises at short notice".



Closer ties: Defence Minister Rajnath Singh with his Japanese counterpart, Shinjiro Koizumi, in Tokyo on Thursday. X/PTI

The Ministers also planned a dialogue and tabletop exercise (TTX) involving the consular authorities of India and Japan to help in cases where evacuation of Indian and Japanese nationals would be required.

The two-plus-two dialogue featured Defence Minister Rajnath Singh and External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar and their Japanese counterparts, Toshimitsu Motegi and Shinjiro Koizumi. The Japanese side "explained the ongoing efforts to revise Japan's National Security Strategy, National Defence Strategy and Defence Buildup Program".

The current government in Japan, led by Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi, is carrying out several reforms in the country's strategic and security culture in view of the ongoing wars in West Asia and Ukraine, as well as global trends.

Following the meeting, Mr. Jaishankar said, "Reviewed the entire gamut of our bilateral cooperation, focusing on strengthening economic security and deepening G2G, B2B and P2P linkages. Our discussions also covered challenges and opportunities in the Indo-Pacific, regional hotspots, global issues, and multilateral cooperation." The joint statement said the Ministers discussed the UNICORN naval radar system Japan has proposed for India, and added that an "early formulation" of "Acceptance of Necessity" by February of next year is on track.

Further collaborations

The two sides also discussed enhancing "mine countermeasures capabilities" and "joint development in naval ship building and design". The Ministers also agreed to deepen information-sharing arrangements between the Japan Maritime Self-Defence Force and the Indian Navy.

In an interview with *The Japan News*, Mr. Jaishankar said that Japan and India, alongside 'Quad' partners United States and Australia, would advance a free Indo-Pacific through "practical cooperation".

Japan forces to conduct drills at Indian firing ranges for first time

Shubhajit Roy
New Delhi, November 19

INDIA AND Japan signed a Letter of Intent (LOI) on Thursday whereby Japanese forces will for the first time conduct live-fire training, including those involving surface-to-ship missiles, at firing ranges in India.

This came after Defence Minister Rajnath Singh and External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar met with their counterparts Shinjiro Koizumi and Toshimitsu Motegi in Tokyo on Thursday for the fourth India-Japan 2+2 Dialogue.

In a joint statement, the two sides welcomed their "growing defence and security partnership". They also welcomed the "signing of LOI (Letter of Intent) toward the utilisation of firing ranges in India, whereby Japan Self-Defence Forces would, for the first time, conduct live-fire training, including those involving surface-to-ship missiles, at firing ranges in India. They concurred on accelerating coordination between the defence authorities of the two countries toward its early realisation."

The last round of India-Japan 2+2 dialogue was held on August 20, 2024 in New Delhi.

After the meeting Thursday, Jaishankar said, "There are two major ongoing conflicts whose impact have been felt even in distant regions...as we seek to secure ourselves on these fronts, trusted and substantive partnerships like ours become more valuable."

Singh added, "We agreed to accelerate cooperation in the area of niche underwater and missile technologies."

He said the two sides agreed to move swiftly to translate their recently signed Memorandum of Arrangement on Maritime Security Cooperation into concrete collaboration.

The two countries said they also look forward to strengthening defence industrial cooperation under the 'Design with Japan, Make in India' framework, while expressing expectations for an early conclusion of the UNICORN-related agreements — which concerns co-development of integrated antenna masts for Indian Navy warships.

Singh said the two sides also agreed on the need for an early conclusion of a Maritime Ship Repair Arrangement for reciprocal provision of ship repair facilities and decided to enhance cooperation in mine-countermeasure capabilities.

The joint statement said the ministers welcomed the expanding cooperation between the two coast guards, including the organisation of the 5th Coast Guard Global Summit (CGGS) in India in February 2027, a framework initiated by the Japanese Coast Guard.

Putting the overall strategic context, the statement said the ministers underscored the "growing strategic convergence and trust between the two countries in an increasingly complex and uncertain international environment and stressed the importance of closer coordination under the India-Japan Special Strategic and Global Partnership in addressing present geopolitical, economic and security challenges".

"As leading democracies and major economies of the world, the Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to maintaining and strengthening an international order which is free, open and based on the rule of law, respect for principles of national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and peaceful resolution of disputes without resorting to threat or use of force. They underlined the need for all countries to refrain from any attempt to unilaterally change the status quo," it said, in an oblique reference to China's aggressive behaviour in the Indo-Pacific region.

On digital connectivity, it said that the ministers expressed "commitment to strengthening secure and resilient digital connectivity in the Indo-Pacific". They concurred on enhancing bilateral cooperation in developing trusted, redundant and high-speed undersea cable networks, including through industry partnerships.

Taking forward from the conversations during Quad, the ministers reiterated their "grave concerns regarding economic coercion, including through arbitrary export restrictions, and non-market policies and practices that result in overcapacity, which disrupt global supply chains in critical industries".

They concurred on the importance of maintaining a fair competitive global environment and establishing and safeguarding resilient and reliable supply chains among like-minded partners to promote collective resilience, it said.

On combating terrorism, it said the ministers "unequivocally and strongly condemned terrorism and violent extremism in all its forms and manifestations, including cross-border terrorism, and called for concerted actions against all UN-listed terrorist groups and entities including Al Qaeda, ISIS/Daesh, Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LeT), Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM) and their proxies, and to take resolute actions to root out terrorists' safe havens, eliminate terrorist financing channels and its nexus with transnational crime, and halt cross-border movement of terrorists".

The ministers concurred on celebrating the 75th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations in 2027 as the India-Japan Year of Shared Horizons. They decided to hold the next 2+2 Ministerial Meeting in India at a mutually convenient date.



(From left) External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar and Defence Minister Rajnath Singh with Japan's Foreign Affairs Minister Toshimitsu Motegi and Defence Minister Shinjiro Koizumi during the fourth India-Japan 2+2 Foreign and Defence Ministerial meeting in Tokyo on Thursday. PTI

In a first, Japanese forces to train on Indian soil — Map & Diagram

जापानी सेना भारत में अभ्यास करेगी — मानचित्र व आरेख

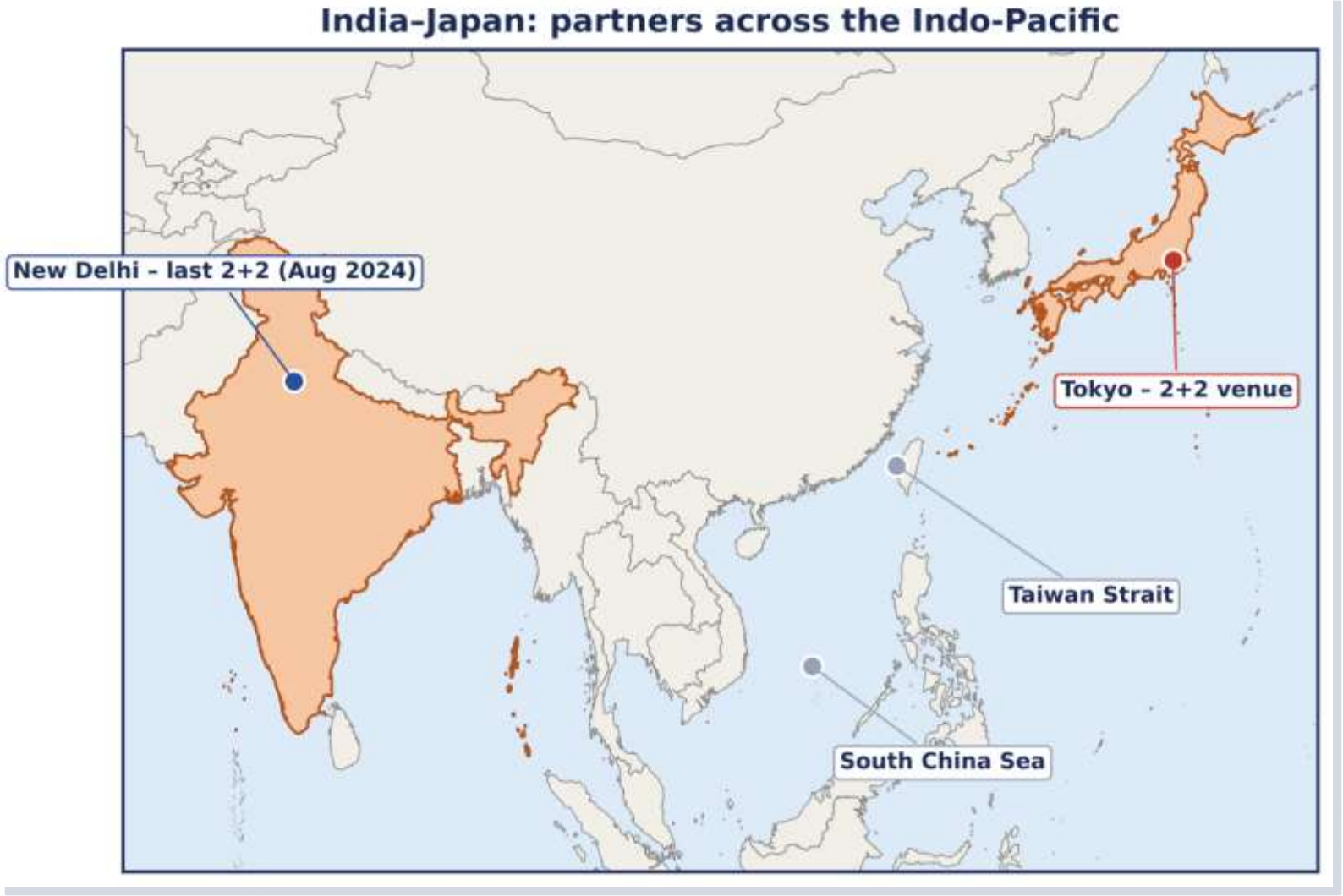


Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Most outcomes are **maritime**
  समुद्री
- Push for **co-development**, not just buying
  सह-विकास
- **Coast guards** to work closer
  तटरक्षक

In a first, Japanese forces to train on Indian soil — Map & Diagram

जापानी सेना भारत में अभ्यास करेगी — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Both worry about **China's assertiveness**
  चीन
- Shared stake in **sea lanes**
  समुद्री मार्ग
- Both are **Quad** members
  क्वाड

In a First, Japanese Forces to Train on Indian Soil

टोक्यो में चौथे भारत–जापान ‘2+2’ विदेश व रक्षा मंत्री संवाद में आशय पत्र (LoI) पर हस्ताक्षर – पहली बार जापान की आत्मरक्षा सेनाएँ भारत की फ़ायरिंग रेंज में सतह-से-जहाज़ मिसाइलों सहित जीवंत गोलाबारी अभ्यास करेंगी; UNICORN नौसैनिक रडार पर भी प्रगति

India–Japan 2+2
2+2 संवाद

1 The first | पहली बार

- **Letter of Intent** signed
  आशय पत्र
- Japan **Self-Defence Forces** to use Indian ranges
  फ़ायरिंग रेंज
- **Live-fire** incl. **surface-to-ship missiles**
  मिसाइल अभ्यास

2 Who met | कौन मिले

- India: **Rajnath Singh & S. Jaishankar**
  भारत
- Japan: **Shinjiro Koizumi & Toshimitsu Motegi**
  जापान
- **4th** 2+2; last in Delhi, **Aug 2024**
  चौथा

3 UNICORN radar | यूनिकॉर्न

- **Unified Complex Radio Antenna**
  पूरा नाम
- Integrated **antenna mast** for Navy warships
  युद्धपोत
- “**Acceptance of Necessity**” by **Feb 2027**
  AoN

In a first, Japanese forces to train on Indian soil — in depth (1/2)

जापानी सेना भारत में अभ्यास करेगी — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Navy & ships | नौसेना

- **Maritime Ship Repair Arrangement** – early conclusion
  जहाज़ मरम्मत
- **Mine-countermeasure** capabilities
  बारूदी सुरंग-रोधी
- Joint **naval ship design**
  जहाज़ डिज़ाइन

5 Japan's shift जापान में बदलाव

- PM **Sanae Takaichi** revising **security strategy**
  ताकाइची
- Also **National Defence Strategy** & **Buildup Program**
  रणनीति
- Driven by wars in **West Asia & Ukraine**
  युद्ध

6 Common positions साझा रुख़

- Oppose changing **status quo by force**
  यथास्थिति
- Concern over **economic coercion** & export curbs
  आर्थिक दबाव
- Condemn **cross-border terrorism**
  आतंकवाद

In a first, Japanese forces to train on Indian soil — background (1/2)

जापानी सेना भारत में अभ्यास करेगी — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 India–Japan exercises अभ्यास

Exercise अभ्यास	Service सेना
Dharma Guardian धर्म गार्जियन	Army
JIMEX जिमेक्स	Navy
Shinyuu Maitri / Veer Guardian वायु	Air Force
Malabar मालाबार	Quad navies

10 Ties at a glance | संबंध

- **Special Strategic & Global Partnership** (2014)
  विशेष साझेदारी
- **Mumbai–Ahmedabad bullet train** with Japan
  बुलेट ट्रेन
- Japan – a top **ODA** donor to India
  विकास सहायता

11 2+2 dialogues | 2+2 संवाद

- Foreign + Defence ministers of **both sides**
  चार मंत्री
- India has 2+2 with **US, Japan, Australia, Russia** & others
  साझेदार
- First India–US 2+2: **2018**
  2018

In a first, Japanese forces to train on Indian soil — background (2/2)

जापानी सेना भारत में अभ्यास करेगी — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Key defence pacts | समझौते

Defence equipment उपकरण	Info security सूचना	RPSS logistics लॉजिस्टिक्स	Firing ranges LoI फ़ायरिंग
2015 2015	2015 2015	2020 2020	2026 2026

13 Quad | क्वाड

- **India, Japan, US, Australia**
  चार देश
- Idea after the **2004 tsunami**
  सुनामी
- Revived **2017**; leaders' summits from **2021**
  2017, 2021

In a first, Japanese forces to train on Indian soil — Static GK

जापानी सेना भारत में अभ्यास करेगी — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Japan at a glance | जापान

Fact तथ्य	Detail विवरण
Capital **राजधानी**	Tokyo
Parliament **संसद**	National Diet
Currency **मुद्रा**	Yen
PM **प्रधानमंत्री**	Sanae Takaichi

15 History links | इतिहास

- **Radha Binod Pal** – lone dissent at Tokyo Trials
  राधाबिनोद पाल
- **Netaji's INA** worked with Japan in WWII
  आज़ाद हिंद फ़ौज
- Diplomatic ties since **1952**
  1952

16 Japan's islands | द्वीप

- Four main: **Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku**
  चार द्वीप
- **Mt Fuji** – highest peak
  फ़ूजी
- On the Pacific "**Ring of Fire**"
  अग्नि वलय


States

3

INBRIEF

K. Karunakaran's daughter leaves BJP, rejoins Congress

Kerala court quashes FIR against Minister in assets case

Kidnapped toddler rescued within 12 hours in Hyderabad

Court acquits CPI(M) leaders in 2012 Kannur murder case

A political plot, says acquitted leader Jayarajan

Over 70 kg of heroin worth ₹700 cr. seized in Chennai; two held

Chennai techie dies after assault in Delhi

Will never act against State's interests, says Revanth amid BRS attack

Eager wait

SIR: 1,635 voters reappear on rolls with same EPIC numbers

Karnataka Cabinet orders seizure of *Basava Mantapa*

1

nad collects nearly 100 tonnes of e, set to earn model district tag

THE HINDU • 20 NOV 2026

Page 3 · States

पृष्ठ 3 · राज्य

Articles covered from this page | इस पृष्ठ से लिए गए लेख

1 **Wayanad e-waste-free | ई-कचरा मुक्त**

Wayanad set to be India's first e-waste-free district

वायनाड पहला ई-कचरा मुक्त ज़िला

Wayanad collects nearly 100 tonnes of e-waste, set to earn model district tag

The Hindu Bureau
KOZHIKODE

After a month-long intensive campaign, Wayanad will become the first district in India to be officially declared e-waste-free on November 27. Keralam Chief Minister V.D. Satheesan will make the declaration at a function in Kalpetta at 4 p.m.

Agriculture Minister T. Siddique said all local bodies and Haritha Karma Sena members who participated in the e-waste collection drive would be honoured.

Suchitwa Mission district programme officer K. Anoop said Wayanad was set to become India's first e-waste-free model district, a distinction no other district in the country had achieved so far. "This is not merely an achievement for a district in Keralam but a first for the country. Although some model villages have achieved e-waste-free status, no district has so far attained this distinction," he said.



A total of 38.46 metric tonnes of e-waste was collected from the district's 26 local self-government institutions. GETTY IMAGES

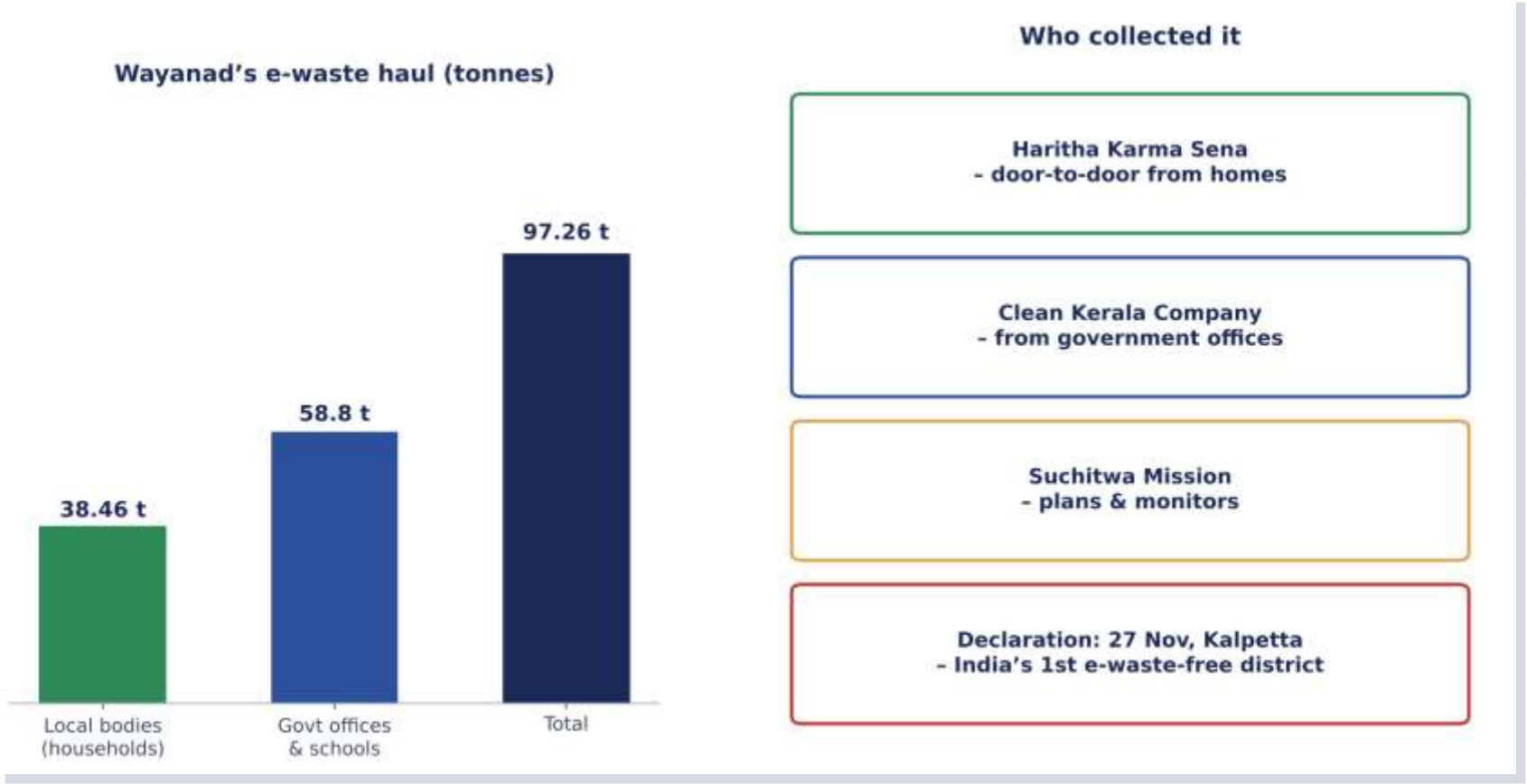
Ahead of the declaration, the Suchitwa Mission and the Clean Kerala Company have collected a total of 97.26 tonnes of electronic waste (e-waste) through coordinated efforts.

The Clean Kerala Company directly collected e-waste from government institutions, while the Haritha Karma Sena was tasked with collecting it from households.

A total of 38.46 metric tonnes of e-waste was collected from the district's 26 local self-government institutions, while another 58.8 metric tonnes was collected from various government offices and schools.

Wayanad set to be India's first e-waste-free district — Map & Diagram

वायनाड पहला ई-कचरा मुक्त ज़िला — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Offices & schools gave **more than homes**
  दफ़्तर आगे
- Done in a **month-long** campaign
  एक माह
- Collected waste goes to **authorised recyclers**
  अधिकृत पुनर्चक्रक

Wayanad set to be India's first e-waste-free district — Map & Diagram

वायनाड पहला ई-कचरा मुक्त ज़िला — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Wayanad – a **hill district** in the Western Ghats
  पश्चिमी घाट
- Borders **Karnataka & Tamil Nadu**
  सीमाएँ
- HQ: **Kalpetta**
  कलपेट्टा

Wayanad Collects Nearly 100 Tonnes of E-Waste, Set to Earn Model District Tag

एक महीने के गहन अभियान के बाद केरलम का वायनाड 27 नवंबर को देश का पहला आधिकारिक ई-कचरा मुक्त ज़िला घोषित होगा – सुचित्व मिशन और क्लीन केरल कंपनी ने 97.26 टन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कचरा इकट्ठा किया; मुख्यमंत्री वी.डी. सतीशन कलपेट्टा में घोषणा करेंगे

E-waste free
ई-कचरा मुक्त

1 The milestone | उपलब्धि

- India's **first** e-waste-free **district**
  पहला ज़िला
- Declaration on **27 November**, Kalpetta
  27 नवंबर
- By CM **V.D. Satheesan**
  मुख्यमंत्री

2 Key numbers मुख्य आँकड़े

97.26 t Total e-waste कुल	**38.46 t** From local bodies स्थानीय निकाय
58.8 t Offices & schools कार्यालय, स्कूल	**26** Local bodies निकाय

3 Why it's special ख़ास क्यों

- Some **villages** were e-waste-free before
  गाँव पहले
- No **district** had done it yet
  ज़िला पहली बार
- Workers & local bodies to be **honoured**
  सम्मान

Wayanad set to be India's first e-waste-free district — in depth (1/2)

वायनाड पहला ई-कचरा मुक्त ज़िला — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Haritha Karma Sena
हरित कर्म सेना

- Keralam's **women-led** waste workers
  महिला दल
- Work under **local bodies**
  स्थानीय निकाय
- Collect **dry waste** door to door
  सूखा कचरा

5 Suchitwa Mission
सुचित्व मिशन

- Keralam's **sanitation & waste** agency
  स्वच्छता
- Runs the **Malinya Mukth Nava Keralam** drive
  कचरा-मुक्त केरलम
- Partner: **Clean Kerala Company**
  क्लीन केरल

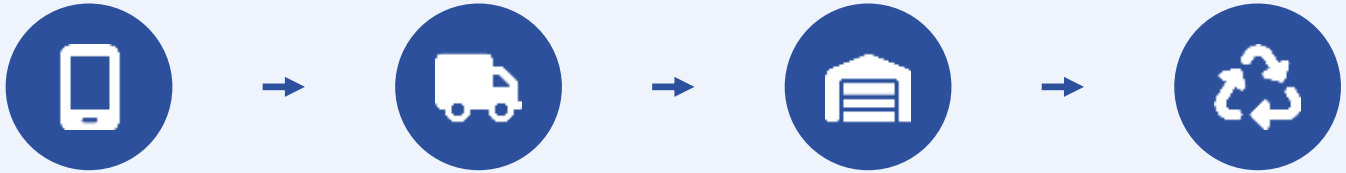
6 Why e-waste is risky
ख़तरा

- Has **lead, mercury, cadmium**
  भारी धातुएँ
- Burning releases **toxic fumes**
  ज़हरीला धुआँ
- But holds **gold, copper, silver** – "urban mining"
  शहरी खनन

Wayanad set to be India's first e-waste-free district — in depth (2/2)

वायनाड पहला ई-कचरा मुक्त ज़िला — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 E-waste life cycle | जीवन चक्र



Discard फेंकना	Collect संग्रह	Dismantle विघटन	Recover पुनर्प्राप्ति
Old gadgets पुराने उपकरण	Door to door घर-घर	Authorised unit अधिकृत	Metals reused धातु

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- India is the world's **3rd-largest** e-waste producer
  तीसरा
- After **China & the USA**
  चीन, अमेरिका के बाद

Class24

Wayanad set to be India's first e-waste-free district — background (1/2)

वायनाड पहला ई-कचरा मुक्त ज़िला — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Waste rules in India नियम

Rules नियम	Year वर्ष
E-Waste (Management) ई-कचरा	2022 (from Apr 2023)
Plastic Waste प्लास्टिक	2016
Solid Waste ठोस कचरा	2016
Battery Waste बैटरी	2022

10 Extended Producer Responsibility EPR

- **Makers** must collect & recycle their products
  निर्माता ज़िम्मेदार
- Tradeable **EPR certificates**
  प्रमाणपत्र
- Registration on the **CPCB portal**
  CPCB

11 Global rules वैश्विक नियम

- **Basel Convention** (1989) – hazardous waste trade
  बेसल
- **Minamata Convention** (2013) – mercury
  मिनामाता
- India is party to **both**
  दोनों

Wayanad set to be India's first e-waste-free district — background (2/2)

वायनाड पहला ई-कचरा मुक्त ज़िला — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Waste hierarchy | अपशिष्ट पदानुक्रम

Reduce कम करें	→	Reuse पुनः उपयोग	→	Recycle पुनर्चक्रण	→	Dispose निपटान
Best सर्वोत्तम		Repair मरम्मत		Recover पुनर्प्राप्ति		Last resort अंतिम

13 Keralam's green record केरलम

- **Alappuzha** – praised by UNEP for decentralised waste
  अलप्पुझा
- Strong **local self-government** system
  स्थानीय शासन
- Kerala renamed **Keralam**
  केरलम

Wayanad set to be India's first e-waste-free district — Static GK

वायनाड पहला ई-कचरा मुक्त ज़िला — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Kerala's firsts | प्रथम

First प्रथम	Detail विवरण
Full literacy पूर्ण साक्षर	1991
Digital State डिजिटल राज्य	2016
E-waste-free district ई-कचरा मुक्त	Wayanad, 2026

15 Wayanad facts | वायनाड

- **Edakkal Caves** – Neolithic rock carvings
  एडक्कल गुफाएँ
- **Banasura Sagar** – India's largest earthen dam
  बाणासुर सागर
- 2024 **landslide** at Mundakkai–Chooralmala
  भूस्खलन

16 Waste days | दिवस

- **14 October** – International E-Waste Day
  ई-कचरा दिवस
- **30 March** – International Day of Zero Waste
  शून्य अपशिष्ट
- **18 March** – Global Recycling Day
  पुनर्चक्रण दिवस



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पृष्ठ 24 · अंतिम पृष्ठ

Articles covered from this page | इस पृष्ठ से लिए गए लेख

1 **Airtel most valuable brand | एयरटेल**

Airtel replaces HDFC Bank as India's most valuable brand

एयरटेल सबसे मूल्यवान ब्रांड

TOP 100 BRANDS COMBINED SEE 12% FALL IN VALUE

Airtel is now India's most valuable brand, replaces HDFC Bank

CHRISTINA MONIZ
Mumbai, November 19

TELECOM GIANT AIRTEL overtook HDFC Bank to become India's most valuable brand in 2026, with its value growing 5% over the last year to reach $43.2 billion, according to Kantar's BrandZ 100 Most Valuable Indian Brands ranking.

HDFC Bank dropped to second place with a brand value of $35.6 billion, while Tata Consultancy Services (TCS), with a brand value of $24.1 billion, fell from second rank to third. Airtel's brand value has seen a whopping 110% growth since 2020, driven by sustained investment in brand equity and its transition from a connectivity provider into a broader digital ecosystem.

Although the combined value of top 100 most valuable brands, at $460.3 billion, is equivalent to 11% of India's GDP, that number has shrunk 12% since 2025. Soumya Mohanty, managing director, South Asia, Kantar, explains that this brand value decline in the top 100 is due to the pressures companies face while grappling with AI-led transformation. This is especially notable in technology companies, as AI continues to reshape business models and enterprise spending.

Globally, brand value growth has been driven by tech giants like Google (57% growth in value), Nvidia (60% growth) and Microsoft (26%). "India has seen a lesser exposure to the AI, technology and media categories that are driving brand value growth in some other

RINGING LOUDER

Top 10 most valuable Indian brands

2025 rank	2026 rank	Brand	Category	Brand value 2026 ($ bn)
3	1	Airtel	Telecom provider	43.2
1	2	HDFC Bank	Financial service	35.6
2	3	TCS	Business Technology & Services	24.1
6	4	State Bank of India	Financial Services	23.6
5	5	ICICI Bank	Financial Services	20.0
7	6	UltraTech Cement	Infrastructure	15.3
4	7	Infosys	Business Technology & Services	15.0
10	8	LIC	Financial Services	10.2
12	9	Asian Paints	Paints	10.0
14	10	Flipkart	Retail	9.8

Source: Kantar BrandZ Top 100 Most Valuable Indian Brands, 2026

Nevertheless, the country's strongest brands have shown resilience, and are outpacing GDP growth," says Mohanty.

The impact is evident on all of India's tech companies. TCS saw a 45% decline in brand value, Infosys' brand value dropped by 41%, Wipro's fell by 40% and HCL Tech by 33%. Telecom major Jio, which was ranked 8th in last year's report, has not been featured in this year's ranking as Kantar carried out its brand valuation while its stock exchange listing was still in progress. HCL Tech, which was ranked 9th last year,

Making their way into the top 10 this year are Asian Paints (ranked 12th in 2025) and Flipkart (ranked 14th in 2025).

In terms of value, financial services continues to be the largest category in the country by value, accounting for 29% of India's top 100. State Bank of India (SBI), with a brand value of $23.6 billion, climbed to 4th rank, while ICICI Bank retained its fifth spot with a brand value of $20 billion.

E-commerce marketplace Meesho, ranked 59th this year, is the ranking's top riser, recording a 64% rise in brand value at

Airtel Is Now India's Most Valuable Brand, Replaces HDFC Bank

कांतार ब्रांडज़ेड 2026 सूची में भारती एयरटेल $43.2 अरब मूल्य के साथ HDFC बैंक ($35.6 अरब) को पीछे छोड़कर भारत का सबसे मूल्यवान ब्रांड बना; शीर्ष 100 ब्रांडों का कुल मूल्य 12% घटकर $460.3 अरब, AI के दबाव में IT कंपनियों के ब्रांड मूल्य में भारी गिरावट

Kantar BrandZ 2026
ब्रांड रैंकिंग

1 The new No. 1 | नया नंबर 1

- **Airtel** – brand value **$43.2 bn**, up **5%**
  एयरटेल
- Up from **3rd** in 2025
  तीसरे से पहले
- Growth of **210% since 2020**
  210%

2 Why Airtel rose | कारण

- Sustained investment in **brand equity**
  ब्रांड निवेश
- From **connectivity provider** to **digital ecosystem**
  डिजिटल इकोसिस्टम
- Strong telecom **pricing power**
  मूल्य शक्ति

3 The ranking | रैंकिंग

- By **Kantar** – BrandZ 100 Most Valuable Indian Brands
  कांतार
- Kantar MD (South Asia): **Soumya Mohanty**
  सौम्या मोहंती
- Financial services = **29%** of top-100 value
  29%

Airtel replaces HDFC Bank as India's most valuable brand — in depth (1/2)

एयरटेल सबसे मूल्यवान ब्रांड — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 The fall | गिरावट

- Top 100 combined: **$460.3 bn**, −12% since 2025
  12% कमी
- Blamed on **AI-led transformation** pressure
  AI दबाव
- India has **less exposure** to AI/tech brands
  कम हिस्सेदारी

5 Global picture | वैश्विक

- **Google** brand value +57%
  गूगल
- **Nvidia** +60%
  एनवीडिया
- **Microsoft** +26%
  माइक्रोसॉफ़्ट

6 Banks hold firm | बैंक

- **SBI** climbs to **4th** ($23.6 bn)
  SBI
- **ICICI Bank** stays **5th** ($20 bn)
  ICICI
- **HDFC Bank** slips to **2nd**
  HDFC

Airtel replaces HDFC Bank as India's most valuable brand — in depth (2/2)

एयरटेल सबसे मूल्यवान ब्रांड — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 How brand value is found | गणना

Financial value
वित्तीय
Earnings
आय

→

Consumer survey
सर्वे
Brand pull
आकर्षण

→

Brand share
हिस्सा
Of earnings
आय का

→

Brand value
मूल्य
$ bn
अरब डॉलर

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- Brand value ≠ **market capitalisation**
  बाज़ार पूँजी नहीं
- It measures only the **brand's share** of earnings
  ब्रांड का हिस्सा

Airtel replaces HDFC Bank as India's most valuable brand — background (1/2)

एयरटेल सबसे मूल्यवान ब्रांड — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Telecom in India दूरसंचार

Fact तथ्य	Detail विवरण
Regulator नियामक	TRAI (1997)
Dispute body विवाद	TDSAT
Policy नीति	Telecommunications Act, 2023
Largest operator सबसे बड़ा	Reliance Jio

10 Bharti Airtel भारती एयरटेल

- Founded by **Sunil Bharti Mittal**
  सुनील भारती मित्तल
- Launched mobile service in **1995**
  1995
- Operates in **Africa** too (Airtel Africa)
  अफ़्रीका

11 Brand-ranking bodies रैंकिंग संस्थाएँ

- **Kantar BrandZ** – UK-based
  कांतार
- **Brand Finance** – London
  ब्रांड फ़ाइनेंस
- **Interbrand** – Best Global Brands
  इंटरब्रांड

Airtel replaces HDFC Bank as India's most valuable brand — background (2/2)

एयरटेल सबसे मूल्यवान ब्रांड — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 India's telecom journey | यात्रा

1995
1995
First mobile call
पहली कॉल

→

2016
2016
Jio data boom
डेटा क्रांति

→

2022
2022
5G launch
5G

→

Now
अब
Satcom
उपग्रह संचार

13 Who called India's first mobile call
पहली कॉल

- **31 July 1995**
  31 जुलाई 1995
- **Jyoti Basu** (Kolkata) to **Sukh Ram** (Delhi)
  ज्योति बसु–सुखराम
- On a **Nokia** handset, Modi Telstra network
  नोकिया

Airtel replaces HDFC Bank as India's most valuable brand — Static GK

एयरटेल सबसे मूल्यवान ब्रांड — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Top firms by sector क्षेत्र

Brand ब्रांड	Sector क्षेत्र
TCS, Infosys टीसीएस, इन्फ़ोसिस	IT services
UltraTech अल्ट्राटेक	Cement
Asian Paints एशियन पेंट्स	Paints
Flipkart फ़्लिपकार्ट	E-commerce

15 HDFC Bank | HDFC बैंक

- Merged with parent **HDFC Ltd** in **2023**
  2023 विलय
- India's largest **private bank**
  सबसे बड़ा निजी बैंक
- HQ: **Mumbai**
  मुंबई

16 Brand terms | शब्दावली

- **Brand equity** – value from customer trust
  ब्रांड इक्विटी
- **Goodwill** – intangible asset in accounts
  साख
- **Trademark** – legal mark, Trade Marks Act 1999
  ट्रेडमार्क

Airtel replaces HDFC Bank as India's most valuable brand — Map & Diagram

एयरटेल सबसे मूल्यवान ब्रांड — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- **4 of the top 10** are financial firms
  4 वित्तीय
- Only **two** tech-services names
  दो IT
- A cement firm (**UltraTech**) at No. 6
  सीमेंट

Airtel replaces HDFC Bank as India's most valuable brand — Map & Diagram

एयरटेल सबसे मूल्यवान ब्रांड — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- **IT brands** fell most – AI pressure
  IT गिरावट
- **Jio** not ranked – listing in progress
  जियो नहीं
- Total value = **11% of GDP**
  GDP का 11%


World 15

1

m to become the world's largest
religion by 2035, says Pew Research

Deaf Nigerians keep indigenous sign systems alive

Rohingya a 'distinct lineage' close to Bangladeshis and Burmese: study

In high spirits

2

bian teenage climate activist wins International Children's Peace Prize

THE HINDU • 20 NOV 2026

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Articles covered from this page | इस पृष्ठ से लिए गए लेख

1 **Pew religion projections | प्यू रिपोर्ट**

2 **Children's Peace Prize | बाल शांति पुरस्कार**

Pew: Islam to become the world's largest religion by 2035

प्यू रिसर्च रिपोर्ट

Islam to become the world's largest religion by 2035, says Pew Research

According to the Washington-based think tank, Muslims will surpass Christians in numbers by 2035; by 2070, Pew says, there will be more than 3.6 billion Muslims and just under 3 billion Christians; Pakistan will have the largest Muslim population, followed by India, Nigeria and Indonesia

Associated Press
NEW YORK

Islam is expected to surpass Christianity as the world's largest religion by 2035, according to detailed projections released Wednesday by the Pew Research Center.

Pew, which has been issuing authoritative reports on religious demography for 25 years, said both Islam and Christianity are growing, but Islam is growing much faster. A key reason, Pew said, is that Muslims tend to have more children than other major religious groups.

Pew senior demographer Conrad Hackett explained that conversion and other ways of changing religious identity are much smaller factors than fertility rates.

During 2020-2025, the fertility rate for Muslims was 3.1 children per woman, followed by the rate for Christians at 2.5, according to Pew. The average fertility rate for all other women was 1.6, below the level of 2.1 that's considered necessary for each generation to replace itself.

According to the centre's latest estimates, there were 2.27 billion Christians and 2.02 billion Muslims worldwide in 2020. Pew's new projections forecast that there will be 2.57 billion Muslims and 2.52 billion Christians by 2035.

By 2070, if recent trends continue, there will be more than 3.6 billion Muslims and just under 3 billion Christians worldwide.

The estimates are part of a broader Pew project examining how the size of major religious groups could change between 2020 and 2070. The projections take into account recent differences between religious groups' age profiles, fertility rates, and patterns of religious switching and migration.

Among the many notable findings: Pew projects that the United States, within 40 years, will no longer have a Christian majority. Christians now account for 62% of U.S. adults, according to Pew, and will fall below 50% by 2065. In neighbouring Canada, Christians are expected to drop below 50% by 2030, Pew said.

Many not choosing faith

In both countries, a significant reason for the drop is the concurrent increase in the number of people with no religious affiliation. By 2070, they are projected to account for 41% of the U.S. population and to outnumber Christians in Canada.

The world's population is projected to increase by 29% between 2020 and 2070, Pew said. Of the religious groups it analysed, Muslims and Christians are the only ones expected to keep pace, with Christians growing by 30% and Muslims by 80%.

Although Hindus and Jews are growing in absolute numbers, they are projected to decline as a percentage of the global population, Pew said. It forecasts that Buddhists would shrink both in number and as a portion of the world's population, in part due to expected declines in the overall populations of China, South Korea and Japan.



Ardent devotee: Prayers are offered on the occasion of Baisakhi in Chandigarh. ARVINDER KUMAR

Over the coming decades, the research centre said, most of the world's population growth is expected to occur in Africa, particularly south of the Sahara Desert, where most people are Christians or Muslims. The region's high fertility and rising life expectancy will boost the global numbers of both faiths, Pew predicted.

By 2070, it said, more than half of the world's Christians will live in sub-Saharan Africa, and Congo will surpass the U.S. as the country with the most Christians, with their ranks increasing more than threefold to 209 million.

The populations of other major regions are expected to grow more modestly, or even decline.

For example, the number of people living in Europe will shrink by 17% by 2070, Pew said, and the number of Christians there will drop by a third, from 506 million to 324 million.

Over the same period, the percentage of Europe's population that is Muslim is expected to increase from 6% to 13%.

In the U.S., Pew projects that the number of Christians will decline from about 217 million in 2020 to about 174 million in 2070.

Several mainline Protestant denominations in the U.S. have faced declining membership over many years. However, Jeffrey Brodd, a religious studies professor at California State-Sacramento, suggested a rebound was possible following congressional election victories this month by several Democrats active in these moderate-to-liberal denominations.

By Pew's estimates, Muslim women gave birth to more babies than women in any other religion during 2020-2025. About 252 million babies were born to Muslim mothers, compared with 208 million born to Christian mothers.

Muslims are the only major religious group expected to have growing numbers of births in the decades ahead. The other groups are projected either to have steady numbers of births or to experience gradual decline.

If recent trends continue, according to Pew, Pakistan will have the largest Muslim population by 2070, followed by India, Nigeria and Indonesia – which currently has the most Muslims.

No 'clash of civilization'

Gina Zurlo, a senior researcher at Harvard Divinity School specialising in religious demographics, said Christian-Muslim relations are "extremely important" in light of the evolving trends.

"The 'clash of civilization' theory still looms large in some religious communities and there is a lot of misunderstanding of both religions from both sides," she said via email. "Many Christians are not happy to see that Islam will be the world's largest religion and it's causing even more angst."

"I hope people seek opportunities for greater interreligious education," she added. "Personal contact is important – when people have personal relationships across religious differences, it 'humanises' the 'other' in fruitful ways."

Alan Cooperman, Pew's director of religion research, noted that most of the projected proliferation of Muslims and Christians was occurring in countries where they already are the majority – with conversion playing only a minor role.

"I don't think this is a situation in which the growth of Muslims is coming at the expense of Christians," he added. "I do worry about mischief being made with headlines or narratives that take this finding and portray it as sort of a clash where Christians are losing to Muslims."

Many countries have seen a steady proliferation of the "nones" – people who are atheist, agnostic or religiously unaffiliated.

Excluding China, which has a high proportion of "nones" but faces a sharp decline in overall population, the ranks of "nones" elsewhere will grow by more than 180 million by 2070, the research centre said.

The "nones" already account for a majority of the population in 10 countries, including the Czech Republic, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Uruguay and Vietnam, according to Pew. South Korea, France and the United Kingdom are forecast to join this group by 2070.

Islam to Become the World's Largest Religion by 2035, Says Pew Research

वॉशिंगटन स्थित प्यू रिसर्च सेंटर के अनुमान के अनुसार 2035 तक मुसलमान (2.57 अरब) ईसाइयों (2.52 अरब) से अधिक हो जाएँगे; 2070 तक 3.6 अरब से अधिक मुसलमान, मुख्य कारण अधिक प्रजनन दर; पाकिस्तान में सबसे बड़ी मुस्लिम आबादी, फिर भारत

Pew Research
प्यू रिसर्च

1 The projection | अनुमान

- Muslims to **outnumber Christians by 2035**
  2035
- 2070: **3.6 bn+** Muslims, **just under 3 bn** Christians
  2070
- Both growing; Islam **much faster**
  तेज़ वृद्धि

2 Key numbers मुख्य आँकड़े

3.1 Muslim fertility rate मुस्लिम TFR	**2.5** Christian fertility rate ईसाई TFR
1.6 All others अन्य	**2.1** Replacement level प्रतिस्थापन

3 Main driver | मुख्य कारण

- **Higher fertility**, younger population
  ऊँची प्रजनन दर
- **Conversion** plays only a **small** role
  धर्मांतरण कम
- Pew's **Conrad Hackett** & **Alan Cooperman**
  विशेषज्ञ

Pew: Islam to become the world's largest religion by 2035 — in depth (1/2)

प्यू रिसर्च रिपोर्ट — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Country picture | देश

- 2070: **Pakistan** most Muslims, then **India, Nigeria, Indonesia**
  पाकिस्तान, भारत
- **US** – Christians below **50% by 2065**
  अमेरिका
- **Canada** – below 50% by **2030**
  कनाडा

5 Other faiths | अन्य धर्म

- **Hindus & Jews** grow in number, fall in **share**
  हिंदू, यहूदी
- **Buddhists** shrink in number & share
  बौद्ध
- Due to falling populations of **China, Korea, Japan**
  पूर्वी एशिया

6 The "nones" धर्म-निरपेक्ष

- Atheist, agnostic, **unaffiliated**
  नास्तिक
- Majority in **10 countries** – e.g. **Japan, Czechia**
  10 देश
- **UK, France, S. Korea** to join by 2070
  जुड़ेंगे

Pew: Islam to become the world's largest religion by 2035 — in depth (2/2)

प्यू रिसर्च रिपोर्ट — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 What drives religious change | कारक

Births जन्म	Age profile आयु	Switching परिवर्तन	Migration प्रवास
Biggest सबसे बड़ा	Young vs old युवा	Small छोटा	Regional क्षेत्रीय

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- **Indonesia** has the most Muslims **today**
  इंडोनेशिया
- Pew is a **non-partisan** "fact tank", Washington DC
  फ़ैक्ट टैंक

Pew: Islam to become the world's largest religion by 2035 — background (1/2)

प्यू रिसर्च रिपोर्ट — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 World religions (2020) विश्व धर्म

Group समूह	Approx. size संख्या
Christians ईसाई	2.27 bn
Muslims मुस्लिम	2.02 bn
Unaffiliated धर्म-निरपेक्ष	~1.9 bn
Hindus हिंदू	~1.2 bn

10 Total Fertility Rate TFR

- Average **children per woman**
  प्रति महिला
- **2.1** keeps population stable
  2.1
- India's TFR: **2.0** (NFHS-5) – below replacement
  भारत 2.0

11 Demographic transition जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण

- High births & deaths → **low births & deaths**
  चरण
- **Ageing** in Europe, East Asia
  वृद्धावस्था
- **Youth bulge** in Africa & South Asia
  युवा जनसंख्या

Pew: Islam to become the world's largest religion by 2035 — background (2/2)

प्यू रिसर्च रिपोर्ट — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Abrahamic faiths | अब्राहमिक धर्म

Judaism यहूदी	Christianity ईसाई	Islam इस्लाम	Jerusalem यरूशलम
Oldest सबसे पुराना	1st century पहली सदी	7th century सातवीं सदी	Holy to all सभी के लिए पवित्र

13 Clash of Civilizations
सभ्यताओं का संघर्ष

- Theory by **Samuel Huntington** (1993/1996)
  हंटिंगटन
- Says future conflicts will be **cultural**
  सांस्कृतिक
- Experts: projections ≠ **clash**
  टकराव नहीं

Pew: Islam to become the world's largest religion by 2035 — Static GK

प्यू रिसर्च रिपोर्ट — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Most populous countries जनसंख्या

Rank स्थान	Country देश
1 1	India
2 2	China
3 3	USA
4 4	Indonesia

15 Religion & Constitution संविधान

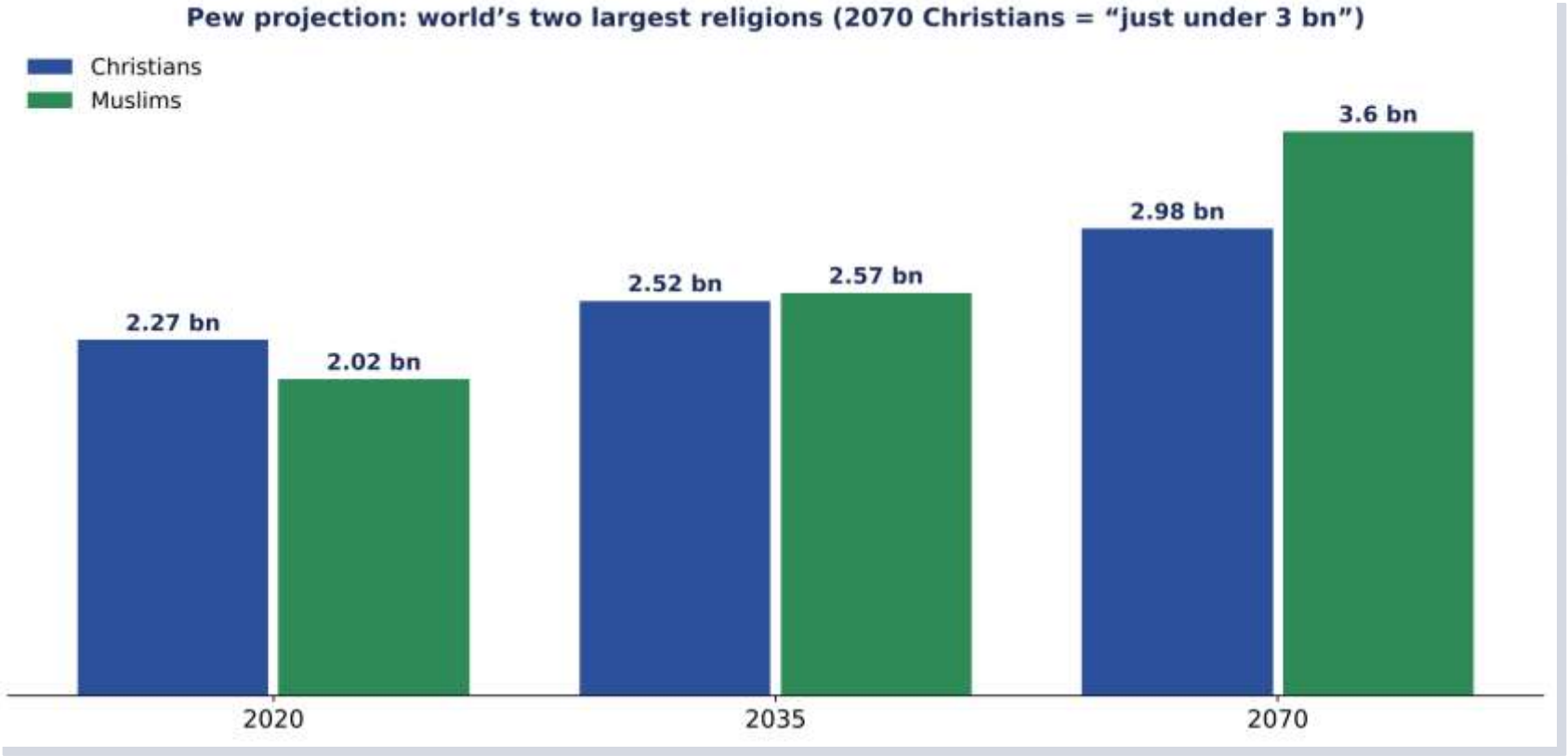
- **Art 25** – freedom of conscience & religion
  अनु. 25
- **Art 29–30** – minority cultural & educational rights
  अनु. 29–30
- "**Secular**" added to Preamble in **1976**
  पंथनिरपेक्ष

16 Population days | दिवस

- **11 July** – World Population Day
  विश्व जनसंख्या दिवस
- Since **1989** (UNDP)
  1989
- World crossed **8 billion** on **15 Nov 2022**
  8 अरब

Pew: Islam to become the world's largest religion by 2035 — Map & Diagram

प्यू रिसर्च रिपोर्ट — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Crossover point: about **2035**
  2035
- Muslims **+80%**, Christians **+30%** by 2070
  वृद्धि
- World population **+29%** in the same period
  29%

Pew: Islam to become the world's largest religion by 2035 — Map & Diagram

प्यू रिसर्च रिपोर्ट — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Most growth in **sub-Saharan Africa**
  उप-सहारा अफ़्रीका
- **Europe's** population to shrink 17%
  यूरोप घटेगा
- Congo to pass the **US** in Christians
  कांगो

1. Fertility rates by religion — last 30 years

Total fertility rate (TFR) means the average number of children a woman would have over her lifetime if current age-specific birth rates continued.

Religion	1992–93	1998–99	2005–06	2015–16	2019–21
Muslim	4.4	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.36
Hindu	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.94
Christian	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.88
Sikh	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.61
Buddhist	2.9	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.39
Jain	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.60

Sources: Pew Research Center's NFHS 1992–2016 compilation and official NFHS-5 (2019–21). Survey estimates for smaller religious groups may fluctuate between rounds. Pew Research ... +1

2. Which religion experienced the fastest fertility decline?

Comparing the first NFHS (1992–93) with NFHS-5 (2019–21):

Religion	Decline in children per woman	Percentage reduction
Buddhist	−1.51	52.1%
Muslim	**−2.04**	**46.4%**
Hindu	−1.36	41.2%
Christian	−1.02	35.2%
Jain	−0.80	33.3%
Sikh	−0.79	32.9%

Important finding: Muslims experienced the largest absolute reduction in fertility (2.04 children per woman) among these groups, while Buddhists had the largest proportional reduction (52.1%) using these rounded survey estimates.


News

Boycotting polls will end India's 'sacred' democracy, says Rahul

1

...en's rights advocate ...a Machel receives Indira Gandhi peace prize

Grab every chance given by ECI for reinclusion: SC to voters

SC dismisses ED plea against bail given to SP leader Azam Khan

SC asks ECI to verify, take remedial measures over misuse of Form 7s in Delhi

In major rejig, Cong. assigns fresh charge to 81 office-bearers

Reply to Baramulla MP Engineer Rashid's plea in PMLA case: Delhi HC to ED

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पृष्ठ 5 · समाचार

Articles covered from this page | इस पृष्ठ से लिए गए लेख

1 **Indira Gandhi Peace Prize | इंदिरा गांधी पुरस्कार**

Graça Machel receives Indira Gandhi Peace Prize

ग्रासा माशेल को इंदिरा गांधी पुरस्कार

Women's rights advocate Graca Machel receives Indira Gandhi peace prize

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Mozambican politician and women's rights advocate Graca Machel was conferred the 2025 Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development on Thursday, coinciding with the former Prime Minister's 109th birth anniversary.

Sonia Gandhi, who heads the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust, presented the award, which comprised a citation and a cash prize of ₹1 crore.

Ms. Gandhi said Ms. Machel's life and work reflected Indira Gandhi's ideals, particularly the commitment to social justice, human dignity and equality. Both Indira Gandhi and Ms. Machel believed in people's power to shape their own futures, she said.

Their lives, Ms. Gandhi noted, demonstrated that leadership was measured by the courage to challenge injustice and the commitment to bring about change. Tracing Ms. Machel's journey from Mozambique's liberation struggle to her work on women's and children's rights, Ms. Gandhi recalled that Ms. Machel became the country's first Minister of Education after it gained independence in 1975. During her tenure, school participation rose from 40% to over 90% among boys and 75% among girls.

Ms. Machel was also the wife of Mozambique's first President, Samora Machel, serving as First Lady until his death in 1986. In 1998, she married former South African President Nelson Mandela, becoming the only woman to have been First Lady of two countries.

Ms. Gandhi also referred to Ms. Machel's landmark 1996 United Nations report on the impact of armed conflict on children, which helped shape the international response to the suffering of children in conflict zones.

In her acceptance speech, Ms. Machel said India and Africa shared a legacy that needed to be carried forward. "Our lives and our families have been connected across generations, through shared convictions, public service, friendship, and profound personal loss," she said.

Ms. Machel said the next chapter of India-Africa relations should be written not merely in the language of trade and diplomacy but in that of "human possibility".



Much deserved: Senior Congress leader Sonia Gandhi presenting the Indira Gandhi Prize for 2025 to Graca Machel. SUSHIL KUMAR VERMA

Women's Rights Advocate Graça Machel Receives Indira Gandhi Peace Prize

मोज़ाम्बिक की राजनेता और महिला-बाल अधिकार कार्यकर्ता ग्रासा माशेल को इंदिरा गांधी की 109वीं जयंती (19 नवंबर) पर 2025 का इंदिरा गांधी शांति, निरस्त्रीकरण एवं विकास पुरस्कार मिला – सोनिया गांधी ने ₹1 करोड़ नक़द और प्रशस्ति पत्र प्रदान किया

Indira Gandhi Prize 2025
इंदिरा गांधी पुरस्कार

1 The award | पुरस्कार

- **Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament & Development**
  पूरा नाम
- For the year **2025**
  2025
- **₹1 crore** + citation
  ₹1 करोड़

2 The occasion | अवसर

- On Indira Gandhi's **109th birth anniversary**, 19 Nov
  109वीं जयंती
- Presented by **Sonia Gandhi**
  सोनिया गांधी
- Who heads the **Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust**
  मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट

3 Her message | संदेश

- India & Africa share a **legacy**
  साझा विरासत
- Next chapter in the language of "**human possibility**"
  मानवीय संभावना
- Not just **trade & diplomacy**
  व्यापार से आगे

Graça Machel receives Indira Gandhi Peace Prize — in depth (1/2)

ग्रासा माशेल को इंदिरा गांधी पुरस्कार — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Education champion शिक्षा

- Mozambique's **first Education Minister** (1975)
  पहली शिक्षा मंत्री
- Boys' school enrolment **40% → 90%+**
  लड़के
- Girls' enrolment to **75%**
  लड़कियाँ

5 Unique record अनोखा रिकॉर्ड

- Wife of **Samora Machel**, Mozambique's 1st President
  सामोरा माशेल
- Married **Nelson Mandela** in **1998**
  मंडेला
- Only woman to be **First Lady of two countries**
  दो देशों की प्रथम महिला

6 The 1996 UN report UN रिपोर्ट

- On the **impact of armed conflict on children**
  बच्चों पर युद्ध
- Shaped global **child-protection** response
  बाल संरक्षण
- Led to a UN **Special Representative** post
  विशेष प्रतिनिधि

Graça Machel receives Indira Gandhi Peace Prize — in depth (2/2)

ग्रासा माशेल को इंदिरा गांधी पुरस्कार — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Indira Gandhi's life | जीवन

Born जन्म	PM प्रधानमंत्री	Return वापसी	Died निधन
19 Nov 1917 1917	1966–77 पहला कार्यकाल	1980–84 दूसरा	31 Oct 1984 1984

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- Indira Gandhi's birthday is marked as **National Integration Day**
  राष्ट्रीय एकता दिवस
- Her death anniversary (31 Oct) – **Rashtriya Sankalp Diwas**
  संकल्प दिवस

Graça Machel receives Indira Gandhi Peace Prize — background (1/2)

ग्रासा माशेल को इंदिरा गांधी पुरस्कार — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Past winners पूर्व विजेता

Year वर्ष	Winner विजेता
1986 1986	Parliamentarians for Global Action
1987 1987	Mikhail Gorbachev
1997 1997	Jimmy Carter
2021 2021	Pratham (NGO)

10 About the prize पुरस्कार

- Instituted **1986** **1986**
- Given **annually** by the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust **वार्षिक**
- Picked by an **international jury** **अंतरराष्ट्रीय निर्णायक**

11 Mozambique | मोज़ाम्बिक

- Freedom from **Portugal**: **1975** **1975**
- Capital: **Maputo** **मापुतो**
- Only flag with an **AK-47** rifle on it **AK-47 झंडा**

Graça Machel receives Indira Gandhi Peace Prize — background (2/2)

ग्रासा माशेल को इंदिरा गांधी पुरस्कार — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Mandela's journey | मंडेला

Prison जेल	Released रिहाई	Nobel Peace नोबेल	President राष्ट्रपति
27 years 27 वर्ष	1990 1990	1993 1993	1994–99 1994

13 India–Africa ties
भारत–अफ़्रीका

- **India–Africa Forum Summit** – since **2008**
  IAFS
- African Union joined **G20** at India's summit (**2023**)
  G20
- Gandhi's satyagraha began in **South Africa**
  दक्षिण अफ़्रीका

Graça Machel receives Indira Gandhi Peace Prize — Static GK

ग्रासा माशेल को इंदिरा गांधी पुरस्कार — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Peace prizes शांति पुरस्कार

Prize पुरस्कार	By द्वारा
Gandhi Peace Prize गांधी शांति	Govt of India (1995)
Indira Gandhi Prize इंदिरा गांधी	IG Memorial Trust (1986)
Nobel Peace नोबेल शांति	Norwegian Committee

15 Mandela & India मंडेला और भारत

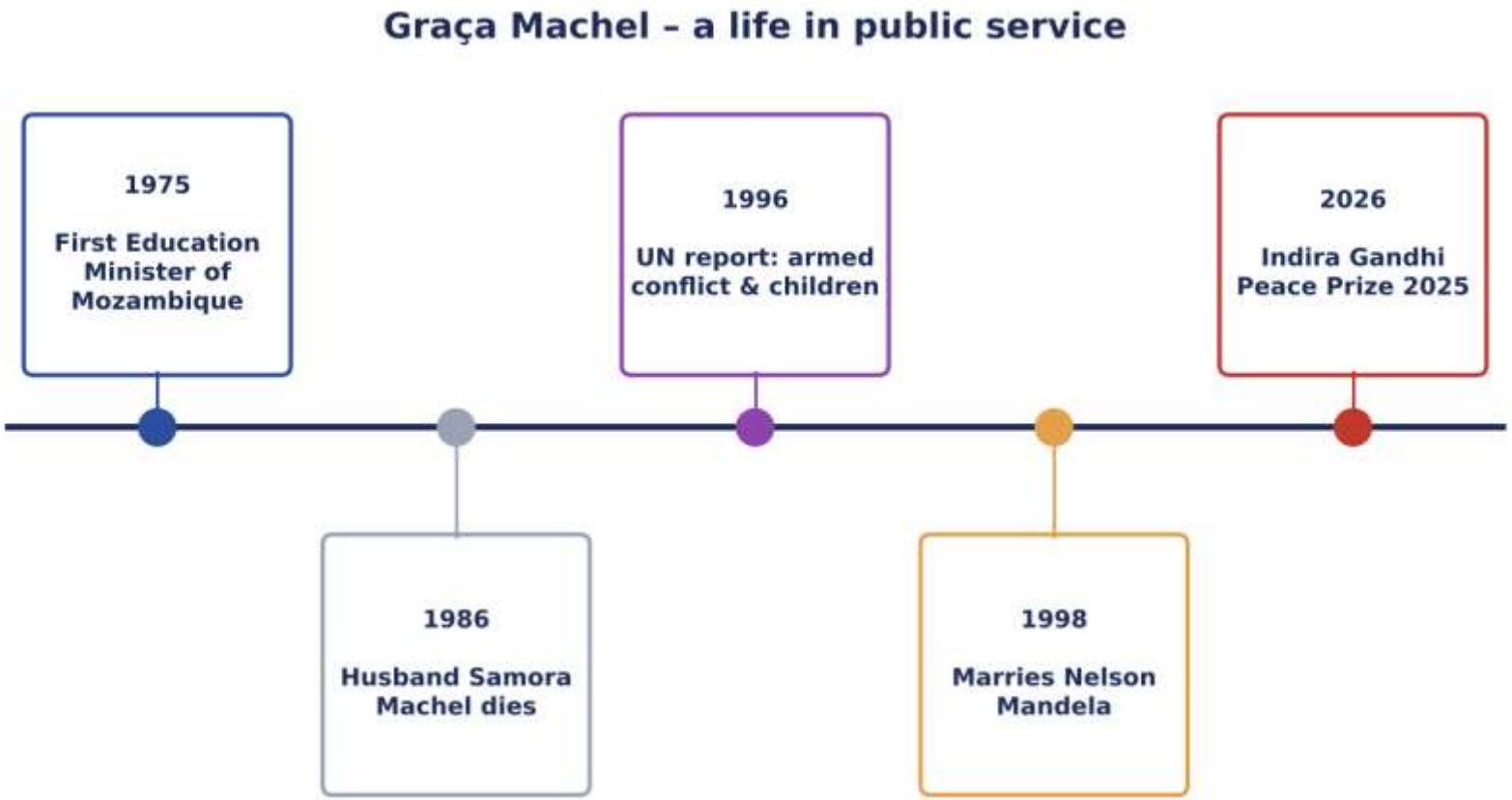
- **Bharat Ratna 1990** – first non-Indian recipient
  भारत रत्न
- Also got the **Gandhi Peace Prize (2000)**
  गांधी शांति
- **18 July** – Nelson Mandela International Day
  मंडेला दिवस

16 The Elders | द एल्डर्स

- Group of global leaders founded **2007**
  2007
- By **Mandela & Graça Machel**
  संस्थापक
- Works on **peace & human rights**
  शांति

Graça Machel receives Indira Gandhi Peace Prize — Map & Diagram

ग्रासा माशेल को इंदिरा गांधी पुरस्कार — मानचित्र व आरेख

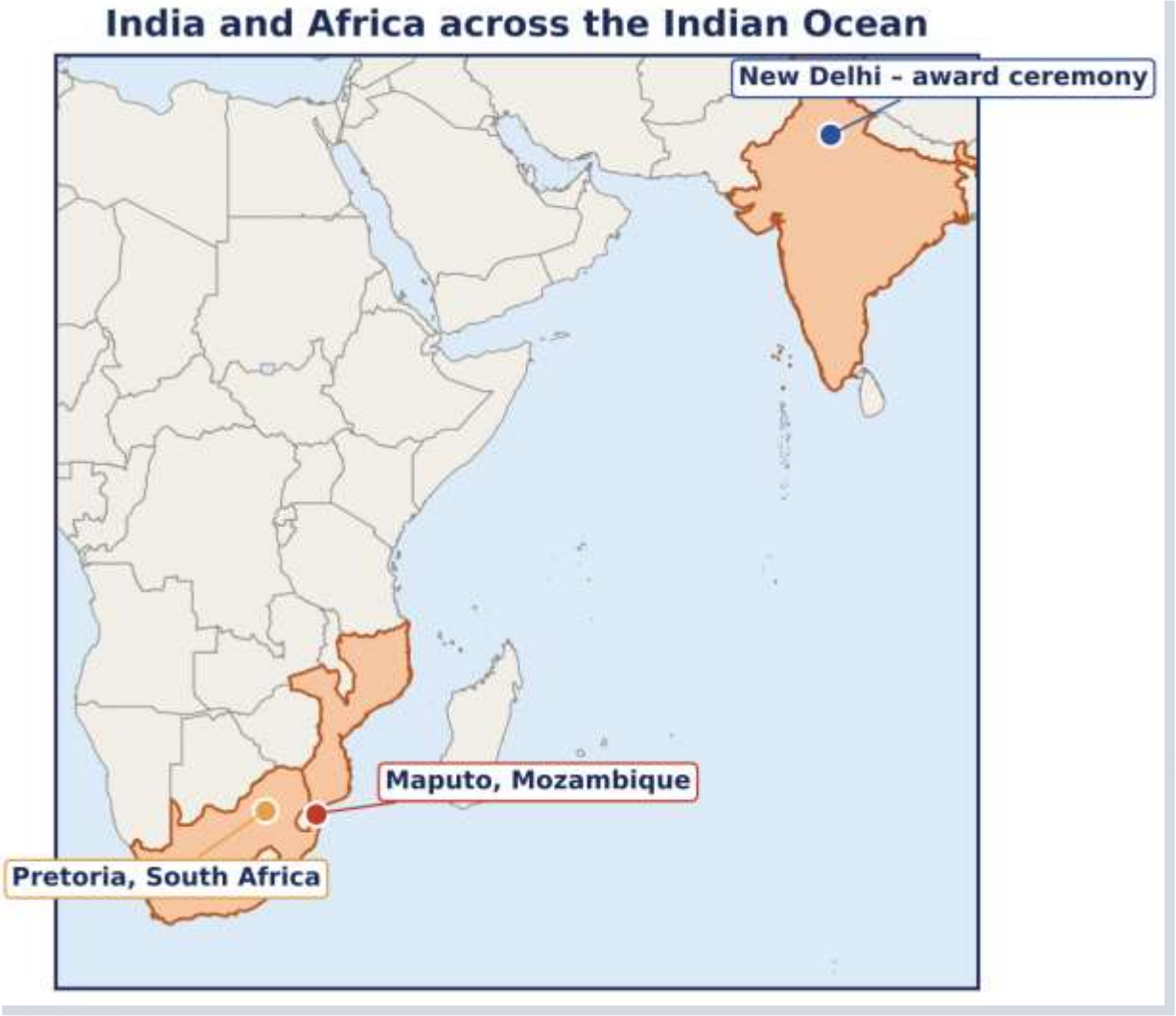


Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- A life spanning **freedom struggle to UN work**
  संघर्ष से UN
- Her 1996 report shaped **child protection** in war
  बाल संरक्षण
- The award came **30 years** after it
  30 वर्ष बाद

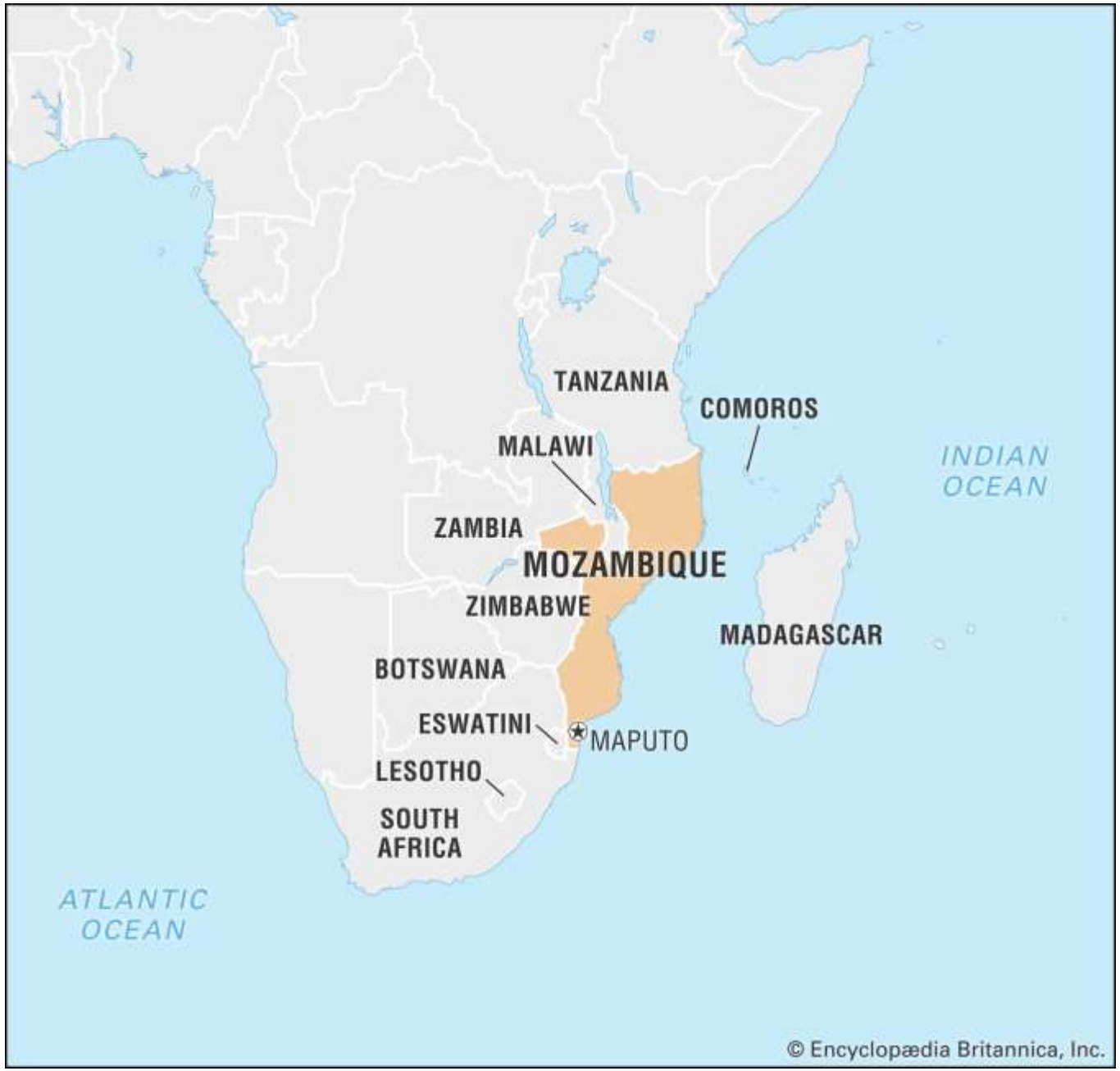
Graça Machel receives Indira Gandhi Peace Prize — Map & Diagram

ग्रासा माशेल को इंदिरा गांधी पुरस्कार — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Mozambique – former **Portuguese** colony
  पुर्तगाली उपनिवेश
- South Africa – Mandela's nation
  मंडेला
- Both lie on the **Indian Ocean** rim
  हिंद महासागर


TANZANIA
COMOROS
MALAWI
INDIAN OCEAN
ZAMBIA
MOZAMBIQUE
ZIMBABWE
MADAGASCAR
BOTSWANA
ESWATINI
MAPUTO
LESOTHO
SOUTH AFRICA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
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Colombian teen climate activist wins International Children's Peace Prize

अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाल शांति पुरस्कार

Colombian teenage climate activist wins International Children's Peace Prize

Shilpa Elizabeth
BENGALURU

Seventeen-year-old Colombian climate activist Francisco Javier Vera Manzanares has been awarded the 22nd International Children's Peace Prize award at a ceremony in The Hague.

Nobel Peace Prize laureate Kailash Satyarthi presented the award to the teenager for his efforts to put children's rights at the heart of climate justice.

In an interview with *The Hindu*, Mr. Manzanares said, "It has been a long journey, and I feel very happy that our work has received this recognition. It is not just a personal achievement, but the result of the collective effort of the movement, alongside my fellow Guardians, colleagues, and friends."

" I feel very proud and happy, but I also see this as a great opportunity to reach more people, strengthen our work and continue the struggle," the teen said.

Malala Yousafzai and Greta Thunberg are among previous winners of the honour, which amplifies the stories of children fighting for the rights of young people.

The finalists were selected from 280 nominations across 57 countries.

Now living in exile in Spain, Mr. Manzanares' journey as an activist started in Colombia in 2019, when he and six friends organised protests after witnessing the devastation caused by wildfires in the Amazon.

This movement went on to become known as "*Guardianes por la Vida*", or Guardians for Life, and has since planted 5,000 trees across Europe and Latin America and reached over 50,000 people through environmental leadership workshops.

His campaigning played a vital role in securing Colombia's 2024 ratification of the Escazú Agreement, the world's first legally binding treaty with specific protections for environmental human rights defenders.



Big win: Francisco Javier Vera Manzanares was selected as the winner from 280 nominations across 57 nations. X/@FRANCISCOACTIV2

Despite the death threats that forced him to flee to Spain, Mr. Manzanares continues to campaign for both environmental protection and to defend the human rights of climate activists internationally.

"I believe in the power of kids. I believe children are political agents," he said, asserting that they have the capacity to identify problems in their communities and solve them.

"Sometimes when we talk about children in the context of climate change, they are presented simply as victims. But I have seen the power of children, adolescents, and young people to transform our society. When children participate and give their opinions and are actively heard by the governments, they are also strengthening democratic mechanisms," Mr. Manzanares added.

He highlighted the current geopolitical situation and inadequate and unequal funding to developing countries as major challenges to climate action, and also pointed to the need to hold governments and the private sector accountable.

'Forced to flee'

Marc Dullaert, founder and chair of the KidsRights Foundation, the charity behind the award, said, "Despite being a model of peaceful activism for climate rights defenders everywhere, our 17-year-old winner, Francisco, has been forced to flee across the world due to violent death threats made against him.

It is shameful that governments are not able to protect him, fellow child activists, and their right to be heard."

Alongside the award, Mr. Manzanares will receive an international platform and funding through the KidsRights Foundation's International Children's Peace Prize Project Fund to help expand his work worldwide.

He now intends to scale his mission globally, aiming to empower at least 20,000 more children via training programmes on climate justice, children's rights, and peace-building.

(For full interview: newsth.live/JavierInterview)

Colombian Teenage Climate Activist Wins International Children's Peace Prize

17 वर्षीय कोलंबियाई जलवायु कार्यकर्ता फ़्रांसिस्को हाविएर वेरा मान्ज़ानारेस को हेग में 22वाँ अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाल शांति पुरस्कार मिला – नोबेल विजेता कैलाश सत्यार्थी ने बच्चों के अधिकारों को जलवायु न्याय के केंद्र में लाने के लिए यह सम्मान दिया

KidsRights
किड्सराइट्स

1 The winner | विजेता

- **Francisco Javier Vera Manzanares**, 17
  फ़्रांसिस्को वेरा
- From **Colombia**; now in **exile in Spain**
  कोलंबिया
- Puts **children's rights** at heart of **climate justice**
  जलवायु न्याय

2 The ceremony | समारोह

- **22nd** edition, at **The Hague**
  22वाँ
- Presented by **Kailash Satyarthi**
  कैलाश सत्यार्थी
- Picked from **280 nominations, 57 countries**
  280 नामांकन

3 His movement | आंदोलन

- **Guardianes por la Vida** (Guardians for Life), 2019
  जीवन के रक्षक
- Planted **5,000 trees** in Europe & Latin America
  5,000 पेड़
- Reached **50,000+** people via workshops
  50,000

Class24

Colombian teen climate activist wins International Children's Peace Prize — in depth (1/2)

अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाल शांति पुरस्कार — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Escazú Agreement एस्काज़ू समझौता

- World's **first** binding treaty protecting **environmental defenders**
  पहली संधि
- Latin America & Caribbean; adopted **2018**
  2018
- His campaign helped Colombia **ratify it (2024)**
  अनुसमर्थन

5 Forced to flee | पलायन

- Received **death threats**
  जान से मारने की धमकी
- KidsRights chair **Marc Dullaert**: governments failed to protect him
  मार्क डुलार्ट
- Still campaigns for **activists' rights**
  अभियान जारी

6 His belief | विचार

- "Children are **political agents**"
  राजनीतिक कर्ता
- Not just **victims** of climate change
  केवल पीड़ित नहीं
- Heard children **strengthen democracy**
  लोकतंत्र

Class24

Colombian teen climate activist wins International Children's Peace Prize — in depth (2/2)

अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाल शांति पुरस्कार — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 How the prize works | प्रक्रिया

Nominations
नामांकन
Worldwide
विश्वभर

→

Expert jury
निर्णायक
Shortlist
चयन

→

Award
पुरस्कार
By a Nobel laureate
नोबेल विजेता

→

Project fund
कोष
Scale-up
विस्तार

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- Past winners include **Malala Yousafzai** (2013) & **Greta Thunberg** (2019)
  मलाला, ग्रेटा
- Indian winners: **Om Prakash Gurjar** (2006), **Kehkashan Basu** (2016)
  भारतीय विजेता

Class24

Colombian teen climate activist wins International Children's Peace Prize — background (1/2)

अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाल शांति पुरस्कार — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Child-rights milestones बाल अधिकार

Instrument दस्तावेज़	Year वर्ष
UN Convention on Rights of the Child UNCRC	1989
India ratified UNCRC भारत	1992
RTE Act शिक्षा का अधिकार	2009
POCSO Act पॉक्सो	2012

10 Kailash Satyarthi कैलाश सत्यार्थी

- **Nobel Peace Prize 2014** (with Malala)
  नोबेल 2014
- Founded **Bachpan Bachao Andolan** (1980)
  बचपन बचाओ आंदोलन
- Born in **Vidisha, MP**
  विदिशा

11 Youth climate voices युवा आवाज़ें

- **Greta Thunberg** – Fridays for Future (2018)
  ग्रेटा
- **Licypriya Kangujam** – Manipur
  लिसीप्रिया
- **Ridhima Pandey** – Uttarakhand petitioner
  रिद्धिमा पांडे

Class24

Colombian teen climate activist wins International Children's Peace Prize — background (2/2)

अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाल शांति पुरस्कार — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 The Hague – city of justice | हेग

ICJ अंतरराष्ट्रीय न्यायालय	ICC अंतरराष्ट्रीय आपराधिक	PCA स्थायी मध्यस्थता	Kids Prize बाल पुरस्कार
UN court UN अदालत	War crimes युद्ध अपराध	Arbitration मध्यस्थता	Ceremony समारोह

13 Children's days | बाल दिवस

- **14 Nov** – Children's Day, India (Nehru)
  बाल दिवस
- **20 Nov** – World Children's Day (UNCRC adopted)
  विश्व बाल दिवस
- **26 Dec** – Veer Baal Diwas
  वीर बाल दिवस

Class24

Colombian teen climate activist wins International Children's Peace Prize — Static GK

अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाल शांति पुरस्कार — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Colombia | कोलंबिया

Fact तथ्य	Detail विवरण
Capital राजधानी	Bogotá
Currency मुद्रा	Colombian peso
Coastlines तट	Pacific & Caribbean
Famous for प्रसिद्ध	Coffee, emeralds

15 Amazon rainforest
अमेज़न

- World's **largest** tropical rainforest
  सबसे बड़ा
- Spread over **9 countries**
  9 देश
- **~60%** lies in **Brazil**
  ब्राज़ील

16 KidsRights | किड्सराइट्स

- Dutch foundation, **Amsterdam**
  एम्स्टर्डम
- Prize launched **2005**
  2005
- First award by **Mikhail Gorbachev**
  गोर्बाचेव

Colombian teen climate activist wins International Children's Peace Prize — Map & Diagram

अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाल शांति पुरस्कार — मानचित्र व आरेख

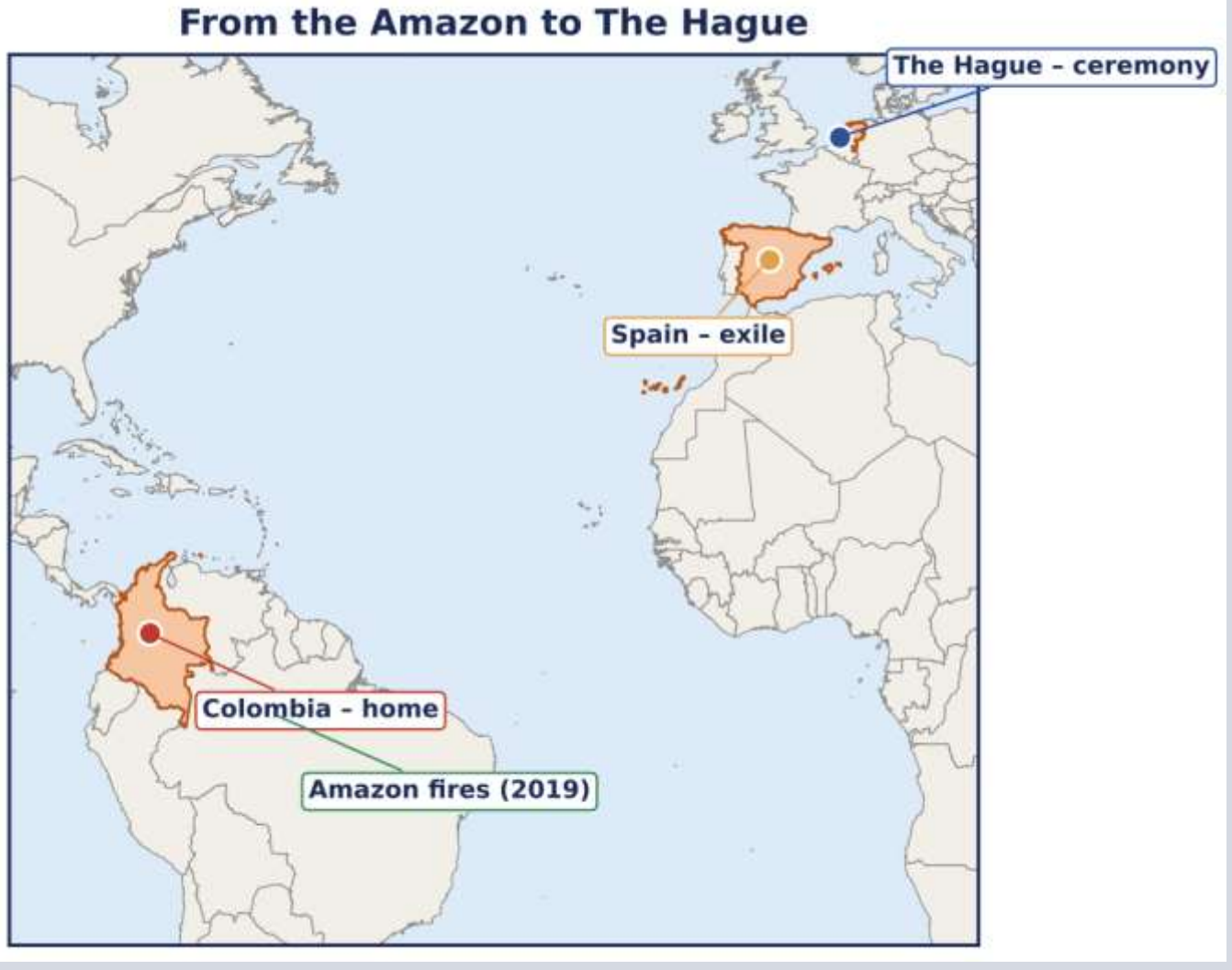


Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- One of the **most competitive** youth awards
  प्रतिस्पर्धी
- Plans to train **20,000 more** children
  20,000 बच्चे
- Gets a **project fund** & global platform
  कोष

Colombian teen climate activist wins International Children's Peace Prize — Map & Diagram

अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाल शांति पुरस्कार — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Forced into **exile in Spain** by death threats
  निर्वासन
- The Hague – city of **international courts**
  हेग
- Movement began after **Amazon fires**
  अमेज़न आग



THE INDIAN EXPRESS • 20 NOV 2026

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पृष्ठ 8 · राष्ट्र

Articles covered from this page | इस पृष्ठ से लिए गए लेख

1 **Malaysia ends visa-free entry | मलेशिया वीज़ा**

Malaysia to end visa-free entry for Indians from 2027

मलेशिया में वीज़ा-मुक्त प्रवेश ख़त्म



Malaysia to end visa-free entry for Indians from 2027

Press Trust of India
Singapore, November 19

MALAYSIA IS ending its visa-free access for Indian nationals from January 1, 2027, the Immigration Department of Malaysia has announced.

Earlier, Indian nationals travelling to the South East Asian nation were granted a 30-day visa exemption and just had to register for Malaysia Digital Arrival Card within three days before arrival. The visa exemption was introduced on December 1, 2023, and later extended to the end of 2026.

The Immigration Department of Malaysia (JIM), in a notice on November 17, said the visa exemption facility for Indian nationals will no longer be available with effect from January 1, 2027. Accordingly, Indian nationals entering Malaysia from this date onwards will be required to obtain a valid visa prior to their arrival, it said.

Visa applications may be submitted through the MyVISA portal starting December 1, 2026, it added.

The JIM further said that visa processing fees would be non-refundable, regardless of the application outcome,

Malaysia to End Visa-Free Entry for Indians from 2027

मलेशिया के आव्रजन विभाग (JIM) ने 17 नवंबर की सूचना में कहा कि 1 जनवरी 2027 से भारतीयों के लिए 30 दिन की वीज़ा-मुक्त सुविधा समाप्त होगी – अब आगमन से पहले वैध वीज़ा लेना ज़रूरी, आवेदन 1 दिसंबर 2026 से MyVISA पोर्टल पर



Malaysia visa
मलेशिया वीज़ा

1 What changes | क्या बदला

- Visa-free entry **ends 1 Jan 2027**
  1 जनवरी 2027
- Indians need a **valid visa before arrival**
  पहले वीज़ा
- Announced by **Immigration Dept (JIM)**, 17 Nov
  JIM

2 The old facility पुरानी सुविधा

- **30-day** visa exemption
  30 दिन
- Began **1 Dec 2023**, extended to **end-2026**
  2023
- Only a **Malaysia Digital Arrival Card** 3 days before
  डिजिटल कार्ड

3 How to apply | आवेदन

- **MyVISA** portal from **1 Dec 2026**
  MyVISA
- Fees **non-refundable**
  शुल्क
- Rules may change **without notice**
  बदलाव संभव

Malaysia to end visa-free entry for Indians from 2027 — in depth (1/2)

मलेशिया में वीज़ा-मुक्त प्रवेश ख़त्म — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Why it matters | महत्व

- India – a big **tourist source** for Malaysia
  पर्यटक
- Extra cost & **paperwork** for travellers
  ख़र्च
- May affect **tourism & business** trips
  पर्यटन, व्यापार

5 Visa types | वीज़ा प्रकार

- **Visa-free** – no visa needed
  वीज़ा-मुक्त
- **Visa on arrival** – get it at the airport
  आगमन पर
- **e-Visa** – apply online before travel
  ई-वीज़ा

6 Indian diaspora | प्रवासी

- **~2 million** people of Indian origin in Malaysia
  20 लाख
- Mostly **Tamil**-speaking
  तमिल
- Celebrate **Thaipusam** at **Batu Caves**
  बातू गुफ़ाएँ

Malaysia to end visa-free entry for Indians from 2027 — in depth (2/2)

मलेशिया में वीज़ा-मुक्त प्रवेश ख़त्म — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 India–Malaysia ties | संबंध

Ties संबंध	CECA आर्थिक समझौता	Strategic रणनीतिक	Comprehensive व्यापक
1957 1957	2011 2011	2015 2015	2024 2024

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- India buys much of its **palm oil** from Malaysia
  पाम तेल
- **Petronas Towers**, KL – world's tallest **twin** towers
  पेट्रोनास

Malaysia to end visa-free entry for Indians from 2027 — background (1/2)

मलेशिया में वीज़ा-मुक्त प्रवेश ख़त्म — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Indian passport power पासपोर्ट

Index सूचकांक	Note टिप्पणी
Henley Passport Index हेनले	Ranks visa-free access
Strongest सबसे मज़बूत	Singapore (usually)
Data source स्रोत	IATA

10 India's e-Visa भारत का ई-वीज़ा

- Launched **2014** (as e-Tourist Visa)
  2014
- Now for **160+** countries
  160+ देश
- Types: **tourist, business, medical**, etc.
  प्रकार

11 ASEAN link | आसियान

- Malaysia – founding member of **ASEAN** (1967)
  संस्थापक
- **Act East Policy** (2014)
  एक्ट ईस्ट
- **AITIGA** – ASEAN–India goods pact (2010)
  AITIGA

Malaysia to end visa-free entry for Indians from 2027 — background (2/2)

मलेशिया में वीज़ा-मुक्त प्रवेश ख़त्म — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Trip to Malaysia from 2027 | यात्रा प्रक्रिया

MyVISA आवेदन	Pay fee शुल्क	Get visa वीज़ा	Arrive आगमन
Online ऑनलाइन	Non-refundable वापस नहीं	Before travel पहले	MDAC card कार्ड

13 Other visa-free spots अन्य देश

- **Nepal & Bhutan** – no visa for Indians
  नेपाल, भूटान
- **Thailand** – visa exemption
  थाईलैंड
- **Mauritius, Maldives** (on arrival)
  मॉरीशस, मालदीव

Malaysia to end visa-free entry for Indians from 2027 — Static GK

मलेशिया में वीज़ा-मुक्त प्रवेश ख़त्म — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Malaysia at a glance मलेशिया

Fact तथ्य	Detail विवरण
Capital राजधानी	Kuala Lumpur
Admin capital प्रशासनिक	Putrajaya
Currency मुद्रा	Ringgit
System व्यवस्था	Rotating elected monarchy

15 History links | इतिहास

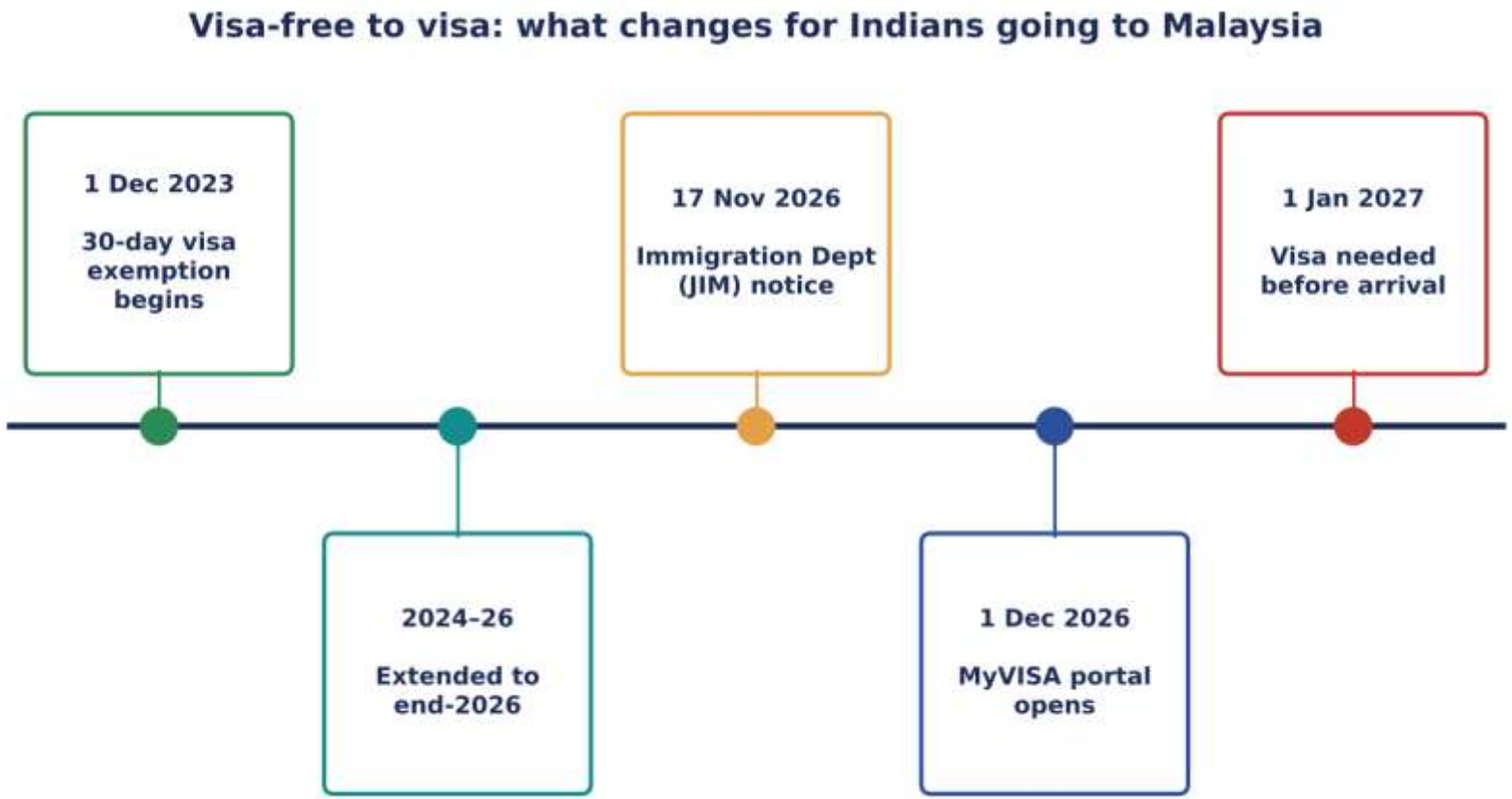
- **Rajendra Chola I** raided Kedah (**1025 CE**)
  राजेंद्र चोल
- Ancient **Bujang Valley** – Hindu-Buddhist site
  बुजांग घाटी
- Freedom from **Britain**: **1957**
  1957

16 Malaysia's firsts प्रसिद्ध

- **Mount Kinabalu** – highest peak, Borneo
  किनाबालु
- King chosen every **5 years** from **9 sultans**
  9 सुल्तान
- PM: **Anwar Ibrahim**
  अनवर इब्राहिम

Malaysia to end visa-free entry for Indians from 2027 — Map & Diagram

मलेशिया में वीज़ा-मुक्त प्रवेश ख़त्म — मानचित्र व आरेख

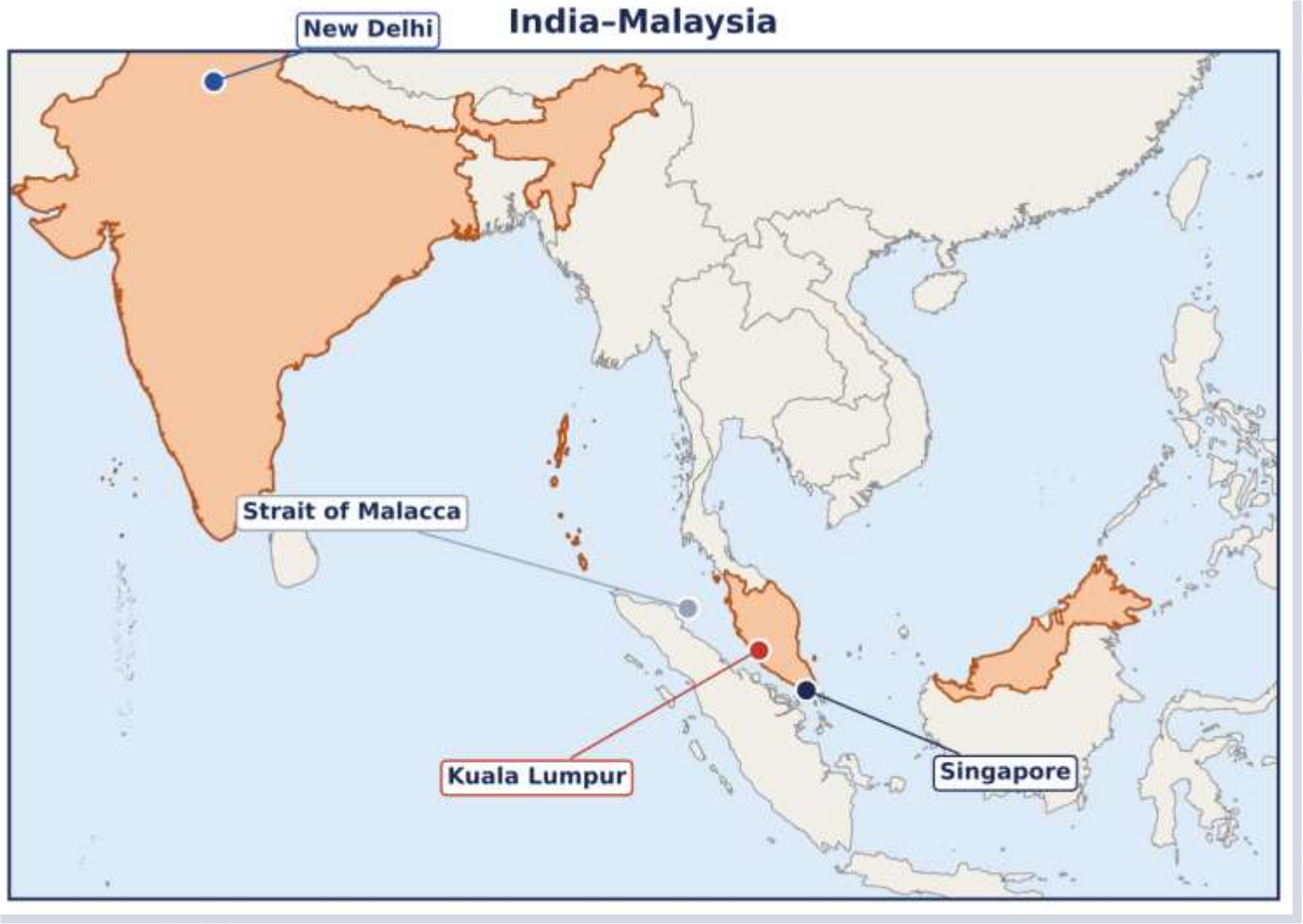


Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- The free window lasted about **three years**
  तीन वर्ष
- Apply **online** from 1 Dec
  ऑनलाइन
- Fees **non-refundable** even if rejected
  शुल्क वापस नहीं

Malaysia to end visa-free entry for Indians from 2027 — Map & Diagram

मलेशिया में वीज़ा-मुक्त प्रवेश ख़त्म — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Malaysia guards the **Strait of Malacca**
  मलक्का
- Two parts: **Peninsular & Borneo**
  दो भाग
- **~4.5 hours** flight from Delhi
  उड़ान

Asked in Exams — guess the answer! | पहले स्वयं उत्तर सोचें

RRB NTPC 2025 – UG CBT-1
22 Aug 2025 (Shift 2) • Topic: Japan forces

Where was Exercise Dharma Guardian, 2025, held?

(a) Pune, India
(b) New Delhi, India
(c) East Fuji, Japan
(d) Tokyo, Japan

RRB Group D 2025 – CBT
25 Aug 2026 (Shift 1)* • Topic: Japan forces

In early 2026, the joint military exercise ‘Dharma Guardian’ was conducted between the Indian Army and which organization of Japan?

(a) Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force
(b) Japan Air Self-Defense Force
(c) Japan Ground Self-Defense Force
(d) Japan Strategic Defense Force

Asked in Exams — guess the answer! | पहले स्वयं उत्तर सोचें

RRB Group D 2025 – CBT
5 Aug 2026 (Shift 3)* • Topic: Japan forces

Which edition of the bilateral maritime exercise between India and Japan took place during the Sea phase from October 16 to 18, 2025?

(a) SHINYUU MAITRI-25
(b) JAIMEX-25
(c) DHARMA GUARDIAN-25
(d) JIMEX-24

Answers & Explanation | उत्तर व व्याख्या

RRB NTPC 2025 – UG CBT-1
22 Aug 2025 (Shift 2) • Topic: Japan forces

Where was Exercise Dharma Guardian, 2025, held?

(a) Pune, India
(b) New Delhi, India
(c) East Fuji, Japan
(d) Tokyo, Japan

Answer: (c) — East Fuji Manoeuvre Area.
ईस्ट फ़ूजी, जापान।

RRB Group D 2025 – CBT
25 Aug 2026 (Shift 1)* • Topic: Japan forces

In early 2026, the joint military exercise 'Dharma Guardian' was conducted between the Indian Army and which organization of Japan?

(a) Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force
(b) Japan Air Self-Defense Force
(c) Japan Ground Self-Defense Force
(d) Japan Strategic Defense Force

Answer: (c) — Army-to-army exercise.
ग्राउंड सेल्फ़-डिफ़ेंस फ़ोर्स।

Answers & Explanation | उत्तर व व्याख्या

RRB Group D 2025 – CBT
5 Aug 2026 (Shift 3)* • Topic: Japan forces

Which edition of the bilateral maritime exercise between India and Japan took place during the Sea phase from October 16 to 18, 2025?

(a) SHINYUU MAITRI-25
(b) JAIMEX-25
(c) DHARMA GUARDIAN-25
(d) JIMEX-24

Answer: (b) — Navy–JMSDF exercise.
JAIMEX-25 I

Test Yourself — Q1–4 | स्वयं को परखें

Q1 **Which became India's first officially e-waste-free district?**
भारत का पहला ई-कचरा मुक्त ज़िला:

(a) Indore
(b) Wayanad
(c) Alappuzha
(d) Mysuru

Q2 **International E-Waste Day is observed on:**
अंतरराष्ट्रीय ई-कचरा दिवस:

(a) 14 October
(b) 5 June
(c) 22 April
(d) 16 September

Q3 **India's most valuable brand in Kantar BrandZ 2026 is:**
कांतार ब्रांडज़ेड 2026 में शीर्ष ब्रांड:

(a) HDFC Bank
(b) TCS
(c) Airtel
(d) Reliance Jio

Q4 **Pew Research projects Islam will become the largest religion by:**
प्यू के अनुसार इस्लाम सबसे बड़ा धर्म कब तक?

(a) 2030
(b) 2035
(c) 2050
(d) 2070

Test Yourself — Q5–8 | स्वयं को परखें

Q5 Japan's constitutional clause renouncing war is:
जापान के संविधान का युद्ध-त्याग प्रावधान:

(a) Article 1
(b) Article 9
(c) Article 21
(d) Article 96

Q6 UNICORN, discussed at the India–Japan 2+2, is a:
UNICORN क्या है?

(a) Fighter jet
(b) Naval radar antenna system
(c) Submarine
(d) Satellite

Q7 The 1945 meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin in Crimea was the:
1945 में क्रीमिया में रूज़वेल्ट-चर्चिल-स्टालिन बैठक:

(a) Potsdam Conference
(b) Tehran Conference
(c) Yalta Conference
(d) Bretton Woods

Q8 Graça Machel was First Lady of Mozambique and:
ग्रासा माशेल मोज़ाम्बिक के साथ किस देश की प्रथम महिला रहीं?

(a) Angola
(b) Zimbabwe
(c) South Africa
(d) Kenya

Test Yourself — Q9–10 | स्वयं को परखें

Q9 **Who presented the 2026 International Children's Peace Prize?**
2026 का बाल शांति पुरस्कार किसने दिया?

(a) Malala Yousafzai
(b) Kailash Satyarthi
(c) Greta Thunberg
(d) Desmond Tutu

Q10 **Malaysia's currency is the:**
मलेशिया की मुद्रा:

(a) Rupiah
(b) Baht
(c) Ringgit
(d) Peso

Answer Key — Q1–5 | उत्तर व व्याख्या

1-b **Wayanad** — Keralam, 27 Nov 2026.
वायनाड।

2-a **14 October** — Since 2018.
14 अक्टूबर।

3-c **Airtel** — $43.2 bn.
एयरटेल।

4-b **2035** — 2.57 bn vs 2.52 bn.
2035।

5-b **Article 9** — Hence “Self-Defence Forces”.
अनुच्छेद 9।

Answer Key — Q6–10 | उत्तर व व्याख्या

6-b **Naval radar antenna system** — Unified Complex Radio Antenna.
नौसैनिक रडार।

7-c **Yalta Conference** — February 1945.
याल्टा सम्मेलन।

8-c **South Africa** — Married Mandela, 1998.
दक्षिण अफ़्रीका।

9-b **Kailash Satyarthi** — At The Hague.
कैलाश सत्यार्थी।

10-c **Ringgit** — Visa-free entry ends 1 Jan 2027.
रिंगित।

Myth Buster 1/3 — Biology | आज का भ्रम-भंजन

MYTH | भ्रम

"Bulls get angry at the colour red."

लाल रंग देखकर साँड भड़क जाता है।

FACT | तथ्य

Bulls are partly colour-blind to red – they have only two types of colour receptors and cannot tell red from green. What makes a bull charge in a bullfight is the matador's cape moving fast, not its colour. In experiments, bulls charged blue and white capes just as hard when they were waved, and ignored a red cape that stayed still. Red is used mainly for tradition – and to hide bloodstains.

साँड लाल रंग को पहचान ही नहीं पाते – उनकी आँखों में केवल दो प्रकार के रंग-ग्राही होते हैं और वे लाल-हरे में फ़र्क़ नहीं कर पाते। बुलफ़ाइट में साँड को भड़काता है मैटाडोर के कपड़े का तेज़ी से हिलना, उसका रंग नहीं। प्रयोगों में साँड ने हिलाए गए नीले और सफ़ेद कपड़ों पर भी उतना ही हमला किया, और स्थिर पड़े लाल कपड़े को अनदेखा किया। लाल रंग केवल परंपरा के लिए – और ख़ून के धब्बे छिपाने के लिए – इस्तेमाल होता है।

💡 **It's the movement, not the colour! | रंग नहीं, हरकत भड़काती है!**

Thank you ?

