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CURRENT AFFAIRS

PRELIMS+MAINS QUICK REVISION



Malaysia (Capital: Kuala Lumpur)

- ➔ The 10th meeting of the Sub-Committee on Military Cooperation between India and Malaysia was held in New Delhi.
- ➔ Later, Malaysia became a colony of the British Empire. Its peninsular part became independent on 31 August 1957 as the Federation of Malaya. In 1963, parts of Malaya, Singapore and Borneo merged to become Malaysia. In 1965, Singapore secedes and declares its independence.
- ➔ Malaysia has one of the best economic records in Asia, with GDP growing an average of 6.5 percent annually from 1957 to 2005. Malaysia's economy was the most competitive in Asia in 2014–2015, ranking 6th in Asia and 20th in the world. In 2014, Malaysia's economy grew by 6%, the second largest growth in ASEAN behind the Philippines' growth of 6.1%.
- ➔ The total area of Malaysia is 330,803 sq km (127,724 sq mi).
- ➔ The highest mountain in Malaysia is Mount Kinabalu, which has a height of 4,095 meters.

➔ The Sarawak Chamber in Malaysia is the largest cave in the world and the second largest by volume after the Miao Cave in China.

➔ Political boundaries

- It is a country located in South-East Asia. It is located just north of the equator.
- It is bordered by Thailand to the north, Singapore to the south and Indonesia and Brunei to the southwest.
- Malaysia consists of two non-contiguous regions:
- Peninsular Malaysia (West Malaysia), located in the Malay Peninsula, and East Malaysia (Malaysia Timur), which is located on the island of Borneo.

➔ Geographical Features -

- **Major Rivers:**
Pahang, Sarawak, Rajang, Kinabatangan etc.
- **Highest Point:**
Gunung Kinabalu (4100 m).



Papua New Guinea (Capital: Port Moresby)

- ➔ The US Defence Secretary said that the US is not seeking a permanent military base in Papua New Guinea.
- ➔ The country was named in the 19th century: the word "Papua" is derived from a Malay word (Pua Pua) describing frizzly Melanesian hair, and "New Guinea" (Nueva Guinea) was a name coined by the Spanish explorer Yñigo Ortiz de Retz , who in 1545 saw similarities with those he had seen earlier with Guinea.
- ➔ The current population of Papua New Guinea in 2023 is 10,329,931, an increase of 1.85% from 2022. The population of Papua New Guinea in 2022 is 10,142,619, an increase of 1.94% from 2021. The population of Papua New Guinea in 2021 was 9,949,437, a 2.05% increase from 2020.
- ➔ Papua New Guinea mainly exports gold, oil, copper, coffee, cocoa, vegetable oil, fish and timber. Papua New Guinea's main export partners are Australia, Japan, the Netherlands, Germany, China, South Korea, the Philippines, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

→ Political Boundaries -

- It is an island country in the southwestern Pacific Ocean. It extends from just south of the equator to the Torres Strait.
- Land Boundary: Bordered by Indonesia in the west.
- Maritime Boundaries: Bordered by Australia in the south and the Solomon Islands in the southeast.
- It includes the eastern part of New Guinea (the world's second-largest island).

→ Geographical Features -

- Major islands: New Britain, Bougainville and Buka (part of the Solomon Islands) etc.
- Highest point: Mount Wilhelm.
- Terrain: Mostly hilly with coastal lowlands.



Chad (Capital: N'Djamena)

- ➔ Chad hosts the largest number of refugees in West and Central Africa.
- ➔ The main imports are machinery and equipment, food products, and textiles, most of which come from the European Union, Cameroon, and the United States. Petroleum is by far the main export; Raw cotton, live cattle, meat and fish are also exported.
- ➔ Physically, Chad is composed of a large basin that is bounded by mountains to the north, east, and south. Lake Chad, which represents the remains of a much larger lake that covered most of the area in earlier geologic periods, is located in the centre of the western range; It is 922 feet (281 m) above sea level. The lowest elevation of the basin is the Hadjournb Depression, which is 573 feet (175 m) above sea level.

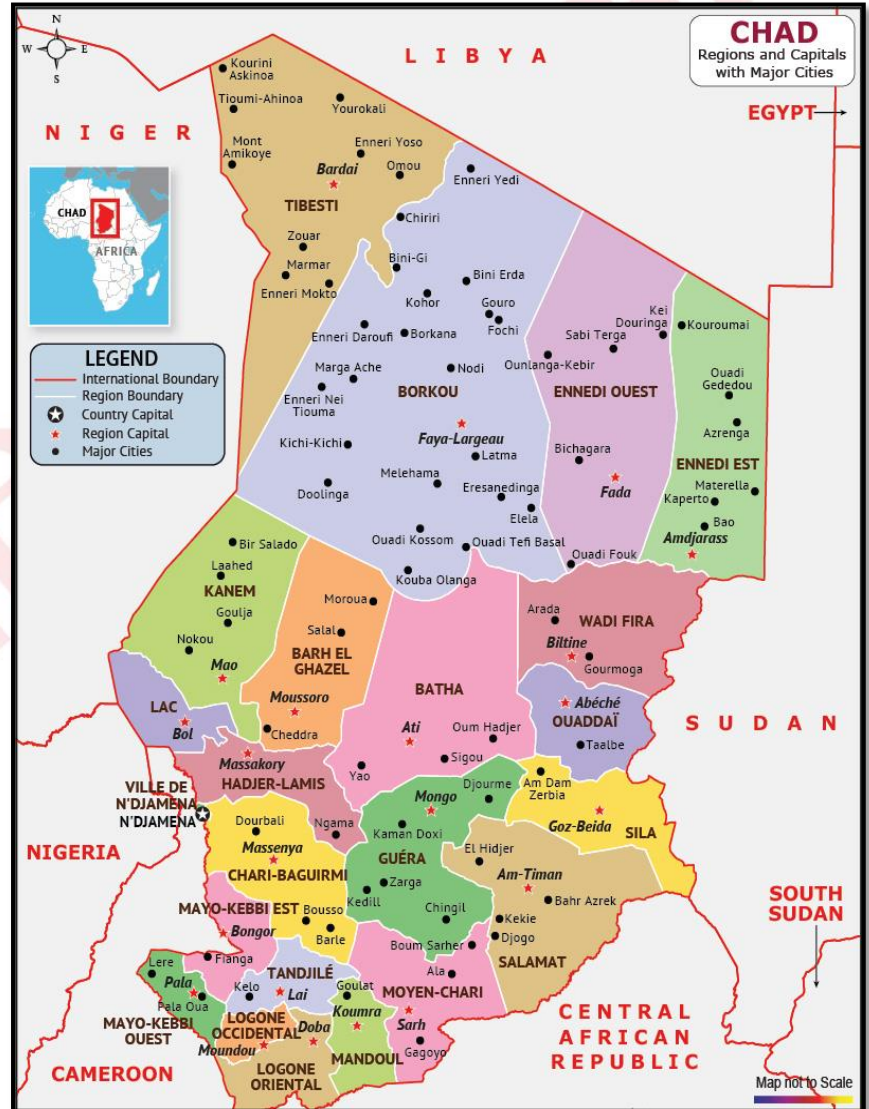
➔ Political boundaries -

- It is a landlocked country in north-central Africa.

- It is bordered by Libya to the north, Sudan to the east, Central African Republic to the south and Cameroon, Nigeria and Niger to the west.

→ Geographical features -

- **Highest peak:** Mount Koussi (Ami Kasai). It is an extinct volcano.
- **Major rivers:** Chari and Logon.
- **Major Lakes:** Lake Chad (located at the confluence of Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon).
- It is a semi-desert country, rich in gold and uranium.



Greece (Capital: Athens)

- ➔ The Greek island (Rhodes and Corfu) have been experiencing wildfires for at least the last 48 hours.
- ➔ Greece is famous for its ancient philosophers like Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates and Aristotle etc. It is known in the West as the birthplace of democracy; He invented the Olympic Games and the theatre. The ancient Greeks invented monumental temples with Greek columns.
- ➔ According to World Bank statistics for the year 2013, the economy of Greece is the 43rd largest by nominal GDP at \$242 billion and the 52nd largest by purchasing power parity (PPP) at \$284 billion.
- ➔ Greece (Greece), officially called the Hellenic Republic, is a country located in the continent of Europe.
- ➔ The total area of Greece (Greece) is 131,957 sq km (50,949 sq mi).
- ➔ The official language of Greece is Greek.
- ➔ The name of the currency of Greece (Greece) is Euro.

→ Political Boundaries

- It is the southernmost country of the Balkan Peninsula.
- Major water bodies: It is bordered by the Aegean Sea in the east, the Mediterranean Sea in the south and the Ionian Sea in the west.
- Land borders: It shares land borders with Albania, Bulgaria, Turkey (East) and the Republic of Macedonia.
- Maritime Borders: with Cyprus, Egypt, Italy and Libya.

→ Geographical Features -

- Highest peak: Mount Olympus.
- Major rivers: Haliyakamon, Alikmon etc.
- Climate: Mediterranean climate.

