Satyarthi's book 'Karunanayak Ram' released in New Delhi

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News

'Karunanayak Ram', a Hindi book by 2014 Nobel Peace laureate Kailash Satyarthi, was released on 27 November 2026 at the Bhim Auditorium, Dr Ambedkar International Centre, New Delhi. At the event organised by the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), RSS chief Dr Mohan Bhagwat released the book; Union Culture and Tourism Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat was chief guest and Bhutan's Princess Sonam Dechan Wangchuck guest of honour. Shekhawat said the title itself is 'a profound philosophical expression', that power becomes meaningful only when inspired by compassion, and that compassion is not merely a tender emotion but a transformative force. The book presents Rama not only as a divine incarnation but as a 'compassionate hero', looking at his bonds with Nishadraj and Kevat, his concern for forest-dwellers and the idea of Ram Rajya through the lens of compassion. It is published by Prabhat Prakashan.

Key facts for the exam

Point	Details
Book	'Karunanayak Ram' (Hindi)
Author	Kailash Satyarthi (Nobel Peace 2014)
Released by	Dr Mohan Bhagwat
Chief guest	Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, Union Culture Minister

Point	Details
Guest of honour	Princess Sonam Dechan Wangchuck of Bhutan
Organiser	IGNCA
Date, venue	27 Nov 2026, Dr Ambedkar International Centre, New Delhi
Publisher	Prabhat Prakashan

Background

- Kailash Satyarthi was born on 11 January 1954; his hometown is Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh. He gave up an electrical engineering career and founded the Bachpan Bachao Andolan (Save Childhood Movement) in 1980. He shared the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize with Pakistan's Malala Yousafzai 'for their struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education'.
- He led the Global March Against Child Labour across 103 countries in 1998; following it, the International Labour Organization (ILO) adopted Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour in 1999. He also founded Rugmark (now GoodWeave), a label for carpets made without child labour.
- The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) is an arts and culture research institution under the Union Ministry of Culture; its Member Secretary Dr Sachchidanand Joshi gave the welcome address.
- Bhutan measures progress by the philosophy of 'Gross National Happiness' (GNH) rather than GDP alone; the term was put forward by its fourth King, Jigme Singye Wangchuck. At the event the Princess said Bhutan was honoured that Satyarthi had called it a good example of Ram Rajya.
- Related: Satyarthi's Hindi autobiography is 'Diyaslai' (Matchstick) – he has said 'my greatest teacher is the simple matchstick'. An earlier book is 'Karuna: The Power of Compassion' (HarperCollins).

Tamil Nadu link: Kambar sang Rama's story in Tamil as the 'Ramavataram' (Kamba Ramayanam). Nishadraj, mentioned in the book, is Guhan (குகன்) of the Kamba Ramayanam; Rama's acceptance of the boatmen's chief as his brother is told in the 'Gangai Padalam' of its Ayodhya Kandam. Sivakasi (Virudhunagar district), the Tamil Nadu industrial town known for fireworks, matches and printing, is called 'Kutty Japan'; the name is attributed to Jawaharlal Nehru.

Frequently asked questions

What is this news about?

'Karunanayak Ram', a Hindi book by 2014 Nobel Peace laureate Kailash Satyarthi, was released on 27 November 2026 at the Bhim Auditorium, Dr Ambedkar International Centre, New Delhi.

What are the key facts to remember for the exam?

Book: 'Karunanayak Ram' (Hindi); Author: Kailash Satyarthi (Nobel Peace 2014); Released by: Dr Mohan Bhagwat; Chief guest: Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, Union Culture Minister.

What is the background to this news?

Kailash Satyarthi was born on 11 January 1954; his hometown is Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh. He gave up an electrical engineering career and founded the Bachpan Bachao Andolan (Save Childhood

Movement) in 1980.

Practice questions (with answers)

1. Who shared the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize with Kailash Satyarthi?

A) Aung San Suu Kyi

B) Shirin Ebadi

C) Malala Yousafzai

D) Leymah Gbowee

Answer: C – Explanation: Malala Yousafzai (Pakistan) – for the struggle against the suppression of children and for every child's right to education.

2. Which movement did Kailash Satyarthi found in 1980 to rescue child labourers?

A) Narmada Bachao

B) Chipko Movement

C) Appiko Movement

D) Bachpan Bachao Andolan

Answer: D – Explanation: Bachpan Bachao Andolan. Narmada – Medha Patkar; Chipko – Sunderlal Bahuguna (Uttarakhand); Appiko – forests of Karnataka.

3. After Satyarthi's 1998 Global March, which ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour was adopted in 1999?

A) Convention 138

B) Convention 182

C) Convention 100

D) Convention 29

Answer: B – Explanation: Convention 182 (1999). No. 138 – minimum working age; No. 29 – forced labour; No. 100 – equal remuneration. ILO is based in Geneva.

4. Which Tamil Nadu town, famed for fireworks, matches and printing, is called 'Kutty Japan'?

A) Sivakasi

B) Tiruppur

C) Karur

D) Namakkal

Answer: A – Explanation: Sivakasi (Virudhunagar district). Tiruppur – knitwear; Karur – home textiles and bus bodies; Namakkal – poultry and trucking.

5. Bhutan, whose princess attended the book launch, measures progress by which philosophy?

A) Gross National Happiness

B) Human Development Index

C) Green GDP

D) Wellbeing Economy

Answer: A – Explanation: Gross National Happiness – put forward by the fourth King, Jigme Singye Wangchuck. The HDI is UNDP's index, begun in 1990.