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Birth Anniversaries – Indian Personalities

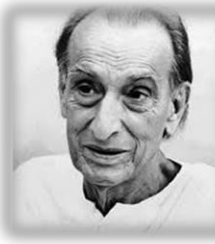
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (1888): (11 November 1888 – 22 February 1958), better known as Maulana Azad



and sometimes referred as Abul Kalam Azad, was an Indian writer, activist of the Indian independence movement and statesman. A senior leader of the Indian National Congress, following India's independence, he became the first Minister of Education in the Indian

government. His contribution to establishing the education foundation in India is recognised by celebrating his birthday as National Education Day across India. As a young man, Azad composed poetry in Urdu, as well as treatises on religion and philosophy. He rose to prominence through his work as a journalist, publishing works critical of the British Raj and espousing the causes of Indian nationalism. Azad became the leader of the Khilafat Movement, during which he came into close contact with the Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi. After the failure of the Khilafat Movement, he became closer to the Congress.

Acharya J.B. Kripalani (Jivatram Bhagwandas Kripalani) (1888): Jivatram Bhagwandas Kripalani (11 November 1888 – 19 March 1982), popularly known as



Acharya Kripalani, was an Indian politician, noted particularly for holding the presidency of the Indian National Congress during the transfer of power in 1947 and the husband of Sucheta

Kripalani. Kripalani was an environmentalist, mystic and independence activist who was long a Gandhian socialist. He himself founded the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party in 1951, that merged with the Socialist Party to form the Praja Socialist Party the following year. He

joined the economically right wing Swatantra Party later in life. He grew close to Gandhi and at one point, he was one of Gandhi's most ardent disciples. He had served as the General Secretary of the INC for almost a decade.

Anasuya Sarabhai (1885): Anasuya or Anusyabehn Sarabhai (11 November 1885 – 1 November 1972) was



a pioneer of the women's labour movement in India. She founded the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association (Majdoor Mahajan Sangh), India's oldest union of textile workers, in 1920 and Kanyagruha, in 1927 to educate

girls of the mills. Also being beloved friend and pupil of Mahatma Gandhi who considered her "Puja" ("Revered"), during his initial struggle of the Indian Independence Movement and as well as helping him establish his ashram at Sabarmati. Sarabhai was born in Ahmedabad on 11 November 1885 into the Sarabhai family, a family of industrialists and business people. Both her parents died when she was nine, so she, her brother Ambalal Sarabhai, and a younger sister were sent to live with an uncle. She undertook an unsuccessful child marriage at the age of 13.[2]

Kailash Bajpai (1936): 11 November 1936 – 1 April 2015 was an Indian poet, writer, and lyricist who chiefly



wrote Hindi language poems throughout his literary career. He wrote more than 28 books, including one of his publications Hawa Mein Hastakshar which translates to "signature in the air" for which he was awarded a literary honour Sahitya Akademi Award in 2009. The University of

Lucknow awarded him Vachaspati (Lord of speech) title in recognition of his contribution to Hindi literature. Vajpeyi was born in Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh.





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He did his PhD degree in Hindi. He was initially working as a journalist and worked for different magazines.

Anil Kakodkar (1943): Anil Kakodkar Born 11 November 1943 is an Indian nuclear physicist and mechanical engineer. He was the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of India and the Secretary to the Government of India, he was the Director of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay (or Turbhe) from 1996 to 2000.



He was awarded the Padma Vibhushan, India's second highest civilian honour, on 26 January 2009. Apart from playing a major role in India's nuclear tests asserting sovereignty, Kakodkar champions India's self-reliance on thorium as a fuel for nuclear energy. Kakodkar was born on 11 November 1943 in Barwani princely state (present day Madhya Pradesh state) to Kamala Kakodkar and Purushottam Kakodkar, both Gandhian freedom fighters. He had his early education at Barwani and at Khargone, until moving to Mumbai for post-matriculation studies.

Award. Kuvempu studied at Mysuru University in the 1920s, taught there for nearly three decades and served as its vice-chancellor from 1956 to 1960. He initiated education in Kannada as the language medium. For his contributions to Kannada literature the Government of Karnataka decorated him with the honorific Rashtrakavi ("National Poet") in 1964 and Karnataka Ratna ("The Gem of Karnataka") in 1992. He was conferred the Padma Bhushan by the Government of India in 1944. He penned the Karnataka State Anthem Jaya Bharata Jananiya Tanujate.

Historical event for India

1956: Formation of States/Union Territory:

The state of **Madhya Pradesh** was formed based on language.

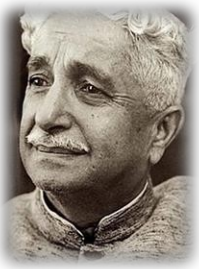
Delhi officially became a Union Territory.

1966: Formation of Haryana: The state of Haryana was separated from Punjab.

1973: Renaming of Mysore: The state of Mysore was officially renamed Karnataka.

Death Anniversaries – Indian Personalities

K.V. Puttappa (Kuppali Venkatappa Puttappa) (1994):



Kuppali Venkatappa Puttappa (29 December 1904 – 11 November 1994), popularly known by his pen name Kuvempu was an Indian poet, playwright, novelist and critic. He is widely regarded as the greatest Kannada poet of the 20th century. He was the first Kannada writer to receive the Jnanpith

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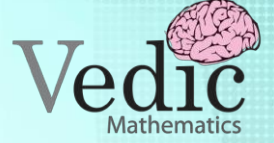
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Birth Anniversaries – International Personalities

Fyodor Dostoevsky 1821: (Russian Novelist) - Author of *Crime and Punishment* and *The Brothers Karamazov*.

George S. Patton 1885: (American General) - A leading U.S. Army General during World War II.

Kurt Vonnegut 1922: (American Author) - Novelist known for works like *Slaughterhouse-Five*.

Death Anniversaries – International Personalities

Yasser Arafat 2004: (Palestinian Leader) - Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and President of the Palestinian National Authority.

International Observances

Remembrance Day / Armistice Day (Commonwealth and European Countries)

Significance: Commemorates the armistice signed between the Allies and Germany on November 11, 1918, which ended World War I hostilities.

Countries: Observed prominently in Commonwealth nations like Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand, as well as countries like France (Armistice Day) and Belgium. It is marked by a two-minute silence at 11:00 AM.

Veterans Day (United States)

Significance: An official public holiday honoring all military veterans who have served in the U.S. Armed Forces. It originated as Armistice Day but was renamed after World War II to honor all veterans.

Independence Day (Poland)

Significance: Commemorates the anniversary of Poland's restoration of sovereignty in 1918, after 123 years of partition by the Russian, Prussian and Austrian Empires.

International Historical Events

1918 World War I Armistice : The most widely commemorated event is the signing of the Armistice of Compiègne on November 11, 1918, which formally ended hostilities on the Western Front of World War I at "the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month." This date is commemorated annually in many countries as Armistice Day, Remembrance Day (especially in Commonwealth nations), or Veterans Day (in the United States).

Post-Colonial Independence

1975 Angola's Independence : Angola gained its independence from Portugal after nearly 500 years of Portuguese rule.

1965 Rhodesia's Unilateral Declaration of Independence: The predominantly white-minority government of Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) declared independence from the United Kingdom.





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unilaterally declared independence from the United Kingdom, leading to an international crisis.

Other Notable Events

1417 End of the Western Schism : Pope Martin V was unanimously elected by the Council of Constance, bringing an end to the period where multiple claimants simultaneously held the Papacy.

1942 German Occupation of Vichy France : During World War II, German forces completed their occupation of the so-called "Zone Libre" (Free Zone) in unoccupied southern France, in an operation known as Case Anton.

Sports-related Historical Events Internationally

American Football (NFL & NCAA)

1911: Jim Thorpe's Dominance: Carlisle Indian School, led by the legendary Jim Thorpe, defeated a nationally ranked Harvard team 18-15 in a major upset. Thorpe personally scored all 18 points for his team (a touchdown, extra point, and four field goals).

1939: The 'Punt Game': Texas Tech and Centenary (Louisiana) played a collegiate football game that ended in a 0-0 tie in a torrential downpour. The game set an NCAA record that still stands for the most combined punts in a game (77).

2002: Jerry Rice's Record: NFL wide receiver Jerry Rice of the Oakland Raiders became the first player in NFL history to score 200 career touchdowns during a victory over the Denver Broncos.

Basketball (NBA)

2004: Shortest Player to Score 30: Earl Boykins, standing at just 5-foot-5 (1.65m), became the shortest player in NBA history to score 30 or more points in a

single game, netting a career-high 32 points for the Denver Nuggets against the Detroit Pistons.

Hockey (NHL)

1944: Rangers End Losing Streak: The New York Rangers defeated the Detroit Red Wings, 5-2, to finally end their NHL record of 25 straight games without a win (0-21-4) over two seasons.

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