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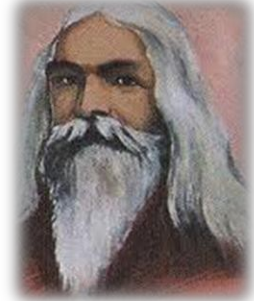
Birth Anniversaries – Indian Personalities

Harekrishna Mahatab (1899): (Born Harekrushna Das, 21 November 1899 – 2 January 1987) was a leader of the Indian National Congress, a notable figure in the Indian independence movement and the Chief Minister of Odisha from 1946 to 1950 and from 1956 to 1961. He was popularly known by the



sobriquet "Utkal Keshari". Harekrushna Mahtab was born at Agarpada village in Bhadrak district of Odisha to Krushna Charan Das and Tohapha Debi in an aristocratic Khandayat Kshatriya family. He was adopted by his maternal grandfather Jaganath Mahtab, a zamindar of Agarpada. After passing his matriculation examination from Bhadrak High School, he joined Ravenshaw College, Cuttack but left his studies in 1921 to join the independence movement. In 1922, Mahatab was imprisoned and charged with sedition. He was the Chairman of Balasore District Board from 1924 to 1928.

Kesari Singh Barhat (1872): (21 November 1872 – 14 August 1941) was an Indian revolutionary leader, freedom fighter, and educator from the state of Rajasthan. He was the Chief Counselor to Maharana of Mewar (Udaipur State). He was the patriarch of the Souda Barhath family, members of which (including



his son Kunwar Pratap Singh Barhath and his brother Thakur Zorawar Singh Barhath) participated in anti-British activities. Barhath was also known as Rajasthan Kesari. He is known for dissuading Maharana Fateh Singh from attending the 1903 Delhi Durbar with Chetavani ra Chungatya, his Dingal (Old Western Rājasthāni) work. Barhath founded Veer Bharat Sabha,

a revolutionary organisation based in Rajasthan, and co-founded Rajasthan Seva Sangh and Rajputana-Madhy Bharat Sabha. He wrote extensively about nationalism and independence, and wrote poetry in Dingal.

Havildar Major Yadunath Singh (1916): (21 November 1916 – 6 February 1948) was an Indian soldier who was posthumously awarded the Param Vir Chakra, India's highest military decoration, for his actions in an engagement during the Indo-Pakistani War of 1947–1948. Born in Shahjahanpur, Singh enlisted in the British Indian Army in 1941 and



served during World War II, fighting against Japanese forces in the Burma campaign. He subsequently participated in the Indo-Pakistani War of 1947 as a member of the newly established Indian Army. For his actions on 6 February 1948 at Tain Dhar, to the north of Naushahra, Singh was awarded the Param Vir Chakra.

Anandiben Patel (1941): (Born 21 November 1941) is an Indian politician serving as the 20th and current governor of Uttar Pradesh since 2019. She also served as the 17th governor of Madhya Pradesh from 2020 to 2021 and as Governor of Chhattisgarh from 2018 to 2019. She has served as the first and to date, the



only female Chief Minister of Gujarat. She is also the second female Governor of Uttar Pradesh after Sarojini Naidu. He is a member of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) since 1987. She was the Cabinet Minister for Education from 2002 to 2007. She was the cabinet Minister of Road and Building, Revenue, Urban development and Urban Housing, Disaster Management and Capital Projects in the Government of Gujarat from 2007 to 2014.





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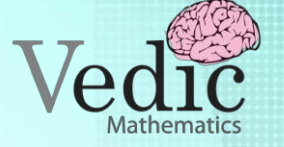
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Death Anniversaries – Indian Personalities

Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman (C. V. Raman) (7 November 1888 – 21 November 1970) was an Indian



physicist known for his work in the field of light scattering. Using a spectrograph that he developed, he and his student K. S. Krishnan discovered that when light traverses a transparent material, the deflected light changes its wavelength. This phenomenon, a hitherto unknown type of scattering of

light, which they called modified scattering was subsequently termed the Raman effect or Raman scattering. In 1930, Raman received the Nobel Prize in Physics for this discovery and was the first Asian and non-White person to receive a Nobel Prize in Physics. Born to Tamil Brahmin parents, Raman was a precocious child, completing his secondary and higher secondary education from St Aloysius' Anglo-Indian High School at the age of 11 and 13, respectively.

Sikandar Lodi (17 July 1458 – 21 November 1517),



born Nizam Khan also known as Sikandar II, was Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate between 1489 and 1517. He became ruler of the Lodi dynasty after the death of his father Bahlul Khan Lodi in July 1489. The second and most

successful ruler of the Lodi dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate, he was also a poet of the Persian language and prepared a diwan of 9000 verses. He made an effort to recover the lost territories which once were a part of the Delhi Sultanate and was able to expand the territory controlled by the Lodi Dynasty. The top two storeys of the Qutub Minar were reconstructed in

marble by Sikandar Lodi. Sikandar was the second son of Sultan Bahlul Lodi, who had founded the Lodi ruling dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate.

1963: Modern India The Space Age Begins

The most pivotal event on this date is: November 21, 1963: India launched its first-ever sounding rocket, the Nike-Apache, from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS) in Thiruvananthapuram (then Trivandrum), Kerala.

This launch, though of an American-made rocket with a French payload, is considered the official start of the Indian Space Programme and the foundation for what would later become the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

The visionary Dr. Vikram Sarabhai was the driving force behind this landmark achievement, setting the stage for India to become a major space power.

Defense & Diplomacy

November 21, 1962: The Sino-Indian War (Indo-China War) ended when China declared a unilateral ceasefire along the border.

This followed a month of intense conflict, particularly in the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA) and Aksai Chin.

November 21, 1971: During the lead-up to the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, the Battle of Garibpur took place in present-day Bangladesh, where Indian troops, supported by the Mukti Bahini (Bengali guerrillas), decisively defeated the Pakistani forces, marking an escalation toward war.

On the same day, the Bangladesh Armed Forces (Army, Navy, and Air Force) were officially established with Indian assistance.

Pre-Independence & Post-Independence Milestones





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November 21, 1947: Independent India issued its first commemorative postage stamp, a three-and-a-half anna stamp featuring the phrase 'Jai Hind' (Victory to India) and the Indian Tricolour flag.

November 21, 1921: The Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII) arrived in Bombay (Mumbai) during his royal tour of India. The Indian National Congress responded by declaring a nationwide strike, leading to mass protests and clashes, underscoring the growing nationalist movement.

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International Observances

World Television Day (United Nations):

Commemorates the date in 1996 when the first World Television Forum was held and is a recognition of the growing impact television has on decision-making by bringing world attention to conflicts, threats to peace and security, and social issues.

World Fisheries Day: Highlights the importance of healthy ocean ecosystems and sustainable stocks of fisheries.

Birth Anniversaries – International Personalities

Voltaire (1694) - French Enlightenment writer, historian, and philosopher.

René Magritte (1898) - Belgian Surrealist artist.

Goldie Hawn (1945) - American actress, producer, and singer.

Ken Griffey Jr. (1969) - American professional baseball player.

Death Anniversaries – International Personalities

Abdus Salam (1996) - Pakistani theoretical physicist and Nobel Prize laureate.

International Historical Events

Post-War & Political Developments

1995: Dayton Accords Initialed The presidents of Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia initialed the Dayton Peace





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Agreement at a U.S. Air Force base near Dayton, Ohio, formally ending the three-and-a-half-year Bosnian War. The agreement was formally signed in Paris on December 14, 1995.

1969: Okinawa Reversion Agreement U.S. President Richard Nixon and Japanese Premier Eisaku Satō agreed on the eventual return of Okinawa to Japanese control in 1972, which had been occupied by the U.S. since the end of World War II.

2002: NATO Expansion Invitation NATO invited seven Central and Eastern European countries—Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia—to become members of the alliance.

2017: Robert Mugabe Resignation Robert Mugabe, who had led Zimbabwe for nearly 37 years, first as prime minister and then as president, **resigned** from office after the parliament began impeachment proceedings against him.

Conflicts and Warfare

1920: Bloody Sunday (Irish War of Independence) A key event in the Irish War of Independence, the day began with the Irish Republican Army (IRA) assassinating 14 suspected British intelligence agents in Dublin. British forces retaliated later the same day by killing 14 civilians at a Gaelic football match at Croke Park, which became known as "Bloody Sunday."

1962: Sino-Indian War Ceasefire The Chinese People's Liberation Army declared a unilateral ceasefire, ending the month-long Sino-Indian War over a border dispute.

1944: World War II Naval Action The American submarine USS *Sealion* sank the Japanese battleship *Kongō* and the destroyer *Urakaze* in the Formosa Strait.

Science and Technology

1783: First Untethered Hot Air Balloon Flight Jean-François Pilâtre de Rozier and François Laurent, Marquis d'Arlandes, made the first successful

untethered hot air balloon flight in Paris, France. Their flight lasted about 25 minutes.

1877: Invention of the Phonograph Announced Inventor Thomas Edison announced his invention of the phonograph, a machine capable of recording and playing sound.

1996: World Television Day The United Nations General Assembly declared November 21st as World Television Day, recognizing television's increasing impact on decision-making and its role in conveying information and promoting communication.

Sports-related Historical Events Internationally

1920: The Croke Park Massacre: Bloody Sunday

What Happened: This is the most tragic sports-related event on November 21st. During the Irish War of Independence, British Auxiliary Division forces entered Croke Park in Dublin and fired upon the crowd and players during a Gaelic football match between Dublin and Tipperary.

Casualties: The attack was in retaliation for the IRA's assassination of 14 suspected British intelligence agents earlier that morning. The Croke Park attack resulted in the deaths of 14 civilians, including players and spectators, and wounded at least 60 others.

1902: First Professional American Football Night Game **What Happened:** The first professional American football game played at night took place on November 21, 1902, in Elmira, New York.

Result: The Philadelphia Football Athletics defeated the Kanaweola Athletic Club 39-0.





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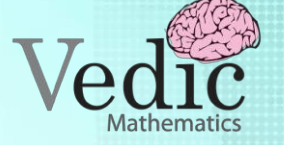
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Baseball Acquisition

1934: The New York Yankees acquired future Hall of Famer Joe DiMaggio from the San Francisco Seals.

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