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#### Important Days

**World Silambam Day:** While observed globally, Silambam is an ancient traditional martial art that originated in India (specifically Tamil Nadu), celebrating its cultural heritage and physical prowess on this day.



#### Birth Anniversaries – Indian Personalities

**Jhalkari Bai (1830 – 1890):** (22 November 1830 – 5 April 1858) was a woman soldier who played an important role in the Indian Rebellion of 1857. She served in the women's army of Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi. She eventually rose to a position of a prominent advisor to the queen, Rani of Jhansi. At the height of the Siege of Jhansi, she disguised herself as the queen and fought on her behalf, on the front, allowing the queen to escape safely out of the fort. Jhalkaribai was born to Sadova Singh, a farmer, and his wife Jamunadevi on 22 November 1830 in Bhojla village, near Jhansi. It has been claimed that in her youth she stood her ground when attacked by a tiger and killed it with an axe. She reportedly once killed a leopard in the forest with a stick she used to herd cattle.



**Laxman Nayak (1899 – 1943):** (22 November 1899 – 29 March 1943) was a tribal civil rights activist of South Odisha in eastern India. He belonged to Bhumia tribe of Odisha. Nayak, an Odia folk-hero of Malkangiri of southernmost part of Odisha and a cult-figure among its tribals, was born in Tentuliguma village of the



Malkangiri district and his father Padlam Nayak was a tribal chief and 'Mustadaar' under 'Jeypore Samasthanam' in the then Madras Presidency. The local administration worked as a subsidiary of the British Government. The tribals under their administration were treated badly by revenue officials, forest guides and police constables, and were subjected to torture. Nayak organised the rebels successfully against exploitation by the officials of Jeypore Samasthanam.

**Santi Ghose (1916 – 1989):** (22 November 1916 – 1989) was an Indian nationalist who, along with Suniti Choudhury, assassinated a British district magistrate when she was 16 years old and is known for her participation in an armed revolutionary struggle. Ghose was born on 22 November 1916 in Cumilla, British India (Now Bangladesh). She belongs to Bangal and was the daughter of Debendranath Ghose, a nationalist and a professor of philosophy at Victoria College of Comilla in eastern Bengal. In 1931, Ghose was a founding member of the Chhatri Sangha (Girl Students Association) and served as its secretary. Ghose was inspired by Profullaanandini Brahma, a student at Nawab Faizunnesa Government Girls' High School Comilla, and joined the Jugantar Party, a militant revolutionary organization which "used murder as a political technique to dislodge British colonial rule."



**Mulayam Singh Yadav (1939 – 2022):** (22 November 1939 – 10 October 2022) was an Indian politician, a socialist figure and founder of the Samajwadi Party. Over the course of his political career spanning more than six decades, he served for three terms as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, and also





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as the Union Minister of Defence in the Government of India. A long-time parliamentarian, he was a seven-time Member of Parliament representing Mainpuri, Azamgarh, Sambhal and Kannauj constituencies in the Lok Sabha, a ten-time member of the Legislative Assembly, member of the Legislative Council and the Leader of Opposition several times as well. Yadav was often referred to as Netaji by his party leaders and workers. In 2023, he was posthumously conferred with Padma Vibhushan, India's second highest civilian award by the Government of India.

### Death Anniversaries – Indian Personalities

**Master Tara Singh (1885 – 1967):** (24 June 1885 – 22



November 1967) was a Sikh political and religious figure in India in the first half of the 20th century. He was instrumental in organising the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee and guiding the Sikhs during the partition of India, which

he strongly opposed. He later led their demand for a Sikh-majority state in East Punjab. His daughter was the Indian journalist and politician Rajinder Kaur. Singh was born on 24 June 1885 in Rawalpindi, Punjab Province in British India into a Malhotra Khatri family. Later he became a high school teacher upon his graduation from Lyallpur Khalsa College, Lyallpur, in 1907. Singh's career in education was within the Sikh school system and the use of "Master" as a prefix to his name reflects this period.

**Ram Naresh Yadav (1928 – 2016):** (1 July 1928 – 22 November 2016) was an Indian politician who was Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh from 1977 to 1979. He



was from Janata Party; later he joined the Congress. He served as Deputy Chief Minister under the Babu Banarasi Das government from 1979 to 1980. He served as Deputy leader of Rajya Sabha in 1989. He also served as Governor of Madhya Pradesh from 26 August 2011 to 7 September 2016. He was born on 1 July 1928 at Azamgarh in Uttar Pradesh. He belonged to a middle-class family. His father was a teacher. Ram Naresh Yadav was a successful lawyer in Azamgarh court. He died on 22 November 2016 in Lucknow.

**Viveki Rai (1924 – 2016):** (19 November 1924 – 22 November 2016) was an Indian writer who penned



over fifty books. He was a famous literary figure of Hindi and Bhojpuri literature. He belonged to Bhumihar community of Sonwani village in Ghazipur. He was a well known Hindi Lalit Nibandhakaar. He received numerous awards from

the government of Uttar Pradesh. Sonamati is his most popular novel. He was awarded Mahapandit Rahul Sankrityayan Award in 2001 and Uttar Pradesh's prestigious Yash Bharati Samman award in 2006 for his contribution to Hindi literature. He has been awarded the Mahatma Gandhi Samman by the Uttar Pradesh government. Sri Rai has been awarded by Jagadguru Ramanandacharya Award of Srimath Kashi on 14 January 2012 in Varanasi. He criticized the Indian Emergency through his writing. He also published some notable essays. After a long illness, Rai died on 22 November 2016.

**Durgadas Rathore (1638 – 1718):** Durgadas Rathore (13 August 1638 – 22 November 1718) was a Rathore Rajput general and statesman of the Kingdom of Marwar, in present-day Rajasthan, India.[1] He is







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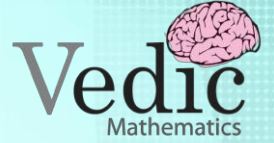
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remembered for safeguarding the infant Ajit Singh of Marwar following the death of Maharaja Jaswant Singh in 1678 and for leading a prolonged resistance against Mughal emperor Aurangzeb

during the Rathore rebellion (1679–1707). Combining guerrilla warfare with diplomatic alliances, he preserved Marwar's independence until Ajit Singh was restored to the throne after Aurangzeb's death in 1707. Durgadas also played a significant role in the Rajput Rebellion (1708–1710), collaborating with leaders such as Raja Jai Singh II of Jaipur, and supported the Maratha ruler Sambhaji during the Siege of Janjira against the Siddis. He was elected as the leader of the revolt along with Raja Jai Singh II of Jaipur.

### Historical event for India

#### Political & Legislative Milestones

**1968: Madras State Name Change Approved** The Lok Sabha (the lower house of the Indian Parliament) approved the proposal to officially rename the Madras State as Tamil Nadu. The change was implemented on January 14, 1969.

**1989: Ninth General Election Begins** The ninth general election for the Lok Sabha (Indian Parliament) and assembly elections for five states began on this date.

#### Military History

**1971: Prelude to the Indo-Pak War (Air Conflicts)** India and Pakistan reported violations of each other's air borders, and aerial conflicts began between the respective air forces along the western border. This incident, often cited as the Battle of Garibpur (though the full ground battle was nearby and had begun a day earlier), marked a major escalation that immediately preceded the full-scale Indo-Pakistani War of 1971.

**1963: Air Force Tragedy** Five Indian generals were killed in a tragic helicopter crash due to a collision with telegraph cables.

#### Notable Personal Achievements

**1997: Miss World Title** India's Diana Hayden was crowned Miss World at the event held in Seychelles.

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### International Observances

**Independence Day (Lebanon):** This is the most significant national day observed on November 22nd, celebrating the day in 1943 when Lebanon gained independence from the French Mandate.

**Alphabet Day (Albania):** Also known as the Day of the Albanian Alphabet, this celebrates the Congress of





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Manastir in 1908, which standardized the Albanian alphabet.

### Birth Anniversaries – International Personalities

**George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans), 1819:** English novelist, author of *Middlemarch*.

**Charles de Gaulle, 1890:** French general and statesman who led the Free French Forces during World War II and later served as President of France.

**Andrew Huxley, 1917:** English physiologist and biophysicist, Nobel Prize laureate.

**Billie Jean King, 1943:** American former World No. 1 professional tennis player.

### Death Anniversaries – International Personalities

**Blackbeard (Edward Teach), 1718:** infamous English pirate.

**Sir Arthur Sullivan, 1900:** English composer, best known for his operatic collaborations with W. S. Gilbert (Gilbert and Sullivan).

### International Historical Events

#### The Post-War Era

**1963:** Assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy (Dallas, USA)

The killing of the 35th President of the United States, John F. Kennedy, in Dallas, Texas, sent shockwaves

across the globe and ushered in a period of national and international mourning.

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn in as the 36th President later that day.

The event remains one of the most defining and consequential moments of the Cold War era.

#### **1975: Juan Carlos I Becomes King of Spain**

Juan Carlos was proclaimed King of Spain, two days after the death of dictator Francisco Franco. This event marked the restoration of the monarchy and the beginning of Spain's transition to a democracy.

#### **1967: UN Security Council Resolution 242 Adopted**

Following the Six-Day War, this landmark resolution was unanimously adopted by the UN Security Council. It established principles aimed at guiding negotiations for an Arab-Israeli peace settlement, including the call for Israel to withdraw from territories occupied in the 1967 conflict.

#### **1990: Margaret Thatcher Announces Resignation (UK)**

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the longest-serving British Prime Minister of the 20th century, announced her withdrawal from the Conservative Party leadership election, effectively sealing the end of her 11-year term.

#### **2004: Orange Revolution Begins (Ukraine)**

Mass protests began in response to the runoff election of the Ukrainian Presidential election, which was widely reported to be corrupt. The revolution led to a repeat election and a significant boost to democracy in the country.

#### **2005: Angela Merkel Sworn in as German Chancellor**

Angela Merkel was sworn in as the first female Chancellor of Germany.

#### **World War II and Decolonization**

#### **1943: Lebanon Gains Independence from France**







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Following the unilateral ending of the French Mandate by Lebanese leaders, France yielded to international pressure (including from Britain and the United States) and domestic protests, releasing the arrested officials. This date is celebrated as Lebanon's Independence Day.

#### 1943: The Cairo Conference (World War II)

U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Chinese Premier Chiang Kai-shek met in Cairo, Egypt, to discuss Allied strategy against Japan in the Pacific and post-war Asia.

#### Earlier Events

#### 1922: Howard Carter Finds Tutankhamun's Tomb (Egypt)

British archaeologist Howard Carter discovered the entrance to the tomb of Tutankhamun in the Valley of the Kings, one of the most famous and intact ancient Egyptian tombs ever found.

#### 1908: Congress of Manastir (Albania)

Delegates convened in Manastir (modern-day Bitola, North Macedonia) and standardized the Albanian alphabet, choosing the Latin script over Ottoman Turkish or Greek scripts, a key moment for Albanian national identity.

#### 1718: Death of Blackbeard (North Carolina, USA)

The notorious English pirate, Edward Teach (Blackbeard), was killed by British sailors off the coast of North Carolina, marking the end of one of the most infamous figures in the "Golden Age of Piracy."

**1986: Mike Tyson becomes Youngest Heavyweight Champion** On this day, Mike Tyson knocked out Trevor Berbick in the second round in Las Vegas to win the WBC heavyweight title. At just 20 years and 4 months old, he became the youngest heavyweight champion in boxing history.

**1965: Muhammad Ali Defends Heavyweight Title** Muhammad Ali successfully defended his world heavyweight title for the second time by knocking out Floyd Patterson in the 12th round in Las Vegas.

**1950: Lowest-Scoring NBA Game** The Fort Wayne Pistons defeated the Minneapolis Lakers 19-18, setting the record for the lowest-scoring game in NBA history. This game was a major factor in the later implementation of the 24-second shot clock.

**1875: Harvard vs. Yale Football** Harvard beat Yale, 4-0, in the first-ever football meeting between the two schools. The game was an early mix of rugby and soccer rules with 15 players per side.

**1986: Wayne Gretzky's 500th Goal** Ice hockey legend Wayne Gretzky scored his 500th NHL goal in his 575th game, an Edmonton Oilers' victory over the Vancouver Canucks.

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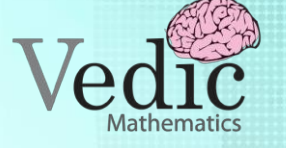
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