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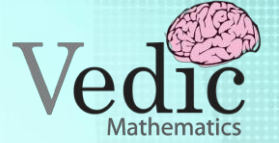
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Important Days

Shaheedi Diwas (Martyrdom Day) of Guru Tegh

Bahadur: This is the most solemn and important observance on this day. It marks the martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur (1621–1675), the Ninth Guru of the Sikhs. He was executed in Delhi in 1675 on the orders of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb for refusing to convert to Islam and for publicly standing up for the religious freedom of Kashmiri Pandits and other non-Muslims. He is remembered as 'Hind ki Chadar' (The Shield of India) for his selfless sacrifice. The Gurudwara Sis Ganj Sahib in Chandni Chowk, Delhi, marks the site of his execution.

Birth Anniversaries – Indian Personalities

Lachit Borphukan (1622–1672): (24 November 1622 – 25 April 1672) was an army general, primarily known



for commanding the Ahom Army and the victory in the naval Battle of Saraighat (1671) that thwarted an invasion by the vastly superior Mughal Forces under the command of Ramsingh I. He died about a year later in April 1672. There is keen

contemporary interest in Lachit Borphukan today—he has emerged as a powerful symbol of Assam's historical autonomy. Lachit was youngest born to Momai Tamuli Borbarua, a commoner who rose to the rank of Borbarua under Pratap Singha and Nang Lacheng Aaideu (r. 1545–1641). His sister was Pakhari Gabhoru, a queen to the Ahom kings Jayadhwaj Singha, Chakradhwaj Singha and Samaguria Raja, and his niece was Ramani Gabharu, the Ahom princess who was given to the Mughals as part of the Treaty of Ghilajharighat.

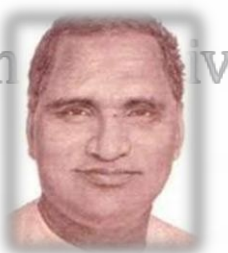
Sir Chhotu Ram (1881–1945): (24 November 1881 – 9 January 1945), better known as Sir Chhotu Ram, was a



prominent Indian agrarian reformer, politician and ideologue in Punjab Province during pre independent India. He was known for his advocacy for the rights of farmers and oppressed rural communities. A co-founder of

the National Unionist Party, he played a pivotal role in shaping agrarian policies that protected peasants from exploitative moneylenders and promoted agricultural development in pre-independent India. Chhotu Ram is popularly known as "Deenbandhu", "Rahbar-e-Azam" and "Kisano ke Maseeha", as he championed a secular, cross-communal alliance of Hindu, Muslim, and Sikh agriculturists, countering the rising influence of the Indian National Congress and Muslim League in Punjab.

Hira Lal Shastri (1899–1974): (24 November 1899 – 28 December 1974) was an Indian politician. He served as



the first chief minister of Rajasthan state in northern India. He was also third prime minister of the United Rajasthan after Manikya Lal Verma. He was a member of the Indian National Congress. Hiralal Shastri was born at Jobner in Jaipur District in a

peasant family. He completed his early education in Jobner. Hiralal passed the degree of Sahitya Shastri in 1920. In 1921, he stood first in the B.A. examination from Maharaja's College, Jaipur. He joined Jaipur State Service in 1921 and later became Secretary in the Home and Foreign Departments. He resigned from the service in 1927.

R. K. Laxman (1924–2015): (24 October 1921 – 26 January 2015) was an Indian cartoonist, illustrator, and humorist. He was best known for his creation The Common Man and for his daily cartoon strip, You Said





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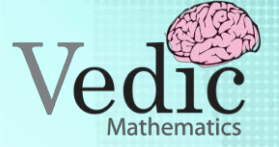
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It in The Times of India, which started in 1951. R. K. Laxman started his career as a part-time cartoonist, working mostly for local newspapers and magazines. While as a college student, he illustrated his older brother R. K. Narayan's stories in The Hindu. His

first full-time job was as a political cartoonist for The Free Press Journal in Mumbai. Later, he joined The Times of India, and became famous for The Common Man character, which turned out to be the turning point in Laxman's life. R. K. Laxman was born in Mysore in 1921 in a Tamil Hindu family. His father was a headmaster and Laxman was the youngest of eight children: six sons and two daughters. His elder brother was novelist R. K. Narayan. Laxman was known as "Pied Piper of Delhi".

Salim Khan (1935): (Born 24 November 1935) is an



Indian actor, film producer and screenwriter. He wrote the screenplays, stories and scripts for numerous Bollywood films. He is best known as one half of the prolific screenwriting duo Salim-Javed, along with Javed Akhtar. The pair were among the first Indian screenwriters

to achieve star status in Hindi cinema, and remain among the most influential screenwriters in Indian film history. Within the partnership, Salim Khan primarily developed stories and characters, while Akhtar focused on dialogues and screenplay writing. Together, Salim-Javed revolutionised Indian cinema in the 1970s, transforming the Bollywood narrative formula and pioneering the blockbuster format.

Arundhati Roy (1961): (24 November 1961) is an Indian author best known for her novel The God of Small Things (1997), which won the Booker Prize for

Fiction in 1997 and became the biggest-selling book by



a non-expatriate Indian author. She is also a political activist involved in human rights and environmental causes. She was the winner of the 2024 PEN Pinter Prize, given by English PEN, and she named imprisoned British-Egyptian writer and activist Alaa Abd El-Fattah as the "Writer of

Courage" with whom she chose to share the award. Suzanna Arundhati Roy was born on 24 November 1961 in Shillong, in Undivided Assam (now in Meghalaya) into a Christian family. Her mother, Mary Roy, was a Malayali Christian women's rights activist from Aymanam, Kerala and belonged to the Jacobite Syrian denomination. Her father, Rajib Roy, was a Bengali Christian tea plantation manager from Kolkata, West Bengal.

Death Anniversaries – Indian Personalities

Marotrao Kannamwar (1900–1963): (10 January 1900 – 24 November 1963) was an Indian politician who



served as Chief Minister of Maharashtra from 20 November 1962 to 24 November 1963. He represented Saoli Vidhan Sabha constituency in Bombay State in 1957 and of the Maharashtra State

from 1960 to 1962. He was re-elected from Saoli in 1962 elections to the Maharashtra Vidhan Sabha. He died while in office on 24 November 1963.

Legacy Kannamwar Nagar in Vikhroli (East), Mumbai was named after him. KDK College of Engineering, Nagpur is named in his honour. Congress-Bhavan in Chandrapur renamed after Ex- CM of Maharashtra.





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Historical event for India

1675: Martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur

On this day, Guru Tegh Bahadur (the Ninth Guru of the Sikhs) was publicly executed in Delhi on the orders of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. His supreme sacrifice was made to uphold the religious freedom of all people, particularly for refusing to convert to Islam and for defending the Kashmiri Pandits and other non-Muslims against forced conversion. He is honored as 'Hind ki Chadar' (The Shield of India). The site of his execution is now the location of Gurudwara Sis Ganj Sahib in Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Political & Constitutional Milestones

1988: First Disqualification Under Anti-Defection Law:

For the first time in the history of the Lok Sabha, an MP, Lalduhoma from Mizoram, was disqualified under the Anti-Defection Law (Tenth Schedule of the Constitution) for defecting from his original political party. This event was a major test and enforcement of the law, which was designed to bring stability to the country's parliamentary democracy.

1986: Mass Expulsion from Tamil Nadu Assembly

For the first time in the history of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, a large group of MLAs were simultaneously expelled from the House during a session due to disorderly conduct.

1932: The Third Round Table Conference Ends

The Third and final Round Table Conference in London, aimed at discussing future constitutional reforms in India, concluded. Unlike the previous two, Mahatma Gandhi did not attend, and the conference ended without any major concrete agreement, though its discussions contributed to the eventual Government of India Act of 1935.

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Birth Anniversaries – International Personalities

Zachary Taylor (1784–1850): American general and politician who served as the 12th President of the United States.

Carlo Collodi (1826–1890): Italian author and journalist, best known for creating the children's classic novel The Adventures of Pinocchio.

Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec (1864–1901): An iconic French painter, printmaker, and illustrator whose work provided a colorful, reportorial view of the late 19th-century Parisian life.





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Scott Joplin (1868–1917): An influential American composer and pianist, widely known as the "King of Ragtime".

William F. Buckley, Jr. (1925–2008): An influential American author, public intellectual, and conservative commentator who founded the magazine *National Review*.

Death Anniversaries – International Personalities

John Knox (c. 1510–1572): A Scottish clergyman and theologian who was the leader of the Protestant Reformation in Scotland and is considered the founder of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

Lee Harvey Oswald (1939–1963): The man accused of assassinating U.S. President John F. Kennedy, he was fatally shot by nightclub owner Jack Ruby on this day. The assassination and subsequent shooting were broadcast live on American television.

Freddie Mercury (1946–1991): The charismatic lead vocalist and songwriter of the legendary British rock band Queen. His death due to complications from AIDS marked a major loss in the world of music.

International Historical Events

1859: Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* is Published

English naturalist Charles Darwin's seminal work, *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*, was first published. This book introduced the scientific theory of evolution by natural selection, fundamentally changing the fields of biology and science globally.

1642: Discovery of Tasmania

Dutch explorer Abel Tasman became the first recorded European to discover a large island off the coast of

Australia, which he named **Van Diemen's Land** (later renamed Tasmania).

1971: The D.B. Cooper Hijacking

A man identifying himself as D.B. Cooper hijacked a Boeing 727 aircraft in the U.S., demanded a ransom of \$200,000 and parachutes, and then successfully jumped out of the plane mid-flight. He was never identified or captured, making it one of the most famous unsolved mysteries in U.S. history.

1969: Apollo 12 Returns

The Apollo 12 command module splashed down safely in the Pacific Ocean, successfully completing the second crewed mission to land on the Moon.

Sports-related Historical Events In India

1989: Sachin Tendulkar's First Test Half-Century

Indian cricket legend Sachin Tendulkar scored his first Test match half-century (50 runs) against Pakistan in Sialkot. He achieved this feat at the young age of 16 years and 214 days, setting a new record at the time for the youngest player to score a Test fifty. This performance was a crucial early sign of the prodigious talent he would become.

1997: Indian Doubles Pair Reaches World Final

The celebrated Indian tennis doubles team of Mahesh Bhupathi and Leander Paes finished as runners-up in the ATP World Doubles Championship (now the ATP Finals) in Hartford, Connecticut. This was a significant achievement, cementing their status as a top global pair.

1999: Commonwealth Shooting Championship Success

India finished the Commonwealth Shooting Championship, held in Auckland, with a strong medal





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haul, securing 10 Gold, 8 Silver, and 7 Bronze medals, demonstrating the nation's prowess in the sport.

Sports-related Historical Events Internationally

Basketball (NBA)

1960: Wilt Chamberlain's Record Rebounds

Legendary center Wilt Chamberlain of the Philadelphia Warriors set an NBA record for the most rebounds in a single game with 55 against the Boston Celtics. This record stands to this day.

2015: Golden State Warriors Set Record Start

The Golden State Warriors, led by Stephen Curry, set the record for the best start in NBA history at 16-0 after routing the Los Angeles Lakers. This marked the beginning of one of the most dominant eras in basketball.

American Football (NFL & College)

2013: Sebastian Vettel Ties Michael Schumacher's Record

While not American Football, this day saw a major racing record: Sebastian Vettel won Formula One's season-ending Brazilian Grand Prix, matching Michael Schumacher's record of 13 victories in a single season.

1906: First Professional Football Scandal

A significant early scandal in professional American football occurred when a game between the Massillon Tigers and the Canton Bulldogs for the "Ohio League" Championship led to accusations that the match was fixed.

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