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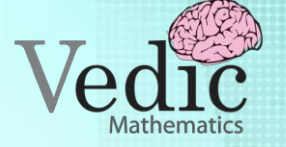
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Birth Anniversaries – Indian Personalities

Jagadish Chandra Bose (1858): 30 November 1858 – 23



November 1937) was a Bengali polymath in British India with interests in biology, physics and writing science fiction. He was a pioneer in the investigation of radio microwave optics, made significant contributions to botany, and was a major force

behind the expansion of experimental science on the Indian subcontinent. Bose is considered the father of Bengali science fiction. A crater on the Moon was named in his honour. He founded the Bose Institute, a premier research institute in India and also one of its oldest. Established in 1917, the institute was the first interdisciplinary research centre in Asia. He served as the Director of Bose Institute from its inception until his death.

Romila Thapar (1931): Born 30 November 1931 is an



Indian historian. Her principal area of study is ancient India, a field in which she is pre-eminent. Thapar is a Professor of Ancient History, Emerita, at the Jawaharlal Nehru University in Delhi. Thapar's special contribution is the use of social-historical methods to understand change in the mid-first millennium BCE in northern India. As lineage-based Indo-Aryan pastoral groups moved into the Gangetic Plain, they created rudimentary forms of caste-based states. The epics Ramayana and the Mahabharata, in her analysis, offer vignettes of how these groups and others negotiated new, more complex, forms of loyalty in which stratification, purity, and exclusion played a greater if still fluid role.

Maitreyi Pushpa (1944): 30 November 1944), is a Hindi



fiction writer. An eminent writer in Hindi, Maitreyi Pushpa has ten novels and seven short story collections to her credit. She also writes prolifically for newspapers on current issues concerning women, and adopts a questioning, daring and challenging stance in her writings. She is best known for her Chak, Alma Kabutari, Jhoola Nat and an autobiographical novel Kasturi Kundal Base. Maitreyi Pushpa was born in Sikurra village, Aligarh district. [citation needed] She spent her childhood and early years in Khilli, another village in Bundelkhand near Jhansi. She did her post graduation in Hindi at Bundelkhand College, Jhansi. Maitreyi Pushpa has authored seven collections of short stories and ten novels besides writing regular column in weekly Rashtriya Sahara.

Sudha Malhotra (1936): Born 30 November 1936 is an Indian playback singer. She also acted in some



Bollywood films and as a playback singer, worked in popular Bollywood movies in the 1950s and 1960s, like Arzoo, Babar, Dhool Ka Phool, Ab Dilli Door Nahin, Girlfriend, Barsat Ki Rat, Didi and Dekh Kabira Roya. She was last heard in Raj Kapoor's Prem Rog (1982) in the song "Yeh Pyar Tha Ya Kuch Aur Tha". Apart from Hindi songs, she sang many popular Marathi songs (Bhavgeet) with Arun Date. She was awarded the Padma Shri by Government of India in 2013. Sudha Malhotra was born in New Delhi to a Punjabi Hindu family and grew up in Lahore, Bhopal and Firozpur. She is the eldest of 4 siblings - Arun, Vijay, Kiran and herself. She did her graduation in music from Agra University.





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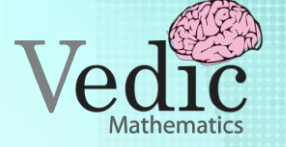
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Death Anniversaries – Indian Personalities

Inder Kumar Gujral (2012): (4 December 1919 – 30



November 2012) was an Indian diplomat, politician, and anti-colonial independence activist, who served as prime minister of India from April 1997 to March 1998. Born in Punjab, he was influenced by nationalistic ideas as a student, and joined the All India Students Federation and

the Communist Party of India. He was imprisoned for taking part in the Quit India movement. After independence, he joined the Indian National Congress party in 1964, and became a Member of Parliament in the Rajya Sabha. He was the Minister of Information and Broadcasting during the emergency. In 1976, he was appointed as the Ambassador of India to the Soviet Union.

Gurujada Apparao (1915): (21 September 1862 – 30 November 1915) was an Indian



playwright, dramatist, poet, and writer known for his works in Telugu theatre. Rao wrote the play Kanyasulkam in 1892, which is considered as the greatest play in the Telugu language. One of the pioneers of Indian theatre,

Apparao holds the titles Kavisekhara and Abyudaya Kavitha Pithamahudu. In 1910, Rao scripted the widely known Telugu patriotic song "Desamunu Preminchumanna". In 1897, Kanyasulkam was published (by Vavilla Ramaswamy Sastrulu and Sons, Madras) and dedicated to Maharaja Ananda Gajapati. Apparao (along with his brother Syamala Rao) wrote several English poems.

Rajiv Dixit (2010): (30 November 1967 – 30 November



2010) was an Indian social activist who founded the Azadi Bachao Andolan. His organisation promoted a message of swadeshi-

economics that opposed globalisation and neo-liberalism. In alliance with Ramdev, he formed the Bharat Swabhiman Andolan and its political offshoot, which combined the economic message with promotion of yoga and Ayurveda. In 1984, the Bhopal disaster, in which a gas leak from a pesticide plant owned by a multinational corporation resulted in thousands of deaths, led Dixit to question the role of such corporations in the Indian economy.

Jarhom Gamlin (2014): (16 April 1961 – 30 November



2014) was an Indian politician and a leader of the Indian National Congress political party in Arunachal Pradesh and briefly served as the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh. Gamlin was born in Along (now Aalo) in West Siang district to Sokjar Gamlin and Gamde Ete Gamlin.

He studied in Sainik School, Goalpara in Assam and during 1976-77 he was the school captain. In 1982, he graduated in History from St. Stephen's College in Delhi and graduated in law from Campus Law Centre of the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi in 1984. Later, he practiced as a lawyer in Dibrugarh. He was the President of All Arunachal Pradesh Students Union (AAPSU). He was the president of Arunachal Pradesh Bar Association from 1992-2001.

Historical event for India

1759: Assassination of Mughal Emperor Alamgir II





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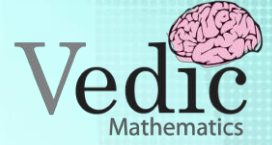
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Alamgir II (born Aziz-ud-Din), the Mughal Emperor of Delhi, was assassinated on November 30, 1759, by his wazir, Imad-ul-Mulk. This marked a period of extreme weakness and instability for the Mughal Empire, accelerating its decline.

1965: Establishment of the Shankar's International Dolls Museum On November 30, 1965, the Shankar's International Dolls Museum was established in New Delhi by the famous political cartoonist, K. Shankar Pillai. It houses one of the world's largest collections of dolls from various countries.

2000: Priyanka Chopra Wins Miss World Indian actress Priyanka Chopra won the Miss World pageant on November 30, 2000, bringing international recognition and acclaim.

2008: Formation of the Federal Investigation Agency (NIA) Following the devastating Mumbai terror attacks (26/11), the Government of India announced the formation of the National Investigation Agency (NIA) on November 30, 2008. The NIA was established to combat terror-related crimes across the country.

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International Observances

Day of Remembrance for All Victims of Chemical Warfare (UN): This day is designated by the United Nations to pay tribute to the victims of chemical warfare and to reaffirm the commitment to the elimination of the threat of chemical weapons, promoting the goals of peace, security, and multilateralism.

International Computer Security Day (or Information Security Day): Since 1988, this day has been commemorated to raise awareness about the importance of protecting data and securing computer systems.

Cities for Life Day: Commemorates the abolition of the death penalty by the Grand Duchy of Tuscany on November 30, 1786, making it the first modern state to do so. The day is promoted by the Community of Sant'Egidio and focuses on opposing the death penalty.

St. Andrew's Day (National Day of Scotland): Saint Andrew is the patron saint of Scotland, and this day is a national holiday, celebrated with feasts and cultural events.





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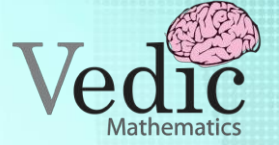
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Birth Anniversaries – International Personalities

Winston Churchill (1874): British statesman who served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom twice, notably during World War II. He was also a Nobel Prize in Literature laureate.

Mark Twain (1835): American writer, humorist, entrepreneur, publisher, and lecturer. He is best known for the novels *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

Jonathan Swift (1667): Irish satirist, essayist, and political pamphleteer. He is best remembered for *Gulliver's Travels*.

Ridley Scott (1937): English film director and producer (known for films like *Alien*, *Blade Runner*, and *Gladiator*).

Death Anniversaries – International Personalities

Oscar Wilde (1900): Irish poet and playwright (*The Picture of Dorian Gray*, *The Importance of Being Earnest*).

George H. W. Bush (2018): American politician who served as the 41st President of the United States.

Paul Walker (2013): American actor (best known for the *Fast & Furious* franchise).

Edmund Ironside (1016): King of England.

Evel Knievel (2007): American stunt performer and daredevil.

International Historical Events

Wars, Treaties, and Conflicts

1782: End of the American Revolutionary War (Preliminary): In Paris, representatives from the United States and Great Britain signed preliminary peace articles. This agreement eventually led to the 1783 Treaty of Paris, formally ending the American War of Independence and recognizing the sovereignty of the United States.

1939: The Winter War Begins: The Soviet Red Army invaded Finland on multiple fronts, bombing Helsinki and starting the four-month conflict. This invasion led to the Soviet Union's expulsion from the League of Nations.

1947: Civil War in Mandatory Palestine Begins: The day after the UN General Assembly approved a plan to partition Palestine into separate Arab and Jewish states, violence erupted, marking the beginning of the civil war that preceded the 1948 Arab-Israeli War.

1981: US-Soviet Nuclear Arms Talks Begin: Representatives from the United States and the Soviet Union opened negotiations in Geneva aimed at reducing intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe during the Cold War.

Independence and Political Events

1966: Barbados Gains Independence: The Caribbean island nation of Barbados achieved full independence from the United Kingdom.

1967: South Yemen Gains Independence: The People's Republic of Southern Yemen gained its independence from the United Kingdom.

Science and Culture

1872: First Official International Soccer Match: The world's first officially recognized international football (soccer) match was played between Scotland and England in Partick, Glasgow. The match ended in a 0-0 draw.





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1982: Michael Jackson's *Thriller* is Released The "King of Pop" Michael Jackson released his sixth studio album, *Thriller*. It became the best-selling album of all time worldwide and a cultural phenomenon.

1996: The Stone of Scone Returned to Scotland The Stone of Scone (or Stone of Destiny), a block of sandstone used for centuries in the coronation of Scottish and later British monarchs, was returned to Scotland after being taken to England in 1296.

Sports-related Historical Events Internationally

1872: First Official International Football Match The first-ever official international football (soccer) match took place between Scotland and England at Hamilton Crescent, Glasgow, Scotland. The match, watched by approximately 4,000 spectators, ended in a 0-0 draw. This event is recognized as the birth of international football competition.

Other notable world events include:

1956: Floyd Patterson Becomes Youngest Heavyweight Champion Floyd Patterson, at 21 years old, knocked out Archie Moore in the fifth round at the Chicago Stadium to become the then-youngest World Heavyweight Boxing Champion in history.

1991: First Women's World Cup Winner The United States defeated Norway 2-1 in China to win the inaugural FIFA Women's World Cup (officially the 1st FIFA World Championship for Women's Football for the M&M's Cup).

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