



spardhaguru2022



Spardhaguru Current affairs



Spardhaguru1



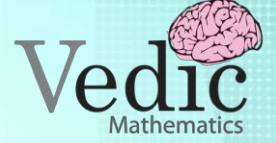
SpardhaGuru



Spardha.guru



www.spardha.guru



Important Days

International Day for the Eradication of Poverty: This UN-observed day aims to promote awareness of the need to eradicate poverty and destitution in all countries, particularly in developing countries.

Birth Anniversaries – Indian Personalities

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817–1898): (17 October 1817 – 27 March 1898), also spelled Sayyid Ahmad Khan, was an Indian Muslim reformer, philosopher, and educationist in nineteenth-century British India.



Though initially espousing Hindu–Muslim unity, he later became the pioneer of Muslim nationalism in India and is widely credited as the father of the two-nation theory, which formed the basis of the Pakistan movement. Born into a family with strong ties to the Mughal court, Ahmad studied science and the Quran within the court. He was awarded an honorary LLD from the University of Edinburgh in 1889. In 1838, Syed Ahmad entered the service of East India Company and went on to become a judge at a Small Causes Court in 1867, retiring from this position in 1876. During the Indian Mutiny of 1857, he remained loyal to the British Raj and was noted for his actions in saving European lives. After the rebellion, he penned the booklet *The Causes of the Indian Mutiny* – a daring critique, at the time, of various British policies that he blamed for causing the revolt.

R. K. Shanmukham Chetty (1892–1957): R.K. Shanmukham Chetty was born on 17 October 1892 into an affluent family of mill owners in Coimbatore. He spent his early years in Madras, completing his higher

studies in Economics and Law from Madras Christian College and Madras Law College.



Role in the Indian Independence Movement: Chetty held public office at a young age becoming the Councillor of the Coimbatore

Municipality in 1917. He began his political career with the Indian National Congress but later shifted to the Justice Party of Madras. He was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1920. In 1923, he was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly. In 1931 Chetty introduced a bill in the Central Legislative Assembly that sought to eliminate discrimination against the “untouchable community. Chetty did not see eye to eye with the Congress Party. He was known to be pro-British and held key political positions under the colonial regime. These included: President, Central Legislative Assembly (1934) and Chairman, Tariff Board.

Smita Patil (1955–1986): (17 October 1955 – 13 December 1986) was an Indian actress who primarily worked in Hindi and Marathi films. Regarded among the greatest and finest actresses in the history of Indian cinema, she was known for her unconventional portrayal of strong



and independent women. Patil appeared in over 80 films, in a career that spanned over a decade and was the recipient of two National Film Awards, a Filmfare Award, a Maharashtra State Film Award and two Filmfare Awards Marathi. In 1985, Patil received the Padma Shri, India's fourth-highest civilian honour.

Anil Kumble (1970): born 17 October 1970) is a former Indian cricketer, captain, coach and commentator who played Test and One Day International cricket for his national team over an international career of 18 years. A right-arm leg spin bowler, regarded as one of the





spardhaguru2022



Spardhaguru Current affairs



Spardhaguru1



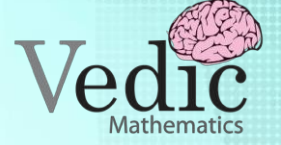
SpardhaGuru



Spardha.guru



www.spardha.guru



the greatest bowlers in cricket history, he took 619 wickets in Test cricket and was the third-highest wicket taker of all time at the time of his retirement in 2008.

Born in Bangalore, Mysore State (now Karnataka),

Kumble developed an early interest in cricket as he grew up watching players like B. S. Chandrasekhar before becoming a full-fledged cricketer. He made his first-class debut at the age of 19 while representing Karnataka.

Bhagwant Mann (1973): (born 17 October 1973), better known by his stage name "Jugnu", is an Indian politician, social worker, former comedian, singer and actor who is currently serving as the Chief Minister of Punjab since 16 March 2022. He represents the



Dhuri Assembly constituency in the Punjab Legislative Assembly since 2022 and is also serving as the state convener of Aam Aadmi Party, Punjab since 2019. Previously, he was a member of the lower house of Parliament from Sangrur from 2014 to 2022. Mann was born on 17 October 1973 in the Satoj village in Sunam tehsil of the Sangrur district of Punjab, India into a Jatt Sikh family. He completed twelfth grade at Govt. School at Chemma Village, Sunam.

Death Anniversaries – Indian Personalities

Swami Ramatirtha (1873–1906): 22 October 1873 – 17 October 1906[1]), also known as Ram Soami, was an Indian teacher of the Hindu philosophy of Vedanta. He was among the first notable teachers of Hinduism to lecture in the United States, travelling there in 1902,

preceded by Swami Vivekananda in 1893 and followed by Paramahansa Yogananda in 1920. During his American tours Swami Rama Tirtha spoke frequently on the concept of "practical Vedanta" and education of Indian youth. He proposed bringing young Indians to American universities and helped establish scholarships for



Indian students. Rama Tirtha was born in a Goswami Brahmin family to Pandit Hiranand Goswami on 22 October 1873 (Deepawali Vikram Samvat 1930) in the village of Muraliwala in the Gujranwala District of Punjab, Pakistan. His mother died when he was a few days old and he was raised by his elder brother Gossain Gurudas. After receiving a master's degree in mathematics from The Government College of Lahore, he became professor of mathematics at Forman Christian College, Lahore.

Krishnadevaraya (1529): (17 January 1471 – 17 October 1529) was emperor of the Vijayanagara



Empire from 1509 to 1529 and the third ruler of the Tuluva dynasty. Widely regarded as one of the greatest rulers in Indian history, he presided over the empire at its political and cultural zenith and is remembered as an iconic figure by many Indians. Following the decline of the Delhi Sultanate, he ruled the largest and most powerful empire in India during his time. Krishnadevaraya's reign was marked by military expansion and political consolidation. He became the dominant ruler of the Indian peninsula by defeating the sultans of Bijapur, Golconda, the Bahmani Sultanate and the Gajapatis of Odisha, making him one of the most powerful Hindu monarchs in Indian history. Major campaigns during his reign included the conquest of





spardhaguru2022



Spardhaguru Current affairs



Spardhaguru1



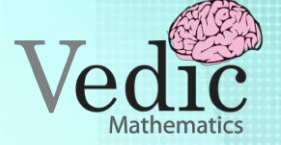
SpardhaGuru



Spardha.guru



www.spardha.guru



the Raichur Doab in 1512, the subjugation of Odisha in 1514, and a decisive victory against the Sultan of Bijapur in 1520. On many occasions, the king changed battle plans abruptly, turning a losing battle into victory.

Historical event for India

1949: Adoption of Article 370: The Constituent Assembly of India adopted Article 370 of the Constitution, granting a special autonomous status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

1940: Launch of Individual Satyagraha: Mahatma Gandhi called for the Individual Satyagraha movement against the British administration's unilateral decision to involve India in World War II without consulting the Indian people. Vinoba Bhave was the first person to offer the Satyagraha.

1932: Capture of Rani Gaidinliu: Naga spiritual and political leader Rani Gaidinliu, who led a rebellion against British rule in the early 1930s, was captured by the British army.

1920: Formation of the Communist Party of India (CPI): The Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed in Tashkent (then part of Soviet Russia) by a small group of Indian revolutionaries, including M.N. Roy.

1919: Launch of the Khilafat Movement: The Khilafat Movement, a political-religious campaign by Indian Muslims to support the Ottoman Caliph (Khilafat) and put pressure on the British, was formally launched under the leadership of the Ali Brothers (Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar).

1979: Mother Teresa Awarded Nobel Peace Prize: Mother Teresa (St. Teresa of Calcutta), founder of the Missionaries of Charity in Kolkata, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her work with the poor and destitute in India and across the world.

Join Our Official WhatsApp Channel!

Stay updated with the latest notifications, class schedules, exam tips, model papers, and important announcements—all directly on your WhatsApp.

Scan the QR Code Below To join our WhatsApp Channel instantly, simply scan the QR code using your phone's camera or WhatsApp scanner



International Observances

International Day for the Eradication of Poverty

Purpose: To promote awareness of the need to eradicate poverty and destitution in all countries, particularly in the developing world. The Day also acknowledges the effort and struggle of people living in poverty and gives them a chance to make their concerns heard.

Origin: The observance can be traced back to October 17, 1987, when over a hundred thousand people gathered at the Trocadéro in Paris (where the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed) to honor the victims of extreme poverty, violence, and hunger.





spardhaguru2022



Spardhaguru Current affairs



Spardhaguru1



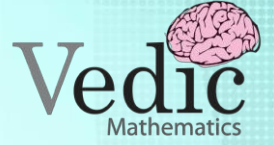
SpardhaGuru



Spardha.guru



www.spardha.guru



UN Designation: The UN General Assembly officially designated October 17th as the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty in **1992**.

Birth Anniversaries – International Personalities

1938: Evel Knievel (American stuntman and entertainer).

1956: Dr. Mae C. Jemison (American physician and the first African American woman in space).

Death Anniversaries – International Personalities

1849: Frédéric Chopin (Polish composer and virtuoso pianist of the Romantic era).

1906: Swami Ramtirtha (Indian Hindu religious leader and poet).

1967: Puyi (The last Emperor of China and the twelfth and final ruler of the Qing dynasty).

International Historical Events

Major Global Conflicts and Diplomacy

1797: Treaty of Campo Formio Signed This treaty was signed between France (represented by Napoleon Bonaparte) and Austria (represented by Count Philipp von Cobenzl), formally ending the War of the First Coalition. It marked a major victory for France and a reshaping of the European map, transferring control of the Austrian Netherlands to France and ceding much of Italy to France's sphere of influence.

1912: First Balkan War Begins Bulgaria, Greece, and Serbia declared war on the Ottoman Empire, joining Montenegro. This conflict was a significant prelude to World War I, as it resulted in the end of nearly 500 years of Ottoman rule in the Balkans and dramatically altered the balance of power in Southeastern Europe.

1973: Arab Oil Embargo The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), led by Arab members of OPEC, announced a total oil embargo against countries that supported Israel during the Yom Kippur War. This action, a direct use of oil as a political weapon, triggered the 1973 Oil Crisis, causing severe oil shortages and high inflation in the US and Western nations, and fundamentally shifting global economic and energy politics.

American Revolutionary War

1777: Surrender at Saratoga British General John Burgoyne and his entire army surrendered to American General Horatio Gates at Saratoga, New York. This decisive American victory was a crucial turning point in the war, as it was instrumental in persuading France to formally enter the war as an American ally.

1781: Surrender at Yorktown (Initial Steps) British General Charles, Earl Cornwallis, offered a formal surrender to the American and French forces after the Siege of Yorktown. While the full surrender ceremony happened a couple of days later, the initial steps of surrender on this day effectively ended major fighting in the American Revolutionary War.

Other Significant World Events

690: Empress Wu Zetian Rises to Power (China) Empress Wu Zetian established the Zhou Dynasty, making her the only female emperor in the entire history of China. She ruled with exceptional ability and skill until 705.

1448: Second Battle of Kosovo An Ottoman army under Sultan Murad II decisively defeated a larger Hungarian-Wallachian army led by János Hunyadi. The





spardhaguru2022



Spardhaguru Current affairs



Spardhaguru1



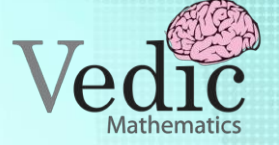
SpardhaGuru



Spardha.guru



www.spardha.guru



Ottoman victory solidified their control over the Balkans and effectively ended any chance for a coordinated European effort to drive the Turks out of the region.

1933: Albert Einstein Flees Nazi Germany Due to the rising tide of anti-Semitism and anti-intellectualism under Hitler's regime, the world-renowned physicist Albert Einstein permanently immigrated to the United States as a refugee, where he would take up a position at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey.

1979: Mother Teresa Awarded Nobel Peace Prize Mother Teresa, an Albanian-Indian Roman Catholic nun who founded the Missionaries of Charity in Kolkata, India, was named the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for her work "in bringing help to suffering humanity."

Sports-related Historical Events Internationally

1860: The First British Open (The Open Championship)

The first-ever Open Championship in golf was held at Prestwick Golf Club in Scotland. Eight professional golfers competed for the "Challenge Belt" and the honor of being the champion. Willie Park Sr. won the inaugural tournament.

1956: Bobby Fischer's "Game of the Century" A 13-year-old Bobby Fischer defeated Donald Byrne in a famous chess match at the Rosenwald Memorial Tournament in New York City. The match is widely known as "The Game of the Century" for its brilliant, aggressive, and highly unusual sacrifice of the Queen by Fischer, demonstrating his prodigious talent.

1989: Loma Prieta Earthquake Postpones the World Series (Baseball) Minutes before Game 3 of the Major League Baseball World Series (featuring the San Francisco Giants and the Oakland Athletics) was scheduled to begin at Candlestick Park, a major 6.9

magnitude earthquake struck the San Francisco Bay Area. The game was immediately postponed, and the World Series itself was delayed for 10 days.

1919: Leeds United Football Club Founded Leeds United F.C. was officially founded at Salem Chapel, Holbeck, in Leeds, England, following the winding up of its predecessor, Leeds City F.C.

2009: The "Beach Ball Goal" in the Premier League (Football) Sunderland defeated Liverpool 1-0 in a Premier League match, with the only goal being scored by Darren Bent. The goal became instantly notorious because Bent's shot deflected off a beach ball that had been thrown onto the pitch by a Liverpool fan, completely confusing the goalkeeper Pepe Reina. The goal was controversially allowed to stand.

Subscribe to Our Official YouTube Channel!

Designed to boost your preparation for Banking, SSC, Railway, and other competitive exams.

Scan the QR Code Below

Just open your phone camera or a QR scanner app, and scan the QR code to visit and subscribe

