



Most Important Points Of 02nd January in History

➤ **1757 - Robert Clive recaptures Calcutta (now Kolkata).**

As a lieutenant colonel, Clive commanded the expedition sent to recapture Calcutta from Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah in December 1756. The fort of Baz-Baz was soon captured, with minimal losses to the British. Soon after, Calcutta was captured on 2 January 1757.



Robert Clive's (1725–74) first career was as a clerk in the East India Company's civil service in Madras. This ended in 1746, when it was taken over by the French.

➤ **1954 - Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian award of the country, was introduced.**

'Bharat Ratna' is the highest civilian award of the country, which was introduced in the year 1954. All persons are eligible for Bharat Ratna award without any discrimination of caste, occupation, position and sex. This award is given in recognition of the highest level of performance in any field of human endeavour.



The recommendation for Bharat Ratna is made by the Prime Minister himself to the President. No formal recommendation is necessary for this.

➤ **1919 - Lithuania was declared independent.**

During World War I, the October Socialist Revolution of 1917 took place in Russia, which led to the collapse of the Russian Empire and the birth of the Soviet Union. Taking advantage of this turmoil, in February 1918 Lithuanian political representatives signed the 'Lithuania Independence Bill' and declared Lithuania an independent nation.





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- **1991 – Thiruvananthapuram airport was upgraded to international standard.**

Established in 1932, Trivandrum International Airport (TRV) is the first international airport built in Kerala. It serves the state capital. In 1991, the airport was officially declared as the fifth international airport of India.



The airport has a total area of 700 acres. It has one runway that is 11,178 feet long. It has two terminals that handle the arrival and departure of both domestic and international flights.

- **1839 - French cinematographer Louis Daguerre photographed the moon for the first time.**

Astronomers quickly adopted the use of photographic plates because they had good resolution and the ability to produce very large images. Daguerre himself is believed to have been the first to photograph the moon using his daguerreotype process on January 2, 1839.

