



Most Important Points Of 14th January in History

➤ **1761: Third Battle of Panipat between the Marathas and Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Abdali.**

The Third Battle of Panipat was fought on 14 January 1761 at Panipat, in which the northern expeditionary force of the Maratha Empire faced a coalition led by Ahmad Shah Durrani, king of Afghanistan.



The coalition included two Indian Muslim allies: the Rohilla Afghans of Doab and Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh.

➤ **1969: Madras renamed Tamil Nadu.**

On 14 January 1969, Madras State was renamed Tamil Nadu, meaning "Tamil country".

Initially, Madras State included modern Andhra Pradesh, northern Kerala (Malabar) and the coastal parts of Bellary and Dakshina Kannada districts of Karnataka.

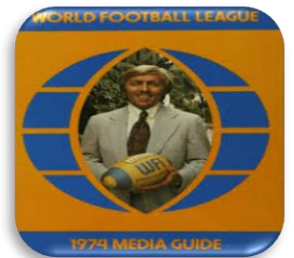


➤ **1974: World Football League was founded.**

The World Football League (WFL) was founded on January 14, 1974. It was an American football league. The first season began on July 10, 1974 and lasted for 19 weeks. 12 teams participated in this season.

The final match of this season was World Bowl 1, which was won by the Birmingham Americans.

The aim of this league was to popularize American football around the world.





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- **2020: Kerala government filed a petition in the Supreme Court against the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA). Kerala became the first state to take such a step.**

The Kerala government has filed a petition in the Supreme Court against the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA). Kerala is the first state to challenge this law.

In the petition, the Kerala government has described this law as discriminatory and a violation of fundamental rights. For this, the Kerala government has filed a case in the Supreme Court under Article 131 of the Constitution.



- **Josip Broz Tito was elected the first President of Yugoslavia in 1953.**

Josip Broz Tito became the President of Yugoslavia on January 14, 1953. He was the President of Yugoslavia from 1953 to 1980. Tito was repeatedly re-elected President and was eventually declared President for Life.

Tito was a Yugoslav revolutionary and statesman. He was also the General Secretary of the Yugoslav Communist Party. He led the Yugoslav resistance movement during World War II.

