



Most Important Points Of 20th January in History

➤ **1957-India's first 'atomic reactor' Apsara was inaugurated.**

Apsara was India's first nuclear reactor. It was inaugurated by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on 20 January 1957. It was built at the Trombay campus of the Bhabha Atomic Research Center in Mumbai.

The reactor was built with assistance from the United Kingdom which provided the initial fuel. Apsara was a pool-type reactor and uses 80% pure uranium fuel. With the commissioning of this reactor, India started producing radioisotopes.



➤ **1968 - Iraq's President Arif deposed.**

The 1968 Iraqi coup was a bloodless coup led by Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, Abd ar-Razzaq an-Naif, and Abd ar-Rahman al-Dawood that removed President Abdul Rahman Arif and Prime Minister Tahir Yahya from power and brought the Iraqi Regional Branch of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party to power. Ba'athists involved in the coup, as well as the subsequent purge of the moderate faction led by Naif, included Hardan al-Tikriti, Saleh Mahdi Ammash, and future President of Iraq Saddam Hussein.



➤ **1971- Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram emerged as 'Union Territories'.**

Nagaland became a separate state in 1963, Meghalaya became a state in 1972 on the lines of Nagaland. Mizoram became a union territory in 1972, and achieved statehood along with Arunachal Pradesh only in 1987. The indigenous tribes of north-eastern India are Bodo, Nishi people, Garo, Naga, Bhutia and many others.





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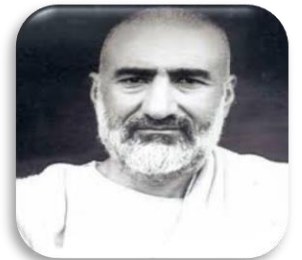
➤ **1921 - The first Constitution of Turkey is adopted.**

The Constitution of 1921 was the fundamental law of Turkey for the brief period from 1921 to 1924. The first constitution of the modern Turkish state, it was approved by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey in January 1921. It was a simple document with only 23 short articles. In October 1923 the constitution was amended to declare Turkey a republic. In April the following year the constitution was replaced by an entirely new document, the Constitution of 1924.



➤ **1988-Bharat Ratna awarded great freedom fighter Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan passed away.**

Abdul Ghaffar Khan (born 1890, Utmanzai, India - died January 20, 1988, Peshawar, Pakistan) was a leading 20th-century leader of the Pashtuns (Pakhtun, or Pathan; a Muslim ethnic group of Pakistan and Afghanistan) who became a follower of Mahatma Gandhi and was called the "Frontier Gandhi".



Gaffar Khan met Gandhi and entered politics in 1919 during the movement against the Rowlatt Act, which allowed the internment of political dissidents without trial. The following year he joined the Gandhian movement.

