



Public Holiday for Navami in UP

Why in News?

Recently, the Uttar Pradesh government declared a public holiday on **11th October, 2024**, in observance of [Navami](#), a significant day in Hindu traditions.

Key Points

- Navami marks the end of [Navratri](#) with rituals like '**Kanya Bhoj**' and havan (sacred fire ceremonies).
- In the Hindu calendar, Navami is the ninth day of the **lunar fortnight (Paksha)**. Each month has two Navami days, one on the ninth day of the "**bright**" (**Shukla**) fortnight and one on the ninth day of the "dark" (Krishna) fortnight.
- Navami is also associated with two festivals in Hinduism.
 - Maha Navami**: The ninth day of Sharad Navratri, **Maha Navami** commemorates the day when Goddess Durga defeated the demon Mahishasura. It symbolizes the triumph of good over evil.
 - Ram Navami**: A festival that celebrates the birth of [Lord Rama](#).

Classification of Calendars in India

Calendar	Type	Zero Year	Origin	Key Features
Vikram Samvat	Hindu Lunar Calendar	57 B.C.	Introduced by King Vikramaditya after victory over Sakas	Lunar-based; 12 months with 354 days; divided into Shuklapaksha (bright half) and Krishnapaksha (dark half); 13th month (Adhik Mass) in certain years.
Saka Samvat	Hindu Solar Calendar	78 A.D.	Introduced by Saka rulers after defeating the Kushanas	Solar-based; adopted as the official calendar of India in 1957; each year has 365 days.
Hijri Calendar	Islamic Lunar Calendar	622 A.D.	Originated in Saudi Arabia	Lunar-based; 12 months with 354 days; the 9th month, Ramzaan, is

				observed for fasting.
Gregorian Calendar	Scientific Solar Calendar	1582 A.D.	Introduced by Pope Gregory XIII	Solar-based; replaced the Julian calendar; civil calendar in use today; 365 days with leap years to correct for 365.25 days.

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