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Important Days & Their Themes

Q1. Kerala Piravi 2026 marked 70 years since Kerala was formed on which date?

केरल पिरवी 2026 ने केरल के गठन की 70वीं वर्षगांठ मनाई। केरल का गठन किस तिथि को हुआ था?

(a) 1 November 1956
(b) 1 November 1966
(c) 1 November 2000
(d) 1 October 1953
(e) None of these

Answer: (a) 1 November 1956

1. Kerala came into existence on **1 November 1956**; consequently, Kerala Piravi on **1 November 2026** marked **70 years** of state formation.
2. The linguistic reorganisation brought together Malayalam-speaking areas of Travancore-Cochin, the Malabar district and the Kasaragod region.
3. The States Reorganisation Act, **1956** provided the framework for this territorial reorganisation. Language and regional identity were central considerations.
4. Kerala Piravi means the birth of Kerala. The observance celebrates the state's Malayalam language, cultural traditions and shared identity.

Q2. Andhra Pradesh was formed on 1 November 1956 by merging Andhra State with which region of the former Hyderabad State?

1 नवंबर 1956 को आंध्र राज्य का पूर्व हैदराबाद राज्य के किस क्षेत्र के साथ विलय करके आंध्र प्रदेश बनाया गया था?

(a) Marathwada
(b) Telangana
(c) Vidarbha
(d) Malabar
(e) None of these

Answer: (b) Telangana

1. Andhra Pradesh was formed on **1 November 1956** through the merger of Andhra State and the Telugu-speaking Telangana region of Hyderabad State.
2. Andhra State had earlier been created on 1 October 1953 from Telugu-speaking areas of Madras State. These two dates represent different stages of state formation.
3. Potti Sriramulu's movement helped bring the demand for a separate Telugu-speaking state to national attention.
4. Telangana became a separate state on **2 June 2014** under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. The original formation anniversary fell **70 years** later in 2026.

Q3. The state whose linguistic unification is celebrated as Karnataka Rajyotsava was renamed Karnataka in which year?

कर्नाटक राज्योत्सव जिस राज्य के भाषायी एकीकरण का उत्सव है, उसका नाम कर्नाटक किस वर्ष रखा गया था?

(a) 1956
(b) 1966
(c) 1973
(d) 2000
(e) None of these

Answer: (c) 1973

1. The enlarged Mysore State was renamed Karnataka on **1 November 1973**. The name change came after its linguistic unification.
2. Kannada-speaking regions were brought together on **1 November 1956** under the States Reorganisation Act, **1956**.
3. Karnataka Rajyotsava therefore commemorates the **1956** unification; **1 November 2026** marked its 70th anniversary.
4. The observance highlights Kannada language, literature and regional culture. Remember the distinction: unification in **1956**, renaming in **1973**.

Q4. Haryana Day 2026 marked 60 years of Haryana's creation under which legislation?

हरियाणा दिवस 2026 पर हरियाणा के गठन के 60 वर्ष पूरे हुए। इसका गठन किस कानून के अंतर्गत हुआ था?

(a) States Reorganisation Act, 1956
(b) Andhra State Act, 1953
(c) Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000
(d) Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966
(e) None of these

Answer: (d) Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966

1. Haryana was created on **1 November 1966** under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, **1966**. Its 60th formation anniversary was observed on **1 November 2026**.
2. The reorganisation separated predominantly Hindi-speaking areas from the former Punjab to form Haryana.
3. The remaining Punjabi-speaking territory constituted the reorganised Punjab. Linguistic considerations were a major basis of the division.

4. Chandigarh became a Union Territory and serves as the shared capital of Haryana and Punjab. Haryana Day recognises the state's history and cultural identity.

Q5. Following Punjab's reorganisation on 1 November 1966, which city became a Union Territory and the shared capital of Punjab and Haryana?

1 नवंबर 1966 को पंजाब के पुनर्गठन के बाद कौन-सा शहर केंद्र शासित प्रदेश तथा पंजाब और हरियाणा की साझा राजधानी बना?

(a) Amritsar
(b) Chandigarh
(c) Ludhiana
(d) Patiala
(e) None of these

Answer: (b) Chandigarh

1. Chandigarh became a Union Territory and the shared capital of Punjab and Haryana following the **1966** reorganisation.
2. The Punjab Reorganisation Act, **1966** took effect on **1 November 1966**. Punjab Formation Day 2026 marked **60 years** of the state's present reorganised form.
3. Punjabi-speaking areas remained with Punjab, while predominantly Hindi-speaking areas became Haryana. Certain hill areas were transferred to Himachal Pradesh.
4. Punjab Day highlights Punjabi language, culture and identity. The **1966** event concerns the reorganisation of Punjab, rather than the beginning of its much older regional history.

Q6. Chhattisgarh, which completed 26 years of statehood on 1 November 2026, was carved out of which state?

1 नवंबर 2026 को राज्य गठन के 26 वर्ष पूरे करने वाला छत्तीसगढ़ किस राज्य से अलग करके बनाया गया था?

(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Bihar
(c) Madhya Pradesh
(d) Odisha
(e) None of these

Answer: (c) Madhya Pradesh

1. Chhattisgarh was separated from Madhya Pradesh on **1 November 2000**. The anniversary on **1 November 2026** marked **26 completed years** of statehood.
2. The Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, **2000** enabled the creation of the new state, with Raipur as its capital.
3. Chhattisgarh became the 26th state of the Indian Union at the time of its formation. Ajit Jogi served as its first Chief Minister.
4. The formation day is also associated with Rajyotsav celebrations, which showcase regional traditions, tribal heritage and the state's distinctive cultural identity.

Q7. Madhya Pradesh Foundation Day 2026 marked the 70th anniversary of the state's reorganisation on which date?

मध्य प्रदेश स्थापना दिवस 2026 पर राज्य के पुनर्गठन की 70वीं वर्षगांठ मनाई गई। यह पुनर्गठन किस तिथि को हुआ था?

(a) 1 November 1956
(b) 1 November 1966
(c) 1 November 1973
(d) 1 November 2000
(e) None of these

Answer: (a) 1 November 1956

1. Madhya Pradesh was reorganised on **1 November 1956** under the States Reorganisation Act, **1956**. Its foundation anniversary in 2026 marked **70 years**.
2. The reorganisation brought together the former Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal, with territorial adjustments including the transfer of Marathi-speaking areas.
3. Bhopal became the capital of the reorganised state. The foundation day is observed as Madhya Pradesh Diwas.
4. On **1 November 2000**, Chhattisgarh was carved out of Madhya Pradesh. The two states therefore share the calendar date of their foundation observances, but their formation years differ.