

The Golden Day- The Republic Day

-- Arfa Arshad, 10B- FAIPS-DPS- IIK Young Contributor



Freedom in the mind,
Pride in our soul,
Strength in the words,
Pureness in our blood

For the better guidance and governance of a country, a system of rule is needed. This system of rule is called a constitution. 26 January 1950 was the golden day on which the constitution of India came into effect. This constitution grants every citizen some rights and duties.

Gandhi Ji rightly said- "A nation's culture resides in the hearts and in the soul of its people"

A vast and diverse country like India needs a proper constitution. This constitution needed the combined effort of drafting committee which took 2 years 11 months and 8 days for making the best and the longest constitution in the world. The constitution has been calligraphed and not printed and it is safely stored in helium-filled cases. The constitution has been written in English as well as Hindi.

Our country gained independence on 15 August 1947 after millions and millions of Indian sacrificed their precious life but till then we had to be ruled by the-government act. It was 26 January 1950 when India made a big transition to a secular, sovereign and democratic republic. It was the day when we got our rights, the rights which made our life worthy. We have the right to speak, take up the work which we like, reside where ever we want in India, follow our dream irrespective of caste and gender, follows any religion and the best of all to select the ruler of our choice. "The true republic: men, their rights and nothing more; women their rights and nothing less." – Franklin Adams

Every special day has a significance and hence every special date has a concealed meaning. On 26 January, Indians for the first time demanded Purna Swaraj or complete independence from the British rule. The 26 January 1930 was declared as Purna Swaraj Diwas.

We celebrate the republic day to honour the struggle undertaken by our freedom fighters. Every year we have a joyful celebration held at India gate. Large military parades, traditional dance troops, members from our Indian army, navy and air force take part in this auspicious day.

The prime minister lays a wreath at Amar Javan Jyoti to salute the soldiers for their valour. Awards and medals are given to the civilians for their bravery. The song 'Abide with me' is played as it was Gandhi Ji's favourite. All the participants of parade get ready and reach Rajpath by 3 am but the preparation begins in the month of July of the previous year when participants are informed about their participation and event. The participants practice for 600 hours before the formal performance. The tableaux in the parade move with the speed of 5 km/hr so that people can observe them. It is the endless toil of these people who make this day remarkable.

I salute my country, my India, my Bharat, my Hindustan by saying 'Maa Tujhe Salaam'. The diversity we find in India is astonishing. India is just like a mini world. It has desert, snowy area, swampy area, mountains, plain and plateau. Almost every mineral, element, weather condition and beauty is present in a country of 3.28 million kilometers.

The Republic day is the day when we got our rights to live independently and freely. This unique day requires a unique celebration. We celebrate the day with merriment and unity. Together the Indian family of 1.35 billion members honour the toil of Indian fighters and drafting committee who prepared the best constitution for us.

"We are Indians, firstly and lastly." – Dr B.R. Ambedkar

The Republic Country in South Asia

-- Saranya.K,7-A,Delhi Public School[DPS]



India is a vast and a prosperous country in South Asia. It is the second most populated country in the world and is the seventh largest country in the world by area. India's motto is "SATYAMEVA JAYATE" which means "TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS". India's capital is New Delhi and the largest city in India is Mumbai. India is surrounded by seven neighboring countries: Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Sri Lanka. India is also famous for its extravagant tourist attractions like : The Red Fort in Delhi , The Tajmahal in Agra , Pangong Lake in Ladakh , The Valley of Flowers in Karnataka , Backwaters of Kerala , Old Goa in Goa , Old Bombay in Mumbai , The Golden temple in Amritsar and Charminar in Hyderabad .

Now about the medieval India, Medieval India refers to a long period of the history of India between the "ANCIENT PERIOD" and the "MODERN PERIOD". India is a very rich and a prosperous country due to this many rulers started invading India and stole the wealth from them. One of the great rulers is 'SHER SHAH SURI" who was also known as "THE FATHER OF ADMINISTRATION".

He was also the founder of the "SURI EMPIRE" in the northern part of India. I would like to share a small information about the history of India that "CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA" was the first Hindu king of India , and he ruled almost the entire India. India is 71 years old today, Jammu and Kashmir is the only state that has its own flag, Pingali venkayya who hails from Andhra Pradesh ,invented the Indian flag, The oldest language of India is Sanskrit ,the famous port city in India is Vishakhapatnam.

Many rulers built several monuments in different parts of the country that show great significance like: Humayun's tomb in Delhi , Jahangiri Mahal ,Agra Fort and many more. Akbar built a city called Fatehpur Sikri near Agra . One of the most fabulous and famous Haveli in India is the "SHEKHAWAT HAVELI" in Rajasthan. "VASCO DA GAMA" was the first person who landed in India. Therefore, he discovered India and also found a sea route to India from the Atlantic Ocean. There are many great people in the world who are experts in various fields, even the farmers who work all day and nights to grow their crops.

So we must thank them for their efforts to feed people. There are many freedom fighters in our country who sacrificed their life for the independence of India, like: Mahatma Gandhi, Subhas Chandra Bose, Bhagat Singh, Sardar Vallabhai Patel and many more. In the process of achieving freedom, many great personalities sacrificed their lives to their mother land.

One such great leader to be remembered is Mahatma Gandhi, who was assassinated by Nathuram Godse.

During the era of British rule and when agitations of Independence were at peak, common people also contributed to the nation by providing food, shelter, clothes etc., to the needy freedom fighters.

India was declared an independent country by the British on August 15 1947.

"PROUD TO BE AN INDIAN "

"JAI HIND"

India's Future, Bharat's Future

-- Refaa Mohamed Zakkariah, IX-F FAIPS(DPS)



Maa tujhe salaam, maa tujhe salaam"

This line from our national anthem, Vande Mataram, means 'Mother - I salute you, Mother - I salute you'. But do we know what 1.339 billion people will raise their hands for?

The South Asian country of India, once one of the most prosperous places in the world, rich in both the traditional sense and culture, only worked her way out of the evils of colonialism after long hours of dedicated, backbreaking work; 2 years and 11 months eventually culminated into the world's longest constitution.

Of course, work of a nation does not stop even with such a long document—If the Constitution is a body, then it is the we, the people of India who are the heartbeat that must keep it alive. To understand that wide horizon we call the future, we must first understand what comes before it. What can India, Hindustan, Bharat, our mother, expect for tomorrow?

Agriculture:

A cornerstone of the Indian economy, over 58 percent of people living in rural areas are dependent on agriculture. The farmer is actually one of the biggest contributors to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). India is the largest producer, consumer and exporter of spices and spice products, the second largest fruit producer in the world, ranks third in farm and agriculture outputs, and agricultural export from here constitutes the fourth-largest exported principal commodity. However, despite all these titles, there is still a long road to walk before we can be given the most important title of all—"Developed Country".

In way of development for this sector many schemes have been put into effect, notable ones being the 1960s Green Revolution which introduced HYV seeds, tubewell irrigation and farm machineries. Production went up to 10 million tonnes of wheat and rice in 1955-66. Cultivated area increased from 120 million hectares in 1950 to 140 million in 1970-80. But there is also the fact, that as recently as 2015- that 55.40% of cultivated area is of small farmers, who are only 15% of the total number of persons. Division of plots remains a long standing problem from the colonial centuries.

The Other Sectors:

Coming to the state of the secondary and tertiary sectors, which are both equally important to an economy, we find that they both contribute 24.2% and 57.9% to the GDP respectively. Though the decline of the primary sector in India has been a slow fall, there has been a fall nonetheless.

This is a welcome change as countries in where this sector is the norm, have not shown a speedy development. As for the importance of the other sectors, imagine a world without cars, machines, or even doctors and teachers. Would not be a popular vacation spot! Despite the Secondary Sector not having been much of a focus point by the previous governments, it is starting to enter our thoughts for India.

September 25, 2014 saw the birth of the 'Make In India' campaign. 3 years since the launch of this project for national country-manufactured goods, a French factory (for electric locomotives) can be seen Madhepura, Bihar; Volvo (Sweden) rolled out the first 'made in India' XC90 car in Bengaluru and you may soon be seeing a 'made in India' text on the back of your iPhone....Apple (USA) is about to start manufacturing iPhones in Bengaluru.

Tertiary sector on the other hand has received and is still receiving much attention. The root of being in this sector is having an education.

The plan outlay on education has increased from Rs 151 crore in the first plan to Rs 3766.90 crore the eleventh plan. Students in schools too are being educated on various schemes created by the government to improve population quality like Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, vocational courses, and Midday Meal schemes.

Literacy rates show a wide variation, from 94% in Kerala to 62% in Bihar. Especially in the rural areas of some states, children themselves do not feel the need for an education, partly due to how they were raised and partly due to ignorance. As a quote commonly attributed to Mark Twain says, "The man who does not read has no advantage over the man who cannot read." It

is not enough to have the resources available for education, people should also be aware of these resources.

This problem has been acknowledged and measures have been taken against it, though their successes can be debated.

However, there is definitely an increase today in the number of Indian citizens who know the pen.

Development:

Looking at all these facts, can we say that there has been development? Yes, there has. But still more is needed. And with political debacles and still-existing problems with clean water, there is quite a distance to cover. We must also remember that we ourselves can be the change we want to see. How can one, for example, help alleviate the piles of garbage littered on most roadsides? Simple, use your dustbin and keep your surroundings clean. This is the development of a country's Mindset towards hygiene at a ground level.

Also, in all this talk of economics and statistics, let us not adhere to being bystanders, and forget how impactful kindness, or a helping hand to someone in need may be.

Remember that a future of 'Swachh Bharat', or a 'Sanyukt Bharat' starts with us first and foremost.

Republic Day of The Future:

Republic Day! When on 26 January, tricolor balloons are released into the wide blue yonder, the Bharat Ratna and Padma Bhushan are awarded to exceptional people, the 21 gun salute fires our ears, while the tune 'Abide with me', fires our hearts. The festivities for freedom go on for three days, and end with the triumphant chorus of the Beating Retreat march.

The Indian tricolor flies high on the flagpole, and 1.339 billion people will raise their hands in salute. We are still progressing, developing every day with the fire of sweat, determination and hope for tomorrow.

Maa Tujhe Salaam

-- Priya Vishwanath, CLASS IX – FAIPS DPS - IIK Young Contributor

No other country comes close to my beloved India
And we shall herewith see the reasons why.

I doubt if anyone in this world could have been called a hero
If India and Brahmagupta had not discovered the concept of zero.

Algebra, Trigonometry, Calculus and Quadratic Equations
Without which what would have been the state of the Nation.

The birthplace of Hindu, Sikh, Jain and Buddhist religion
Have left deep footprints in the history of the region.

A land which has twenty-two languages and thirteen scripts
Where else do people speak in more than hundreds of dialects?

It is said the mother of all the languages is Sanskrit
And Nalanda and Takshila – the first university for study.

Imagine the entire world would have been unfit and unkind
If India had not introduced Yoga to the people.
And Ayurveda would not be known to mankind.

How boring would the world have been on its own
If Chess and Snakes and Ladders was not known

Truly my beloved India – unparalleled in kind
We shall always be indebted to you in body and mind

Thank you Jai Hind

-- *Ojas Anuj Singhal, VIII-J, FAIPS, DPS*



Today, the soldiers are on their way to duty,
That's what God has given them, a rare Specialty.
No one can stop them for whatever they do,
They are strict on their duties too.
They work as a team and stay united,
That's how, we can say, they are related.
They will stay awake in the Day and Night,
And prevent the other countries to fight.
They leave their family alone and go far away from them,
We people, should cheer and thank them.

Maa Tuje Salam---

-- Kamalini Ramesh, VI, FAIPS-DPS



This is an important day
A landmark in Indian history
We must pay tribute
To the people who have sacrificed their lives.

What they wanted
Was never cared for
But selflessly they did work
To bring this change.

They have rewritten the fate of many
And have as well given a new life to some
We must treasure this freedom
As an equivalent to life.

We must be proud to be an Indian
And never forsake our identity
This freedom is like sunshine
It brings light and brightness in our life
And is vital for a joyful life.

JAI HIND

Republic Day

-- *Kavinaya Makesh, VI-M, DPS*



The Himalayas in the north protect us,
That's the inspiration of having a lot of guts.
My blood boiled in anger,
Till there was an answer.

Dr. Ambedkar bought up a constitution,
Was an end to the injustice acts in India,
As a result it was a big evolution.

This is the day democracy was established,
Where the people had the right to govern themselves,
And celebrated a happy day when the Britisher vanished.

The best rice is bought from our nation
And had made many great inventions.

Let us all salute the military,
Who protects and let us sleep in peace,
Who had served everything to our country,
And who had bought the fight to a cease.

Our county is well known for its spice,
That is our countries great price.

It is a land of many great leaders who had struggled this far,
For us to live peacefully nowadays,
I think that they were who had the best features.

Trauma

Diya Desh (9 - J)

It was on a night sky with a sky full of stars, Harry walked alone by the dark alleys of London. He looked at his watch, it was almost midnight. He had missed his last bus and started walking back home when suddenly he felt "something" as a cold shiver ran down his spine. He turned.

A locket lay on the ground as he stared at it in disbelief and horror.

His body froze as his face began to redden. It was cold ... just as much as how lonely and empty he felt inside. And no matter how beautiful how the night sky was filled with stars, he always felt a certain sadness as winter came in..... especially on the day of first snow.

Tears started welling up in his eyes but he stepped forward, bent down and paused. He was reluctant to pick it up but he did. His suspicions were right, it was his mother's.

Memories flashed through his mind... the day he first got a pet, their trip to Canada, the day he jumped into his father's arms he as he had won a prize, the serene, lovely voice of his mother slowly lulling him to sleep and that horrible, treacherous night that he wanted to forget.

The night he had lost his parents.

His vision blurred. Tears came down his cheeks when suddenly just like that snowy day, they came. Running towards him just like once his parents had done.

It was his sister, his only family left. Taking her last step forward and unaware of what was yet to happen, a truck drove forward and hit her.

Blood splattered everywhere and soon there were people crowding as the sirens of the ambulance and police resonated in his ears. He could only see blurred visions of blue and red lights through his stream of tears when he realized that she too left just like his parents had once done.

She was dead.

Beads of sweat trickled down his forehead. He was panting and gasping to breathe. He felt suffocated... and abandoned.

He looked around in panic until he saw her. His sister! She was alive, right by his side and she was still with him. He hugged her in relief as the emptiness he once felt in his soul when he lost her in his sleep slowly drifted away.

SCHOOL LIFE

SANJNA RAVINDRANATH (IX - J)

“School is a building which has four walls with tomorrow inside” (Lou Watters).

We all know why school is important to us. We need it if we want to get into a good college, secure a job and become successful in life. But, school does so much more for us than that.

School is not just for academic education. It also nurtures us to become better human beings. School gives us opportunities to develop ourselves. For example, when we have a friendly debate with our friends about something, whatever be the result, we should be accommodative of their viewpoints. We learn that we cannot always be the winners. During our exams, we learn how to manage time and how to deal with stress, both of which will help us in the future in our careers.

When I was young, I was shy and would always look down while greeting people. One day Principal ma’am told me to greet her loudly and look into her eyes while doing so. Since then, I have never once looked down while greeting someone. I now realize that looking into someone’s eyes while greeting them is not just to show respect. It also shows our self-confidence.

A major part of school life is our friends. Our friends influence us more than we think they do. By surrounding ourselves with good friends, we can improve our own personality. For instance, if our friends are hardworking, good at studies and helpful, then after a while we will find that their qualities rub off on us. However, the same is also true for bad friends. So, we should be careful about who we pick to be our close friends.

Extracurricular activities are also essential as they help to boost our confidence. Till a few years ago, I was terrified of performing on the stage. But now, I have gotten over my fear and even enjoy the attention.

This couldn't have been possible if I had not participated actively in many programmes in school.

We also pick up other qualities like leadership when we participate in group projects or in inter-house activities.

Sometimes we feel that teachers appear to be strict, but their aim is to make us work harder and become a stronger, more disciplined person.

Therefore, I would like to conclude that our school life plays a vital role in shaping our future. It makes us tolerant towards adverse conditions and moulds us into a valuable part of society. One can never experience school life anywhere else.

Save Environment

-Shanmukha Priya.B. (9 - F)

Everything around us is beautiful...but ironically 'we' the people who claim to be 'admirers' of beauty are the reason for its destruction. Centuries have passed, just imagine the world around us centuries back; well, I bet it was far prettier from now.

I often see people enjoying near the beach, sunsets, parks etc. but why don't we think about how it is going to turn up in future. Littering on the roads, use of excessive plastic bags... I mean what not? This is my main objection! Government has been taking up certain projects to conserve the natural environment, what are we doing from our side? Just enjoying the temporary satisfaction by impacting the natural resources? Is that enough? Will the next generation enjoy the beauty as much as we do and our ancestors did? The one planet on which life thrives is Earth...it's so beautiful and we are just contaminating it. The fauna and flora is the basic beauty and we end up cutting down trees, killing animals....basically destroying the things we enjoy looking at. Our next generation would be even more careless and I'm pretty sure they would not be having the natural resources as much as we have and had in the past. Children enjoy rains but due to excessive wrong uses, rainfall has reduced A LOT...stressing on the word a lot says how much we children miss rains and it is one of the main resources for agriculture, household use etc.,. People often say "there are good effects and bad effects for one thing". But why can't I find a positive effect regarding this matter? Few things we can do as people are:

- Planting trees
- Using energy conservatively
- Not littering around
- Keeping our place clean
- Recycling as relevant
- Rejecting the use of plastic bags and search for other options which are environment friendly.....

I, the student of FAIPS, DPS Kuwait would like to conclude by saying that it is very important to keep the surroundings clean. If we can't afford to clean our surroundings, at least don't contaminate it. I hope the message has reached at least a few people around me. I would be grateful if anyone of us works upon this most critical issue and towards protecting the environment for future.

ENERGY FASTING: A SMART SOLUTION TO ENERGY CRISIS

~ Ansh Shah (9-F)

One of the biggest problems in the world is the energy crisis. An energy crisis is when the actual amount of energy available is significantly less than predicted. Many people living in the rural and some in the urban areas are unable to get energy in the form of electricity, fuel etc. For example, A child living in rural area willing to study but is unable to do so because of lack of electricity in the locality. This is a bad state; therefore there is a need to reverse this situation.

We can prevent Energy Crisis in many ways. Some of the solutions are use of alternative source of energy like Solar Energy, Bio mass, Hydro-power etc.

Also we must try to reduce the waste of energy. This can be achieved by doing **Energy fasting**. Many of us fast for ourselves for religious reasons but no one does it for humanity. A very **Smart Solution** to save energy is; people can do **Energy fasting** that is, the whole world beginning from a small locality, town and city should take a pledge to abort the use of electricity for a fixed number of hours and the use of fuel based transport on a fixed day. This will save electricity and fuel which in turn can be used in the areas where energy is in crisis.

Government must bring such policies. Hope all those who read this article , spread the idea of **Energy fasting** so that they may not only follow but also inspire many more which will in turn benefit the needy and help for a better future. Let's all come together to overcome Energy Crisis.

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