

EXPOSITORY:

Diwali is the festival of lights falls every year in the month of October or November. Diwali is also known as Deepawali in some regions of the country because we lit row of diyas or candle in the night of festival. There are various historical significance of celebrating this festival such as birth of Goddess Lakshmi from the churning ocean, returning of Lord Rama to his kingdom after exile, achievement of moksha or nirvana by Mahavira, victory of goodness over evil demon Narakasura, homecoming of Pandavas after exile, Marwari New Year, and other stories. People start festival preparations few days before the main date such as cleaning of houses, white washing of buildings, decorations, buy toys, gifts, flowers and other necessary things for festival. There becomes huge rush in the market from few weeks before the main date of festival because people start buying clothes, jewellery, silver or gold coins, decorative things, electric bulbs, firecrackers, things related to food items, idols of Ganesha and Lakshmi, etc. It is a five days long festival that starts with Dhanteras and ends on Bhaiduj. During these 5 days, people decorate their house, office, and street with the earthen lamps, diyas or electric lights on the day of Diwali. Thus, it is the most important and the biggest festival of India.

DESCRIPTIVE:

The light cold breeze in the month of October gives a nostalgia. It reminds the festival of Diwali. The most important and awaited festival is India's biggest festival. This picturesque festival is observed all over the country. Everyone is very enthusiastic about celebrating Diwali. It is also a celebration of victory of good over evil. The main features of the celebrations are the illumination of houses with rows of lights. All the houses are lit up with thousands of small earthen-ware lamps. They present a very colourful spectacle. The lights from the houses make the streets and lanes as bright as day. The bonfires, fire-works add grandeur to the illumination. Children and grownups enjoy fire-works and crackers alike. Every meal is very grand and joyful with mouth-watering delicacies. The cheerful faces of all spreads a lot of happiness around. The chirpy children are playful for the whole day. The beautiful homes decorated with torans and diyas stands for the welcome of Gods and Goddesses and all the goodness. The market is suddenly overflowed with people. The festivity is all over and there is a lot of positivity in the atmosphere. This long and most enjoyable festival which is so grand and beautiful is also everyone's favourite festival of the year.

PERSUASIVE:

The festival of light, Diwali is the mostly everyone's favourite festival. It's a festival for which everyone is looking forward to, be it a kid, a youngster or elderly people. As this festival celebrates the home coming of Lord Ram, who is worshipped in every part of the country, it is a grand festival. Every corner of India celebrates this festival and because of this everyone gets a short break from their work. The kids wait for Diwali as they get vacation from school. During this vacation they love playing for the entire day. It's time for them to be a little helpful to their mothers in cleaning up the houses and finding their long forgotten toys. A period of playfulness and nostalgia is there. While the mothers become very busy, they enjoy every bit of it, from cleaning to transforming their houses by bringing in new things. This is the festival of the defeat of evil and victory of the good, so people plan to buy new things at this time. They buy new clothes, jewellery, vehicles, furniture, etc. The people who are into jobs or businesses are also happy as they get a break from their work. The elderly people in the family also involve in planning for the festival. During the five days of Diwali, the house is decorated with beautiful rangoli and diyas, tasty sweet dishes are prepared and everyone wears new clothes. There is an atmosphere of cheer and happiness all around. Then, why shouldn't it be the most awaited and favourite festival of all?

NARRATIVE:

The grand festival of Diwali has its great significance in Indian mythology and so in every Indian's life. The festival is of five days, but the preparations starts almost a month before it arrives. It has its implications on each and every walk of life. People clean their houses, get them coloured, if required change the furniture and all the decorations. For this, a lot of planning starts well in advance. All these happens a month before the festival or just after the Navratri. After one round of preparation, i.e. cleaning and transforming the house is over, begins the time for shopping. Diwali has a huge impact on businesses where during this time, all new stock arrives in the market. So as far as businesses are concerned, the preparation starts from the month of August with clearance sales giving way to new stock before Diwali. As the shopping comes to an end, preparing snacks and sweets at home starts. This happens just a day or two before Diwali. Then starts the festival with the first day Dhanteras. On this day Goddess of wealth, Laxmidevi is worshipped and people buy gold, new vehicles or any other important and expensive thing. The second day is Kalichaudas, which signifies the strength of Goddess Kali and her victory over the evil. The third day is Diwali, the day on which Ram returned from his fourteen years exile. On this day everyone wears new clothes and cooks great delicacies. The fourth day is a new year day in some states like Gujarat, where people goes to temple and then visits each other to wish them a happy new year. The last and final day of Diwali is Bhai duj, which celebrates the love of a brother and sister. The sister invites brother to her place and prepares his favourite dishes and sweets. Starting from the first to fifth day, everyday there is lighting, firing crackers, rangoli, and decorations in the houses. This is how all the five days have their own significance.