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Steel in Action Bridges, Buildings, and Beyond

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Steel plays a vital role in modern construction and transportation. It is one of the strongest and most durable materials used by engineers and architects. Steel is widely used in bridges because it can withstand forces caused by wind and earthquakes and support heavy traffic loads. Many famous bridges around the world rely on steel for their strength, flexibility and durability.

In the construction field, steel frames aid to the building of tall skyscrapers, shopping malls, schools, and hospitals. Because steel has a high strength-to-weight ratio, structures can be built faster and with fewer materials compared to traditional construction methods. Steel is also highly recyclable, making it an environmentally friendly choice for sustainable development.

Beyond bridges and buildings, steel is used in railways, ships, vehicles, factories, and energy projects. Its strength, versatility, and long service life make steel an essential material for infrastructure and community development worldwide.

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Euphorbia horrida produces small **green** and **yellow flowers** during the **spring** and **summer**.

Plants Extreme

African Milk Barrel: The Desert's Amazing Water Tank!



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Deep in the dry, rocky landscapes of South Africa grows an unusual plant called the African Milk Barrel. Its scientific name is **Euphorbia horrida**. Although it looks like a **cactus**, it is actually a **succulent** specially adapted to survive in **hot, dry conditions**. The word **'horrida'** comes from **Latin** and means **'spiny'**, perfectly describing its **sharp protective spikes** that keep hungry animals away.

The plant has **thick, bluish-green stems** covered with **sharp spines**. These stems act like **natural water tanks**, storing water during **rainy days** so the plant can survive long periods **without rainfall**. This clever adaptation helps it thrive in places where very few plants survive.

If the stem is damaged, a **milky white sap** oozes out, giving the plant its name. However, this **sap** can **irritate the skin** and **eyes** and can be **harmful** if swallowed, so it should never be **touched** or **tasted**.

The **African Milk Barrel** is a wonderful example of how plants adapt to survive in some of the toughest environments. It reminds us that every living thing has unique ways of adapting to the world around it.

Spiny Quiz

Q1. What is the scientific name of the African Milk Barrel?
A) Aloe vera **B)** Euphorbia horrida
C) Agave americana **D)** Opuntia ficus-indica

Q2. Why does the African Milk Barrel have thick, fleshy stems?
A) To produce flowers **B)** To store water
C) To attract insects **D)** To grow faster

Q3. The milky white sap of the African Milk Barrel can be harmful.
A) True **B)** False

Nature's Amazing Headgear

From Horns to Antlers:

Have you ever wondered why a deer's head looks so different from a cow's? That's because **deer** have **antlers**, while **cows** have **horns**—and they are not the same!

Antlers are made of **bone** and grow mainly on **deer**, **elk**, and **moose**. They **fall off every year** and **grow back**, sometimes growing very quickly. **Reindeer** are special because both **males** and **females** have **antlers**. **Horns**, on the other hand, have a **bony core** covered with **keratin**—the same material that makes up our **hair** and **fingernails**. Unlike **antlers**, **horns never fall off** and **continue growing** throughout an animal's life. Animals such as **cows**, **goats**, **sheep**, and **bison** have **horns**.

Both **horns** and **antlers** help animals **protect themselves**, **compete with rivals**, and **attract mates**. Nature has shaped these amazing features in different ways, making every animal unique and perfectly suited to its environment.



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Lock Horn Quiz

Q1. What are antlers mainly made of?
A) Keratin
B) Bone
C) Fur
D) Cartilage

Q2. Which animal usually has antlers?
A) Cow
B) Goat
C) Deer
D) Bison

Q3. Which animal has horns that remain throughout its life?
A) Moose
B) Elk
C) Bison
D) Reindeer

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Arbi leaves can be up to 40 X 25 cm (15+1/2 X 10 inches) in size. Some get even bigger.

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Tasty and Healthy

Arbi Leaves

Nature's Leafy Superfood!



Many delicious and healthy foods come from plants, and **Arbi leaves (colocasia or taro leaves)** are a great example. These large, **heart-shaped green leaves** grow on the **colocasia plant** and are widely used in **Indian cooking**.

Arbi leaves are packed with essential nutrients. They are rich in **Vitamin A**, which helps keep our **eyes** healthy, and **Vitamin C**, which supports the **immune system**. They also contain **iron**, **calcium**, and **dietary fibre**, making them a nutritious addition to a **balanced diet**. **Before consuming, the leaves must be carefully prepared because raw colocasia leaves contain calcium oxalate crystals that can cause irritation if not cooked properly.**

In many parts of **India**, especially **Maharashtra** and **Gujarat**, the leaves are spread with a **spiced gram flour paste**, **rolled**, **steamed**, and **sliced** to make a tasty dish called **patra** or **vadi**.

Arbi leaves remind us that simple local foods can be both delicious and full of nutrients, making them a wonderful gift from nature.

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Quiz time

Q1: Why should arbi leaves be cooked before eating?

A) To improve their colour
B) Because raw leaves can cause irritation
C) To make them sweeter
D) To remove the seeds

Ancient Arachnid

Scorpions: Ancient Survivors of the Wild!

Did you know that scorpions have been living on Earth for more than 400 million years, long before dinosaurs appeared? These amazing creatures are **arachnids**, which means they are related to **spiders**, **ticks**, and **mites**.

Scorpions are found mainly in **warm**, **dry deserts**, but some species also live in **forests**, **mountains**, and **grasslands**. During the day, they hide under **rocks**, **logs**, or inside **burrows** to escape the **heat**. At night, they come out to hunt **insects** and other **small creatures**.

Scorpions have **strong pincers** to catch their prey and a **curved tail** with a **venomous stinger** for protection. Most **scorpions** are not dangerous to humans, but it is always best to admire them from a safe distance. One of the most fascinating facts about **scorpions** is that they glow a **bright blue-green** colour under **ultraviolet (UV) light**, making them easier for scientists to spot at night.

Scorpions are incredible survivors and remind us how animals have adapted to different environments over millions of years.





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Quiz time

Q1: What group of animals do scorpions belong to?

A: Mammals
B: Marsupials
C: Mollusca
D: Arachnids

Q2: What is found at the end of a scorpion's tail?

A: A fan
B: A claw
C: A venomous stinger
D: A fin

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The **infinity pool** atop the **boat-like structure** of the **Marina Bay Sands** holds **1,423,314.83 litres** of **water**.

Aqua Abundance

MARINA BAY SANDS INFINITY POOL

Swimming Above the Clouds!



Have you ever imagined swimming on top of a skyscraper with a breathtaking view of an entire city? The **Marina Bay Sands Infinity Pool** in **Singapore** makes that dream come true! It is one of the most famous swimming pools in the world.

The pool is located on the **57th floor** of the **Marina Bay Sands Hotel**, about **191 metres** above the ground. It stretches **146 metres** across the rooftop, making it the **world's largest rooftop infinity pool**. The pool is called an **'infinity pool'** because its edge is designed to make the water appear as if it flows endlessly into the sky. In reality, a hidden edge safely collects the overflowing water and pumps it back into the pool.

The hotel was designed by world-renowned architect **Moshe Safdie**, whose unique rooftop design looks like a **giant ship resting on top of three towers**. It is a wonderful example of how creativity and engineering can come together to create an unforgettable landmark.

The Originals

NATIVE AMERICANS

The First People of America

Long before cities, roads, and skyscrapers were built in **North America**, **Indigenous peoples (Native Americans)** were already living across the land. They are the first known people of the continent and have a rich history that stretches back thousands of years.

Today, there are more than **500 federally recognised Native American tribes** in the **United States**, each with its own **language**, **customs**, and **traditions**.

Native Americans lived in many different environments, including **forests**, **deserts**, **mountains**, and **grasslands**. They built homes suited to their surroundings, such as **teepees** on the **Great Plains** and **longhouses** in forest regions. Many tribes believed that **people should live in harmony with nature** and showed great respect for **animals**, **rivers**, **forests**, and the **land**.

One interesting farming method was called the **'Three Sisters'**. **Corn**, **beans**, and **squash** were planted together because the plants supported one another as they grew. This traditional method is still admired and practised today.

The history and traditions of **Native Americans** continue to inspire people around the world, reminding us to respect different cultures and care for nature.

Quick Quiz



Q1. What is one important lesson we can learn from Native American cultures?

a) Build taller buildings
b) Respect nature and different cultures
c) Travel by horse every day
d) Stop growing crops



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A popular subject in **Japanese art**, the **Monkey** is seen as a mediator between **Humans** and the **Gods**. They are believed to have the power to **dispel evil spirits** as well as to bring **good fortune**.



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Fauna Sauna

MEET THE MACAQUES

JAPAN'S FAMOUS SNOW MONKEYS



Have you ever imagined monkeys relaxing in warm water while snow falls all around them? It may sound surprising, but that's exactly what **Japanese macaques**, also known as **snow monkeys**, do!

These amazing **monkeys** live in the **cold, snowy mountains** of **Japan**, and are the only **monkeys** in the world that can survive in such freezing conditions. During **winter**, they gather in **natural hot springs** to keep themselves warm. Scientists have discovered that soaking in these **warm waters** also helps **reduce their stress**, just like a **relaxing bath** helps us feel refreshed.

Snow monkeys are very intelligent animals. They have been seen **washing their food** before eating, and even **rolling snowballs while playing** with one another. They live in groups and take good care of their families, making them both **clever** and **social animals**.

These fascinating **monkeys** remind us that animals can adapt in wonderful ways to survive in different environments. Nature is full of surprises, and the **snow monkeys** of **Japan** are a perfect example of that!

Thrill Sports

SPLASH & GLIDE



Have you ever seen someone zoom across a lake, standing tall on skis behind a speeding boat with water splashing everywhere? It looks exciting, doesn't it? **Water skiing** is a fun water sport enjoyed by people of all ages around the world!

In **water skiing**, a person is pulled by a **motorboat** while standing on **one** or **two skis**. The **skier** holds on to a **tow rope** attached to the boat. To stay safe, **skiers** should wear a properly fitted **life jacket** and follow appropriate safety instructions. As the boat begins to move, the **skier** starts in the water with their knees bent and gradually rises to a standing position. Good balance, practice, and confidence help the **skier** glide smoothly across the water.

Water skiing is also a **team activity**. Besides the **skier** and the **boat driver**, there is usually a **spotter** who keeps an eye on the **skier** and tells the **driver** if the skier **falls** or **needs help**.

Did you know that around 11 million people in the United States enjoy water skiing?
It takes courage and practice, but once you learn it, **water skiing** becomes an unforgettable adventure full of fun and excitement!



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In **1989**, the **military junta** changed the country's name from **Burma** to **Myanmar**; it was an effort to **cut off colonial ties**. Similarly, cities of **Rangoon** and **Pagan** were renamed to **Yangon** and **Bagan**, respectively

Before **April 1, 1937**, **Myanmar** (then **Burma**) was being administered as a province of **British India**. The **Government of India Act 1935** confirmed that **separation** would occur to form a **new country**.



MYANMAR'S HIDDEN HERITAGE

TEMPLES, TRADITIONS, AND TALES

Myanmar, often overshadowed by its Southeast Asian neighbours, is a land where history, spirituality, and culture blend seamlessly. From ancient temple cities to sacred mountains and unique traditions, the country offers travellers the opportunity to experience a rich heritage that has been preserved for generations.

1. Bagan

The Timeless City of a Thousand Temples

One of Myanmar's greatest treasures is Bagan, a UNESCO World Heritage Site that was once the capital of the Pagan Kingdom. Between the 11th and 13th centuries, more than 10,000 temples, monasteries, and pagodas stood across its vast plains. Today, over 2,200 temples remain, creating one of the world's most spectacular archaeological landscapes.

2. Bago

A Forgotten Royal Capital

Once the capital of of the Hanthawaddy kingdom, Bago is home to the towering Shwemawdaw Pagoda and one of the world's largest reclining Buddha statues, preserving the grandeur of Myanmar's royal past.

3. Inle Lake

Floating Villages and Living Traditions

The Intha people of Inle Lake live in stilt houses, cultivate floating gardens, and practise the famous one-legged rowing technique. Local handicrafts and lakeside temples reflect a culture deeply connected to the water.

4. Yangon

Where Colonial Heritage Meets Sacred Splendour

Yangon is Myanmar's largest city and is home to the magnificent Shwedagon Pagoda, the country's most sacred Buddhist shrine. Its colonial architecture and rich cultural heritage make it an essential stop for visitors.

5. Kyaiktiyo Pagoda

The Sacred Boulder of Faith and Legend

Known as the Golden Rock, this remarkable pagoda balances atop a cliff-edge boulder. According to legend, it remains in place because it enshrines a strand of the Buddha's hair, making it one of Myanmar's most revered pilgrimage sites.

6. Mount Popa

The Mystical Mountain of Spirits

This extinct volcano is believed to be the home of the nats, or spirits. Pilgrims climb 777 steps barefoot to reach the Taung Kalat Monastery while following long-held customs and traditions.

7. Goteik Viaduct

An Engineering Marvel

Built in 1900, the Goteik Viaduct is one of Myanmar's most impressive engineering achievements. Crossing this towering railway bridge offers breathtaking views of the surrounding Shan State landscape.

8. Mandalay

The Cultural Heart of the Kingdom

Founded as the last royal capital, Mandalay boasts the Mandalay Palace, U-Bein Bridge, and numerous pagodas and monasteries that celebrate Myanmar's artistic and spiritual heritage.

Together, these eight remarkable destinations showcase Myanmar's hidden heritage through its temples, traditions, legends, and architectural wonders. Each place tells a unique story, inviting travellers to discover a nation where history and culture continue to thrive.

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Spiders and **scorpions** are **arachnids**; they are not **insects**. They do not have **wings** or **antennae**, but have **four pairs of legs**.

Arachno-knowledge

BLACK SPIDERS

NATURE'S SILENT HUNTERS

Do you remember the nursery rhyme, **'Incy Wincy Spider climbed up the water spout...'** or perhaps your friendly neighbourhood **Spide-Man**? In reality, we have all seen **spiders** crawling in our localities, parks, and even inside our homes. There are different types of **spiders**, and **black spiders** are perhaps the most common.

Furthermore, there are also different types of **black spiders**. Most are harmless, while some, such as the **Black Widow**, are venomous. However, they have exceptional hunting skills and play an important role in **insect** and **pest control**.

WHAT ARE SOME WAYS BLACK SPIDERS HUNT?

One of the best-known ways in which spiders catch their prey is by **building webs**. **Flies**, **moths**, and **insects** often enter a **spider web** easily. The **spider**, on sensing **vibrations**, quickly **wraps** them tightly in more **web-like threads/silk**. It then bites the prey and injects venom to immobilise or kill. Interestingly, **spiders do not have teeth**, so they **inject digestive enzymes** that breaks down the prey's tissues into liquid. The **spider** then sucks up this **liquefied food**, often leaving behind the harder, indigestible parts.

Most black spiders do not cause harm to humans. However, the **Black Widow** is venomous and contains a **neurotoxin** that can affect the **nervous system**. Though the bite can be painful, with quick medication and care, complete recovery is possible.

Spidey Quiz

Q1: What do spiders hunt?

A: Bugs **B:** Flies
C: Mosquitoes **D:** All of the above

Q2: Which is the most common hunting practice used by spiders?

A: Stinging the prey
B: Trapping the prey in a web
C: Camouflaging
D: Suffocating the prey with its feet





Rain Carriers

Clouds

THE FLOATING WONDERS OF THE SKY

Floating quietly in the sky, **clouds** are a natural wonder. Fluffy, and snowy on calm days, and grey or dark on stormy ones, **clouds** keep changing shape and size. **But how are clouds formed? What is the science behind them?**

Clouds are made of **tiny water droplets, ice crystals or both. Water evaporates** from the **Earth's surface** in the form of **water vapour** into the atmosphere. When it rises, it comes in contact with the **cooler layers of the air** and condenses back into **water**. These **tiny water drops** together form a **cloud**. There are different types of **clouds**, though the main four types are **Cumulus**, **Stratus**, **Cirrus**, and **Nimbus Clouds** (the rain-bearing clouds).



SOME FUN FACTS ABOUT CLOUDS

- Most clouds form in the troposphere layer (0-12 km). Some are also found in the stratosphere (12-50 km) and mesosphere (50-80 km).
- Clouds might look fluffy and lightweight, but in fact, they are heavy. An average cumulus cloud can weigh hundreds of tonnes.
- The highest clouds in our atmosphere are the noctilucent or mesospheric clouds. They are made of meteor dust and ice particles.
- Clouds look white due to the scattering and reflection of sunlight.
- According to NASA's Earth Observatory data, 67% of the Earth's surface is covered by clouds at any given time.
- Other planets, such as Venus, Jupiter, and Saturn, also have clouds made up of different chemicals.

PREVIEW COPY

Muesli's rich blend of **whole grains**, **nuts**, **seeds**, and **dried fruits** provides **essential fibre**, **vitamins**, and **minerals** that support **digestive health**, **boost energy levels**, and **enhance immune function**.



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Creative corner

Muesli Pancakes



Ingredients:

- 1 cup plain, unsweetened muesli
- ½ cup wholewheat flour
- 1 tsp baking powder
- 1 cup milk
- 1 tbsp honey or jaggery
- 1 small banana (mashed)
- A pinch of cinnamon
- Oil or butter for cooking

Benefits:

Wholesome: Combines grains, fruit, and fibre

Kid-friendly: Sweet and soft, perfect for children

Quick: Ready in 15 minutes, great for busy mornings

Steps:

1. Mix flour, baking powder, and muesli in a bowl.
2. Add milk, mashed banana, honey, and cinnamon; stir into a smooth batter.
3. Heat a pan, grease lightly, pour a ladleful of batter, and spread it across the pan.
4. Cook until bubbles appear, flip, and cook the other side.
5. Serve warm with fruit slices or a drizzle of honey.

NEWSPAPER Basket Craft



Let's make it to reuse old newspapers and create a decorative basket for storing stationery or small items.

Materials:

- Old newspapers
- A pair of scissors
- Glue or tape
- Paints or coloured markers
- A cardboard base (optional)
- Decorative items such as ribbons, beads, stickers
- Pencil

Steps:

1. Roll the Paper

- Cut newspaper pages into long strips.
- Roll each strip tightly into thin tubes using a pencil. Then, glue the ends.

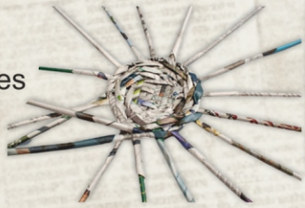


2. Make the Base

- Arrange several tubes side by side and glue them together to form a flat base.
- You can use a cardboard circle or rectangle underneath for support.

3. Build the Walls

- Start weaving newspaper tubes around the base — over-and-under pattern.
- Continue until the basket reaches your desired height.



4. Secure the Edges

- Fold the top ends inwards and glue them neatly.
- Add a rim using one extra tube for a clean finish.

5. Decorate

- Paint the basket with bright colours or wrap ribbons around it.
- Add stickers or beads for a cheerful look.

Bonus Ideas

- Make **mini baskets** for pens or flowers.
- Try **different shapes** — round, square, or heart-shaped.
- Use **coloured newspaper pages** for a patterned effect.

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Japanese artists usually present **rakan** in groups of **16**, **18**, and even **500**!

Reliving the Ancient

The 500 Rakan Statues: Ancient Stone Figures of JAPAN

Rakan or **Arhat** in **Japanese** refers to the **enlightened disciples** of **Buddha**. In **Buddhism**, the **Rakan** are deeply respected and believed to be the **preservers** and **protectors** of **Buddha's teachings**.

The **500 Rakan stone statues** represent these **disciples**. The statues are unique because they are carved with extremely **expressive emotions**. Some exhibit **joy** and **laughter**, whereas some appear **peaceful** and **compassionate**. In fact, it is hard to find the **same expressions** on any two **Rakan statues**. The variety of emotions ranges from **contemplation**, **wonder**, and **humility** to **devotion**, **sadness**, **curiosity**, and **gratitude**. Some statues are seen **sitting**, while many are in **action**, such as **playing a musical instrument**, **meditating**, or **chatting** with each other.

Where are these statues in Japan?

Well, the **500-odd Rakan statues** are spread across **Japan**. Most of them are in **temples**, but some are also found in **gardens**, **natural parks**, **seaside**, **mountains**, and **caves**. Some of the places where visitors can admire them are:

- Otagi Nenbutsu-ji, Kyoto
- Kita-in Temple, Kawagoe (near Tokyo)
- Gohyaku Rakan-ji, Tokyo
- Rakan-ji Temple, Oita
- Daisho-in Temple, Itsukushima



Interestingly, these statues have been carved over centuries. Some started as early as the **17th century**, while some were carved as recently as **1991**.



Quiz

Q1: Who do the Rakan statues represent?
- **A:** Disciples of Buddha
- **B:** Disciples of Mahaveer
- **C:** Disciples of Krishna
- **D:** Disciples of Shiva

Q2: What is special about the Rakan statues?
- **A:** They are carved in iron.
- **B:** They have a variety of expressions.
- **C:** They are unbreakable.
- **D:** They all look the same.

Structure Support

BONES OF THE BODY: The Amazing Framework Inside You!

Every time we **run**, **jump**, **write**, or even **smile**, our **bones** are hard at work! Hidden beneath our **skin**, they form an incredible framework called the **skeleton**, which gives our body its **shape** and helps us **move** every day.

The **human skeleton** has many important jobs. It **supports the body**, **protects delicate organs**, and **works together with muscles** to help us **walk**, **run**, and **play**. Our **skull** acts like a **helmet,** protecting our **brain**, while our **rib cage** keeps our **heart** and **lungs** safe. **Bones** are also **living tissues** that can **repair** themselves after an injury and **produce blood cells** inside the **bone marrow**.

Eating **calcium-rich foods**, getting enough **Vitamin D**, and **exercising regularly** help keep **bones** healthy and strong. Our **skeleton** may be hidden, but it is one of the most important parts of the human body!

Here's an amazing fact:
Babies are born with about 300 bones, but as they grow, some bones join together. By adulthood, the human body has 206 bones.

Quiz

Q1. What is the framework of the human body called?
- **a)** Muscles
- **b)** Skin
- **c)** Skeleton
- **d)** Blood

Q2. How many bones does an adult human have?
- **a)** 150
- **b)** 200
- **c)** 250
- **d)** 206

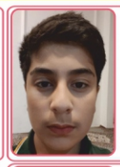


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Aadhy Fefar III (11th Sep)


Diyan Raysoni V (26th Oct)


Diyara Raysoni V (26th Oct)


Mohammad Daniel Khan VII (14th Oct)


Vihaan Goel IV (18th Oct)


Praneel Sonowal (15th Oct)


Drija Patoliya III (14th Oct)


Dwij Patidar III (5th Oct)


Jimit Patel III (27th Oct)


Aadyaa Bantra III (18th Sep)


Darsheel Shrivastava IV (29th Oct)


Jiyan Himpara III (1st Oct)


Naksh Barot III (22nd Oct)


Shanaya Bhavsar III (2nd Oct)


Daksh Tahiliani III (5th Oct)


Yug Vadhia VII (3rd Oct)


Vineet Kumbhar IV (29th Oct)


Reeva Shah III (28th Aug)

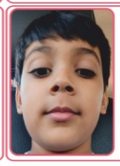

Vrishika Rami V (30th Oct)


M V Jeffrin Joel V (7th Oct)


Mahir Mehta III (28th Oct)


Jainil Shinde VII (2nd Oct)


Malhar Chaudhari VI (11th Sep)


Yuven Turan III (19th Sep)


Aum Bhungalia V (30th Sep)

Dear Subscriber,

Students and parents must email birthday photographs to entries@kidsage.in two months before the month of the birthday. You are also made aware that photo publishing is done on a first-come, first-served basis; photo accommodation may be denied in various circumstances. We do not accept bulk birthday photos. We accept this viewpoint because we want kids to improve their communication skills through one-to-one interaction.

MATCH THE HELMETS

Corona Royale

THE STORY OF CROWNS: POWER, TRADITION, & SYMBOLISM



The word **crown** comes from the **Latin** word **corona**, which means **'wreath.'** Over the years, it has symbolised **power** and **authority**.

Pharaohs in ancient **Egypt** wore **tall crowns** to signify their rule over **Lower** and **Upper Egypt**. The **Greeks** awarded the **wreath** to those who excelled in **sports** or **arts**, such as the **Olympians**, **musicians**, or **poets**. In ancient **Rome**, the **wreath** became a symbol of **military prestige** and **honour**. **Christian Roman emperors** and **Byzantine emperors** were **crowned** to mark their ascension to the throne.



In **India**, the **crown** was also referred to as the **'mukut' or 'mukuta'**. The royal headdress not only defined **power** but was also seen as a symbol of **divinity**. It meant **kings** had the power to rule like **Gods**. In some empires, such as the **Gupta Empire**, **crowns** were designed to look like the **shikharas (peaks) of temples**. In some cases, the **'mukut'** had a **halo** to show **divinity**. The **Mughal Kings** also wore **jewelled turbans** instead of **metal crowns**.





During **British rule**, **European Kings** and **Queens** wore **crowns**, while **India Maharajas** wore **pagdis** or **turbans** with **jewels** and **pearls**.

Some of the famous crowns in history:



St. Edward's Crown
(official coronation crown)



Imperial State Crown

We are so SORRY!
This special edition can only be enjoyed in the hard copy format!

Not just for Kings!



Crowns also have other symbolic meanings. For instance, to **Christians**, the **crown of thorns** that **Jesus** wore symbolises **suffering** and **sacrifice**. In **Hinduism**, the **Sahasrara**, or **crown chakra**, that symbolises a **thousand-petalled lotus**, represents **spirituality** and **enlightenment**. In today's times, a **tiara** or **crown** is also a **fashion statement**.



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Festivals, irrespective of being **religious**, **social**, **national**, **environmental**, or of any other type, help preserve and promote **cultural heritage** and **traditions**. They bring **people together**, **strengthening family** and **community bonds**.



My Dream Festival

KIDS AGE
OCTOBER 2026
CONTEST

Assured PRIZE For all the subscriber PARTICIPANTS!



Let your imagination take centre stage and design a poster for your very own **Dream Festival**!

Think out of the box and invent a **completely new festival that doesn't exist yet!**

Use an A4 sheet and art materials of your choice to create a colourful and creative festival poster. Exciting prizes await the winners!

Send your physical entries at the given address and win amazing goodies.

WINNER NOTIFICATION:
Winners will be notified within one month after the determination date.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION:
KIDS AGE is not liable for any lost or stolen entries or prizes.

PARTICIPANT'S DETAILS:
Any false information provided within the context of the contest by any participant concerning the identity, mailing address, telephone number, etc., may result in the immediate elimination of the participant from the contest.

WIN Exciting Prizes*

NO ENTRY FEE

Do mention your name, standard, school name, address and contact information (phone number and e-mail address) to receive the assured prize.

You can send us your entries via post.

The last date for submitting your entry is 20th November.

Most creative entries will be featured on facebook.

*Terms and conditions apply

Rules:

- Submissions must be primarily in English.
- The participants should be in 3rd to 8th Std.
- Only individual participation is allowed.
- It is a time-bound competition, and students should submit their finished work by the dates directed by KIDS AGE.
- Entries will be disqualified if they do not adhere to the theme.
- All information should be neat and complete, along with the contest's name in BLOCK LETTERS. Incomplete information will not be accepted.
- All prizes and rewards are non-transferable and non-encashable.
- The final decision on the selection of winners would be of KIDS AGE.

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