

*National Day of India*  
*Diwali*

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*Aktanberdieva Kamila*  
*jurisprudence*

# History

- *Diwali (or Deepavali, the "festival of lights") is an ancient Hindu festival celebrated in autumn every year. Diwali is the biggest and the brightest festival in India. The festival spiritually signifies the victory of light over darkness. The festival preparations and rituals typically extend over a five-day period, but the main festival night of Diwali coincides with the darkest, new moon night of the Hindu Lunisolar month Kartika. In the Gregorian calendar, Diwali falls between mid-October and mid-November.*



- *Before Diwali night, people clean, renovate and decorate their homes and offices. On Diwali night, Hindus dress up in new clothes or their best outfit, light up diyas (lamps and candles) inside and outside their home, participate in family puja (prayers) typically to Lakshmi – the goddess of wealth and prosperity. After puja, fireworks follow, then a family feast including mithai (sweets), and an exchange of gifts between family members and close friends. Diwali also marks a major shopping period in nations where it is celebrated.*

# *Diwali with family*





*Diwali, the festival of lights, is also a festival of food, seasonal delicacies and sweets (desserts). Shops and retail markets all over India offer dozens of varieties made from all types of flours, root vegetables and fruits. Milk, cheese, milk solids derived sweets are particularly common.*

***Thank for the attention!***

*Happy  
Diwali*

