Children's Day Essay in English (100, 150, 250 and 500 Words)

Four ready essays, from the shortest to a full 500-word answer.

Children's Day 2026: Saturday, 14 November

Children's Day essay in 100 words

Children's Day is celebrated in India on 14 November, the birthday of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He was born in 1889 at Allahabad and became the first Prime Minister of independent India in 1947. Children loved him and called him Chacha Nehru. He believed that children are the real strength of a nation and that every child deserves good food, education and time to play. On this day schools hold special programmes. In many schools teachers sing and act for their students, and there are games and sweets. Children's Day reminds us that a happy, safe childhood is the right of every child.

Children's Day essay in 150 words

Children's Day, or Bal Diwas, is celebrated in India every year on 14 November. The date is the birthday of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India. He was born on 14 November 1889 at Allahabad, now Prayagraj, and led the country from 1947 until his death in 1964.

Nehru loved children, and they called him Chacha Nehru. He believed that children are the real strength of a nation. A country that gives its children good schools, healthy food and time to play is building its own future.

On Children's Day, schools hold special assemblies and cultural programmes. In many schools the teachers sing, dance and act for their students, and there are games, quizzes and sweets.

The day also reminds us that many children in India still cannot go to school. Every child has a right to education, safety and a happy childhood. Making that true for every child was Chacha Nehru's dream.

Children's Day essay in 250 words

Every year on 14 November, schools across India celebrate Children's Day, or Bal Diwas. The date is the birthday of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, who was born at Allahabad in 1889.

Nehru studied in England, at Harrow and Cambridge, and returned to India in 1912 as a lawyer. He joined the freedom movement under Mahatma Gandhi and spent more than nine years in prison. When India became independent on 15 August 1947, he became Prime Minister and led the country until 1964.

Nehru had a special affection for children. Even while he was busy with the work of a new nation, he made time to meet them, and they called him Chacha Nehru. He believed that the way a country brings up its children decides what kind of country it becomes. Schools, universities and scientific institutions grew quickly in his years as Prime Minister.

On Children's Day, schools look different. In many schools students come in colourful clothes instead of uniform. Teachers sing, dance and act for their students, which children enjoy more than anything else. There are games, quizzes, fun fairs and sweets.

The day also carries a serious message. Many children in India still miss school because they have to work, or because their families are too poor. Children's Day asks all of us to remember them.

A country that looks after its children is looking after its own future. That was Nehru's belief, and it is the real meaning of 14 November.

Children's Day essay in 500 words

On the morning of 14 November, something unusual happens in Indian schools. Teachers who spend the year asking for silence are on stage singing, students sit in the front row, and nobody mentions homework. It is Children's Day, or Bal Diwas, and it is celebrated on the birthday of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister.

Whose birthday it is

Jawaharlal Nehru was born on 14 November 1889 at Allahabad, now Prayagraj. His father, Motilal Nehru, was a successful lawyer and a leader of the Indian

National Congress. Jawaharlal was educated in England, at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, trained as a barrister in London, and came home in 1912.

From the freedom struggle to Prime Minister

He soon joined the freedom movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. In December 1929, as president of the Congress at its Lahore session, he presided over the resolution for Purna Swaraj, complete independence. The Congress then marked 26 January 1930 as Purna Swaraj Day, which is why 26 January was later chosen as Republic Day. Between 1921 and 1945 he was imprisoned eight times, for more than nine years in all. On the night of 14 August 1947 he told the Constituent Assembly that India would "awake to life and freedom", and the next day he became the first Prime Minister of free India. He held the post until he died on 27 May 1964.

Why children remember him

In the summer of 1928, Nehru wrote thirty letters to his ten-year-old daughter Indira, who was in Mussoorie, explaining in simple words how the earth began and how early people lived. They were published in 1929 as *Letters from a Father to His Daughter*, and children still read them. Children loved his company and called him Chacha Nehru. He usually wore a rose on his coat, which is why so many children's drawings of him include one. In his years as Prime Minister, India set up new universities, the first IITs and AIIMS, because he believed a free country needed educated and curious citizens.

How the day is celebrated

Schools hold special assemblies with speeches about Nehru. In many schools the teachers perform songs, dances and skits for their students, which is usually the most popular part of the day. There are games, quizzes, drawing competitions and fun fairs, and sweets are handed out. In fancy dress competitions, small children often come dressed as Nehru himself, in a white cap with a rose pinned to a little coat. Some schools also collect books, clothes or toys for children who have fewer of them.

Why it still matters

Children's Day is not only a celebration. India's Right to Education Act of 2009 made free and compulsory education a right for every child between 6 and 14, yet many children still work instead of studying, or leave school early. The day asks adults to keep that promise, and asks students not to take their own school days for granted.

Nehru's belief was simple: a country that takes care of its children is taking care of its own future. Every 14 November, that belief gets one day of attention. It deserves all 365.

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