



# D&I Words of Visionaries

Module 1: Speeches of the Visionaries    Module 2: The Nuclear Race

At Dreamers & Innovators currently, Dreamers have been engaged in two modules namely: 'Speeches of Visionaries' and 'The Nuclear Race'. Each of the modules is designed to familiarize the youth of tomorrow with the knowledge that has formed the building blocks of our contemporary world.

'Speeches of Visionaries' covers six thoughtfully curated speeches by significant personalities. In this newsletter, inspired by **Steve Jobs'**, '**Stay Hungry, Stay Foolish**', Ruben remarks on the personal hurdles Jobs' overcame and reached the pinnacle of success.

'**The Nuclear Race**' showcases the domino effect of the events that have engulfed the world today in the uncalled-for Nuclear Race. The fifth session focuses on the series of events which led to India becoming part of the global Nuclear club. Dreamers: Mahika and Aryamna narrate India's nuclear saga with utmost clarity.

Dreamers & Innovators is a **knowledge and skill-building platform** for 21st-century learners. We aspire, design and execute interactive learning experiences where global knowledge relevant to today and tomorrow is brought to young Dreamers. At D&I, 21st-century skills are honed, confident communication is developed and independent, informed opinions are nourished.

## Steve Jobs' Journey To Success



Ruben Sharma  
11 years

"The only way to do great things is to love what you do." He loved what he did, and that's why he did great things. That is why he is an inspiration. Today, we know Steve Jobs as one of the most successful people in the world. All successful people face setbacks and he did too, but his failures only motivated him to further pursue his passion.

He faced three major setbacks in his life: He dropped out of college at the age of 17, but attended drop-in classes such as a calligraphy class. The class that went on to shape his future. He was fired from Apple, but he didn't let that stop him. He became so successful that Apple had to take him back. He even went on to create the devices around which the modern world revolves. He was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer, and still he gave an inspiring speech which, honestly, is not an easy feat. His failures are the building blocks that form his life. He didn't let setbacks stop him, instead they motivated him. They are the reason he is a success, the reason he is an inspiration. "Sometimes life will hit you in the head with a brick. Don't lose faith."

## India's Efforts To Go Nuclear

Aryaman Jain, 15 years

A country which was under colonial rule during the World War II was soon accepted into the nuclear club, becoming the sixth country to have nuclear weapons. This was a very proud thing for India, but the journey was not easy at all. India gained its independence from British rule in 1947. In 1954, Homi J Bhabha (also known as the Indian Oppenheimer) led the research program essential for the nuclear program. While the studies were going on, India lost a war against China (Sino-Indian war) and soon China conducted its first successful nuclear test. In 1966, India suffered two setbacks to its nuclear program, one was the death of Indian prime minister Shastri in the Soviet Union and the death of Homi J Bhabha in a plane crash (strange coincidence!).

Just after one year in 1967, the Non-proliferation treaty (NPT) was introduced which prevented the spread of nuclear weapons. India did not sign this treaty because its relationship with China and Pakistan were not so peaceful. On 18th May 1974, India fooled the whole world and performed its first nuclear test called Smiling Buddha. For the next several years India focused on developing a delivery system capable of military deployment. In 1998 India conducted a nuclear fission weapon test at Pokhran known as Operation Shakti. India then signed the 'No First Use Policy', in 2003 which stated that it shall not be the first one to use nuclear weapon in the state of war.

This was all possible because of the contributions made by our scientists, soldiers and the investments made in nuclear power by India making us all proud Indians.

## Membership To The Nuclear Club

Mahika Singh, 14 years



In 1947, India gained independence from British rule and finally became an independent country. In 1954 India set up a research program which was essential for India's nuclear project, organised by Indian scientists and led by physicist Homi Bhabha also known as the "The Indian Oppenheimer", under the leadership of the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. The objective was for energy independence. However, it also moved towards defence with the breaking out of the Sino-Indian war of 1962; it is noteworthy that China performed its first nuclear test in 1964.

India's nuclear program suffered in 1966 due to the death of the Indian Prime Minister Shastri at Tashkent, Soviet Union and the death of Homi Bhabha in a tragic plane crash. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was not signed by India as it would prevent India from developing a nuclear arsenal. Finally in 1974 India performed its first nuclear test known as "The Smiling Buddha" with Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister. India developed a delivery system capable of military deployment from 1974-1998. It also performed a nuclear fusion weapon test at Pokhran known as "Operation Shakti". A treaty that India did sign was the 'No First Use Policy', which meant that India will not be the first one to use Nuclear weapons during a war.