



Retelling History: New Trends Of Children Literature

Mrs. Varsha Vaibhav Patil

Department of English, M.V.P. Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Islampur, Dist-Sangli.

Corresponding Author - Mrs. Varsha Vaibhav Patil

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Abstract:

Children's literature existed from ancient times, but at that time do not considered as a significant form of literature and did not include in the 'Elite literature.' Children literature is very serious form of literature, it was not limited for only family story telling but it has proper discipline. Usually, it is considered that a child is an innocent creature of the God and it does not have enough experience' to be part of the civilized Cultured society when it is grown up. Indian children have listened stories from their grandparents, which stories mostly brought from Indian Mythology such as Ramayana, Mahabharata, etc. Indian stories are related to moral values which can children learn and apply in their future life, Indian culture is glorious culture in the world. There have different languages, traditions customs different religious etc. so children have scope to learn & various things from different area. Story telling is very old genre of the literature. folklore is very rich and imaginative genre of the children literature, it flourished in India.

Keywords : Elite Literature, Storytelling, Indian Culture. Moral Values Folklore.

Introduction:

The term children Literature is also term as 'Juvenile Literature.' Children literature to be composed of both fictional and non-fictional books. These books written for children between the ages of 1 to 12 years old 13-18 year old children called young Adult, and for these consists of fiction and non- fiction books. imaginary books are based on imaginative stories and on the other side fiction books based on real events of people. **Krashen** (1998) did research on children's developing reading skill and shows that reading results in good literacy skills,

Comprehension as well as writing, while on the contrary children do not read voluntarily and they completely poorer at comprehension, reading and some other skills.

According to krashen, Good readers have the ability to choose what and how they read and which types of books they should read. Generally children read books for their pleasure reading for only happiness is the key to developing literacy (Royce, 1999 p. 151)

The University of London's Institute of Education (IOE) has announced that reading for pleasure is

beneficial for children because when children read particular book for pleasure result of this reading could be children's cognitive development over time finds that children who read for pleasure made more progress in learning Math, vocabulary and spelling between the age of 10 and 16 those how rarely read.

Now days, trends of children literature is new. In India also have number of writers, who wrote children books for children in different types. Mostly, Indian children writers wrote children books on Indian mythology, so history books can help for writing for Children. History and children have a close relation. Historical stories for Children, as a genre, present their events blended with real events of recorded history with fictionalized on real characters.

The Panchatantra was Indian stories and it was oral narrative. In oral form, included tall tales, fairy tales, animal fables etc.

Indian children literature started very late but root of the children literature found in ancient time but trends of children changed according to social demand. Chandmama was first publications of children and in 1957 saw the emergence of two publishing houses for children. Indian English Children writers likes A. K. Ramanujan, Raski Bond, Subhadra Sengupta, Sudha Murthy and Kavita Mandana one of them. They wrote book for children and focused on children's moral values also. Kavita Mandana one of the them. The present

paper about Kavita Mandana's famous children book. Akbar the Mighty Emperor, this book wrote for children in simple language. Kavita Mandana wrote eight Children books. She belong from the Nilgiri Hill, where, telephones and T.V. not existed What's most interesting during is how the story triggers a whole lot of conversation midway. Kavita Mandana wrote books included Tenali Raman, Akbar the Mighty Emperor, The Teenage Diary of Abbakka etc.

Present paper discussed about and adventure, courage, inhumanity, horrible battle field and how can people survive their life. How Akbar faced many problem from his birth to death. And what can children learn from these difficulties and they also tackle situation in their real life.

On a cold night in Rajasthan 550 years ago, a couple of armed men getting horses ready for a long ride into the night. Time was sun set the desert morphed into a different world. One of the driest places the world is Thar Desert. Many people had deserted the group hundreds killed in skirmishes. Even more died from dehydration in the desert. The refugees were tough war- hardened Mughals, They comes from the Mountains beyond the Hindukush range. The birth of a Mughal prince or princess was imminency if they could find water in this Thar desert. Otherwise mother and child could die in this desert. above situation was really very horrible, because pregnant woman started labour pain, she would give birth of child. after sometime. but there were not water for baby and mother in this situation child

and mother how could be sustain in the hot desert. writer described. situation in simple language and Children can learn lesson of patient and courage from this critical" condition. In medieval times soldiers defending a fort overflowed with boiling not oil on those caught scaling the walls. might be most of the soldiers lost their life in this boiling oil. At might to illuminate the hidden enemy was waiting and ased burning straw. King Humayun and his soldiers started their frightening climb up the fort walls. there was extreme hard work for climbing fort inch by inch the silently moved up. They known that one wrong steps meant dropping hundreds of feet into the pitch dark ravine but they Completed this difficult task and silently. Humayun's band of soldiers champanir and defeated the local garrison. They found out unbelievable treasure also.

In Mogal time, millions of people involved in battle they known that there have no chance of their survival, although, they engage in war, there was no smell of humanity in the Mughal Empire. along with acts of bravery. The king Akbar's was difficult situation and he had to wander after few days of his birth. New born prince enjoyed just few days of safety. soon Hamida leaved the comfort of umarkot and joined to her husband. King Humayun travelling with wife and baby (Akbar) prince and this Journey was totally dejected, confused and directionless baby Akbar did not aware about his wandering life, but baby Akbar & unknow that he would become a world famous king in the future, Hamida Begum have small

group of people protected to baby life with their Management. There was biting wind froze the food even as it was being eaten. Two women had with Hamida begum and the forty ragged men, who made group for protection of new born baby because there was chance of a attack because of that king and queen took decision. about baby Akbar safety and confirmed that to keep Akbar near his uncle for a few days.... with the prayer that whatever the rivalry between the brothers, the uncles would take care of their little nephew?

Moment after the king and Queen were flees, Askari and his heavily armed gang of men barged into the camp. He claimed that he wanted to pay his respects and attend to his elder brother

In the Mughal empire blood rotation had not important than power. anyone would kill to anyone for power, as same was the case with Humayun's Brother but he also melted with love when he saw his brother's sons face, young children need to learn that love affection from this present book. Uncle melted emotively carrying baby Akbar in his arms, Askari took him back to Kandahar and handed the baby over. To his wife Sultana begam. As a baby, Akbar was very innocent and very charming boy. Sultana was just one of a long string of foster mothers who took care of Akbar through his incohesive childhood. esch of these women gave very lovely treatment to him like her own son.

Above pyrography shows that children should learn from such books that we have a glimpse of humanity here so it's

helps in the emotional development of the child further point is that emotional relationships are important along with bravery, victory etc.

Conclusion:

In Indian English Literature, children literature is very important and waste in a of literature. many it flourished in 18th Century. Retelling history of the main part of the children literature. many other focused History books and mythology, reason beside that children show interest to listen and read the story books. History books have dates and facts which can boring for children so that many Indian Author tried to write in simple language for children. Children writers rewrite history books without dates and facts which would be simplification of History books. historical characters took from history and relate with children own life. for example, Subhadra Sen Gupta wrote" 40 books for children in simple language. New trends of children literature are that children uses picture books, T.V. cartoon, read funny books etc. because of social media children's demand also changed. they do not read books instead of

reading books time spend their time with social media. inculcating interest in reading among children is the need of the hour.

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