

ISSN 2454-8596 www.vidhyayanaejournal.org

An International Multidisciplinary Referred e-Journal

Children's Literature by Sudha Murthy: A Less Paved Road



Dept. of English & CLS,

Saurashtra University, Rajkot



ABSTRACT

Famous classical tales like The Panchatantra Tales, The Jataka Tales, The Hitopadesha, Kathasaritsagara, Ramayana, Mahabharata, and others have gained popularity among children of all ages throughout the world, making India the birthplace of children's literature. Children's literature, on the other hand, has a long way to go before it is recognized as a distinct branch of literature in the world literary canon. Children's literature written or translated in English has never really reached the top position in India, owing to the small profit margins on the publication and illustration of children's books. It is a largely unexplored field in terms of publication and academic discourse. The interaction of Indian literature with European countries, particularly England and the English language, paved the way for the development and growth of children's literature as a separate genre in Indian English studies, and thus for the development of modern globalized children's literature in India. This paper is an attempt to observe Sudha Murthy's contribution in Children's literature.

Key Words: Children's literature, Globalization, Classical tales, Indian Writing in English

VIDHYAYANA

Introduction

Sudha Murthy was the first woman engineer to be selected in Telco (Now Tata Motors), Pune who talks about her encounter with J.R.D Tata when she had a postcard to JRD Tata complaining of the gender basis in Tata Motors. Sudha Murthy recounts tales from her life in a simple yet engrossing manner. The stories range from her childhood to her life as a teacher and a mother. The referred book shows readers how her mother's constant advice on saving money actually helped Sudha Murthy when she had to start a company with her husband Dr Narayan Murthy. It also features a story where the protagonist takes a train ride with the President.



Sudha Murthy's Contribution in Children's Literature

In Indian English literature, Sudha Murthy's writing has good contribution. Overall writing of Sudha Murthy deals with the education, religious tasks, cultural aspects, family relationship, social attitudes, economic situation, feminist problems, etc. Sudha Murthy's writing is the mirror of society where the picture of the Indian women in all walks of life political, social, educational, architectural, administrative, and domestic is clearly shown and the prolific writer deals with all aspects of society. The great social worker, author, technician and educationalist Dr. Sudha Murthy contributed for the Indian English literature through the fictional, non-fictional novels, short stories, novellas and travelogues through the verities of literary genre. Sudha Murthy's literary contribution in English and Kannada for the society is contributed after minute observations, experiences, visits and imaginations who have contributed in English and Kannada is clear and simple, which communicates her ideas smoothly. She advocates feminism and gives power to her women characters to strike the worst situations of their lives. She strokes on the points where the women are strong in their worst conditions and fought against the discrimination. She is full of humility and modesty that uses her wealth for the less fortunate people. She acknowledges to the cry and requirement of the impoverished, the destitute and the marginalized portion of the society. She writes in the backdrop of Indian English Literature. The main protagonists are portrayed as well-educated women with the inherent inner power who were ready to face the challenges under any circumstances and emerge successfully by carving a place for them in the society within the parameter of the Indian tradition. And these female protagonists are suffering from the different social and domestic problems.

Other popular books written by Sudha Murthy are The Magic Drum and Other Favourite Stories, Dollar Bahu, the Old Man and His God, and Wise & Otherwise (An audio book). Sudha Murthy has tried her hand at both fiction and non-fiction. She writes in English and Kannada and so far, she has written a compilation of short stories, two books for children, nine novels, three separate non-fictional collections,



three travelogues, and four technical books. She has been awarded the R. K. Narayan Award for Literature (2006) and has been the recipient of the Padma Shree Award (2006). She was born in Shiggaon, North Karnataka in the year 1950. The literary contribution of Sudha Murthy in the Indian contemporary English literature for the world English literature is published through the Penguin Publication, which deals with common lives and her views of donations, hospitality, realization and struggle of a passionate lady to be literary independent, some of them include sweet hospitality: Wise and Otherwise, How I Taught My Grandmother to Read and Other Stories. Sudha Murthy's contribution in terms of educational or literacy is heart-touchable through different examples of the fictional book How I Taught My Grandmother to Read and Other Stories which is filled with heart touching tales varying from one about how her grandmother asked the twelve-year-old girl (Author) to teach her the alphabets. Each of the twenty-five stories in the book provides some inspiration to its readers. The stories are presented in an effortless and humorous fashion.

The present story is the most wonderful experience where the author recalls her memories that how she had taught her illiterate grandmother Krishtakka to read Kashi Yatrebya Karnataka fame author Triveni VIDHYAYANA and other stories also. The author recalls her childhood days in the small village of Karnataka with her grandmother where the village was a remote place where the morning paper would get in the afternoon and the weekly magazine would get one day late. Sudha Murthy has portrayed the real picture of the rural India, which was real-visual picture in the mind of the writer about the socio-educational condition of the Indian countryside.

Sudha Murthy has focused on the educational and religious philosophy of the rural India that how the old grandmother is attracted towards the magazine by Triveni in Kannada language and the village people would wait eagerly for the weekly magazine the Karmaveera. The village people were so connected with the magazine that they were thinking, their day is incomplete without reading of the Karmaveera. The folk



literary work of Triveni, Kashi Yatre appeared as a series that was a story of an old lady and her strong desire to visit once to Kashi that is known as Varanasi which is a religious pilgrimage where the people get the ultimate punnya after praying the Lord Vishweshwara. The protagonist of Kashi Yatre who was facing from financial crises collected some amount to visit once Kashi in whole life to do ultimate punnya but gave a collected amount to an orphan girl who was in love and wanted to marry. The struggling lady protagonist realized that ultimate punnya is not visiting Kashi but to help a needy or poor. The old lady''s realization is the real religious philosophy and not superstition

The series of the magazine of Kashi Yatre was being read by small Sudha Murthy for her grandmother, because the grandmother, Krishtakka was illiterate. When the small reader, Sudha Murthy went to attend a marriage of her cousin to another village, the old Krishtakka realized the importance of education in the absence of her grand-daughter. When the granddaughter came back, grandmother, Krishtakka requested her granddaughter to teach her, how to read (Kashi Yatre). The curiosity and the eagerness of the old lady were very strong towards education. The author, Sudha Murthy focused on the real desire and curiosity of human being, and for that the age does not matter when the old lady started to learn the Kannada alphabets at the age of sixty-two years and she determined that she would complete her course till Dassehra and grandmother Krishtakka's teacher was none but her granddaughter who is twelve years old, till the Dassehra, grandmother forgot the age and relation with her granddaughter and really she educated herself what the efforts were being taken by grandmother, really amazing; her homework was very tuff, she read, repeated, wrote and recited continuously, the teachers should not be irrespective with the gender or age. During the Dassehra, the result of her efforts was something different; the granddaughter, Sudha Murthy bought a published novel Kashi Yatre by Triveni and the small granddaughter was also gifted with a frock material by her grandmother (Student). Her grandmother bent down and touched the feet suddenly of her granddaughter (Teacher). The author found this was extremely guilty because the elder never touches the



feet to the younger so that the grandmother broke the rule of the tradition. But in response of that, the grandmother replied that she was not touched the feet of her twelve year granddaughter but her teacher who taught her that how to read Kashi Yatre and other stories also. In simply, the religious, educational, cultural and moral values are fully drafted in the literature so the literary contribution of Sudha Murthy is the supreme morality and moral values for the readers. The view of grandmother to her granddaughter as a student was very soft and clear that the grandma said that her teacher was very caring and loving who taught her so well that she could read any unknown novel in a short period confidently and that is the reason the grandmother thought that her teacher made her independent. Now the grandma was so confident and she was not feeling isolated also and when she was alone at all in her isolated life, all books are with her and she can communicate with them well. Here the intention behind the writer's writing is very clear that we are really dependent if we are illiterate. The illiteracy is one of the most dominant issues in the Indian contemporary world which was softly criticized by the author, Sudha Murthy and the soft satire and criticism is drafted in the story. Sudha Murthy's contribution is heart touching for the contemporary world. The present book How I Taught My Grandmother to Read and Other Stories deals with twenty-five stories and each story provides the lesson for life that this contribution is really inspirational for the readers of the present era. The author Sudha Murthy has talked about the real freedom or independence where the grandmother of the author was unable to read the book and was enjoying the story by Triveni. The stories were enjoyed not only by the grandma but all the people of village. But the grandma was not able to enjoy without her granddaughter. The realization about the religious and educational philosophy confirmed when the grandmother has become independent. The spiritual meaning of freedom and educationally independent is nothing but to be educated and to take all the advantages of education in life.

Sudha Murthy's literary contribution flickers on the real rural life where the people of the village are attracted to the folk literature of Triveni who was a famous one for her religious philosophy. The religious



and educational philosophies are two sides of a coin of spiritual awakening but Dr. Murthy is such author who has shown both the pictures simultaneously and effectively. The readers could become the followers of author if the real picture of society and real struggle is shown with morals and values. How the Kannada readers were waiting for her upcoming series of Triveni. Karmaveera and Kashi Yatre were such tales and its plot was very heart touching. With the help of the incident: The protagonist of Kashi Yatre helped an orphan girl for her marriage. Through this type of religious philosophy, the blind faith and the traditional superstition are kept out from her contribution.

The contribution of the author in the contemporary Indian English literature is very sensitive because it is connected with the real determination, desire and confidence of a suffering woman where the grandma of Sudha Murthy was feeling so alone and isolated, the author tried to explain the importance of education and when the grandmother decided to start to study the alphabets of Kannada, the granddaughter was making a fun unknowingly but she was also unaware that how her grandmother would start her education at the age of sixty-two years when she has become enough old, all her hairs are grey, her hands are wrinkled, with spectacles works so much in the kitchen also. But the author portrayed the ladies'' determination, desire, confidence, suffer and nature of the women was really awesome. Grandma determined that she would keep Saraswati Pooja day during Dassehra and she will work very hard for a good cause, if you are determined, you can overcome any obstacle in your life. And really grandma was very enthusiastic and eager to be educated. We can understand from her statement: "I will work harder than anybody but I will do it." (5). It was the confidence of the grandma and she planned according to her determination. The illiterate lady's confidence, desire and affection towards education were strong as the old lady was literally illiterate but she had sense of literate person.

Sixty-two years, Krishtakka is the representative of modern era"s woman where girl"s education was not considered important because the women were ignored for education comparatively men even she never



went to school and remained unlettered. She was married at very tender age and had her children and at her old age, she had so much pleasure in cooking and feeding. But she feels guilty in her mind that she made sure that her children and grandchildren study well. The old lady, Krishtakka associates herself with the protagonist of the story "Kashi Yatre" and believed that the actual practice of religion is to practice humaneness. She was very attached to her granddaughter who read stories for her. A beautifully portrayed old character Krishtakka wanted to emerge from the quagmire of ignorance. The old lady"s hard work, sincerity, dedication and ardent desire were so strong that she proved that there is no age bar for learning. Her great willingness for reading and passion for acquiring knowledge and later on the grandma became the independent and emerge from the quagmire of ignorance. The author, Sudha Murthy, a fictional writer has traced the interesting anecdotes from her personal life; especially from her childhood who is known for simplicity in writing and important element of life. The simple tasks are drafted in the plot and the way of drafting is also simple but the issues which are taken for drafting are very serious in the developed and developing India, for example; the problem of women education, the religious philosophy, the illiteracy, the marriage system (Bal-Vivaha), the view and attitude towards woman education and so on. The literary contribution of Sudha Murthy in contemporary Indian English Literature is memorable which the best shared experiences from her life.

Conclusion

In the contemporary English literature, non-fictional works and language has its own impact on the world literature in English. The literary contribution of Sudha Murthy in Indian contemporary English literature is playing the vital role in the world English literature. Murthy deals about the real situation of the India, especially the marriage system of India, child marriage (Bal-Vivaha), the real suffer of the women for education. The literary contribution of Sudha Murthy is in the contemporary English literature is really the milestone for the readers of literature where Sudha Murthy observed the society minutely and with the help



ISSN 2454-8596 www.vidhyayanaejournal.org

An International Multidisciplinary Referred e-Journal

of her own experiences, she has prorated the beautiful female characters.

References

Menon, Navin. "Historical Survey." Children's Literature in India. New Delhi: CBT, 1999. 23-45.

Abrams, M.H., and Harpham, Geoffrey Galt. A Glossary of Literary Terms.11th ed. Delhi: Cengage Learning, 2015. Print.

Dodiya, Jaydeepsinh K. ed. *Perspectives on Indian English Fiction*. New Delhi: Sarup and Sons, 2006. Print.

Iyenger, K R. Srinivasa. Indian Writing in English. Sterling Publishers Pvt Ltd, 1995. Print.

Mehrotra, Arvind Krishna. ed. *A Concise History of Indian Literature in English*. Ranikhet: Permanent Black, 2008. Print.

