



A Critical Analysis Of Emergence Of Feminine In Select Novels Of Deepa Agarwal And Subhadra Sen Gupta From The Perspectives Of Children's Literature.

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ABSTRACT

Purpose:

This paper analyses the prominent characteristics of children and young adulthood found in two teenage diaries and two adventure novels within Indian English children's literature. An examination of how these writers portray the resilient state of the women protagonists in the adventure and adolescent diary tales, and how they skillfully incorporate recollections, anguish, hardships, reflections, repression, and their path to achievement. This study will thoroughly analyse the impact of disasters or catastrophes on the inner psyche of female characters and their transformation into legendary figures.

Design/Methodology/Approach:

The study will involve a qualitative analysis that encompasses close reading, interpretation, comparison, and contrast of the selected primary sources. The research will contain critical essays on comparative theory as it relates to young adult novels and works specifically focused on feminine perspective in children, young adult narratives.

Findings/Results:

Women have historically faced oppression and have been confined to a subordinate position, symbolised by the veil. However, despite this inequality, many women have demonstrated their abilities and achieved success through their strength and unwavering determination. They have proven that those who nurture and care for others can also exert influence and power. These remarkable children have become a source of inspiration for future generations.

Originality/Value:

The examination of adolescent diaries illuminates prevailing ideologies and the subsequent transformation brought about by matrimony, thereby engendering a fresh understanding of the social, historical, and psychological milieu of that era. These literary works explore the ways in which these newlywed regal women persevered through the unfamiliar environment and culture, overcame adversity, and revitalised their lives. These authors have recognised the poignancy of these women protagonists, by means of education and proficient abilities, they attained the status of legendary beings.

Paper Type: Analytical research study.

Keywords: Children's literature, young adult fiction, Feminine Perspective, Patriarchy, comparison.

1. Introduction:

The domain of children's literature is frequently perceived as an innocuous intellectual endeavor. However, a similarly circumspect dialog is not obligatory in the discourse pertaining to the subject matter. The responsibility of caring for children is substantial due to the fact that they represent our future. Reading should be the subject of considerable intellectual and critical rigor, as it is an essential element in the process of development. Adventure and historical fiction are components of Indian English literature. The Indian English women writers possess an additional benefit in that they are acquainted with both the literary genres that link them to children's literature and the literary tradition associated with Indian life and language. The select novel shed light on the long-standing oppression of women and their ongoing struggle against patriarchal society. In recent times, a discernible increase in the prominence of women within historical narratives has been observed. Previously concealed, they are now perceptible, intricate, and indisputable. Authors of modern literature have endeavored to establish this character as a pivotal figure in historical accounts, whether they are work of fiction or fact. The subject matter of this anthology is the representation of the feminine form in modern historical fiction.

2. Objectives:

- (1) Examine the ways in which children's literature, especially by women writers: Female protagonists are portrayed from their perspective in the select novels.
- (2) Explore broader implications: Analyse how these readings affect the juvenile intellects.
- (3) To analyse the duration of the agonising trauma of a woman or society prolonged.
- (4) To investigate the clash between societal and political calamity and the significance of education and proficiency in surmounting obstacles.
- (5) To analyze the impact of these literary works on the portrayal of Traumatic Stress in female characters and their triumph against oppression.

3. Methodology:

The study utilizes a qualitative methodology that integrates topic analysis and meticulous reading. The four children's novels will be subjected to comparative analysis in order to find both their similarities and disparities. The fundamental theoretical foundation for literary criticism can be discovered in secondary sources.

4. Literature review:

To begin with, this article provides a precise definition of the term 'kid' from a dictionary. The term "child" is defined in biological terms. As per the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, a child is defined as "a young individual from birth until they reach complete physical development..." The reference (1995: 195) is provided. According to the Collins English Dictionary, a "child" is defined as a male or female individual from birth until they reach puberty (1998: 280). "Denying the true importance

and humanity of children is what happens when we express nostalgia for a childhood that we no longer experience." (Perry Nodelman 1997: 147).

4.1 Children's literature:

It encompasses a chronicle of how writings have been described and understood throughout various historical periods. The interpretation and reformulation of Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* also exemplify the evolving perceptions of adventure and imagination, not only in English-speaking nations but also across Europe, America, and Asia. Children's literature is not an ideal category that one period can achieve while another period loses it. This might be referred to as a system in which the social and artistic significance is determined by the interaction between people who create, exchange, and consume books. Social history exerted a profound impact on the trajectory of children's literature within the academic realm. Jack Zipes, a prominent critic in this field, provides a concise summary: Prior to 1972, most academic books on children's literature were dull accounts that praised the positive aspects of children's literature using optimistic approaches and a patronizing ideology. In contrast, more recent studies have delved into the hidden motives of children's literature and examined its social, political, and psychological impacts (1990: 7).

The study of children's literature involves examining many cultures to explore literary, socio-historical, and economic analysis methods. Additionally, it serves as a valuable case study for the development of cultural critique. The primary objective of children's literature is to expand the academic landscape and pave the way for future scholarly exploration. The prevailing critique asserts unequivocally that children's literature exists as a kind of literature, encompassing gender, type, genres, visual language, ensemble of characters, a system of poetic expression, a political dimension, and a style of prose (Lerer 2008: 11). Children's books serve not only as a source of enjoyment and entertainment, but also as a means for in-depth examination and evaluation.

4.2 Young adult novels within the realm of children's literature.

Young adult books cater to readers within the age range of 12 to 18 and 16 to 25. Fiction or nonfiction, instructive or entertaining, these publications need to captivate the intended audience and strike a chord with them on an emotional and intellectual level by being deeply relevant to their daily experiences. Any literary style is acceptable for Young Adult literature, including historical fiction, mystery, romance, and more. The Young Adult sub-genre now encompasses the more recent New Adult sub-genre, which has been around since 2009. Topics covered include navigating one's sexuality, choosing a profession, and venturing out on one's own, all aimed at young adults (18–25 years old).

(a) Deepa Agarwal's book, titled *The Teenage Diary of NurJahan*:

Before assuming the title of Nur Jahan, the preeminent Mughal queen and the last spouse of Emperor Jahangir, she was referred to as Mehr-un-nissa. Mehr-un-nissa, hailing from Persian exiles who gained eminence in the Mughal court, was brought up in Agra, Kabul, and Lahore, situated on the outskirts of Emperor Akbar's court. In this fictional journal, Deepa Agarwal offers a glimpse into the adolescent phase of the monarch's life, focusing on her development into a determined and passionate young woman, her love for poetry and writing, and her inquisitiveness about the outside world. The diary provides a young girl's viewpoint on the Mughal era, specifically describing the vibrant Meena Bazaars, the opulent festival celebrations, and the intricacies of zenana life. Nevertheless, her diary predominantly chronicles her ambition to discover her life's passion and to establish a noteworthy historical legacy for herself. The *Teenage Diary of Nur Jahan* enthralls young readers by skillfully blending historical events with imaginative aspects, effectively bringing a past era back to life. The book begins in journal format after the protagonist turns thirteen. The author adeptly weaves a story-line around pivotal historical events to shed light on Nur Jahan's ascent to authority within the Mughal Empire. Nur Jahan's journey was remarkable, starting with her humble beginnings as a young girl serving Ruqayya Begum, to her marriage to a common soldier in the Mughal army, and eventually becoming the ultimate queen of Padshah Jahangir after her husband's death. She did not conform to the stereotype of a Mughal zenana Begum who engaged in trivial pursuits; instead, she exhibited a discerning and astute brain. Her interest was grabbed

by issues such as charity, administration, hunting, and military excursions. She became a renowned and powerful female figure in Indian history, particularly during the Mughal period.

(b) Subhadra Sen Gupta's *The Teenage Diary of Jodha Bai*:

Subhadra Sen Gupta, who was awarded the Bal Sahitya Puraskar in 2014 by the Sahitya Akademi, has written over forty novels specifically aimed at children. *The Teenage Diary of Jodha Bai* recounts Jodha Bai, the daughter of King Bihari Mal, who has now entered adolescence in the Rajput realm of Amber, providing us with a glimpse into her emotions and thoughts. Jodha Bai, a member of the Kachhwahas tribe, stands out as a notable group of warriors due to her profound affinity for dreaming and poetry. As she begins to write her thoughts in an empty accounting book, she unintentionally records the events happening around her - the happiness, sadness, and dreams of the women, the young men being prepared for battle, the beauty of the arid landscape, and the changing political situation that is connecting the Mughals from Agra and Rajasthan. She experienced bewilderment when being instructed to wed the Mughal emperor Akbar. Nevertheless, in this genuine piece of literature, Subhadra Sen Gupta skillfully depicts the story of a young Rajput princess who eventually rose to become a powerful queen in the Mughal empire. Positioning of a Hindu princess within the Mughal zenana.

(c) Deepa Agarwal's book, titled *Blessed*:

This novel falls into the category of middle-grade literature, which is intended for youngsters between the ages of 8 and 12. The age of the reader is correlated with the age of the main character. The plot encompasses themes of sibling rivalry, social integration, and developing romantic interests. The unusual manner of narrative in *Blessed* draws readers in and makes them wonder what happens next. The reader is held enthralled and on the edge of their seat by the detailed descriptions provided for each scene. The character picture has received nothing but appreciation from everyone. We can see human bondage and other fundamental human qualities, and that is the beauty of her storytelling. The priest Tarash, who defends the child from the evildoers from the very beginning of the books. A pure-hearted seven-year-old girl named Selentra lives in the world of love. She makes an effort to win over her older brother, Dumor, right from the start. Negative characters include Dumor. As the center of her mother's universe, she enjoys unending love and protection from her parents. Selentra writes instead of Dumor on the tablets unknowingly on the first day of the lettering ceremony. The ancient script that forms the basis of the Tarash. We should take note that Deepa Agarwal raises the more important issue of where females are denied the right to read and write, which is a fundamental human right. The authorities in Kota have outlawed reading and writing, despite Selentra's strong desire to do so. The story centers on the omniscient's prophecy that the kingdom will be protected by a savior who can read the hymens and the archaic language. The prophecy states as much. As an example of casteism, consider the following: low-income children, particularly those whose parents work as weavers or cobblers, are either not allowed to attend school or, if they do, they endure humiliation at the hands of both their teachers and the school administration, not to mention the privileged pupils. Arambah, Selentra's mother, is a watchful and kind woman who thinks of her daughter as a "womb wiper" because she was the final kid to relieve her of the agony of childbirth. When Selentra was a kid, she was known to be quiet, obedient, and loved by everyone. who is extremely caring but has been cruelly tortured and shamed by her older brother, Dumor, the family's sole mail child. The sleazy guy who can't resist the allure of wealth and who puts his own interests ahead of those of the nation is the doorkeeper. The Blessed Child's birthmark on her neck and her abilities make her nervous all the time. She discusses some of the most pressing issues, such as gender inequality, economic inequality, and casteism. Dumor harbored nothing but animosity towards his little sister and harbored constant desires to harm her or even destroy her. The tale employs metaphor by assigning the name Agyanees to the demonic invaders. The word "Agyanee" can be literally translated as "someone who lacks knowledge or awareness." Therefore, we can deduce that it is imperative to initiate a transformation in which those who oppose women's access to education are defeated, and a new global system that honors and respects women is built.

(d) Subhadra Sen Gupta's *A Mouryan Adventure*:

A captivating historical narrative filled with excitement and mystery, set in the ancient metropolis of Pataliputra, India around the 3rd century BCE. Madhura, a twelve-year-old, lives in the famous city of Pataliputra during the reign of King Ashoka from the Mauryan dynasty. She works at the palace as the maid and trusted advisor of Princess Sanghamitra. Madhura has a strong aversion to it. Existence is extremely repetitive. She desires to undertake a voyage across the land, much like her brother Kartik, who is involved in commerce and aims to become a warrior, participating in sword play and equestrian activities. Madhura's ambitions are suddenly fulfilled when she sets off on a voyage with Kartik from Pataliputra to Ujjaini in a caravan. Throughout the expedition, unexplainable events begin to manifest. Who is the overweight person who frequently delivers Kartik packages containing a significant amount of gold and silver coins? What is the objective of their trip to Vidisha to encounter a Buddhist monk? Kartik is involved in a covert operation, and Madhura needs to confirm its truthfulness. Discover the enthralling account of Madhura's life and learn her firsthand encounter with the upbringing she experienced in the past! Whether they are princess Sanghamitra or Madhura, her maid, the female protagonists in this novel are all subject to societal constraints that limit their freedom of movement and expression. The plot centers on their fight for freedom as they are compelled to repress their deepest urges.

5. Related Works:**(a) Deepa Agarwal's book, titled *Caravan to Tibet*:**

From the lofty Kumaon highlands in India, a caravan of merchants embarks on a journey to Tibet in the late nineteenth century. In order to continue their long-established commerce in the Tibetan marketplaces, they bravely cross perilous passes and blizzards. One of them is Debu who is fourteen years old. Debu is devastated to discover that his father perished in one of the perilous passes when the caravan returns many days later. The fact that a Tibetan merchant shows up at the neighborhood market with an amulet that looks strikingly like his father's leads him to believe that his father is still alive and well in Tibet, even though he still finds it hard to accept. Without realizing it, Debu is embarking on the most exhilarating and dangerous voyage of his life as he boards the next caravan to Tibet in search of his father. A young lama falls in love with him during his forced monastery stay; a band of bandits led by the cruel and mysterious Nangbo, who possesses magical powers; a stay in the goldfields of Thok Jalong; and, finally, a heart-pounding horse race. It was traditional for half-widows to get married within a year, so Debu made a last-ditch attempt to get his father back so his mother wouldn't marry Thrilok, a rude drinker and near cousin. As a result of cultural norms, women are portrayed as powerless, even when they despise being compelled to marry.

(b) Subhadra Sen Gupta's *The Teenage Diary of Jahanara*:

Located in central India, Jahanara is in Mandu in the year 1626. Being no longer well-liked by Emperor Jahangir, her father Prince Khurram—who would subsequently become Emperor Shah Jahan—now resides in the Deccan with his wife Arjamand Bano and their five children. Memories of her father's response to his exile, Jahanara's brothers' captivity at Empress Nur Jahan's behest, plots afoot in distant Agra and Lahore as Jahangir's health deteriorates, and her own maturation as a sensitive poet and writer fill her diary. Eventually, Jahanara is able to return to Agra, her beloved city, when her father abdicates the Mughal throne. During the height of the Mughal empire's glory, this fictional diary recreates the drama of ambition, intrigue, and loyalty. Watching her father ascend to the kingdom, Jahanara, a young woman, thinks on the immense brutality that men do to one another and the love and kindness that will ultimately save everything. With its lyrical prose and riveting narrative, *The Teenage Diary of Jahanara* transports readers to a bygone era.

(c) **Kavitha Mandana's *The Teenage Diary of Abbakka: The Warrior Queen of South India:***

Coastal Karnataka and the towns and cities around Ullal were under the Chowtas' control. Rani Abbakka was the name of at least two of the many female rulers of this dynasty. Legend has it that they were ferocious defenders of their little country who vanquished the Portuguese time and time again. The tale of Abbakka III is told here. From a young age, Abbakka knew that she would one day be queen of the country that her great-grandmother and mother, Rani Tirumala Devi and Abbakka II, governed. The stories of her grandmother's maritime fights against the firangis never get old to Abbakka, who trains tirelessly in all the things a queen needs to know. However, Abbakka is also an adventurous little girl. She embarks on perilous expeditions to apprehend spies at sea. In a clandestine plot to thwart the Portuguese conquest of the kingdom's pepper crop, she joins her mother. Also, she has a deep crush on an attractive, mysterious Mangalorean lad... Immersed in the rich history and culture of the area, *The Teenage Diary of Abbakka* tells the story of a unique girl named Abbakka who lives through a thrilling period in her life and who, in the end, will do all it takes to defend her kingdom.

(e) **Anitha Murthy's *The Teenage Diary of Razia Sultan:***

Razia Sultan was born in the Slave dynasty to Iltutmish, and her father began training her from an early age in all the ways a ruler must know. She was not like other women of her time; she was courageous, powerful, self-assured, and educated. Undeterred by conventional wisdom, she rose to power in the 13th century and became sultan of Delhi. Razia, a young woman coming of age in her father's court, records her experiences in this fictional diary. This is where Razia learns the hard way how difficult it is to be a defiant teen. Because of her boyish habits, she is the target of ridicule from her stepmother and other nobility. A master of the sword and a courageous hunter, she is up to the challenge of any adversary. She joins her father in court, where she demonstrates her innate talent for people reading and her familiarity with the complexities of statecraft. Still, everyone is quick to tell her that girls just don't belong in positions of power. The only one who has faith in her is her cherished father, Sultan Iltutmish. *The Teenage Diary of Razia Sultan* is an emotional, thrilling, and motivational account of a girl's struggle to accept her fate, which will leave an indelible mark on history.

(f) **Tanushree Podder's *The Teenage Diary of Rani Laxmibai:***

The Teenage Diary of Rani Laxmi Bai is the second children's book by Tanushree Podder, who has written in the horror, mystery, history, and military genres while growing up. This book delves into the lesser-known time of Rani Laxmi Bai's life, as the title suggests, allowing readers to see the great freedom warrior in a different light. The author has chronicled the period that followed her early years in Bithoor, but before she was actively involved in battle. The daughter of a poor priest, Manikarnika spent her childhood in the exiled Peshwa of Poona's court in the little town of Bithoor. She became the famed warrior-queen of Jhansi, Rani Laxmibai, after displaying courage, energy, and intelligence. This fictional journal tells the story of Manikarnika's transformation from a shy, ordinary girl into a strong, courageous leader throughout her formative adolescent years. She boasts that she was physically stronger and fitter than the average boy thanks to her extensive training in horseback riding, swordsmanship, and other martial arts. She has strong opinions and does quite well in school. When she marries the considerably older king of Jhansi, Gangadhar Rao, at the tender age of thirteen, she assumes the role of queen. Assisting the king in ruling Jhansi, she demonstrates remarkable intelligence and resolve. However, Laxmibai realizes she must battle for everything dear to her as the British plot to conquer the monarchy in 1847. This captivating biography of the youthful Laxmibai paints a compelling and uplifting picture of the remarkable stateswoman and fighter that India will never forget. It is a compelling combination of fact and fiction.

Table 1: Summary of findings.

Sl. No.	Author	Date	Findings
1	Agarwal, Deepa. [1]	2009	The work depicts the courageous actions of a young teenager who rose from poverty to become an inspiration to others.
2	Agarwal, Deepa. [2]	2007	The focus is on the patriarchal societal condition in which the impoverished population struggles to achieve their basic needs for survival.
3	Agarwal, Deepa. [3]	2018	It interprets feminine sensationalism and vivid themes against the miserable, drudgery plight of the women.
4	Agarwal, Deepa. [4]	2019	The text delves into the unwavering determination of Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan, the spouse of Pakistan's inaugural prime minister. She has maintained her commitment to advancing women's empowerment.
5	Gupta, Subhadra Sen. [5]	2019	Jahanara, a perceptive writer and poet, reflects upon the profound brutality that mankind perpetrates upon one another in their pursuit of power.
6	Mandana, Kavitha. [6]	2007	It provides essential critical and contextual tools to read life of Rani Abbakka and life of south canara
7	Murthy, Anitha. [7]	2019	The feminist ethic is highlighted in the study, along with the ways patriarchal views perpetuate women's supremacy and the need of perseverance in overcoming obstacles.
8	Podder, Tanushree. [8]	2019	It offers a comprehensive analysis of the tenacity with which adolescents surmount limitations despite opposition.
9	Hunt, Peter. [9]	2004	This text provides a comprehensive analysis of all areas of Children's Literature, similar to an encyclopedia.
10	Chandra, N. [13]	2005	This critical study covers selected authors of contemporary Indian literature.
11	Barry, Peter. [17]	1991	The book provides an intricate overview of literary and cultural theory.
12	Hunt, Peter. [36]	1999	This work emphasizes the significant contribution it makes to the advancement of critical theory, particularly in the domains of reader response and the influence of the envisioned readership on the composition of the text.
13	Patel, Priti R. [42]	2013	It highlights how the woman is crushed and tortured as long as she is in the grasp of the heartless society. However, she is brought back to the process of being, becoming, and fulfilment in which she becomes a symbol of the great river itself

			after she is let to return to nature as an ascetic.
14	Borah, Pallavi. [47]	2000	Children's fiction is an inextricably linked component of cultural practices that aim to socialize the intended audience.
15	Verma,Raj Gourav. [58]	2016	The article focuses on how a previously liberated childhood was repressed by the school's increasingly harsh disciplinary structure, which reached its peak in the residential school throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The child's earlier freedom among adults was limited due to the warnings of moralists, administration, family, and the Church.
16	Kallimani, Madhushri. [63]	2017	Ruskin Bond's chosen novels of children's short tales reveal the intricacies of child psychology and the essence of childhood that often remain concealed beneath the complexities of maturity.
17	Tucker, N. and Eccleshare, J.[70]	2003	It comprises evaluations of 200 distinct publications, encompassing graphic novels and narrative non-fiction. It serves as a valuable resource for teenagers who have a passion for reading.
18	Anand, Paro. [76]	2008	This text emphasizes the intricate problems that are explored by portraying the perspective of a child who is entangled in a situation that he did not create.
19	Gupte, Sunila. [81]	2009	The text examines the captivating adventure narrative of teenage children and the story of the vanished dancing girl, which takes place during the Indus Valley civilization.
20	Gupta, Subhadra Sen. [84]	2019	The Mahal provides a unique glimpse into the lives of women who resided inside the luxurious fortress that housed the women of the court, offering insight into their experiences behind the veil and their significance within the Mughal Empire's courts.
21	Sharma, Vashi. [85]	2017	Insightful reading about the mediaeval invaders and Mughal history of India can be found in this book, The Naked Mughals.They have been glorified as great rulers in Indian history books despite being maniacs, incest-lovers, rapists and merciless invaders.
22	Mukhoty, Ira. [86]	2009	Noor Jahan, light of the world, a widow and mother who would become Jahangir's last wife, acquiring an imperial legacy of

			her own and Jahanara, Shah Jahan's favourite child, owner of the most lucrative port in medieval India and patron of one of its finest cities,
23	Agarwal, Deepa. [89]	1995	The artwork portrays the inquisitive nature of young individuals, immersing themselves in thrilling expeditions and discovering novel experiences..
24	Mallor, Mary. [92]	1997	It explores the connection between women's subjugation and the deterioration of our natural world.
25	Nodelman, Perry. [97]	1988	The existence of femininity within children's literature is unstated, and as such, it requires further reflective analysis from both discerning males and determined females.

6.New related issues:

The domain of children's literature is characterized by its dynamic nature, always evolving to address emerging issues and expanding its scope to address longstanding ones. The interrelatedness and intricacy of feminist issues are evident in the increasing popularity of various contemporary topics. Women bear a disproportionate burden due to the dominance of patriarchy, particularly those residing in disadvantaged regions. Female authors highlight the importance of education as they increasingly engage in advocating for justice.

7.Solution:

The major themes in the select novels in teenage fiction include the exploitation of women and the marginalization or inequality based on wealth or social caste. Literary works authored by female writers emphasize the intricate connections between social structures and gender. To address these fundamental challenges, a comprehensive approach that empowers women, recognizes social justice, promotes equality, regulates corporate activity, and fosters cultural shifts towards more harmonious connection is necessary. The selected works will be examined through the lens of women's experiences, in conjunction with a debate on these issues. Every woman should be granted the opportunity to enhance their skills and abilities.

8. Research Gap:

While earlier scholarship has examined children's literature, there is a notable absence of comparison evaluations for these four specific books. This study aims to address this discrepancy by providing a comprehensive analysis of the methods employed by these writers to integrate their perspectives into their writing.

9. Research Agenda:

The key question of this research is how the children's authors Deepa Agarwal and Subhadra Sen Gupta, who write from a feminine perspective, show how education, bravery, and success are interdependent in their books.

Sub questions: How do the books show the struggles that women endure and how they overcome them?

How might reading these texts encourage people to stand out against oppression and reevaluate accepted values?

10. Final research Proposal in Chosen Topic:

The beneficial effects that historical narratives have on children are explored in the books *Blessed* and *The Teenage Diary of NurJahan* by Deepa Agarwal and Subhadra Sen Gupta, respectively. *The Adolescent Journal of Jodha Bai* and *A Mouryan Adventure*.

11. Suggestions to improve:

Diversify the Selection of Novels to broaden the scope of the study, incorporating a greater number of novels from various geographic regions.

Incorporate interviews for a more comprehensive comprehension, conduct interviews with authors or analyze their statements.

12. Limitations of the Proposal:

The viewpoint of the researcher may have an effect on the interpretations, which is an example of the potential for subjectivity in interpretation.

The investigation is limited to only four specific novels, which may constrain the extent to which the findings can be extended to a wider range of situations.

13. Conclusion:

This literature survey lays the foundation for a thorough investigation into the dimensions of children's literature in the chosen novels. The proposed study aims to address significant knowledge gaps about the correlation between courage, self-confidence, and determination as depicted in the books *Blessed* and *The Teenage Diary of NurJahan* by Deepa Agarwal and Subhadra Sen Gupta, respectively. *The Teenage Diary of Jodha Bai* and *A Mouryan Adventure* during their adolescence. The proposed study seeks to fill gaps in existing research by examining the interwoven representation of women in young adult fiction written by Indian authors. This study promises to provide helpful insights for both literary experts and enthusiasts.

Women authors of children's literature of select novels portray a patriarchal society in which women are seen as secondary citizens and are burdened with numerous constraints and responsibilities. Their duties are confined to the domestic sphere, primarily involving cooking, feeding, and serving tirelessly. Throughout all four novels, the authors emphasize the significance of education. Only through rigorous training and education were Nur Jahan and Jodha Bai, Jahanara, able to exercise beneficent governance. She promotes self-help as a means to achieve success. In 'Caravan to Tibet', the author discusses the status of women who are regarded as secondary. Specifically, she focuses on Debu's mother, who is classified as a "half-widow" because her husband is missing and his body has not been located. Women are denied agency in choosing their spouse; their fate is determined by another individual, and they passively acquiesce to it, akin to a puppet. Some potential examples include Madhura from the 3rd century, Razia Sultan from the 13th century, Jodha Bai, Meherrunissa, Jahanara, and Rani Abbakka from the 16th century, Rani Lakshmi Bai from the 19th century, and a mother named Debu who is influenced and controlled by patriarchal culture in the 21st century. The male-centric perspective posits that the world is predominantly tailored to accommodate men, propagating the idea that boys should transition into men while relegating women to a subordinate role. However, all of these women actively pursued freedom and demonstrated exceptional proficiency in their respective fields.

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