1. Attempt a critical essay on the various developmental theories which should be kept in mind while preparing children's study material.

   Ans:

2. What are the differences of the usage of art and graphics in fiction and non-fiction for children?

   Ans: Many writers are cashing in on the swelling tide of demand for children's non-fiction. Those who sell are giving the adults who buy the books what they want.

   Children learn to read and then they read to learn. Children's books can serve the same purposes as adult books. They offer the children information. Children need to learn to read non-fiction that looks like the non-fiction adults read. Those books have special non-fiction features

   1: Sidebars

      Sidebars are the nuggets of information set off from the main text. Sidebars show up most often in magazines, but they also appear in scientific or historical texts. They usually contain information related to, but not central to, the main idea. Sidebars are short and self-contained.

   2: Graphics and captions

      In traditional publishing, the publisher provides the illustrator. If the work is non-fiction, the author may provide tables, maps, graphs, photos, or other illustrations to enhance the text. If you self-publish, you will need to find your own graphics. Although a picture is worth a thousand words, captions help understanding.

      Many captions will consist of two sentences. The first will draw attention to a feature of the graphic and the second will offer a sense of meaning. For example, a photo that shows an turtle might say, "The turtle carries its house on its back. It can hide from enemies any time or place."

   3: Pronunciation guide

      This feature appears only in children's books. Teachers want children to learn to recognize difficult content words. A pronouncing guide will help. The writer spells out the words phonetically, often in parentheses. Syllables with emphasis often appear in capitals. For example, "The gila (HE-la) monster is a kind of lizard."

   4: Glossary

      The glossary is like a special little dictionary, usually in children's books. It lists important content words at the end of a book and gives an easy-to-understand definition.

   5: Index

      The index is also at the end of the book. It lists important concept words and gives the pages where the information is found. If you are submitting a manuscript to a traditional publisher, you can suggest words to include in an index. If you are self-publishing, you will want to do the page numbers after the rest of the book is laid out. Check with your layout or typesetting professional to see at which stage they want to include that information.

   6: Resources

      Young children do not look for a bibliography, but increasingly, teachers expect some means of checking either your sources or supplementary material they can use to expand on a given text. Now that so many children are web-savvy, you can include URLs for your topic that are suitable for children.

   Few children's books have all the non-fiction features listed above. Some will be heavily illustrated, others will have only one or two pictures per page. Some will have tables. Other subjects do not need tables. Some will need a glossary, others an index. Many will make use of a pronunciation guide. Choose the non-fiction features you need carefully and you will increase your sales of children's books.

3. The needs of the publishing industry should also be considered while writing myths, legends, fables, adaptations and abridged versions for children. Discuss.

   Ans:

4. Write short notes on any four of the following(400 words each):

   a) Magazines by and for children

   Ans:

   b) Poetry/rhymes for children

   Ans:

   c) Patriotic literature for children

   Ans: The History of India for Children Vol. 1 & 2 by Archana Garodia Gupta & Shruti Garodia

      While the first volume takes readers from prehistory to the Sultanates, the second takes them from the Mughals to the present. Did you know ostriches evolved in India, millions of years ago, and then spread to the rest of the world? "Many ostrich eggshells were found in Patne in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra from about 25,000 years ago. Some had handmade designs on them, and many were used