CHAPTER-7

CONCLUSION
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The English writing in India as well as in South America was started after the European invasion on the countries. English comprehension, reading, writing was brought by missionaries to expand Christianity and from then onwards English literature is being enriched by the various writers, the American as well as Indo-Anglian English writers.

A novel is a combination of its substance, its scope, its style and that it can be located along a certain arc of the history of literature in a certain culture. Fictionality and the presentation in a narrative are the two features most commonly invoked to distinguish novels from histories. A deeper 'eternal' truth is supposed to mark the work of art, the good novel. Novelists often strive to make their reader feel with their characters. A novel is today a long narrative in literary prose. The genre has historical roots both in the fields of the medieval and early modern romance and in tradition of the novella. The later supplied the present generic term in the late 18th century.

Both women novelist NelleHarperlee South American and Arundhati Roy IndioAngliean writer received the Pultizer Prize in 1961
and Booker's Prize in October 1997 for their fiction novel. During the years immediately following the novel's publication, Harper Lee enjoyed the attention its popularity garnered her, granting interviews, visiting schools, and attending events honoring the book. In 1961, when *To Kill a Mockingbird* was in its 41st week on the bestseller list, it was awarded the *Pulitzer Prize*, stunning Lee.\(^{[124]}\) It also won the Brotherhood Award of the *National Conference of Christians and Jews* in the same year, and the Paperback of the Year award from *Bestsellers* magazine in 1962. Starting in 1964, Lee began to turn down interviews, complaining that the questions were monotonous, and grew concerned that attention she received bordered on the kind of publicity celebrities sought. She has declined ever since to talk with reporters about the book. She has also steadfastly refused to provide an introduction, writing in 1995: "Introductions inhibit pleasure, they kill the joy of anticipation, and they frustrate curiosity. The only good thing about Introductions is that in some cases they delay the dose to come. *Mockingbird* still says what it has to say; it has managed to survive the years without preamble.
In 2001, Lee was inducted into the Alabama Academy of Honor. In the same year, Chicago mayor Richard M. Daley initiated a reading program throughout the city’s libraries, and chose his favorite book, To Kill a Mockingbird, as the first title of the One City, One Book program. Lee declared that "there is no greater honor the novel could receive". By 2004, the novel had been chosen by 25 communities for variations of the citywide reading program, more than any other novel. David Kipen of the National Endowment of the Arts, who supervised The Big Read, states "...people just seem to connect with it. It dredges up things in their own lives, their interactions across racial lines, legal encounters, and childhood. It's just this skeleton key to so many different parts of people's lives, and they cherish it."

In 2006, Lee was awarded an honorary doctorate from the University of Notre Dame. During the ceremony, the students and audience gave Lee a standing ovation, and the entire graduating class held up copies of To Kill a Mockingbird to honor her. Lee was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom on November 5, 2007 by President George W. Bush. In his remarks, Bush stated, "One reason To Kill a Mockingbird succeeded is the wise and kind heart of
the author, which comes through on every page... *To Kill a Mockingbird* has influenced the character of our country for the better. It's been a gift to the entire world. As a model of good writing and humane sensibility, this book will be read and studied forever."

*To Kill a Mocking Bird* also received the Brotherhood Award of National Conference of Christian and Jews in 1961. This has been translated into over 40 languages since first being published. In 1999, it was voted the "Best Novel of the 20th century" by reader of library Journal..

Arundhati Roy has been placed third among top ten Indian writers in English. Arundhati Roy was awarded the 1997 *Booker Prize* for her novel *The God of Small Things*. The award carried a prize of about US $30,000 and a citation that noted, "The book keeps all the promises that it makes." Prior to this, she won the *National Film Award* for Best Screenplay in 1989, for the screenplay of *In Which Annie Gives It Those Ones*, in which she captured the anguish among the students prevailing in professional institutions.

In 2002, she won the Lannan Foundation's Cultural Freedom Award for her work "about civil societies that are adversely affected by the
world’s most powerful governments and corporations," in order "to celebrate her life and her ongoing work in the struggle for freedom, justice and cultural diversity."

In 2003, she was awarded 'special recognition' as a Woman of Peace at the Global Exchange Human Rights Awards in San Francisco with Bianca Jagger, Barbara Lee and Kathy Kelly.

Roy was awarded the Sydney Peace Prize in May 2004 for her work in social campaigns and her advocacy of non-violence.

In January 2006, she was awarded the SahityaAkademi Award, a national award from India's Academy of Letters, for her collection of essays on contemporary issues, The Algebra of Infinite Justice, but she declined to accept it "in protest against the Indian Government toeing the US line by 'violently and ruthlessly pursuing policies of brutalization of industrial workers, increasing militarisation and economic neo-liberalization.'"

In November 2011, she was awarded the Norman Mailer Prize for Distinguished Writing. Both novelists received various awards for their Fictional novels. And both novels has depicted the contemporary culture the problems of society - racism, castism,
politics of that time morality. Novel touches on many social questions, writers make choices and these choices reflected their value systems and beliefs. In 1930s in America there was an evil assumption "that all Blacks lie, that all Blacks are basically immoral beings." The novel To Kill a Mockingbird presents African Americans as passive victim who accept the prejudice they experience. Novel talks about "the hell white people give coloured folks, without even stopping to think that they're people too." Harperlee has followed her own advice in writing about what she knows Lee has drawn affectionate and detailed portrait of Maycomb, Alabama, a small, sleepy depression - era town. Perception of the social millieu is handled through a "well-conceived" point of view which combines "child eyes and mature heart". Convictions of colourNelleHarperlee demonstrates an excellent representation of harsh time period in her novel which took place in the South between 1925 and 1935. This period was very important in the construction of the South’s economy although it proved to be exceptionally challenging for African Americans. They had special laws to abide by where not given the rights that white people held, and where badly
mistreated because of the white’s resentment that black slaves were now free.

Harper Lee has discovered the fundamental truth about the world. That is the world carries both good and evil and she has an unshakeable faith in the inherent goodness of 'folks'.

Arundhati Roy similarly has beautifully depicted the South Indian history and politics, class relations and cultural tensions, love and forbidden love, social discrimination a betrayal through the flashback events of her childhood days in her novel, "The God of Small Things". Her novel is also the description of child's feelings and rationale. Facts, objects and people are seen in a complete different light. This view gives the book a very special charm and poignancy with adult's eye critical way, her impressions of the world both good and bad.

It is obvious that a literary work has after all a social function. In performing its social function, many a times it is stained with personal experience, which gives an autobiographical color, and thus the author gets an opportunity to explore the segments and experiences of his or her life.
Both novels are the result of author’s childhood experiences - joys or pain. The language used is magical and symbolic which could be easily comprehended by the readers. Both novels also faced various controversies in spite these controversies it remained in best seller list for long time. They are the mirror through which we can have the clear knowledge of the society of that time through reflection of novelist experience. Literary work has after all a social function and in performing its function, many times it is stained with personal experience, which gives an autobiographical colour, and thus the author gets an opportunity to explore the segments and experiences of their life which both novelist has very beautifully contributed in their works.

The research as have been emphasized focuses on the themes of celebrated novels of Arundhati Roy and Nelle Harperlee namely The God of Small Things and To Kill a Mockingbird. It was seen through this study that the novels had close live similarities in their themes the differences that aroused in the novel was mainly due to the fact that it is the work of two different novelist living in two different parts of the world and different periods of time. Both the
novels were the results of the novelist’s childhood experiences which had an inculcation of joy and pain. As both the novelist were brought up in different environment in different period of time and parentage so the novel which was result of childhood experiences ,hence a little difference is seen in their thematic structure we have already seen that Arundhati Roy in her novel traces the story through Rahel’s mind and movement of life. She presents the childhood experiences of pair of twins who were the victim of circumstances and society. She shows how the small things of life effect once behavior and result in transformation of life. NelleHarperlee on the other hand in To Kill a Mockingbirds expresses the theme of racism the depression era the position of blacks. She explores the differences to the treatment given to the black people and white people. In short we can say the novel To Kill a Mocking Bird represent through goodness and innocence that must always be protected. Both novelists have faced controversies and Arundhati Roy has advocated many current issues. Since in The God of Small Things Roy has devoted herself mainly to nonfiction and politics, publishing two more collections of essays, as well as working for social causes. She is a spokesperson of the anti-
globalization/alter-globalization movement and a vehement critic of neo-imperialism and of the global policies of the United States. She also criticizes India's nuclear weapons policies and the approach to industrialization and rapid development as currently being practiced in India, including the Narmada Dam project and the power company Enron's activities in India.

**Support for Kashmiri separatism**

In an interview with the Times of India published in August 2008, Arundhati Roy expressed her support for the independence of Kashmir from India after massive demonstrations in favor of independence took place—some 500,000 separatists rallied in Srinagar in the Kashmir part of Jammu and Kashmir state of India for independence on 18 August 2008, following the Amarnath land transfer controversy. According to her, the rallies were a sign that Kashmiris desire secession from India, and not union with India. She was criticized by Indian National Congress (INC) and Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) for her remarks.

AICC member and senior Congress party leader Satya Prakash Malaviya asked Roy to withdraw her irresponsible statement saying it was 'contrary to historical facts'.
"She must withdraw her statement which is contrary to historical facts and could mislead the nation as well as the international community,"

"It would do better to brush up her knowledge of history and know that the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir had acceded to the Union of India after its erstwhile ruler Maharaja Hari Singh duly signed the Instrument of Accession on October 26, 1947. And the state consequently has become as much an integral part of India as all the other erstwhile princely states have."

**Sardar Sarovar Project**

Roy has campaigned along with activist Medha Patkar against the Narmada dam project, saying that the dam will displace half a million people, with little or no compensation, and will not provide the projected irrigation, drinking water and other benefits. Roy donated her Booker prize money as well as royalties from her books on the project to the Narmada Bachao Andolan.

**United States foreign policy, the War in Afghanistan**

In a 2001 opinion piece in the British newspaper *The Guardian*, Arundhati Roy responded to the US military invasion of Afghanistan, finding fault with the argument that this war would be a retaliation for the September 11 attacks: "The bombing of Afghanistan is not revenge for New York and Washington. It is yet another act of terror
against the people of the world." According to her, U.S. President George W. Bush and British Prime Minister Tony Blair were guilty of a Big Brother-kind of doublethink: "When he announced the air strikes, President George Bush said: 'We're a peaceful nation.' America's favorites' ambassador, Tony Blair, (who also holds the portfolio of prime minister of the UK), echoed him: 'We're a peaceful people.' So now we know. Pigs are horses. Girls are boys. War is peace.

“In May 2003 she delivered a speech entitled "Instant-Mix Imperial Democracy (Buy One, Get One Free)" at the Riverside Church in New York City. In it she described the United States as a global empire that reserves the right to bomb any of its subjects at any time, deriving its legitimacy directly from God. The speech was an indictment of the U.S. actions relating to the Iraq War. In June 2005 she took part in the World Tribunal on Iraq. In March 2006, Roy criticised US President George W. Bush's visit to India, calling him a "war criminal".

India's nuclear weaponisation in response to India's testing of nuclear weapons in Pokhran, Rajasthan, Roy wrote The End of Imagination (1998), a critique of the Indian
government's nuclear policies. It was published in her collection *The Cost of Living* (1999), in which she also crusaded against India’s massive hydroelectric dam projects in the central and western states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

2001 Indian Parliament attack

Roy has raised questions about the investigation into the 2001 Indian Parliament attack and the trial of the accused. She has called for the death sentence of Mohammad Afzal to be stayed while a parliamentary enquiry into these questions are conducted and denounced press coverage of the trial. The Bharatiya Janata Party spokesperson Prakash Javadekar criticized Roy for calling convicted terrorist Mohammad Afzal a 'prisoner-of-war' and called Arundhati a 'prisoner of her own dogma'.

He further said,

"No country has ever witnessed such kind of defense of a terrorist. They have gone beyond an academic discussion on capital punishment" Views on the Naxalites

Roy has criticized Government's armed actions against the Naxalite-Maoist insurgents in India, calling it "war on the poorest people in the
country. According to her, the Government has "abdicated its responsibility to the people" and launched the offensive against Naxals to aid the corporations with whom it has signed Memorandums of Understanding. While she has received support from various quarters for her views, Roy's description of the Maoists as "Gandhians" raised a controversy. In other statements, she has described Naxalites as "patriot of a kind" who are "fighting to implement the Constitution, (while) the government is vandalizing it". Many commentators have hypothesized that Roy does not hold sympathy for the victims of Maoist terrorism and have called her a "Maoist sympathizer."

**Criticism of Anna Hazare**

On 21 August 2011, at the height of Anna Hazare's anti-corruption campaign, Arundhati Roy severely criticized Hazare and his movement in an opinion-piece published in The Hindu. In the course of the article, she questions Hazare's secular credentials, points out the campaign's corporate backing, its suspicious timing, Hazare's silence on private-sector corruption and on other critical issues of the day, expressing her fear that the Lokpal will only end up creating "two oligarchies, instead of just one." She states that while "his
means maybe Gandhian, his demands are certainly not", and alleges that by "demonizing only the Government they" are preparing to call for "more privatisation, more access to public infrastructure and India's natural resources", satirically adding that it "may not be long before Corporate Corruption is made legal and renamed a Lobbying Fee." Roy also accuses, the electronic media of blowing the campaign out of proportion. Roy's comparison of the Jan Lokpal Bill with the Maoists: claiming both sought "the overthrow of the Indian State" met with resentment from members of Team Anna; Medha Patkar reacted sharply calling Roy's comments "highly misplaced" and chose to emphasize the "peaceful, non-violent" nature of the movement. Similarly Nelle Harperlee's novel To Kill a Mockingbird has been a source of significant controversy since its being the subject of classroom study as early as 1963. The book's racial slurs, profanity, and frank discussion of rape have led people to challenge its appropriateness in libraries and classrooms across the United States. The American Library Association reported that To Kill a Mockingbird was number 21 of the 100 most frequently challenged books of 2000–2009.
One of the first incidents of the book being challenged was in Hanover, Virginia, in 1966: a parent protested that the use of rape as a plot device was immoral. Johnson cites examples of letters to local newspapers, which ranged from amusement to fury; those letters expressing the most outrage, however, complained about Mayella Ewell's attraction to Tom Robinson over the depictions of rape. Upon learning the school administrators were holding hearings to decide the book's appropriateness for the classroom; Harper Lee sent $10 to The Richmond News Leader suggesting it to be used toward the enrollment of "the Hanover County School Board in any first grade of its choice". The National Education Association in 1968 placed the novel second on a list of books receiving the most complaints from private organizations—after Little Black Sambo.

With a shift of attitudes about race in the 1970s, To Kill a Mockingbird faced challenges of a different sort: the treatment of racism in Maycomb was not condemned harshly enough. This has led to disparate perceptions that the novel has a generally positive impact on race relations for white readers, but a more ambiguous reception by black readers. In one high-profile case outside the U.S., school districts in the Canadian provinces of New
Brunswick and Nova Scotia attempted to have the book removed from standard teaching curricula in the 1990s, stating:

The terminology in this novel subjects students to humiliating experiences that rob them of their self-respect and the respect of their peers. The word 'Nigger' is used 48 times [in] the novel... We believe that the English Language Arts curriculum in Nova Scotia must enable all students to feel comfortable with ideas, feelings and experiences presented without fear of humiliation... *To Kill a Mockingbird* is clearly a book that no longer meets these goals and therefore must no longer be used for classroom instruction.

Furthermore, despite the novel's thematic focus on racial injustice, its black characters are not fully examined. In its use of racial epithets, stereotyped depictions of superstitious blacks, and Calpurnia, who to some critics is an updated version of the "contented slave" motif and to others simply unexplored, the book is viewed as marginalizing black characters. One writer asserts that the use of Scout's narration serves as a convenient mechanism for readers to be innocent and detached from the racial conflict. Scout's voice "functions as the not-me which allows the rest of us—black and white, male and female—to find our relative position in society". A
Canadian language arts consultant found that the novel resonated well with white students, but that black students found it "demoralizing". However, the novel is cited as a major reason for the success of civil rights in the 1960s, that it "arrived at the right moment to help the South and the nation grapple with the racial tensions (of) the accelerating civil rights movement". Its publication is so closely associated with the Civil Rights Movement that many studies of the book and biographies of Harper Lee include descriptions of important moments in the movement, despite the fact that she had no direct involvement in any of them. Civil Rights leader Andrew Young comments that part of the book's effectiveness is that it "inspires hope in the midst of chaos and confusion" and by using racial epithets portrays the reality of the times in which it was set. Young views the novel as "an act of humanity" in showing the possibility of people rising above their prejudices. Alabama author Mark Childress compares it to the impact of Uncle Tom's Cabin, a book that is popularly implicated in starting the U.S. Civil War. Childress states the novel "gives white Southerners a way to understand the racism that they've been brought up with and to find another way. And most white people in the South were good people.
Most white people in the South were not throwing bombs and causing havoc... I think the book really helped them come to understand what was wrong with the system in the way that any number of treatises could never do, because it was popular art, because it was told from a child's point of view."

**Diane McWhorter**, Pulitzer Prize-winning historian of the Birmingham civil rights campaign, asserts that *To Kill a Mockingbird* condemns racism instead of racists, and states that every child in the South has moments of racial cognitive dissonance when they are faced with the harsh reality of inequality. This feeling causes them to question the beliefs with which they have been raised, which for many children is what the novel does. McWhorter writes of Lee, "...for a white person from the South to write a book like this in the late 1950s is really unusual—by its very existence an act of protest." Author James McBride calls Lee brilliant but stops short of calling her brave: "I think by calling Harper Lee brave you kind of absolve yourself of your own racism... She certainly set the standards in terms of how these issues need to be discussed, but in many ways I feel ... the moral bar's been lowered. And that's really distressing. We need a thousand Atticus
Finches." McBride, however, defends the book's sentimentality, and the way Lee approaches the story with "honesty and integrity"

**Inaccurate rumor regarding potential Capote authorship**

Lee's childhood friend, author Truman Capote, wrote on the dust jacket of the first edition, "Someone rare has written this very fine first novel: a writer with the liveliest sense of life, and the warmest, most authentic sense of humor, A touching book; and so funny, so likeable." This comment has been construed to suggest that Capote wrote the book or edited it heavily. The only supporting evidence for this rumor is the 2003 report of a Tuscaloosa newspaper, which quoted Capote's biological father, Archulus Persons, as claiming that Capote had written "almost all of the book. The rumors were put to rest in 2006 when a Capote letter was donated to Monroeville's literary heritage museum. Writing to a neighbor in Monroeville in 1959, Capote mentioned that Lee was writing a book that was to be published soon. Extensive notes between Lee and her editor at Lippincott also refute the rumor of Capote's authorship. Lee's older sister Alice has responded to the rumor, saying: "That's the biggest lie ever told."A work of literature has a social function, to bring out the social issues, of course it may not be at the cost of hurting others
sentiments. Arundhati Roy and Nelle Harperlee have boldly brought the social issues in front of the world in spite of the controversies they have faced. Arundhati Roy is a **spokesperson** she talks and give comments on burning issues of our country, were as Nelle Harperlee is an **introvert**; she never comes out in media or faces any interview.

The novelist of both the work mirrors the society prevalent at their age mainly through the eyes of the protagonist who happens to be children. The novel appears to be down the memory lane of the protagonist. Thus both the novels show that the childhood gets ornamented through the experiences and circumstances that had to endure the hidden pains, struggles, bitterness takes its form in future and it shapes an individual accordingly.
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