Preface

Suzanna Arundhati Roy born in Shillong, Meghalaya to a Keralite Syrian Christian mother, and a Bengali father, a tea planter by profession on November 24, 1961 is an Indian novelist, writer and activist. She won the Booker Prize in 1997 for her first novel The God of Small Things and in 2002, the Lannan Cultural Freedom Prize. She spent her childhood in Ayemenem in Kerala. “Kerala is home to four of the world’s great religious: Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, and Marxism.”

Roy’s use of English is peculiar, almost a new language, with Asian Indian influences and nice puns. Arundhati grew up in very similar circumstances to the children in the book. Her mother was divorced. She lived on the edge of the community in a very vulnerable fashion.

Nelle Harper Lee was born on April 28, 1926 in Monroeville Alabama; a city of about 7,000 people in Monroe County. Monroeville is in southwest Alabama, about halfway between Montgomery and Mobile.
Lee is the youngest of four children of Amasa Coleman Lee and Frances Finch Lee. Lee’s novel was published in 1960 her only published book. It is more autobiographical than we realize. Her experiences are similar to those of her young narrator in To Kill A Mockingbird, Scout Finch.

Her novel won Pulitzer Prize in 1961 and was adapted into a memorable film in 1962. In 1999 the book was voted “Best Novel of the Century.”

This research is the comparison of both women novelist. In their novels innocence permeates great work of literature. Both the novels have depicted chronological problem of caste race, political dramas of the time they lived there.

The novel that has been analyzed in detail are The God Of Small Things and To Kill A Mockingbird. Beside this novels articles of both novelist are referred. The MLA Handbook for writers of research Paper (seventh edition), has been referred for documentation, format and reference.
This thesis, “Child’s Eye View of Life: A Comparative Study of Arundhati Roy and Nelle Harper Lee”, has the following Chapterisation:

Chapter-1 Introduction: (a) Children’s Writing and Contemporary Culture.
(b) Indo Anglian Literature and the place of Arundhati Roy.
(c) South American Melieu and the contribution of Harper Lee.

This chapter describes about the children’s writing and contemporary culture which has given shape to both novels. It also tells about the place and contribution of Arundhati Roy in Indo Anglian Literature and Nelle Harper Lee in South American literature.

Chapter -2 (a) Thematic Similarities in “The God Of Small Things.” and To Kill a Mocking Bird.”
(b) Contribution of Innocence by Arundhati Roy and Harper Lee.

This chapter talks about the thematic similarities in both novels “The God of Small Things” and “To Kill a Mockingbird”. It also describes about the contribution of Arundhati Roy and Harper Lee.
Chapter-3 Child’s Eye View of The World Reflection on Culture, Politics and Morality.

This chapter throws light on child’s eye view of the world reflection on culture, politics and morality. It depicts how Arundhati Roy and Nelle Harper Lee own childhood experience is the reflection of culture, politics and morality.

Chapter-4 (a) Infant Fantasy and Creativity.
(b) Use of Language, Symbols for the Development of Children.
(c) The Dream of Children and need of Family.

This chapter shows how Arundhati Roy’s and Nelle Harper Lee’s infant fantasy and creativity developed into these great novels. This also describe about the use of language and symbols for the development of children. This chapter also explores the dream of children and need of family.

Chapter-5 Wreck of the family institution and agony of the children.

Any family which is a wreck institution has a great effect on their children. This chapter brings in to light the agony of children due to the split family which these novels tell us.
Chapter-6 Experience of the childhood joys and pain, Retrospection
and Introspection

Childhood joys and pain of both novelist Arundhati Roy and Nelle Harper Lee resulted in novels The God of Small Things and To Kill a Mockingbird. This chapter explores the retrospective and introspection of their experiences.

Chapter-7 Conclusion

In this concluding chapter, a summarization of the research has been done, elaborating the results of the findings.