

## APPENDIX

### Synopsis of A Passage to India

A Passage to India is a novel about the relationship between a native Indian doctor named Aziz with his associates many of whom are British settlers. The story is set in Chandrapore, a city where the British settlers rule. Generally, Aziz has no good relationship with the British settlers until Adela Quested comes to the city.

Adela is the city magistrate's fiancée, who is very curious about India. Aziz and Adela make good friends. They prepare a journey to an exotic cave not far from Chandrapore. Adela, feeling bored, unintentionally insults Aziz. He is shocked, and leaves her for a moment to light a cigarette and to calm himself. Then Adela, who at that time has a problem with her upcoming marriage, suddenly panics inside the cave; she runs outside and throws herself from the cliff, landing right in front of a British settler's car passing at that very moment. The news widely and quickly spreads. Aziz is instantly accused of assaulting Adela.

The British settlers put Aziz in jail and accuse him of assaulting Adela without any proper proof. His settler friend, Fielding, who at that time tries to defend Aziz, is powerless. Adela, recovering from her wounds, does not try to explain the truth; she is too afraid. Aziz is locked up for several days until his trial

day comes. When the court is in progress the people of Chandrapore come to support and to free Aziz and they are successful.

Aziz, being treated unfairly, turns to despise the British settlers. He hates Adela, who does not tell the truth to the people; moreover, he despises the British settlers who put him in jail without any proper proof. Then Fielding tries to calm him and he persuades Aziz not to sue back, but Aziz is very angry. He even hates Fielding, whom he thinks does nothing to defend him. Aziz's greatest hatred for Fielding is because Aziz finds that Fielding and Adela leave India together. He thinks that there is a romance between them.

Years later, Fielding and his wife visit Aziz in his new residence. Aziz realizes that he is wrong, Fielding does not marry Adela; he takes Adela outside India at that time to prevent any violence. Fielding then tries to make Aziz understand the British presence in India. Nevertheless, Aziz has become anti-British and does not change his mind. The two of them separate at the end of the novel. They realize that they cannot be friends only because of their different cultures.

### **Synopsis of Kim**

Kim was published in 1901. It is a story about an orphaned son of an Irish soldier. His father and mother are white people but he is born and grows in the rural area of India. Thus, he is a native but no one realizes that he is a white descendant. Kim is a very clever boy; though he is in the poor care of an Indian widow, he is able to survive. He also has good connections with native Indians.

Kim meets a Tibetan lama in the city of Lahore. Kim decides to accompany the Lama in his search for a mystical river that he believes will cleanse his sins, the River of Arrow. Kim treats the Lama well and the Lama is fond of him. In their journey, they meet a group of Irish soldiers. Kim is curious because his father once tells him to come to an Irish flag once he finds one. Kim is accused of being a thief when an Irish reverend catches him sneaking in the camp. He catches Kim by the throat and beats him.

Only after he opens Kim's charm and finds his father's note that he realizes Kim is a descendant of an Irish soldier. Instead of letting Kim continue his journey with the Lama, the British settlers force Kim to enter a British school and to leave the Lama. He objects but the settlers insist.

In the schooling institution, Kim is despised by his classmates and teachers. A colonel notices Kim's ability and he is then moved to the surveillance school where the Irish regiment trains him to be a spy. The settlers do not let Kim continue his journey with the Tibetan Lama; however, Kim intends to continue his journey right after his school and his service to the Irish regiment ends.

Kim proves to be a good spy. He manages to get hold of an important surveillance paper. He is also able to make the British settlers approve his request to continue his journey with the Lama. Kim finally meets the Lama and asks the Lama to stay while he finishes his duty and they will continue their journey as planned. Kim is finally able to gain advantages from the British settlers and at the same time finishes his search with the Lama.

## Biography of EM Forster

Edward Morgan Forster was born in London on 1 January 1871. His father, an architect, died when Forster was about 2 years old. He spent his childhood and adult life with his mother and aunt. He then suffered from cruelty of his classmates when he was in school. He attended King's College in Cambridge (1897-1901). There, he met his friends with whom he later formed a group, Bloomsbury group. Graduating from the college, he started to write some essays and short stories for Independent Review.

His first novel was Where Angels Fear to Tread, published in 1905. Some of his novels are The Longest Journey (1907), A Room With A View (1908), a novel based on his holiday in Italy with his mother, and Howards End (1910), a story about a clash between two families in England. Forster also wrote some biographies such as of Goldsworthy Lowes Dickenson (1934) and Marianne Thornton (1956).

Forster travelled in India between 1912 and 1913 but he came back to London in 1914 to work for the National Gallery for two years. In the First World War Forster served in Red Cross and went to Alexandria, Egypt. He returned to India in 1921 to work as private secretary of Maharajah Dewas. India was the scene where he wrote his last novel, A Passage to India. After that, he devoted his life to other activities, mostly writing reviews and essays.

In 1934 he was elected the first president of the National Council for Civil Liberties. He was also elected as an honorary fellow of King's College. He refused a knighthood in 1949 and was made a Companion of Honour in 1953. He

accepted an Order of Merit a year before his death in 1969. EM Forster died on 7 June 1970.

### **Biography of Rudyard Kipling**

Kipling was born in Bombay, India, on 30 December 1865, but he was educated in England at the United Service College. Then he returned to India in 1882 to work in an Anglo-Indian newspaper. He was soon popular and became the poet of the British Empire and its yeoman. His early works were Plain Tales from the Hills (1888), and Soldiers Three (1888), and a collection of short stories with soldier portraits. His writings about soldiers continued and Barrack Room Ballads (1892) was published.

In 1894, his famous work, Jungle Book, was published and soon became children's favourite. The novel Kim was published in 1901 and said to be his masterpiece. He also wrote other novels such as The Second Jungle Book (1895), The Seven Seas (1896), Captain Courageous (1897), The Day's Work (1898), Stalky and Co. (1899), Just So Stories (1902), Trafficks and Discoveries (1904), Puck of Pook's Hill (1906), Actions and Reactions (1909), Debits and Credits (1926), Thy Servant a Dog (1930), and Limits and Renewals (1932). Kipling was said to be the best children story-writer, but this was quite a controversy because many people saw prejudices and militarism in his works. During the break of the First World War Kipling wrote some propaganda books for the United Kingdom.

Kipling received a lot of honorary degrees and awards. He was awarded Gold Medal of The Royal Society of Literature. Only Scott, Meredith, and Hardy had been awarded the same Medal. Kipling was awarded the Nobel Prize in

Literature. He rejected a number of knighthood occasions just like Forster did.

Rudyard Kipling died on January 18, 1936.