

## THEME OF CLASS, CONNECTIVITY AND TRAVEL: E. M. FORSTER

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### ABSTRACT

*E.M. Forster is one of the nearly all renowned British novelist of the 20th century. In fastidious, his depiction of class issue strike a harmony with a lot of readers - and keep on to do so today. Forster was sophisticated at the prominent King's College in Cambridge, where he was an full of zip associate of a worth mentioning argument assemblage called 'The Apostles.' After graduate college, he traveled Europe comprehensively, which is significant to retain information for the reason that take a trip is going to characteristic a great deal in a lot of his novels. He finished up plateful in Alexandria, Egypt, so even more take a trip. A humanist, he nearly everyone often explore themes of class differentiation, having an important effect associations sandwiched between populace and the ground, and sexuality. His most famous works include Where Angels Fear to Tread (1905) The Longest Journey (1907), A Room with a View (1908), Howards End' (1910), and A Passage to India (1924). Forster was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature 19 times and in 13 different years and awarded membership in the Order of Companions of Honor in 1953. He received the Order of Merit from Queen Elizabeth in 1969 and declined knighthood. A quantity of of Forster's novels, for which he is nearly everyone remember, have been mass-produced to film, in receipt of multiple conservatory Award wins and nomination.*

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**Keywords:** Class, Connectivity, Travel, Apostles, Mass-Production.

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### Introduction

There are so many themes in his works but most prevailing themes are in his work: class and connectivity. In each one of his book, you can see that Forster is approximately uninterested with contravention down financial barrier to find a number of species of agreement surrounded by English the social order. Another one of theme is that there is a lot of traveling, which shouldn't be a surprise. As you can see from his life, Forster really thought of himself as a citizen of the world - long before hipsters came around and made that term really annoying. Each of his novels examines how you can find the themes of class, connectivity, and travel in these different situations.

Where Angels Fear to Tread it is Forster's first novel, it was published in 1905. It is based on the theme of traveling and connectivity. In it, there is an English widow named Lilia Herriton, and she falls in love with a younger Italian man while - yup - traveling. The two marry and have a child, but Lilia dies in childbirth - that's great. Her in-laws, a haughty upper middle-class family, are scandalized by these events. They're really obsessed with public appearance, and they don't like the way that this looks, so they decide to travel to Italy, and they're going to take the child from, what they consider to be, an uncivilized life.

Forster in his Where Angels Fear To Tread delineates the story of an English family with a widow of their late son. The family attempts to pacify and reduce the tension and sadness in the heart of their daughter-in-law. So, Mrs. Harriton the head of the family decides at the advice of her neighbors to send her daughter-in-law to Italy for enjoyment with her little neighbor Miss Abbott. In Italy the two ladies

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come into a close contact with an Italian adulterer signor Gino Carella which is disrespected job in England. What is worse is that Lilia the English widow loves Gino and they agree to get married. Miss Abbott sends a message to the Harritons telling them about the development of their widow with the Italian. Knowing the scandal, the mother sends her son Philip to ask Gino to leave Lilia but Gino refused since Lilia is pregnant. So, Mrs. Harriton sends her daughter Harriet to kidnap the child for he is from a British origin. Harriet does that successfully but she has an accident in which the child dies. Gino beats Philip hardly for knowing the story of kidnapping his son. Philip sympathizes with Gino and asks him to befriend him and Gino agrees. Philip on his return to England proposes to marry Miss Abbott but she refuses his proposal and agrees to Gino's proposal.

The Longest Journey the theme of the novel is denoting by the name the longest journey, Forster discusses here even the longest journey of his life through his play. Here is an enthusiastic Cambridge student named Frederick 'Rickie' Elliot leaves school for a dreary teaching position offered up by his brother-in-law at a place called the Sawston School. He doesn't necessarily want to go, but his wife's constant insistence on being practical wears him down. However, because he eventually leaves his oppressive wife to embrace his family, no matter how socially unacceptable his brother may be, Rickie's soul finds salvation at the end; he becomes a famous author after his death as a kind of reward. So, you can see the class issues and again connectivity of reaching out to someone even across social and economic barriers.

A Room with a View here in this novel is, the young, well-off woman - whose name is Lucy Honeychurch - stays at the same Italian hotel as a man named George Emerson, who's from a peculiar, lower-class family. So, a well-off lady and a not-well-off man encounter each other in romantic Italy. At last they fell in love with each other. Lucy Honeychurch, like any proper fancy lady with a froufrou name, fights the attraction, especially because of the reaction of her cousin, Charlotte. Lucy eventually returns to England and becomes engaged to a high-class but buffoonish gentleman. However, as chance would have it, Lucy runs into George again in England. Isn't that convenient? George, excited to see her, tries to woo her but has no luck. However, immediately after this encounter, she becomes incredibly frustrated and annoyed with her fiancé and breaks off the engagement. She eventually realizes her true feelings for George, and the two become engaged even though she does not have her mother's blessing. Apparently, that's a bigger deal then. Here E. M. Forster described theme of connectivity and travelling through the Honey Church's journey of love, it start from George and end of to George.

Howards End there are three principle families in this novel: the wealthy Wilcoxes, the middle-class, Schlegels and then the poor family - the Basts. The Schlegels, particularly the oldest sister Margaret, act as a link between the classes as they deal with issues, like inheritance, the working life and infidelity, which make it pretty exciting. When Forster's characters isolate themselves from the other classes, they suffer; when they embrace the other classes, it gets better. In the end, Forster really wants us to know that we have to reach beyond social and economic boundaries to make connections with people from all classes in life.

A Passage to India it is in Forster's final book published during his lifetime, he takes a sharp critique of the British class system and takes it on an international scale, embracing racial issues while he's at it. Why not? As you might guess from its title, this novel's set in India during the Indian independence movement? It's driven by a central question: can a white man and an Indian be friends? It maybe doesn't seem like a compelling idea now, but it was more so at the time. Its most important temperament is Aziz, a doctor of medicine who befriend - wait for it - a combine of white tourist from England, together with a schoolmistress name Adela. It is in numerous ways a exceedingly representative, or even numinous, manuscript; it also aim to be a down-to-earth certification of the attitude of British imposing official in India. Forster spends outsized sections of the novel characterizing poles apart representative attitude the English cling to in the direction of the Indians whom they be in charge of. Forster's send-up is a large amount unsympathetic in the direction of Englishwomen, whom the author depict as devastatingly chauvinistic, haughty, and ferociously disdainful to the inhabitant

populace. A number of of the Englishmen in the work of fiction are as malicious as the women, but Forster additional often identify Englishmen as men who, despite the information that disdainful and not capable to speak about to Indians on an human being height, are for the most part well-meaning and spend in their jobs.

Aspects of the Novel in this novel Forster presents the most common aspects of life, the life in time-without conveying anything of the timelessness of the life by values. This complete separating of the story from all the other aspects of fiction such as plot and character which are deeply rooted in the story seems extreme. Story can be understood as separate from everything else within the novel. It appeals to an unintelligent and wild curiosity, and not to the rational of reflective or emotional self. This notion of correspondence between social ascent from a barbaric to a civilized state on one hand and on the other an aesthetic hierarchy which begins in story and concludes with impassioned utterance is another. Further, he gives a fine description of the plot in his Aspects of Novel (1927):

Every word or action in a plot ought to count: it ought to be economical and spare... organic and frees from dead matter...and the final sense will be ...of something a esthetically compact, something which might have been shown by the novelist straight away it would never have

### **Conclusion**

E. M. Forster as an author presents a problem commonly associated with any evaluation of contemporary literature. Three themes are interlinked or revolve around Forster's most of the novels. He conceives a world of his own experience, and, therefore, quality of freshness marks both the aspects of his vision. The indeterminate moral pattern of his creative writings has been subjected to undue criticism by his critics, who are inclined to focus their attention upon his elusive quality. The alleged elusiveness of Forster's moral attitudes has impelled a few critics to over-state the difficulties in assessing his work. Forster has rejected too many traditional values. The Edwardian society is reduced to chaos and confusion, as a result, there is crave for new developed system in the field of literature. E. M. Forster has a quest for discover and develop fresh material for his readers.

In this way, more you will read Forster's novels, more you will get experience each time in his novels. It opens out new vistas of feeling and thought, newer dimensions of ideas. We got the knowledge of different countries and classes through his novels.

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