

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Many countries in the world may have experiences being colonized; Indonesia is also without exception. Long time ago Indonesia had a hard struggle to get its freedom. However, people in Indonesia can not deny that colonization by Western nations bring a lot of changes in the development of this country.

According to the Journal of Colonialism, generally colonialism may happen under several basic reasons such as:

- the profits to be made;
- to expand the power of the metro pole;
- to escape persecution in the metro pole; and
- to convert the indigenous population to the colonists' religion.

Most countries in the world have ever been colonized by Western nations especially British and other European powers. Their colonies spread all over the world, including India. Based on Encyclopedia *History of the World*, In the early Twentieth century, India was led by British Raj. British Raj (*rāj*, lit. "Reign" in Hindustani) primarily refers to the British rule in the Indian subcontinent between 1858 and 1947; it can also refer to the period of dominion, and even the region under the rule.

In the *Journal Kipling and Kim*, the system of governance was instituted in 1858, when the ruler of the British East India Company was transferred to the

Crown in the person of Queen Victoria who, in 1876, was proclaimed by the Empress of India, and lasted until 1947, when the British Indian Empire was partitioned into two sovereign dominion states, the Union of India (later the Republic of India) and the Dominion of Pakistan (later the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the People's Republic of Bangladesh).¹ The British *Raj* extended over all regions of present-day India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Among other countries in the region, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), was ceded to the United Kingdom in 1802 under the Treaty of Amiens. Ceylon was a British Crown Colony, but it was not part of British India. The British Indian Empire or India consisted of two divisions: *British India* and the *Native States* or Princely States.²

Based on the Journal *India in the Early of Twenty Century* at the turn of the 20th century, British India consisted of eight provinces that were administered either by a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor. Indian started its rebellion in 1857, the Act for the Better Government of India (1858) made some changes in the governance of India at three levels: in the imperial government in London, in the central government in Calcutta, and in the provincial governments — in the presidencies.³ Lastly, the British felt uncomfortable with Indian reaction to social change. Until the rebellion, they had enthusiastically pushed through social reform. They felt the traditions and customs in India were too strong and too rigid to be changed easily. Consequently, no more British social interventions were made, especially in matters dealing with religion, even when the British felt very strongly about the issue.

¹ Anon(Anonymous), *Journal Kipling and Kim* retrieved from <http://www.wikipedia.com> on April 12, 2009 pg 2

² Anon(Anonymous), *India in early of 20 century* retrieved from <http://www.wikipedia.com> on April 12, 2009 pg 1

³ Anon(Anonymous), *India in early of 20 century* retrieved from <http://www.wikipedia.com> on April 12, 2009 pg 2

Post Colonial Approach will be used to analyze this topic because of the colonialism is the most interesting part in analyzing this novel. By using this approach, the readers will get many information and knowledge about colonialism itself. Beside, the writer wants to express the voice of Indian society face the issue of colonialism and proof that this issue gives an advantage in the structure government and society of India.

1.2 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Scope of this study is limited only to Indian society; how people in India live; how they see the issue of colonialism which is imposed to them; and fact that there are a lot of influences and effects from colonialism either good/advantageous or bad/disadvantageous for them, and how theory of Adopt, Adapt, and Adept Stage apply in analyzing this issue.

Adopt: take the whole form and subject matter as they are.

Adapt: take only the form but the subject matter is local.

Adept: create different form and subject matter having no references to European or Western ones. It means totally new.⁴

1.3 PROBLEM FORMULATIONS

1. How is the description of the condition of Indian society according to the Eastern and Western people in the novel?
2. Is there any multiculturalism as effects and results of the colonization in India?
3. How does Kim as the main character in the novel see the issue of colonialism?

⁴ Said, Edward, *Orientalism by the Beginning Theory*, 1978. Pg 195

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To explain two different perceptions in seeing colonization. According to the perception of Indian people, they feel that British always see them as a low class and treat them as a slave. However, In British's side, the Indian people including their culture are like entertainment for them.
2. To analyze an interesting relationship among people from different races, cultures, and classes, how they can possibly be a friend and also the effect of the colonialism to give influences for the existence of multiculturalism.
3. To explain how Kim as the main character sees the colonialism exercised in the issue of stereotype and discrimination. This issue should be seen from the point of view of both sides, point of view from the society itself and point of view from the nation which is colonized.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study will be interesting to read. This novel explores the experiences of Indian society facing the colonialism; their expression, their reactions, their rebellion against British nation, their feeling, their thinking, until they feel in their heart and mind that colonialism changes and brings them to the good development although they have to adapt very hard to that condition. In the end, this study makes the readers realize that there are good effects too from that issue.

1.6 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Imperialism : the creation and maintenance of an unequal economic, cultural and territorial relationship, usually between states and often in

the form of an empire, based on domination and subordination.

(n)⁵

Caste : is a combined social system of occupation, endogamy, culture, social class, and political power (n)⁶

Colonialism : is a practice of domination, which involves the subjugation of one people to another. (n)⁷

Race : any of several large divisions of human beings with the same physical characteristics, e.g. colors of skin.⁸

Stereotype : a fixed, commonly held notion or image of a person or group, based on an oversimplification of some observed or imagined trait of behavior or appearance. (n)⁹

Multiculturalism : A philosophy that recognizes ethnic diversity within a society and that encourages others to be enlightened by worthwhile contributions to society by those of diverse ethnic backgrounds.(n)¹⁰

⁵ Anon(Anonymous), *The Dictionary of Human Geography* England,1998.
⁶ *ibid*
⁷ Anon(Anonymous), *Stanford Encyclopedia Philosophy*, British,2000.
⁸ *ibid*
⁹ Anon(Anonymous), *Britain Encyclopedia*,2000.
¹⁰ Anon(Anonymous), *Encyclopedia Geographical*,1991.