

## **IMPERIALISTIC IDEOLOGIES AND RACIAL DIFFERENCES REPRESENTED IN FORSTER'S NOVEL "A PASSAGE TO INDIA"**

Javed Miandad<sup>1</sup>, Prof. Dr. Abdul Ghafoor Awan<sup>2</sup>

***ABSTRACT-**The objective of this research paper is to find out imperialistic ideologies and racial differences from a colonial and postcolonial periods. The qualitative data and techniques were used to analyze data. Forster's Novel "A Passage To India". Specific themes were selected for analysis while critical discourse analysis and Deconstruction techniques were applied for analysis of these themes. During the study we found that the British dislike Indians and treat them as a lower class, lazy and incompetent and as such treat them inhumanly. This behaviour was resulted in creating distance between The English and the Indian and was the main cause of the downfall of the British empire in India.*

**Key Words:** colonialism; racial issues; Imperialism; deconstruction.

Type of study: Original Research paper

Paper received: 10.08.2020

Paper accepted: 05.02.2021

Online published: 01.04.2021

---

1. M.Phil English, Department of English, Institute of Southern Punjab, Multan.
2. Dean, Faculty of Management Sciences, Institute of Southern Punjab, [ghafoor70@yahoo.com](mailto:ghafoor70@yahoo.com). Cell # +0923136015051

## **1. INTRODUCTION:**

It is fact that a man has intimately desire to be the superior in the world. Human history is witnessed to argue such lusty actions in the world. Hence, the inferior class in its social, political, educational, economical and psychological status has been ruled by the superior class. A passage to India” is regarded as one of Forster’s great novels which stands as a valuable critique of British rule in India. Right from the beginning to end of the novel he depicted India as a holly nation known for its ageless history. Forster discusses the possibility of interaction between the East and the West.

This novel has been chosen from many works written by many literary scholars. The main idea given by the writer of this novel is non-superficial relationship between Indians and English. It is the way to percept the reality of relation of these two different nations. So, it has “out little hope either for social interaction between European and Indians or for Indian national independence”. There are three main characters in this novel Dr.Aziz his British friend Cyril Fielding and Adeela Qusted. The main point in this novel is when Adeela quested accuses on Dr.aziz of rape in the Marabar caves. This scene of the novel shows the reality of the hollowness of the relation of these two nations. In this way tension is arose between two nations and racial differences takes place.in this novel. Indian people are sketched as inferior and the land where they are living is also a poor place to live. Trees are also shown of poor quality. The presentation of the English people in novel is calm and polite during the time of any tension. But on the other hand, Indians are shown as ambiguous people. English people are of the men of orderliness but native Indians are shown as superstitious. It is explained by the example of road accident when Nawab (a ruler of Indian state) show childish nature. Nawab

loses his temper and abuses his driver at the time of that minor accident. On the other hand, English people remain calm and polite during this accident. This prestige of English people shows the imperialism and racial difference between Indians and the British.

Now if we talk about the living style of native people of India, the bedroom of Aziz is dirty and people are making gossip that is not sophisticated way of living. Attitude of Indian is said to be rough and aimless because they are not serious about their future. Dr. Aziz an educated man is said to be as poor living style man because he should clean his living place as Gahndi did in R.K Narayan's Novel (2000). His companions and friends are said to be third class people. Forster in this novel shows that Dr. Aziz should avoid the politic because he is an educated man. Fielding's point of view is "England holds India for her good". Dr. Aziz and other native Indians accept their inferiority at every stage. This is the justification of ruling English forever in India. There is no hope of being independent nation.

### **1.1 Main Research Problem:**

Main research problem of this research paper is "Imperialistic ideologies and racial differences represented in Forester's Novel a Passage to India.

### **1.2 Objective of Study:**

The objectives of study are to explore and to understand the terms imperialism, colonialism and racial differences. For this purpose, we have chosen this novel "A Passage to India", which is the most prominent novel for this purpose. We briefly outlined the objectives of this research paper are stated as under: -

- To find out colonial, postcolonial, imperialistic ideologies and identities which are highlighted through language

- To find out the differences in the Indian and the English culture and civilization.
- To show the fact that all human beings especially English people and native Indians are equal in any way.
- To search out the impact on India of the Britain in ‘A Passage to India.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW:**

### **2.1 History of Subcontinent:**

Hindustan, Pakistan and Bangladesh are the parts of subcontinent, before the partition of subcontinent these all countries were the part of this huge state. Now these states are independent and are being ruled by their own people. So this Indian subcontinent was a huge land and is having the old and everlasting history in the world. This region is the rich in natural sources and physical beauty. There are huge mountains, rivers, plains, forests, hills and lakes in the area of this world. Due to this beauty of the area the living style of the people and their physical condition is influenced a lot. As different kinds of peoples came here in subcontinent that is why Indian people are influenced by different cultures and living stale. In subcontinent there are many ethnic groups living and following their own rituals and traditions. But on the other hand due to these different cultures and their amalgam a new civilization aroused in this area of land. This civilization is the Indus valley civilization.

### **2.2 Influence of some civilization on India:**

When we talk about the history of subcontinent first of all me meet with Indus valley civilization and Aryan arrival in the subcontinent. And we call this period Vedic period and pre Vedic period. From (2300 TO 1700) BC Indus valley civilization started. There two main cities of this civilization which are Harappa and Mohenjo Daro. These both cities are in the province

---

of Pakistan in Punjab. There sculpture shows old traditions and rituals of those people as many statues are found in this area of human and animals gave the clear detail about those people and their living style. By these statues we can find real condition of their life style and physical condition of those people. All these things and statues were made of stones, bronze and limestone as this was the old way of writing at that time. Now if we talk about the architecture of those people they had made their mud houses, stones and bricks. Double story houses were found there and there was proper drainage system of bathrooms. The construction of the houses was well furnished and luxurious. Their way of living was up to the mark and the were having domestic animals like cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats. They were having some animals for their protection as dogs and some for taking goods and luggage one place to another place like camel and mule. Dance was the prominent entertainment of that time and dancing girls present dance on the stages to entertain the people. if we talk about the instrument of music drum, flute and some other instruments were in common at that time in Indus civilization.

Now if we talk about another civilization Aryan were the people who came on the second term in subcontinent. They were religious people and they worshiped natural things as sun and fire. They were having different gods and worship their own gods. Their poetry was also religious many poems were written foe the grace and dignity of their gods. And their literature is known as Rig Veda because of religious point of view. Their poetry includes on sacrifice for their gods and for religion. The Aryan civilization expanded their state and empire first towards valley Gangs and Jamna and later to whole of Northern India ( Gupta 1999). The native people insisted hard but at last were conquered by this Aryan civilization.

Another civilization is Brhmanism (900 BC) this new group evolved in this state with new spirit of Berhman. After some time, this civilization changed into Hinduism. By this civilization a concept of Maya, Karma, mukti and re birth was came into existence. These people were having the pity for all living things. By entering this new group, the crucial effects were on the lives of natives. Now the people of lower class were considered as rubbish and were suppressed by the upper class. Lower class was behaved brutally by upper class and the leader who were ruling at that time. Lower class could not mix with the upper class they were having different identity and there was a complete discrimination between lower and upper class. A lower class man could not get married with upper class. Lower class people were considered slave and servant at that time. This era was showing a complete racial difference.

In the very beginning of 6<sup>th</sup> century another religious movement aroused which was Buddhism. There massage was just making love and having pity for all human beings. They were in the right of freedom for all and equality in whole human races. Soon the people who were cruel and were showing pride and prejudice were converted into Buddhism. With the passage of time many rulers accept the Buddhism and were following the teachings of Buddha. Now the racial difference was eliminated by this religious movement and all the human beings were having the same rank and status in subcontinent. We find no any kind of sculpture in this age because there was a complete resistance on making and sketch of monarchy or any leader. Hence, we find no sculpture in this age.

Alexander the great came in (327 to 26 BC) and he invaded on Punjab by linking the binderies of the Punjab with Iran (Gordon and Walsh .2009)

---

Asoka Maurya period was also dominated by Buddhism but here they showed tolerance and pity for other people. Many other fluctuations take place in get this present condition of subcontinent. With the passage of time different kinds of people and civilizations have been evolving in subcontinent.

### **2.3 Brahmanism and its impact:**

Brahmanism civilization came in (900 BC) subcontinent with the arrival of some solitary groups of persons. The concept of this religion is that by stripping all things a man can be able to find its true being, self and the soul. Hinduism also started from this concept of Brahmanism. It later was converted in many other religious groups and movements. In the epics this period has been depicted with the names of Ramayana and Mahabharata.

With the passing time some other concepts came on the screen of the world for example, the concept of Karma, Mukti, re-birth and Maya. (Bahadur 1979)

### **2.4 Effects of cultures and civilizations on relations:**

Now society system came in this area due to the division of classes and the races of people. All lower people were under pressure and suppressed by the upper class. Upper class and rich people were behaving brutally with them. There was no good interaction between these different races.

### **2.5 Origin of Jainism and Buddhism:**

Two more religious movements came there in 6<sup>th</sup> century first one is Jainism led by Mahavir and the second one was Buddhism led by Buddha. These both movements caught the attention of the people with the message of truth and the reality of truth in religion. Their way of preaching was impressive that people were being attracted towards the movement. They preached for the religion that was on the base of love, freedom and equality. A large number of people accepted this religion and were converted into Buddhism.

**2.6 Muhammad Ghazni in India (997-1027):**

In 1000 A.D Muhammad raided in this region. He came from Ghazni and destroyed the worshipping style and wealth. With the result of this raid Hindu sect disappear from Punjab. After some time, another Muslim ruler came in this area and settled in a new domain. He was Qutab udeen Aibak. In this way in Punjab victory of Muslims was the root for them to rule. Now Hindus were thinking that after some time this religion will be merged in their religion. But Muslims were as Hindus were thinking about them. Muslims remain on their own religion and they ruled there on this state in the shape of Mughal era. (Annemari 2004)

**2.7 Hegemony:**

He was recurred these factors: civil society, the state and hegemony. Hegemonic philosophies emerge designate as “common sense” and “the only way of running society”. It is the help figure thoughts and solution function for schooling, intellectuals and education. Cultural hegemony-values are common sense values- concord culture- recognized their own good. Collection of ideologies portray the benefits of prevailing group that existing as benefit of all. Hegemony is the terrain of struggle. How we do this? How can we challenge “common sense” but people think that all is possible? Counter hegemony understands the world can’t pace external hegemonic ways but it reorganizes them only. The daring was for working class to expand the organic intellectuals, but ancient traditional intellectuals to side with the working class and persuade people that other ways were also potential.

---

### **3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

#### **3.1 Nature of Study:**

The researcher used qualitative research methods in this study. We will use qualitative data and qualitative analytical techniques to analyze the data. Thus, this study is qualitative in nature.

#### **3.2. Type of Data:**

There are two types of data: Primary Data and Secondary Data. We have used secondary data in this study. We have collected this data from published and unpublished sources. The research methodology is designed to minimize errors in data collection and analysis so it should be dynamic and careful. Due to this, data collection and sampling are carefully designed for collection of relevant materials from other writers' literary works; journals, theses, novels and case studies..

#### **3.3 Sample of Study:**

The researcher selected a novel to analyze the different ideologies representation. Literary work of E.M Forster has been selected as a sample of study. "A passage to India" is the novels.

#### **3.4 Analytical Technique:**

We will use the following two techniques for analysis of data:

##### **3.4.1. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA):**

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is the technique used in this study to analyze data. It includes review of related literature and keeping in view that this technique is based on search of genuine theory like colonialism and imperialism in current study with effects on dystopian society in the literary work of E.M Forster "A Passage To India". This term was introduced by Jacques Derrida a great literary scholar, Paul De Man and many other scholars

of this field. In fact, this term is known as the set of thoughts which can grasp and understand the meanings of any text.

### **3.4.2. Deconstruction:**

Now a day deconstruction has become a popular technique in the field of literature and it is used in place of criticism and deconstructing the unclear meanings of any text. It was considered that deconstruction is the part of structuralism but somehow it is a different term.

According to: *Chambers Dictionary*.

*“It is a method of critical analysis, applied especially to literary asserts that no text can have a fixed and stable meaning, and that readers must eradicate... all philosophical or other assumptions when approaching a text”.*

The deconstruction may be elaborated.

(DE) + (CONSTRUCTION)

- A. Deconstruction is the way of dig the meanings from the discourse taken from a text.
- B. Every researcher can take meanings of given text according to his own perception.

## **4. ANALYSIS OF SELECTED THEMES:**

The following themes were selected from the sampling novel “A Passage To India” for analysis:

### **4.1 Colonialism:**

According to *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED),

*A settlement of a new country... a body of people who settle in a new locality, forming a community subject to or connected to their present state; the community so formed, consisting of the original settlers and their descendants*

---

*and successors, as long as the connection with the present state is kept up (Loomba 1998: 1 ).*

Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary (3<sup>rd</sup> edition) defines this colonialism.

*The belief in and support for the system of one country controlling another.”*

Colonialism is known to take control of some other territory not on the behalf of power but on the basis of some kind of treaty. Its aim is to spread some social reforms in some newly discovered or strange places for the betterment of their public.

European countries started establishing colonies in 1492 and that was the first time when they made different colonies. In this way colonialism started in 15<sup>th</sup> century by the European nations.

In England Queen Elizabeth accorded a royal charter to the British East India Company and that was the charter to trade in east part of the world. Main purpose of forming East India Company was to enhance power and strength of the British through trade. Main items were to trade in cotton, silk, tea and opium in which they had to deal. But with the passage of time the goal and purpose of white people changed and they made a plan to become colonizers. White people or Western made two types of colonies and territories. First one is class distinction and second one is British India and native states.

If we study in the first chapter of the novel, we will found Forster has given the view of the construction and has shown the living style of the white people. He says that there is a totally separation in living style of both English and Natives. Houses of the English people were in the form of grand buildings and were near the railway station on the front area of the city but beyond the

city area in backward area there were small ruined huts where poor natives were living.

#### **4.2 Imperialism:**

An ideology created by the language and by exerting power in any area of the world is called imperialism. You may find many definitions of imperialism but human geography dictionary defines imperialism as

*“The creation or maintenance of an unequal economic, cultural, and territorial relationship is usually... between states and often in the form of an empire based on domination... and subordination”.*

The definition conveys in equality of the upper class vis-a-vis the lower class or weak people on the basis of some kind of political strength. These characteristics are involved in term of imperialism. In this environment, the rights of weak class are snatched and destroyed by the ruling upper class. Imperialism is the forceful Rule of a strong community on a weak community. As we see in subcontinent was under were under Britain Rule. These people were acting like Emperor in India. Imperialistic ideologies and racial differences is the main topic that has been selected for research.

#### **4.3 Racial Differences:**

Racial differences are the disputed aspect of colonialism in the novel “A Passage To India”. Actually the inhabitants of this world are classified into two categories; white and black. Whites are always considered as the fortunate community in the world. On the other hand, blacks are considered as unfortunate people. It shows that English people are ruling class that is why they are considered superior. On the other hand, blacks are treated as inferior, misfortunate, mean, vulgar, dishonest and embodiment of evils. All the negative connotations are connected to the black race of the world.

---

The Indians were disturbed by the attitudes and behaviors of the English people. Muslims were discussing about their friendships and relationships with the English class. Aziz asks Mahmoud Ali about the nature of Anglo-Indian friendship. Mahmoud Ali and Aziz disagreed but Hamidullah said that it may be possible in England. In England, the English class, makes no prejudice about race. Hamidullah was welcomed with open arms when he went to Cambridge. But the English were rulers in India. They considered it foul and unlawful to make friendship with the Indians. If there is friendship between the black and the white, how it will be possible to make distinction between the ruling and the ruled class.

It is impossible to build relationship or friendship between the Anglo-Indian in India. Hamidullah was very passionate to answer Dr. Aziz's question. After the name of 'Aziz, there is the usage of exclamation mark which shows Hamidullah's feelings. 'The red-nosed' boy presents the Western class. A White man insulted Hamidullah in the court. The word 'again' shows the repetition. It means that he is insulted by white man not in a single time. Hamidullah said that he could not react to the humiliated behavior of the red-nosed boy.

Hamidullah remained quiet and calm because he was stranger in England. But the red-nosed boy continued to humiliated him. At last the boy realized the mysteries of silence due to which he became a nice boy. But the other Western people kept on taunting the red-nosed boy due to his calmness.

## **5. CONCLUSIONS:**

The novel started from an imaginary city of Chandrapur that is on the bank of the river Ganga. It was not holly place for Hindu community at that time because there was no Ghat at that time. There were some temples and a

railway station in this city. The whole the place of this city was odd and poor. Railway line was the border between English and native communities. Anglo Indian lived near the station of railway. Marabar caves were on the distance of near about 20 kilo meters on southern side. In fact, Chandrapur was not an imaginary city but it was like a little Hindustan. This poor city shows that how Indian were deprived from many facilities and amenities. They were deprived of every kind of happiness and were living like servants.

In second chapter we confront a scene of Dr. Aziz when he is saying to his friend Mehmood Ali that there should not be friendship between English and Indians. In this chapter the discussion is about English people and their behavior with Indians. Every one gives his own idea in this discussion but the conclusion of this discussion is that there is a great distance between both races. English people are greedy and conservative according to the characters depicted in the novel "A Passage To India".

In third chapter of this novel there is a wild wave of prejudices of English people. The British think that they should not make any kind of relation with Indians because they have no match or equal status in any way. They regard themselves as superior class and treat Indian as poor class.

In chapter four we see a great distance that took place between Muslim and the ruling class, English. To overcome this distance was just a conspiracy of the English people at that time. English people were just conspiring and greedy according to the discussion. The plot of this conspiring story is going on with proper attention of the reader.

Chapter five of this novel is very important to understand the reality of English people. In this chapter, Ronny who is an important character and part of Britain government, want to become a Pakka Sahib. And these kinds of

---

people cannot be the part of common exposure of life. Here in this novel you will see the greediness of English people that they even have no sympathy with their own people if they get side of the Indian masses.

In chapter six we see the duplicity in the nature of Dr. Aziz. That is why many critics think him as a round character. In the beginning of the novel, he wants to make relation and get friendship with English people but at the ending of novel he is totally against of doing this.

In chapter eight we see that Dr. Aziz is a good person by heart. He dislikes the attitude of English people towards Indians and he is acting just like Mughal Emperors. On the other hand, he dislikes Hindus as well because he is a Muslim by faith that is why he is against the beliefs of Hindus. Cyril fielding is also a good person according to Indian people but his own people do not think him sincere person. Adeela is also a good lady according to writer she wants to make relations with Indians but cannot do this because of restriction of the British. The friendship between Dr. Aziz and Cyril is very interesting.

Chapter nine depicts the elaboration of some English characters and their characteristics. Ronny was a sophisticated man and he wanted to become a Pakka Sahib but Adeela is not happy with him because she is polite and kind hearted. Miss Derrek is a boasting type of girl who always shows her arrogance to Indian native people. Mrs. Moor is not happy with the rough attitude of English people with Indians. This chapter shows that everyone from English race is having his own attitude and ambitions.

Chapter ten tells us about the Indian nature. In this area the weather has dominant role and it causes slow frequency and laziness among Indians.

They could not perform their work efficiently. In this area, the British are superiors because they were efficient and hardworking due to best health.

In chapter eleven the character of Cyril Fielding is shown by the writer as a flat and positive mind. Dr. Aziz and Fielding are coming close to each other. Fielding is a good and kind hearted man as well as of a good personality. He is the man of rules and regulations. He does not care of any English authority. He is contrast to other English officers and government servants in India.

In this chapter, the writer of this novel has given the touch of symbolism in this novel. He symbolizes the caves of Marabar with deep hearted Indians. These caves are as dark as Indian and their future is dark in eyes of English. No one can see in the dark caves because of fear and mystery. The same is the condition of Indian natives that English rulers never see them from inside and English think that Indians are not good people, they think that Indians as untrusted people. English people always think negative about Indians and they have no affectation and love or sympathy. Britain imperialism was a cave like the bubble that may drop at any time. This bubble was on the hollow base of English. That is why the doing job in government was given the special name (Kawa Dol).

In chapter twelve, the character of Dr. Aziz is developed and is shown by the writer as sympathetic and sincere. He was upset because he had not fulfilled the promise that he made with ladies. Quested and Mrs. Moor both were angry with him that why he did not take them to Marabar caves. At the same time, Dr. Aziz was feeling very sorry about his fault. He was conscious about his job and obligation. He was well-educated but he was suppressed because of the rulers and was always under pressure. The environment

---

depicted by author in this chapter show how Indians were living a spoiled life because of imperialism and racial discrimination.

Dr. Aziz met an accidental situation that he was accused by Adeela of seduction. She accused that Aziz follow her in the cave and try to rape her. It was turning point in his thinking. Cyril Fielding was friendly with Aziz that is why he can understand the real situation. He paid full heed to the matter of Dr. Aziz and tried to solve the case because he knows that Aziz was innocent. Fielding could make angry to his own people for revealing the truth because he was a true friend of Aziz. But at this time Aziz had no trust on Fielding because he regards them rude and greedy person. All English people were the same in case of Aziz at that time. Here writer wants to prove that friendship between English and Indians could not sustained. According to a British officer, Mecbryde, all Indians are not trustworthy and they uncivilized and as such white people should avoid to make relations with them. At the same time Fielding thinks in contrast and he has full trust in Indians. In this context, now we see that what happens to Dr. Aziz.

The study of the novel show that in any way English people are different to the Indians. They are greedy and selfish and they are having the lust for power. They want to become powerful and do not to lose respect in any case. They want to be superior in masses and want to keep people under pressure. As Ronny is the character who is a greedy and selfish kind of English man. Love is a second matter for him. First and foremost, thing for him is his status, his respect and his position in society. In this novel another strange thing about Hindus or Indian is that they start to worship everything which gives them a little benefit. Mrs. Moor was beneficial and kind hearted that is why Indians were coming to offering prayers on her tomb. This thing shows

their innocence and flat type of character. Indians are kind hearted as well as sincere with everyone. Now it is being clear that relation between English and Indians is going to be broken.

We see that trail is going on and writer has shown the judicial system of English in subcontinent that how they were thinking themselves as superior. In the trail court, English people made a huge fuss and disturbance during trail. But Adeela disclose the reality of this trail, suddenly the environment was charming there for the Indians. All Indians were free from the tension and they were now conscious about the hollow government of the English.

If we study twenty fifth chapters we see that Indian are now totally against the judiciary and policies of the English. They had understood them and are not as sincere as they were already. Nawab Bahadur give the title that was given to him by the English government as a protest. They have become mistrusted by mind and brain. Another important thing is that now English were thinking that any time Indian can be united and can stand up against them.

All English are not equal in attitude and behavior as we see the character of Fielding. He is a kind hearted and sympathetic person. He was sincere with his friend Dr. Aziz in the beginning of the novel. In the end of the novel he is making struggle for Adeela Qusted and her tension. Fielding is different kind of person in all English community and is aware about his duties. He does not consider himself superior and Pakka Sahib as Ronny.

In ending of this novel we see that now Dr. Aziz has no soft corner for Adeela Qusted. He is furious about her and about her accusation that she did not care for his future and respect. He does not want forgive her at any cost but Fielding is trying to solve this problem by reconciliation between Adeela

---

and Dr. Aziz. Dr. Aziz has blind trust on Mrs. Moor but not on Adeela. Mrs. Moor has died now and she was available for him. This chapter shows the simplicity of Indians and their true devotion about relation. Dr. Aziz has made a place for Mrs. Moor in his mind and heart that is why he was now praising her and was ready to worship her. These things show that Indian people were kind hearted and pure people and they were not even conspiring as English.

Last chapter shows that friendship may be succeeded in equal state of people.

The conclusion of this research paper is that English people always remain upper class and they did not care for the natives of India. English class has been as a dominant all over the world although they went to different parts of the world for the purpose of trade. When they went in any territory for the purpose of trade they made plan to live there constantly and controlled that territory and ruled there forever. When Queen Elizabeth allowed them to go to India they went and snatched all rights of the natives. They were strange there but they considered themselves as the masters of India. They were cunning and conspire and with the passage of time they made themselves as strong so that they could controlled all the states. This controlled is known as British Raj in subcontinent in the history of world.

We come to the conclusion that all rights should be equal for all natives of any territory. There should not be any type of discrimination and prejudice between the ruler and masses. People should be provided every facility wit out any difference. All the people should be equal in the eyes of rulers. There should not be any imperialistic approach or any kind of racial difference. Every man should be provided legal protection according to law of land and state. Jobs should be given equally to all people who are having the right.

There should not be any gap of language, race, religion, political, social, cultural and imperialistic between the masses and rulers. “A Passage to India” is a colonial discourse and there are suggesting views of different critics on it. In the novel Indian people have been shown as the weak people who are not able to do best for their country that is why English people have come there to control the state. In fact, they are not lesser they are equal in every respects, but British rulers did not accept it.

---

**REFERENCES**

- Abu Baker, Ahmad M.S. "Rethinking Identity: (2006) The Coloniser in E. M. Forster's Passage to India." *Nebula* 3.2 & 3 (2006): 68-85. DOAJ – Directory of Open Access Journals. Lund University Libraries, Lund, Sweden.
- Althusser, L. (1971) *Lenin and Philosophy and Other Essays*, tr. Ben Brewster (London: New Left Books).
- Ashcroft, B., Griffiths, G., Tiffin, H. (eds.) (1989) *The Empire Writes Back*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Awan, Abdul Ghafoor, Rasheed, Haleema (2019) Gender Stereotypes in the Pakistani Novels, *Global Journal of Management, Social Sciences and Humanities, Volume 5* (3):608-623
- Awan, Abdul Ghafoor (1987) Comparative study of English and Urdu Medium Educational Institutions in Islamabad-Pakistan, *National Language Authority*, Islamabad.
- Awan, Abdul Ghafoor, Allah Nawaz (2015). Comparison of GTM and Direct Method of Teaching English at Elementary level in Pakistan, *Global Journal of Management and Social Sciences, Vol 1(1)* 17-30.
- Awan, Abdul Ghafoor, Abdul Aziz Hiraj (2016). Teaching English as a secondary language in Pakistan at Secondary Level, *Global Journal of Management and Social Sciences, Vol 2* (1):24-37
- Awan, Abdul Ghafoor; Yasmeen Khalida (2015). New Trends in Modern Poetry. *Journal of Literature, Languages and Linguistics*, Vol.13:63-72.
- Awan, Abdul Ghafoor & Sumbal Hashmi (2018). Aspect of Pakistani English in "Ice Candyman" and Bapsi Sidwa" and "Twilight in Delhi" by

- Ahmad Ali”, *Global Journal of Management, Social Sciences and Humanities*, Vol 4 (3): 677-704.
- Awan, Abdul Ghafoor & Ayesha Kamran (2018). Testing and Assessment of large classes in English Language, *Global Journal of Management, Social Sciences and Humanities*, Vol 3 (4):622-650.i
- Awan, Abdul Ghafoor, Rehman, Tehniyat (2018) Notions of hybrid identities: A postcolonial insight into diasporic features in “Brick Lane” and “An American Brat”, *Global Journal of Management, Social Sciences and Humanities*, Vol 3 (1):19-39.
- Awan, Abdul Ghafoor,. Perveen, Shahida (2028) The Effects of Marxism on the characters in Mohsin Hamid’s Novel: “Moth Smoke” and Zulfiqar Ghous’s Novel: “Murdr of Aziz Khan, *Global Journal of Management, Social Sciences and Humanities, Volume 3 (4):749-772*
- Batsleer (1985) Janet Batsleer et al. Rewrititig English. London: Methuen Bell, J. 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. Doing Your Research Project (Viva Books Private Ltd.)
- Bussmann, Hadumod, (1996) *Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics*. Translated and Edited by Gregory P. Trauth and Kerstin Kazzazi (London and New York). (Bayat and Jamina, 1994) Beer, Gillian. “Negation in A Passage to India.” A Passage to India: Essays in interpretation.
- Bukhari, Tassadduqe,. Awan, Abdul Ghafoor (2020). Discourse Analysis of the Novel, “An American Brat”, by Bapsi Sisdhwa, *Global Journal of Management, Social Sciences and Humanities*, Vol 6 (2).
- Buzdar, Muhammad Muzammil, Awan, Abdul Ghafoor (2018) Modes of socio-political and cultural presentation: A critical study of post-

- 
- colonial South Asian selected English Novels, *Global Journal of Management, Social Sciences and Humanities*, Vol 4 (2).
- Carrol, J.B.(ed.) (1956) *Language, Thought and Reality*, Massachusetts: MIT Press.
- Cohen, L and Manion, L. *Research Methods in Education*.
- Derrida, Jacques. (1990) 'Force of Law': *The Mystical Foundation of Authority*", 11 Cardozo L. Rev. 919.
- Discourse of Colonialism*". *The Location of Culture* London; New York: Routledge, 1994. 66-84.
- Fairclough, N. (1989) *Language and Power*, London: Longman
- Fairclough, Norman, (1998) *Critical Discourse Analysis: the Critical study of analysis* London and New York: Longman.
- Forster, E.M., Original text book of *A Passage to India*.
- Foucault (1982) Michel Foucault. 'Afterword: the subject and power'
- Hubert L. Dreyfus and Paul Rabinow, Michel Foucault: *Beyond Structuralism and Hermeneutics*. Brighton: Harvester
- Hall, Stuart. "Ch. 6: *Cultural Identity and Diaspora*". *Contemporary Postcolonial Theory: A Reader*
- Halliday, M.A.K. (1972) *Language as a Social Semiotic*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Hubel, Teresa. "Ch. 7.1: *From "Liberal Imperialism as a Passage to India."*"
- Hudson, R. (1980) *Sociolinguistics*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Khurshid, Husnain,. Awan, Abdul Ghafoor (2019). Alienation and Struggle for Existence in "A House for Mr. Bishwas" and "White Tiger" by

- Arvind Adiga, *Global Journal of Management, Social Sciences and Humanities, Vol 5 (3):583-607.*
- Kiren, Asifa,. Awan, Abdul Ghafoor (2017). Critical Discourse Analysis of Jane Austine’s Novel “Pride and Prejudices, *Global Journal of Management, Social Sciences and Humanities, Vol 3 (3):482-498*
- Locke, Terry (2004) *Critical Discourse Analysis (Continuum, London. New York)*
- Mumby, D.K (1988). *Communication and Power in Organizations: Discourse, Ideology, and Domination. Norwood, NJ. Ablex.*
- Nawaz, Ali,. Awan, Abdul Ghafoor (2019). A comparative study of P.B. Shelley and Habib Jalib as revolutionary poets, *Global Journal of Management, Social Sciences and Humanities, Vol 5 (2): 285-299*
- New York: New Directions, 1965. Wheare, Jane. Introduction. *The Voyage Out*
- Orwell, G. (2005) ‘Politics and the English Language’, in *Inside the Whale and Other Essays, Harmondsworth: Penguin.*
- Raza, Syed Ahmad,. Awan, Abdul Ghafoor (2016). The Effects of totalitarianism and Marxism towards dystopian society in George Orwell’s selected fictions, *Global Journal of Management and Social Sciences, Vol 2 (4) 21-37*
- Rehman, T. (2002) *Language, Ideology and Power. Karachi: Oxford (Richard, 1995)*
- Royle, Nicholas (2000) *Deconstruction: A User’s Guide. London: Palgrave*
- Said E.W. (1979). *Orientalism, New York: Random House (Vintage).*
- Sultan, Mavera,. Awan, Abdul Ghafoor (2017). Comparative analysis of “Ice Candy-Man?”, “Train to Pakistan”, and “Alakh Nagri” in perspective

---

creation of Pakistan, *Global Journal of Management, Social Sciences and Humanities*, Vol 3 (2):21

Thomas, L., Wareing, S.(ed.) (1999) *Language, Society and Power*. London and New York: *Routledge*.

Trudgill, P. (1983a) *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and Society* Harmondsworth: *Penguin*.

VanDijk, Teun A. (1987) *Communicating Racism: Ethnic Prejudice in Talk* Though, London: Sage.

VanDijk, Teun A. (1993) *elite Discourse and Racism*, London: Sage.

Went, R. (2002). *The Enigma of Globalization: A Journey to a New Stage of Capitalism*, London: *Routledge*.

Yahya, Muhammad,. Awan, Abdul Ghafoor (2016). Critical discourse analysis of Ahmad Ali's Novel "Twilight in Delhi". *Science International (Special Issue)*, Vol 28 (2): 2047-2052

---

## **CONTRIBUTION OF AUTHORS AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

---

This research work was carried out in collaboration between two authors.

**Author 1: Javed Miandad** has completed his M.Phil in English from Department of English, Institute of Southern Punjab. He designed this study, collected required data and analyzed it. He wrote first draft of this manuscript under the supervision of author 2.

**Author 2: Prof. Dr. Abdul Ghafoor Awan** did his first Ph.D in Economics from Islamia University of Bahawalpur-Pakistan and second Ph.D in Business Administration from University of Sunderland, U.K. He contributed in this research paper by way of guiding author first about title selection, data analysis and statistical techniques. He also edited and gave final shape to the manuscript. In order to know about his other fields of research please look at his Web of Science Researcher ID □ [M-9196 2015 or his profile at Google scholar.](#)

Both authors read the manuscript carefully and declared no conflict of interest with any person or institution.

---