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**THE TEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF A PASSAGE TO INDIA
REGARDING THE COLONIAL ATTITUDESTOWARDS
THEPEOPLE OF INDIA**

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Abstract

"A Passage to India" is a famous novel written by E. M. Forster and published in 1924. It is a document that explored the Britishers' ways of treating the innocent people of India. The Britishers were the 'Colonizers' while Indians were the 'Colonized.' They did not consider the Indians as the natives but their slaves and behave accordingly. The present study highlights the Britishers' colonial attitude towards India's people who ruled over there for approximately two hundred years. The textual analysis method has been adopted for this study, and it is qualitative. The analysis is made by evaluating the theme, characters, literal and implied meanings, events, and the context. The findings show that Britishers cannot help without demonstrating the 'colonial attitude' in every story. The very terms can be found almost in every chapter of the novel. The 'colonial attitude' has been found not only in men but also in their females.

1.0 Introduction

Every object can be read regardless of its genre. It is quite vast in its scope as it can be comprised of literature, science, street sign, different styles, etc.; it is a collection of symbols having information in it (Lotman, 1977). It will always be in abstract form, having some information in it. The medium of providing information can be different. Regarding literary criticism, a text means 'the information that a literary piece of writing has between the lines. It is composed in the form of letters to understand and communicate by all. Its main concern is to separate the original information from the information added to it latterly.

Texts are not the work of an individual. These are generated by enormous performers of society for different causes. The most important thing is to analyze that text so the actual message may transfer to the community. This is all done with the textual analysis. If a text is not analyzed properly, then that would be a mere junction of symbols or objects. According to Frey and his associates, the main aims of textual analysis from those the researcher may infer as the dominance of variables lying outside the text and evaluating the text (L. Frey, Botan, Friedman, & Kreps, 1992; L. R. Frey, 1992). These aims are not the only; rather, these have a lot of flexibility according to the discipline, scenario, and context.

Textual analysis is a way of inspecting the actual message developed by different researchers with many mediums. They bear a lot of labor in doing this. The textual analysis data comes from internment sources or web pages, movies, newspapers, documents, and so on. These data fall in the category of text and infer the meanings, assess and extract actual messages or information. The textual analysis is majorly applied in the discipline of communication. Still, it is not limited in scope as it is comprised of many other fields as social sciences and humanities as political science, history, sociology, media studies, languages, literature, health science, etc. this can be done through different methods as semiotics, rhetorical criticism, content analysis, and interactional analysis. It can be in both forms as qualitative and quantities. In other words, it can be done by explaining the text in the numeric form or by analyzing it with in-depth meaning.

Furthermore, texts are real in their existence. The way is nonreactive—meaning that researchers do not obstruct the messages as they are shaped or conveyed (L. R. Frey, 1992; Hassan & Dzakiria, 2020). Within the discipline of communicative research, textual analysis is inadequate in its capability to launch causality or make prophecies. Instead, the technique permits researchers to improve informed explanations of texts and their usage across time by entities and groups (L. R. Frey, 1992; McKee, 2003; Roberts, 2000).

The textual analysis is somehow different in different fields due to the changes in the context and terminology. Every discipline has its subjects and domain that covers the whole picture. In social sciences, the textual analysis is frequently done to the text related to interviews and other survey and including several types of media. The social researchers apply the textual material to pull the experimental inferences regarding social associations. The textual analysis in the social sciences mostly takes quantitative data and is calculated in numbers. It is more authentic when the finding is presented in the form of numbers as a shred of evidence; it makes the findings more valid and accurate. In such studies, the text is seen very critically and minutely. For example, in an interview, the social science researcher will go into depth and even count the interview's words and repeated words while analyzing the advertisements. The researcher will find the settings , slogans and

colors used in that commercial. The common methods for the analysis are content analysis, discourse analysis, and thematic analysis.

While in literary studies, textual analysis is the most common and important way of analyzing the data. The data were taken for the textual analysis from the literary genres like stories, poems, novels, prose, plays, fictions, etc.; in such type of analysis, the context has integral importance. In other words, context is the basis of the whole matter. Further, the emphasis is also made on the elements that are intentionally added to the literary text as meter and rhyme in the poem or the narration perspective in a novel. The researchers of the literary text understand that the purpose of using these elements in the text and what they add in meaning to the literary piece of writing? One more thing is that in this type of analysis, it is not important to describe the author's intentions in the text. In the textual analysis of the literary text, it is also seen that what are the unintended association among various texts? It is also trying to explore what the context in which the text was produced was? So, the analysis is encouraged in some novel way.

Textuality is very important in the literary theory; it has all the characteristics that differentiate a content of communication beneath analysis as a piece of the research study. Textuality is mostly linked with the school of structuralism and post-structuralism. The essence of the subject is that the textuality is not merely the words in written form; rather, it is the adjustment of the words and the interpretation of the readers as well. There is no rocket science involved in the description of textuality. It is quite easy and simple. According to Peter Barry, it is always kept in mind that things cannot be understood separately or in isolation. Context is very much important along with the settings and surroundings in which that text is produced (Barry, 2002; Qureshi, Hassan & Akhter, 2018). The text is not very simple or very much clear. It always has unseen messages in it that have to be understood to grasp the idea. However, the text has never been decisive at all. Roger Webster used regular texture, tissue, affiliation, and weaving when describing text construction (R. Webster, 1998). According to Rein Raud, the texts are the categorized sets of different ranks related to each other and come accordingly with the interpretation (Raud, 2017). It means that the texts have different strata and fields according to their subject and context.

The researchers have to see the field and context of the text before starting the textual analysis.

Textuality and intertextuality are indispensable. The analysts of the text cannot analyze without considering intertextuality. Intertextuality means the determination of the text's meaning by another text. It is interconnected between the same or similar work of literature that replicates and overwhelms the audience in explaining the text. It is a relationship between the different texts regarding allusions and quotations (Marta, 2019). These can be called the intertextuality figures as *calque*, plagiarism, parody, pastiche, and allusion (Cancogni, 1985; Van Dijk, 2014; Vornholt-Jones, 2010). Intertextuality is a literary device that formulates an association between the texts and produces harmony in different works (Orr, 2010). The references serve the purpose of dominant the reader and provide deepness to the text. The whole scenario is based on the prior knowledge of the readers. The structure of influence has emphasized the structure of the intertextuality (Clayton, 1991). The authors use a discourse technique in all literary works as poetry, novel, and theatre (Gadavani, 2002).

1.1 Colonialism and Colonial Attitudes in India

Colonialism occurs when one nation overpowers another nation, frequently compelling their language and culture upon the indigenous population. It is a policy that diligently

relates to Interventionism, but they do differ slightly. Imperialism is about controlling a country or countries, often with military forces, while colonialism involves establishing colonies and enhancing the host countries' influence. The stimulation for colonialism can be understood mainly from three things as God, Gold, and Glory. The first among us that the 'Colonizers' perceive that God has chosen them to prevail the Christianity and its preaching. From the Gold, they perceive that the Colonizers wanted to find resources and trading routes, and they perceive Glory by setting up maximum colonies as competition in Europe.

Colonialism is a country's strategy to extend or influence its dominance and authority over other people's lands (Webster & Mackechnie, 1983) for the growth or fulfillment of their economic and other political ambitions (Webster & Mackechnie, 1983). The authoritative countries who colonize are called 'colonizers.' In contrast, the less powerful regions which have been colonized are called the 'colonies,' and this process is called 'colonization.' The colonizers do not make those territories mere colonies; rather, they impose their culture, economy, religions, and other societal dynamics as well. They even fulfill all sorts of interest from the people of their colonies (Veracini, 2010).

The fundamental factor behind the colonization was the 'Industrial Revolution.' The Britishers needed raw materials and cheap labor for this purpose. Then the missionaries of England found that the Far East and East Indies regions are full of natural resources. Moreover, they also observed that the governmental system was not too healthy and wealthy there, so those regions proved paradise for them to accomplish their aims. The colonialism started in India when the Britishers came here to East India Company in 1600. It happened with an agreement between the Queen of England and the Company. The Company intended to expand the business in the Far East and East Indies countries. This business intention was the trading in the spices and the searching for the raw materials. The East India Company came here in India with complete preparation and under the British Government's supervision. The Company offered maximum incentives to the local traders. Those incentives were much more than already given to them by the Dutch merchants. Ultimately, the Dutch merchants had to wind up their business from here. Now the East India Company was the sole Company for business in India. The Company knew all the political tricks along with the business. They demanded special provisions and personal security for their business, and even it established its private security officials. They grasped the political figures and systems and the made a state within a state by and by. The Britishers built their factories in India along with the fortresses for their security. These fortresses were the stations for the policymaking to administer and rule India. The time came when the Britishers had established everything in India and captured the whole political and administrative functions. Because they sensed revolt very early due to their way of working and exploiting the liberty of the poor Indians, they took all the major political and administrative figures in their hands as Maharajas and Maharanis. Then they passed and promulgated laws from their hands and started to control the system. Over time, they converted India from their business place to their 'colony.'

1.3 Brief Introduction of A Passage to India

The plot takes place in the 1920s, during the increasing control of the Indian Independence Movement in the so-called British Raj. Adela Quested, accompanied by Mrs. Moore, is two British ladies traveling to India to visit Ronny Heaslop, a local magistrate from a provincial town, Chandrapore. Heaslop is the son of Mrs. Moore and Adela's fiancé. Already in India, both ladies show their fascination in knowing the culture and the native dwellers. Educational superintendent Richard Fielding introduces them to an elderly and

strange Brahmin scholar, Professor Godbole. The local British community warns them that it is better to dissociate yourself from the natives. However, during a visit to a nearby mosque, Mrs. Moore meets Dr. Aziz Ahmed, a needy widower, whom she later introduces Adela to.

The doctor was completely absorbed in the British way in her speech and her dress. On one event, both ladies declared their boredom for the British society's colonial way of life, which included the five o'clock tea ritual, cricket, and polo; Dr. Aziz offers himself as an excursion guide to the remote caves of Marabar. The trip is arranged, and already in the place, the adventure of the caves begins. Before long, Mrs. Moore suffers from a feeling of claustrophobia, which forces her to go back abroad; later, she convinces the others to continue without her. Adela and Dr. Aziz continue the exploration, and before joining another cavern, the doctor stops to smoke a cigarette. When he finishes smoking, he searches for Adela, but he only gets her in the distance, rushing down the hill, bloody and chaotic (Aziz & Hassan, 2018). Just back to town, the doctor is detained, accused of attempted rape. This causes a revolt between the British and Indians, which runs through the British community in India. The time comes for the trial, and Mrs. Moore proclaims her conviction about the doctor's innocence and states that she will not testify against him. His return to England was resolved, but he suffered a heart attack during the journey and died, carrying out his funeral at sea. In India, the situation changes when, to the disappointment of magistrate Ronny Heaslop and all the British, Adela abandons the charges against the doctor. The entire British community is forced into a disgraceful retreat as they watch the Indians carry the forgiven out of the courtroom, cheering, carrying him on their shoulders. Subsequently, Adela ends her engagement with Heaslop and departs from India. Dr. Aziz leaves behind his British customs and relations with them and goes away to North India, wearing his traditional clothes, to open a clinic there. Years pass and Dr. Aziz remains resentful and bitter, but finally, he writes to Adela to convey his thanks and forgiveness for what happened.

2.0 Methodology

The methodology for the present research is the textual analysis, and it is qualitative. The present study explores the British colonial attitude in Edgar Morgan Forster's novel 'A Passage to India.' For this research, all the available primary and secondary data has been explored. The resources have been taken from the book and the internet. The purpose sampling technique is adopted for this study in which different text is selected for data analysis according to the study's requirement.

3.0 Data Analysis

Text 1

"I do not think so. They all become the same, not worse, not better. I give any Englishman two Years be he Turton or Burton. It is only the difference of a letter. And I give any Englishwoman six months. All are exactly alike.

These lines reflect the Englishmen's perception in the minds of the Indians, the colonized people. The novel had been written nearby 1920, but the Englishmen came here near about 1757 in East India Company and ruled over here since then. So, the people of India know them very well regarding their political and colonial behavior. The colonized Indians experienced many times that the Britishers, the colonizers, change their attitudes according to the needs and situation and then ultimately showed their real colonial faces at the end. In the selected text, the same colonial attitude has been discussed by the Indians. However, they were simple but had an acute observation. They were not only observing their colonial attitude but bearing them too for a long time, so their claims could not be put aside. The theme of the selected text is 'sameness of all the Englishmen.' The innocent Indians were

discussing that there is no difference among the Englishmen, our forced rulers. They all have colonial attitudes. Their ultimate goal is to dominate us and our society. They are not only imposing their culture on us but also snatching our freedom. They came here to rule us, snatch our natural resources and talent, and bring everything to their homeland.

The poor and colonized Indians view the selected text that we cannot categorize them as good or bad Englishmen; rather, they are alike. They know the politics much more than they. They are professionally and technically trained to meet their ambitions. In other words, they know the 'art of possible.' They will apply every technique to fulfill their plans. They are the same because they came here for a specified purpose and have no true affiliation with India's people. As the Englishmen had been here for over a century, they are very good and kind at the start, and when they got their required information and resources, they started to explore their real 'colonial face and attitude.' So, in this sense, they are 'the same.'

No matter what their names are. There is an interesting phonemic similarity of the names as 'Turton or Burton' in this selected text. It means that their names can be slightly or entirely change, but their 'colonial attitude towards their colonized people' is always the same. These wordings also suggest a huge number of Englishmen in India and are the same. They are all cruel, sharp, and cunning and have a colonial attitude. The selected text also shows that the Englishmen are so harsh, professional, and overwhelming that nothing can change them even at the time. No doubt, time can change people's attitudes, but only those who have some humanity and ready to adopt goodness. Englishmen have been living and ruling here for over a century, but they have the same 'colonial attitude' since they came here.

Text 2

"I am out here to work, mind, to hold this wretched country by force. I'm not a missionary or a Labor Member or a vague sentimental, sympathetic literary man. I'm just a servant of the Government; it's the profession you wanted me to choose myself and that's that. We're not pleasant in India and we don't intend to be pleasant. We've something more important to do."

The selected lines openly reflect the 'ruthless colonial attitude' of the Britishers' professionals who the 'Colonizers' was there. Their 'colonial attitude' is replete with hate and disgust towards their colony, India. These selected texts also demonstrate their superior mentality and imperialism. These reflect that they have no sentiments and loyalty with India and the inhabitants. They even consider that colony cheap and worthless. The opening wording of the selected text as "'I am out here to work, mind, to hold this wretched country by force'" is the entire theme of the novel 'A passage to India.' The whole story of the novel revolves around this theme. The novel's dominant theme is nothing but to grasp everything of India with a 'merciless colonial attitude.'

The selected text is the wording of a 'magistrate' who is the son of a sophisticated old English Woman and fiancé of a lady visiting India. The selected text is taken from their conversation. In the conversation, the woman's magistrate son is trying to make both the women understand that you are doing wrong by being polite and friendly with the Indians. He argued them forcibly in his purely professional 'colonial attitude' that the British Government does not send him to make pleasant the people of India rather sent him here to grasp and rule over the minds of the Indians. The wording that he used for India is quite disgusting and reflects the Britishers' real face, and he called India an a 'wretched country'. No doubt, this wording can only be used by a cruel and impolite professional. In the same line, he also used another harsh and colonial word as 'by force,' which reflects the 'colonial attitude and power.'

The selected text is sufficient to understand the 'colonial attitude' of the Britishers. During their conversation, he makes them realized that I am not a common man. The words like 'not a missionary or Labor Member or 'literary man' show not only his professional approach but also a taunt on those women as well that you are 'commons, 'not me. It means that my designation and Governmental orders do not allow me to take over India and Indians. No manual enforces to make pleasant India.

The last words of the selected text are very pragmatic. The words "We've something more important to do "have deeper meaning them. These words cannot be understood properly by knowing the 'colonial attitude' of the Britishers. From the historical point of view, it is obvious that the Britishers came in this region with the business's intention and when they saw that this region is full of rich natural resources. Moreover, they also observed no central government in India, and the people are very much innocent masters of their every profession. After the industrial revolution, the Britishers wanted raw material and cheap labor. Both of their ambitious aims were ready to be fulfilled in India. They were powerful and had a trained army and Navy equipped with the latest weapons and technology. They were politically trained too. So, they came here with all force and made India their colony, grasped all the country's resources, and dispatched them to their country. They could not succeed if they did not adopt the 'colonial attitude.' These are the intentions that the magistrate's son and fiancé, tried to understand and convince that we, the professionals sent in India purely to dominate rather too pleasant.

Text 3

"They ought never to have been allowed to drive in; it's so bad for them," said Mrs. Turton, who had at last begun her progress to the summerhouse, accompanied by Mrs. Moore, Miss Quested and a terrier.

"Why they come at all I don't know. They hate it as much as we do. Talk to Mrs. McBryde. Her husband made her give purdah parties until she struck."

"This isn't a purdah party," corrected Miss Quested.

"Oh, really," was the haughty rejoinder. "Do kindly tell us who these ladies are," asked Mrs. Moore.

"You're superior to them, anyway. Don't forget that. You're superior to everyone in India except one or two of the Ranis and they're on equality."

The theme of the selected text is again the superiority of the Britishers, the Colonizers, and the inferiority of the Indians, the Colonized. The whole scene of the selected text about a Bridge Party arranged by a government and social leader, Mr. Turton, to which the Indian was also invited. Though they were invited to the party, they are not invited by their friends or relatives but by their masters. The Britishers' 'colonial attitude' was dominant in the party as all the Indians were kept separate in the party. They have been kept on one side while their colonial masters were on the other side. In the Bridge Party, there were hate and disgusting remarks for the Indians. The Britishers had nothing to do except to show their superiority and discussing the dressing of the Indian.

In the selected text, all the Britishers were quite surprised by the Indians that why the Indians were invited to their party. The Britishers were of the view that there was no need to invite the Indians. They started to gaze and criticizing the Indians. This was nothing but their 'colonial attitude' towards the innocent Indians. The selected text shows the 'colonial attitude' of the English men as officials, but the same is found in their mistresses. Almost all the English women have a feeling of superiority over the Indians women in terms of their dressing or clothing and their lifestyles. The wife of Mr. Turton, who arranged the party, was the true example of the 'colonial attitude in the women.' She never accepts Indians at all and considered them inferior.

From the selected text, the 'colonial attitude' of the Britishers is quite obvious. Almost all the participants among the Britishers were felt the Indians inferior. This can be seen in their conversation that no Indians were superior except for one or two Ranis. Their attitude towards superiority was also entirely based on a 'colonial attitude.' As the Britishers came here to rule, so in doing so, they were trained professionally and politically. They were taught the 'art of possible.' It was the part of their teaching that grasp the dominant people of the community first, then under their umbrella or shelter, understand the circumstances, and then make laws accordingly. They considered all the common Indians' inferior 'except some major political and dominant figures as 'Nawabs' and 'Ranis.'

On the whole, the Bridge party was not successful at all. Indians were invited to the party. They came earlier to the party. The party was given in honor of them, but they were kept aside and separate in lawns and other awkward places. It was also a gesture of the Britishers' colonial attitude that the Indians were invited earlier and kept separate in the party.

Moreover, the remarks of Mrs. Turton were quite oppressive and arrogant when she said that "Oh, those purdah women! I never thought any would come. Oh, dear!"

Text 4

he says: "well... I am the sun-dried bureaucrat, no doubt; still I don't like to see an English girl left smoking with two Indians".

The theme of the selected text is the 'haughty colonial attitude' of the British masters. The character involved in the selected text is a city magistrate, Ronny. The text's context is that there is a party is that it is stated in the Tea Party arranged by a college principal at Chandrapore, Mr. Fielding. He is somehow different from the other English people and had a rift with them. Mostly the English men did not trust him due to his different and friendly ideas with Indians. He arranged a tea party for Mrs. Moore and Miss Adela as they were new in India. Dr. Aziz, the protagonist of the story, also arrived there at the party. Dr. Aziz was so excited about the party that he talked about history. Though he twisted a lot of historical facts, no one interrupted him in doing so. Suddenly Ronny, the fiancé of Miss Adela Quested, arrived at the party.

The character in the selected text, Ronny, found that there was no Mr. Fielding in the room who arranged the party and found his fiancé with the two Indians. It made him infuriated. He uttered the selected lines by saying that he is a pure professional, bureaucrat, and officer, and he would never bear his fiancé to smoke with the two Indians alone. These lines are a clear example of his 'colonial attitudes towards the Indians. Though there is an open culture in England that men and women smoke and enjoy together in the clubs and even in the parties, Ronny, the magistrate, and the English official did not accept his fiancé to smoke with the Indians alone even it was due to the free consent of his fiancé.

An aspect of 'colonial attitude' is the selected text as all the British officers used to carry their designation with them. This attitude was so overwhelming that even in pure civil gatherings, they did not forget their official authority. The same happened with Ronny in the party where he saw his fiancé smoking with two Indians, and he hurriedly practiced his authority. The demonstration of the authority was not impliedly but expressly in words. He used the words 'bureaucrat' with him.

Another dimension of the 'colonial attitude' can be seen in the selected text. All the Britishers considered the Indians so inferior that they cannot bear their women to stand alone or smoke with the other Indians. In other words, the English men thought Indians inferior in all walks of life, practically not in the minds. They demonstrated their 'colonial attitude' as they got the chance. They were so biased in this approach that they hated those English men who were a bit touchy and had close relations with the Indians. At the end of

the novel, Ronny breaks his engagement with Miss Adela Quested. He even had a fast conversation with his mother regarding the Indians.no doubt, Ronny was the Britishers' real face, the colonizers.

Text 5

Drive every blasted Englishman into the sea, and then ... you and I shall be friends.

The theme of the selected text is the disgust against the English men due to their 'colonial attitude.' The selected text has been taken from the novel's last lines, so nothing has left to develop in the story. Everything has been concluded as the 'colonial attitude of the Britishers,' their cunningness, dirty tricks and ways of politics, ruthless policies, hypocrite justice, and finally, the innocence of the Indian people. The Britishers were ruling over India for approximately two centuries, and India's people knew everything about them. They experienced the maximum that these white Colonizers could never be loyal to them; hence, they could not become or be friends. Moreover, all the novel events suggest that the Indians, the Colonized, had never been accepted by their Colonizers in terms of status, dressings, culture, religion, values, and traditions. The Britishers even made to raise fun of them and ridicule them when found necessary.

Whether the Bridge party, Tea Party, Marabar Caves or the Trial Scene, the novel's whole plot or events are the ingredients of humiliation for the poor Indian. The 'colonial attitude' had been found not only in the British officials but also in their females. They also did not miss any chance of humiliating the Indians and the Indian ladies.

The selected text has also demonstrated that due to the Britishers' 'colonial attitude' and traits, they are never worthy of becoming friends. It is all because all they were trained the Indians to rule over them rather than make friendly and pleasant relations with them. They become friends only when the situation demands that only for the specific people of society. They were trained to make everything possible, and they practiced the same. They switched on their 'colonial attitude' even in informal gatherings. They meet and treat the Indians as masters and real rulers.

The event of the Marabar Caves explored the bigotry of the Britishers and their 'colonial attitude.' When Marabar Caves' incident happened to Miss Adela Quested, they did not judge the situation calmly; rather, they made Dr.Aziz accused surely for all that. Look at the irony of the situation that the people who charged Dr. Aziz for the event are the judges of his fate as well. However, in the end, it has been found that he is not guilty. The whole incident was due to something unknown, and the lady was found suffering from 'hallucination.' When Dr. Aziz was freed from all the charges, the Whites' condition was worth watching. They were not bearing and accepting all that. They were less ashamed but demonstrating their 'colonial attitude.' They were not ready to accept the innocence of Dr. Aziz. One of them was so furious that he broke his engagement with the lady involved in the incident.

So, the selected text suggested that the Englishmen are never worthy of making and developing relations. They will remain unfaithful whenever the scenario is. They cannot ignore and leave their 'colonial attitude' in every situation. The selected text is not the wording of an ordinary man rather the wording of that man who is the 'protagonist of the story and the victim of the 'colonial attitude' during the whole novel. These are not just remarking in words. These are the true feeling which came after bearing the ruthless situation.

4.0 Findings and Conclusions

The novel 'A Passage to India' is replete with the Britishers' 'colonial attitude.' This attitude is found almost in every event and situation in the novel, whether impliedly or expressly. The study showed that the 'colonial attitude' of the Britishers is dominant in the novel. The selected texts showed that the Britishers could not help without demonstrating their 'colonial attitude.' From the first of the novel to the last of the story, the 'colonial attitude' glimpses are found. The very attitude not only found in the officials' but also in their females too. The selected texts also showed that the innocent Indians understood that the Britishers could never be friends or worthy of being friends. Whatever are the events, whether the Bridge Party? Mr. Fielding's Tea Party, the event of Marabar Caves or the Trial Scene, the reflection of the 'colonial attitude' covers the story's canvas. The selected texts also showed that the Britishers did not accept the poor and innocent Indians as natives and respectful. They thought them 'Colonized.' They had a clear and utmost feeling of superiority, and they express that in every situation, whether in the public gathering or an official capacity. They considered the Indians quite ridiculous except for some high ranked 'Maharajas' and Maharanis.' The same they preached and conveyed to their mistresses. The 'Colonized' Indians were invited by their British 'Colonizers' politically, but the poor Indians could not mingle into their gathering. They were kept separated and even discussed with humiliation. They discussed their clothing and dressing with disgust and taunted their culture. Most of them were even surprised that why they were invited to the party? The selected text also showed that they kept ahead of their official capacity all the time. The remarks like 'we are not missionaries or not the members of the labor community or sympathetic literary man and came here to rule' clearly portrays the picture of their 'colonial attitude.' It is also found that the Britishers were so much prejudiced not only in their official capacity but also, they never allowed their women to have a company with Indians. They felt racial superiority all the time.

Moreover, the study found that the Englishmen are not trustworthy for friendship due to their racial superiority, ruling behavior, and colonial attitude. They never miss any chance or even to disgrace the Indians. Their lack of friendship can be noted in every chapter of the novel. This attitude made Indians realized that they could never be friends of ours. They came here to rule us by force. They can be masters but not friends. The only condition in which they can be their friends that they all would be demolished.

5.0 Discussion

The novel 'A Passage to India' written by Edward Morgan Foster was published in 1924. The novel was not based on fictitious ideology or hearsay events. Rather the writer himself traveled to India, read, noted, and felt the practices and attitudes then shaped his experiences in the story's form. So, the events, themes, and ideology of the novel are reality-based. It is one of the most effective and comprehensive documents to understand the true history of India. In other words, this novel is a spectacle to watch the Britishers' true colonial attitude towards India. It can be regarded as not only the novel but also a book of history as well. There are some other themes of the novel as 'British superiority, imperialism, race, friendship, gender, etc., but all the themes revolve around a single theme as the 'colonial attitude.' The Britishers seemed to be uncompromised on this attitude. They came to India to rule and trained accordingly. They knew the art of possible. They knew very well how to use the persons and shape or reshape the situation. They were proud, ruthless, and unfriendly, sun-dried, and had no moral values. They did not accept the Indians in their parties and social gatherings. If somehow, they had to invite them, the Indians were kept separate. They even discussed them ridiculously regarding their dressing, clothing, culture, religions, and lifestyle. For example, 'the Purdah' that the Indians wear to cover their head and face was a thing of gross astonishment. The Britishers' women discussed how these women were invited to the party, which is not a 'Purdah Party.'

All the English characters in the novel have had a sense of superiority and, at the same time, a lack of humanity. They considered the Indians not human, but their slaves. They never thought even to be work under their subordination. Their bigotry can be felt everywhere in the novel, especially in the Marabar Caves, where they hurriedly charged Dr. Aziz for the incident that happened to Miss Adela Quested. Whatever happened in the rest of the novel, the Trial Scene explores the true identity of the Britishers when Dr. Aziz remained innocent at the end. At that moment, the Britishers' real face in the form of city Magistrate, Ronny, was worthy of being seen. He was ready for such an adverse situation and demonstrated the Britishers' real 'colonial attitude. '

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