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**Forster's Liberal Humanism
In A Passage to India (1924)**

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Dedication

I dedicate my academic success to all contributors ,and helpers who have encouraged me to achieve this submitted dissertation totally especially my teachers , nearest , and dearest.

To begin with , I thank my God (ALLAH) who has always given me self confidence to do my best.

Secondly , I dedicate it also to my parents , and brothers who have wished me a good chance in my studies .

Thirdly, I dedicate it especially to Department of English which has given me this chance to carry on my higher studies.

Finally , i take this occasion to say that I have found good brothers ,and friends during my studies ,so I convey them my greetings ,and peace.

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Abstract

This dissertation attempts to clarify historic evidence which can be also known a humanistic problem. In fact, it has been hidden by some westerner historians, and novelists because their works have not dealt with their imperialistic objectives for this reason I rely on Forster liberal humanism which discusses this humanitarian subject matter through this literary level, and also I depend on the historic analysis. Both of them may show me the extensive aims of this personal ideology, and its influences on human history, and modernist literature. In addition, I can reach to his anti-euro centric views, and literary positions through the supporters of his narrative style, and the opponents of his modernist literary thoughts particularly the relationship between the colonizers. and the colonized.

The literary outcomes are obtained in this research, and .they are as follows: First, his liberal humanism seems modernist personal ideology which has its own principles, and objectives that are reflected in imperialistic literature as defender, and. doubter novelist. in particular the second chapter .and the third one .Second, .these aspects of liberal humanism depend on his personal convictions through clarification, and ambiguity in this text ,moreover he creates the comparison between his characters who are portrayed as lovers of humanity; and inhumane people. Third, this last result is represented by Forster's contrasting convictions. That to say, he has double minded thought that can serve imperialistic objectives more than humanitarian deals.

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Table of contents

Table of contents

DEDICATION	I
Acknowledgement	II
Abstract	III
Table of contents	IV
General introduction	1
CHAPTER ONE: The Modernist Liberal Humanism	3-22
-The Modernist Liberal Humanism)1	3
A-The Modernist Literary Theory	3
1-Definition Of This Literary Theory	3
2-The Principles Of This Literary Theory	4
B-Liberal Humanism As A New Thought	5
C-Forster As A Liberal Humanist	7
D-British Modernist Literature	12
1-Definition Of Modernism	12
2-The Features of The Modernism	12
3-The aspects of The Modernist Styles	13
4-The Modernist Literature	14
5-Characteristics of Modernist Literature	14
6-The Modernist Form Of Writing	16
E-Forster And Imperialistic Literature	18
1-The Definition of The Imperialistic literature	18
2-The Three kinds of Imperialistic literature	18
Chapter two: the aspects of liberal humanism	23-38
2)-The aspects of liberal humanism	23
A-Forster As Modernist Narrator	23
B-The personal relations(friendly atmosphere	24
C-Rational analyses (evaluation of human aspects	33
1-The categorization of character qualities	33
a.1-Liberal humanist character	33
b-Peaceful characters and resisters	35
c-The aggressive and hypocrites	36
d-Double minded characters	36
2-Juxtaposition between British And India race	37
Chapter three: The contrasting views And beliefs	39-54
3)-The contrasting views and beliefs	39
A-Forster as neo orientalist	39
B-Middle class writer	44
C-His sympathy swings between success and failure	48
D-A new form of humanism	52
General Conclusion	55
Bibliography	57-58

The General introduction

The General Introduction :

Throughout the history of humanity human has always needed materials to express, defend, explain, critique, and convey his idea, or experiment, or thought, or problematic, or theory, or system freely. In fact, liberal humanism is concerned as a literary theory, and a new thought in the same time according to the interesting field, or area. Generally speaking, it is divided into two words liberal, and humanism, and each term has its own meaning. liberal means a person who understands, and respects other people's opinions, and behaviours especially when they are different from his own, but humanism is a system of thought which considers to solve human problems with the help of reason because this latter is more important than religious beliefs, and it emphasizes the fact where the basic nature of human is good, moreover; literary theory, and new thought has pushed me to know more this question that was ignored by many authors, and critics particularly western ones. In the same time it has helped me to understand how the modernist was able to deal with it, furthermore; it has aided me to discover the imperialistic crimes, and the Black history of the colonialism. Without Forgetting; it has led me to comprehend the human rights, and his duties towards his societies. for this reason I have chosen this novel (a passage to India).

literarily, this research topic belongs to a historic documentation, and tends to real events which treats the black impacts of the west in the east. That to say, it shows us the high lights of the British Empire. Precisely, this latter has had effects on its colonies as India, and also has hidden shameful pages of its colonialism. A Truly, I have relied on Forster's liberal humanism in this modernist literary text where I focus on the characteristics of his personal ideology more than a literary theory, and new thought because he allows us to be more comprehensible of conscious of humanity, and inhumanity as well as he permits us to distinguish between understanding, and misunderstanding, besides; he makes us to be more sensible, and careful of those bad acts. In the same way, I am going to uncover these latter through historic analysis, and literary criticism. Surely, he uses key word which is friendship to clarify, and confirm his personal ideology (his liberal humanism) which is his narrated experience, and this fictional work.

Well, In what extent does his friendship reflect his liberal humanism? and can he reach to his target ?

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In my opinion, Forster succeeds in conveying his readers through stream of consciousness particularly when he expresses his friendship with Indians that is built by his sympathy, admiration of their nature, and he is respecter of their cultures, and own personalities ,more over ; he asks the British to behave humanely, appear as good people, and forget their superiority complex through his satire, and rational thinking, however ; he fails to reveal how these peoples love of their country, and they are proud of their cultural history in the same time he is silent on the dangers of cultural invasion (the missionary work in British India), and the exploitation of these peoples ,and their wealthy land through overseas trade where he also ignores the political reaction of these peoples in the Early of the Twentieth Century Precisely, he concentrates only on the harshness of the British, and the kindness of the Indians especially in the political, and the cultural sides

Without doubt, this research has significant outlook on the relationship between the strong peoples, and the weak ones in the same time I should understand this relationship deeply. Precisely, when liberal humanist looks those inhumane accidents, and analyses them After that, his initiative must be criticised particularly the essential goodness of human nature are used by his infinite wisdom to break down a bite of the bad. On the contrary, he does his best for giving back the good's rights in this human world. In the same way he should try to spread the evidence liberally in his personal writings, or comments, or speeches that are displayed as individual conviction. To sum up, it can be either true , or false .

So, that will be known in these three chapters. First, I shall talk about the modernist liberal humanism which is divided into five subtitles that are as follows : the modernist literary theory, liberal humanism as new thought ,Forster as liberal humanist, British modernist literature and Forster, and imperialistic literature. Second, I shall discuss the aspects of liberal humanism this one is also shared between Forster as modernist narrator , personal relations , and rational analyses. Third, this lastest one is called the contrasting views and beliefs, it branches out into four parts, and they are as follows: Forster as neo orientalist, middle class writer, the sympathy swings between the success, and the failure, and a new form of humanity.

THE CHAPTER : ONE

The Modernist Liberal Humanism

1)-The Modernist Liberal Humanism:

In this first chapter I shall explain liberal humanism through literary theory, and new thought, but these two sides do not prevent us from knowing its relationship with modernism, and its reflections in new literary aspects (the modernist literature). In addition; I shall study Forster's personal ideology (Forster as liberal humanist) separately. Then I shall compare it with two other personal ideologies (doubter and defender), and these three positions will be seen within the imperialistic literature. So what is liberal humanism in general? and what are its influences on Modernist Literary texts, and what are its personal, social, and historical imprints according to Forster?

A. The Modernist Literary Theory:

It is a modernist literary theory which was established by a group of novelists, and its emergence was in the late of the Nineteenth Century. While its effectual function began in the early of the Twentieth Century by some modernist writers for example: Forster, however; its definition has been always seen very complicated because it has often treated the literature away from other modules in the same time it has carried on to bear contrasting humanitarian views. In other words, it keeps the most essential elements of human nature and human rights that are different from writer to another. In the contrast, it gathers them through the compositions of literary theory. As a result, I try to make this complex idea by giving the explanation of the most important criterion that aids to understand this new theory which looks over the society, and history through literature. Particularly the conflict between the contemporary novelists of this progress in literatures, and its challenges towards the old thoughts either in social, or literary area precisely this latter is used as new language, and its way of interpretation.

1. Definition Of This Literary Theory:

This literary theory is defined by its characteristics and tenets, both of them are simply conceptualized by F.D. Maurice. These latter have never changed since its emergence. This means that, they have stabilized for these latest centuries. In addition, it is known as evaluation of good literature. and this literary evaluation depends on independence of its proper meaning from other areas such as: science, history, religion, geography, and soon, however, this shortest definition cannot give us a precise function of liberal humanism, so we should know more about these new features, and how they can show us the relationship between liberal humanism, and these good special modernist literary works. In other words, its characteristics and its ten principles are functioned with modern literary devices.

2. The Principles Of This Literary Theory:

First, it values the best literary work through its unending significance, continued importance, and frequented use. This means that the best narrative work has always remained as the best example in the history of the literature, and it can be the most fascinating literary work which can treat difficult subject matters of its time in the same time its ideas, and meanings are understood, and analyzed directly, and indirectly because they have double reading, besides; its literary value is related to the usefulness of the Moment of its production and every time because it has often realized its historical success that is to say, it keeps up stagnant humanitarian values within literature, this literature is an artistic passage of different and successive generations in the same way its significance reflects the good principles that serve human being himself either historically, or momentarily.

Second, it is viewed as a special literary text which has its own meaning this means that its textual analysis does not depend on socio-political discussions, or literary historical studies, or autobiographical contexts. Because it has its own meaning within itself, and this meaning can be perceived by other close textual analyses of the same period, or literary Movement like Modernism, or Realism. Third, it is used for defending the most important characteristics, or the good qualities of human nature that remain permanently unchanging, stable, stagnant, and timeless because they serve human, and humanity that are translated through the history of humanity, and its written literary wordings. Such as: the same passions, emotions, situations, ways of thinking, behaving, and feeling. All of them are expressed, and externalized freely, respectably, and liberally, rationally and objectively.

Fourth, the individuality of each writer, or novelist, or author is seen as his, or her first identity for mirroring his, or her thoughts, feelings, principles, personal points of view, and ideology through his, or her language in spite all changes in environment, situation, and, this humane identity is never changed, and it is often constant because it materializes his, or her personal, social, national, and overseas opinions.

Fifth, the criticized text is often interpreted by readers, critics, and editors who are able to uncover the hidden meaning, symbols, themes and motif through their readings simultaneously they insist to know more about the new produce why this, or that text is written like this, and what for, and how its ideas, expressions and parts are compounded like this, besides; this literary criticism is done cleverly.

Sixth, the language of good literary text is predetermined, conditioned, limited, and organized, fixed, and successive by what the writer sees, and observes, however; it is restricted by his, or her authority, so we cannot perceive the text very well, and it cannot give us the real picture of our world, and its contains in the same time those limitations prevent the three elements to reach the most reliable idea of the text. Seventh, liberal humanism relates to Modern age, and itself treated literary subject Matters that are constructed in the novels, the short stories, and the novellas as Modernist works are considered as views, perceptions, attempts, and motivations are shaped within new cultural, and social language, political liberty, and free trade that update this period, In other words; it is a just human emotions. Eighth, the resolutions of these modernist crisis, troubles, and problems are determined, and affected by all thinking, and investigations that are conceived by ideological judgments, and commitments and these latter are found out in this literary Movement.

Ninth, the real meaning of the good literature has impressions, and fascinations. That to say, these two latter influence its readers and critics whom are admired by personal creativity, humanitarian writing, and liberal view. All those require a good writer and interpreter of the Meaningful text which is reference of modern life, and mirror of these new societies. Tenth, the best writers belong to this modernist literary theory who must know how to discuss the best convinced subjects and they have to be middle class writers, the white men, but all these references in race, or gender, or social class, In other words; their literary works are more readable than other ones, At last, all these characteristics, and ten principles are mentioned above we shall see them in the discussion of Forster's Liberal humanism namely in chapter two, and three.

B. Liberal Humanism As New Thought;

This new thought contains two words; each one of them has its own meaning. The first one is liberal, and the second one is humanism. So, this modern notion will be understood deeply in these following words:

First, Liberal emerged in the second half of The nineteenth century, and was confirmed in the first half of the twentieth century which means that this modernist shift push modern person to prefer, or choose economic, philosophical, and political belonging in order to progress his social life, his political systems, and economic policy in the same time these three fields should be also reformed Moreover; protection of civil liberties should be saved, and carried out. On the contrary, he has right to run himself through a new free market, self service, and middle class interests that depend on individuality, the capital, self regulating, and economic competition for instance: capitalism, and laissez faire are liberal theories For this reason the liberals choose this free tendency, they build their

own principles , and they do their best to save them forcefully ,so they focus on the modern life more than traditional way of living particularly in democratic societies ,advanced technology ,and freedom of worship ,or belief . In fact, the liberals are characterized by free hearts ,free to give ,not contrasted persons ,generous ,ample, not selfish ,not narrow ,enlarged hearts ,open minded characters , liberal sentiments ,liberal views ,and attitudes ,not strict ,sympathetic towards the poor peoples ,free thinkers Besides; they have social positions such as : liberal communication of thoughts ,broad mentalities, tolerant opinions towards their opponents ,social clear views ,strong personalities ,willing helper ,and they embrace others interests more than their own, good intention , and collaborators .In addition to, they have also political ,and economic perspectives for instance : they love reforms ,and progresses like democracy of encouraging of the new inventions , they are interested in the protection of their touristic environment, and its beauty , they think how to help each other , and push others to materialize their individual freedom for developing human ability ,and capacity either scientifically ,or artistically plus they try to apply individual choices that draw to develop individualities ,countries , humanity ,happiness, social consciousness .political culture , moralities and economic diversity and they create originality in literature ,this will be seen in the second chapter (the aspects of liberal humanism) .

Second , Now I intend to move to humanism this latter is based on humanity ,and reason this means that every one of us can do good things ,but without hurting others feelings , personality ,and harming them physically, Furthermore; he ,or she does freely ,but he ,or she should think very well and reasonably before he ,or she can achieve his ,or her personal decision in order to cultivate the humanistic aspects such as: the brotherhood ,friendship , social cooperation, and goodness.

Generally speaking , liberal humanism has its own features for instance : extensive meaning throughout the history ,it can be accepted ,or refused , A truly ,it encourages the inventors in every field ,or area because they serve the humanity especially in the good conducts that flourish the societies morally, and educationally ,it gives the opportunity to the public opinion in order to express its sufferings ,and they help people how to externalize their suggestions in particular, political issues, and social matters,, etc .However; these humanistic works sometimes are exploited for executing their personal interests ,and business for example: for reaching high social classes ,or strong positions in their societies ,or political power ,or economic influence through immoral acts , tracks , bad will ,illegal projects , racial discrimination ,, etc .

As result , the humanists may be evaluated as supporters of moralistic attitudes ,and humanistic conducts , and this evaluation requires a social, self , and collective consciousness in the same time it depends on humanistic belief ,and love ,In the contrast; they are considered as enemies ,and betrayals of humanity , all will be interpreted in Aspects of liberal humanism .

C. Forster As A Liberal Humanist:

Edward Morgan Forster is a British Modernist novelist in the same time he is considered as a liberal humanist. Indeed, These two personal qualifications characterize him as a distinguished intellectual ,and categorize him as an elitist number one in his age through his a famous Edwardian literary works ,and his liberal speeches that are hold in different cultural conferences where he is capable to express ,and externalize his humanistic activities , questioned ideas, and serious experiences freely ,however; his liberal humanism ,or personal ideology is not comprehended clearly as well as it is not easy to explain it For this reason , I rely on four elements for extending the meaning of this modernist notion ,and coving it to our readers ,So what is liberal humanism according to Forster ? How does he become the first one among the modernist western elitists, and writers? and what are his distinguished characteristics through his experienced personal relations , liberal opinions ,and humanistic works ? A truly , all these will be explained ,and detailed in this part that will help us to discuss the second chapter ,and the third one . Frankly speaking I shall try to talk only about his liberal humanism through two sides both theoretically ,and practically for providing more information, and benefit.

Initially, this composed word is classified into morphological form which is called open words, this type of formation of word gathers two different words, and makes them one, or unified word like liberal, and humanism. A truly, these two terms refer to his thought, and actions that are breathed, and expressed in his novels, and short stories. In addition to, each one of them has its own meaning according to his literary style of writing, and political tendency.

Secondly, through his own experiences I can understand his liberal which is set of ideas, and this latter should be acknowledged by British Government, and its policy of new thought as well as it should be respected. Surely, he believes in the absolute value of his individuality, freedom, and natural rights. This individuality is represented by his belonging to

the liberal party, this political party is established for defending the rights, and the privileges of the middle class in the same time it contributes to reform the governmental systems, programs, bills, activities; projects, and decisions such as: constitution, a bill of right, child labors, adult suffrage, equality between men, and women ... ,and soon. In the same way, he has individual attitude toward British governmental plans either accepted, or not this means that he criticizes them freely either in home affairs, or in its former colonies. He always attempts to attract others towards his points of view, interventions, curiosities, remarks, experienced personal relationships...etc because he knows how to create this atmosphere of these personal actions ,and interactions .Effectively ,he is able to succeed in humane relationship that is seemed obviously in his literary works ,social treats ,and political speeches Furthermore ; he can influence ,and affect on the others positively . Whereas his humanism is not similar to his liberal because this latter focuses only on his thoughts ,and rights ,but humanism refers to his actions, and duties For this reason; I can define it briefly through this quotation from Forster 's part: "The modernist human does not need the religious instructions in order to realize his social justice ,but he really depends on his humanistic thought more than something else because this latter helps him to know what are his rights, and his duties through his individuality ,toleration ,courage ,motivation , goodwill ,and freedom" (SARKER P149) these expressions show us that human is the most essential creature in the world because this essential is considered as the humanistic source of his rights which must always be demanded, and defended .In the contrast; he should often do his duties completely, and totally ,So I can say that his humanism is a complementary two different sides . Clearly, these two parts are not executed fairly by western churchy oppresses, and racial discrimination, and both of them are bad social aspects that create different social classes, and conflict between the peoples of the world.

This humanistic suffrage pushes the western to abandon their religious beliefs, education, instructions, and soon. As result, they rely on anthropocentric theory to restrict their human rights, and duties. These duties appear obviously through good actions, attitudes, behaviors, faith, conducts, good treatments, open mentalities because these humanistic duties help to resolve social, economic, political, and scientific problems, and crisis reasonably that have been ignored in The Middle Ages, these background information make us understand Forster's humanism explicitly ,and closely. According to what he depends on the heart of goodness of human nature. It can be represented by the human's good will, his decisive minds, and effectual actions such as: sympathy, lover of goodness, friendly person, willing

helper, supporter...ect. To sum up, this point is clarified by epigrammatic phrase of one of the Greek sophists who said that: "Man is the source of the good, and bad in the same time he is a measure of the right, and the wrong," (SARKER P152). This means that human can make himself, and others happy, or not, there are some people who have good will to make others happy. After we have known each one of them separately. now. We are going to know their functions and meanings together.

Thirdly, his liberal humanism is a rational approach to evaluate the human ideals, behaviors, and relationships, besides; it supports the liberty of the individual to choose his own particular philosophy of life, and it values system of his life as well as it advocates his tolerations towards other views, and respects them . On the contrary, it does not recognize traditional ways of living and its old institutions because they are considered as the absolute, severe, hard, and intolerant values. In fact , they are not suitable for this new era, and this era pushes the western man to search for his liberal method of worship ,free literary aesthetic writing ,development of individuality., and independence of intellectual For example : first, he confirms us that the child cannot take his decisions to make his way because he is restricted by the traditional beliefs, and customs that should be respected ,and they are described as terrifying treatments ,for one reason; he, or she should obey their racial convictions forcefully if not he can make mistake ,so he ,or she will be punished Simultaneously he ,or she does not have a enough consciousness for distinguishing between wrong, and right as well as he, or she is not able to express his, or her emotions, abilities aptitudes, ideas, skills freely. In other words , he, or she is an innocent kid ,and he ,or she cannot challenge this old system which prevents him ,or her to be up dated to this modern way of life ,However; he ,or she will be capable when he ,or she will be grown up. .

Rational thought is considered as courage of his life because it prevails his liberal humanistic ways of thinking, and behaving among British people. After that, between the colonized people .He is undoubtedly acknowledged as a modernist initiator who contributes to give the human being back his value in this modern world, and its new views in the same time he always works to recreate respectability . Indeed, this Initiative appears to be clear in his thought, and actions that are related to his personal theory. A truly, his liberal humanism is a philosophy of life. This latter is liberal positions, and humanistic actions. Then, he can reinforce them together. After that, he takes on himself to carry on this good job. Later on, he will be able to propagate his beliefs, ideas,, thought, individual perspectives...etc through personal relations , experiences ,and writings .

These fictional, and non-fictional works are analyzed by George Sampson who wrote that : "Forster is one of the modernist novelists who embraces traditional liberal humanism and its philosophy ,and he is capable to spread it in his literary works as Bernard Russell s." (SARKER P150) in this Quotation means that Forster's personal ideology has strong influence on British literature, and international one because it is expressed by his finest works, real events, and good techniques of his writings that are mirrored in this changeable time clearly by using sympathetic words, satirical expressions. Meaningful sentences, ironical comments, symbolic descriptions, admired feelings, emotions,, etc ,he tries to keep up his social , and political issues with his perspective points of view. In spite, his efforts he is classified as an out of date liberal humanist because liberal humanism has been always developed , and has been updated on new humanistic laws , procedures , activities , helps and solidarities in the same way liberal efforts should be related to modern events ,policies, plans , strategies , and achievements in different fields , besides ; his style of writing is more realistic than modernist in this context Borland Russell said that: « Forster is considered as an elitist, and intelligent novelist of his time ,but his writings tend to traditional realism more than modernist creativities." (SARKER P151) He means that our novelist is a contemporary of his mates of modernist literary writing either in verbal criticism ,or in written one that are related to the humanistic works, besides; F.R. leave declared that:" Forster s liberal humanism has been read through A passage To India." This evidence is imperialistic literature which has been explained as follow, and he said that:

His liberal spirit will is the most essential element for decreasing the cultural , and racial problem , and it depends on o his personal relations that leave their fitness , strength , and impression in this story in the same time this literary achievement shows us the humane , decent, rational , and civilized thoughts ,and points of views where they are externalized wisely ,and fairly because their reading need some concentration rather than emotions for this reason ,he is more objective towards this humanistic situation , However; he is severe writer especially in representing this racial, and cultural treatments. (Sarker P 151)

Obviously, these words refer to A passage to India itself which reflects our novelist's personality which appears at Forster s anger this latter pushes him to criticize British colonizers' oppressions, this portrayed idea is represented by the racial, and cultural problem So he seizes this opportunity to externalize his hidden interior liberal which can be understood

by his wise humanism, and rational decision, and free wordings.. For this context, this written word calls for peace, Brotherhood, and coexistence in this colonized subcontinent.

Fourthly, this last point details the characteristics, or features of his liberal humanism, but this detail makes distinction between liberal qualities, and humanism's ones. His liberal qualities are understood through his liberal views, attitudes, opinions, and actions. His liberal aids him to contact with others, and respect their beliefs, Points of view, thoughts, habits, costumes, and soon. These qualities are led for defending his personal free thinking, remarks, critical comments, perspectives, belongings ,and social conviction like in *A Room With View* where he has given his general observations that have been related to the distinction between the conservative people ,and the modernists in the Italian society, and he has compared between two social behaviors , However; in *A Passage To India* he has intended to bridge a gulf between the British, and Indians through admiration, and criticism. Naturally, he is willing person to understand, and respect the other person's behaviors, beliefs, opinions, ways of life, and thinking. Really, he is capable to spread the culture of receptivity of others in the same time to create a culture of mutual respect, and understanding between different people, classes, races, civilizations, cultures, genders...etc. Indeed, all are mentioned above are also appeared in his actions particularly through his travels, experiences, personal relations, studies, professions in various places that are visited for instance: Italy, India, Egypt...etc. In the like manner I can explain four features of his humanism, so they are as follows:

First ,his curiosity always encourages him to know, and search for more information about peoples, their characteristics, behaviors ways of thinking, and feelings plus he interacts with others .All these are comprehended either in his factional works, or non-fictional ones where he juxtaposes between races, genders , civilizations , peoples ,cultures ,and habits as well as he compares between them in order to reach a better solution.. Frankly, he is omniscient narrator who knows how to detail this subject matters, and knows how to describe its positive sides, and negative ones of each race because it helps him to treat it objectively, liberally, freely, and easily in particular when he materializes his ideas bravely and strongly

Second, his free mind is a personal ability which makes Forster as distinguished writer, and gives him a literary position within the modernist novelist, Even though he seizes this opportunity to prove his intelligent way to deal with the modern subject matters, but he often attempts to get at his aims without fail. ,this continued hard work pushes him to treat

many political social troubles wisely in the same time he convinces his readers to understand his novels, and short stories through his acute mind, and free writing.

Third, he believes in a good taste. In other words, Forster knows that humanity is not only feelings are expressed by word, or expressions, but also is experience that permits the humanist to do his best to reach his hoped target through performance of good taste for example: he looks for the reasons of this cultural, and racial clash., Then ,he will find the proximate solution .

Fourth, he focuses on the human race this means that all people are considered as one group together, through his narrative works the human race is highlighted as sensible a project which needs to give each race its rights, and distinguish it from others as well as all people in over the world can live in peace together, humanistic way, friendly relations brotherly love, and also to create mutual confidence between the respecter, and respectful.

D. British Modernist Literature:

1. Definition of Modernism:

It is a transitional movement especially in cultural areas such as: Art, Statuary music, literature, Cinema, Theater, and Applied Arts. These latter have witnessed radical changes in their forms ,and styles against traditional ones from The Late of The Nineteenth Century to The Early of The Twentieth Century in the same time this shift has had to be up dated on the new economic ,social ,and political developments that have been progressed thanks to the industrial revolution.

2. The Features Of The Modernism:

The modernists concentrate on five features that make this new movement different from its previous periods, so they are as follows:

First, the creative works of thinkers, and artists reject all traditional forms ,and styles of the cultural areas because these latter are related to the out dated academic education, Social, .and organizations. Second, the modernist thinkers, and artists are obliged to overcome the Victorian morality, and conventions for responding these advances in science, and technology, so it is the human who can represent image, design, shape, and other ideas that exist in his mind. This representation is expressed freely through novels, films, caricatures monologues...etc. Third, the modernists replace the religious spiritual dogmas with new ideas

that rely on mind more than spirit because these religious beliefs ,and instructions do not encourage the human mind to create ,and do not allow him, or her to think freely about his ,or her thoughts ,besides; they break with Enlightenment ,and realism ,and their achievements completely because these two latter periods have served the development of economy ,and have neglected the human being In spite they have interested in reason ,and science.

Fourth, they also develop some principles ,beliefs ,and ideas of Enlightenment ,and realism in the same time they revise them in order to make their artistic works more realistic, and attractive through symbolism ,motif ,impressionism...etc. Fifth, their ideas push them to express their views, beliefs, emotions, ambitions, dreams, perception liberally, humanely rationally, and freely. Additionally, they support their achievement with economic, scientific, social ,and political theories ,and insights for proving their messages ,and themes that are conveyed ,and materialized for their reader ,audiences ,spectators ,Tele-viewers ,and soon.. To illustrate: Darwin's theory of evolution, and Karl Marx who has been philosopher, economist, and sociologist as well as he has been the first founder of communism against Capitalism.

3. The Aspects Of The Modernist Styles:

These revolting artistic works are signs of the modernist expressions of the new real world. In fact, they are techniques, and styles refer to the specialist's imprints that are left by their achievements as well as they remain in the others' memories such as: impressionism symbolism, cubism, realism, and surrealism, and also pragmatic view. All of them have emerged in the latest centuries. That to say, from Eighteenth Century until The Early of the Twentieth Century, some of them was renewed, but I shall state one of them.

Symbolism, it is expressed in both literature, and painting, it has revolted against Realism for expressing the reality objectively not subjectively. In the literature, the symbolic words represent other words in their natural forms for pushing the reader to understand his real world through the imagination of the writer as well as these characters ,objects ,and concrete ideas reveal ,or stand for abstract meaning for instance: love ,freedom ,mystery, muddle ,hatred ,sympathy ,and soon. In other words, he, or she refers to the meaning full thoughts ,and expressions that are built by his ,or her own experiences ,and these latter are mixed with his ,or her point of view for being able to communicate his ,or her reader ,and draw their attention to his ,or her literary work through his feelings ,opinions ,and attitudes that are externalized within. To illustrate :Stephan Mallorno has been poet who said that: "we

need the most important things for representing what has happened in two wars in particular by using symbolism.".(LEE P07) According to painting, the symbolism is drawn ,or painted objects ,human beings ,animals ,and plants that reveal to the hope ,the death ,the life ,the peace, the wars ,the development ,the anger...etc. .In the same time he ,or she uses the colors that make clear the meaning of these drawn, or painted signs. Such as: black symbolizes the death white often means the peace ,and green stands for the hope for example: the death of grieve digger .has been painted by Carlos who has symbolized it by dead man ,and pure snow and this dramatic pose of the character ,so he has been symbolist motifs.

4. The Modernist Literature:

It is a literary movement which has emerged in The Late of The Nineteenth` Century, and The Early of The Twentieth Century, but some critics, and historians thought that it has lasted until The second half of the last Century. This means that it has extended approximately between eighteen eighty six, and nineteen sixty five, it has reacted against the traditional styles, and techniques of writing in particular, realism, and naturalism. A truly, the modernist novelists ,and poets rely on their individual experiences ,and neglect simplicity of narration in the same time they depend on psychological ,sociological ,historical, ,political and scientific analysis more than religious restrictions , social conventions ,and traditional political systems ,and they also ignore the old scholarship of literary study ,theory ,and criticism that are taken over from new modern literary approaches.

5.The Characteristics Of Modernist Literature:

This movement differs from its previous in many points, and features. In fact, realism is a realistic way of narrative precisely after the emergence of industrial revolution ,and its impacts on Britain ,and elsewhere ,these good impacts can be represented briefly on industrial urban life ,development of agricultural sector ,availability of employment ,and its conditions, the spread of democracy ,the right of the vote ,the down fall of Aristocratic privileges ,and the rise of the middle class interests ,the finding of overseas markets ,and the competition with other European countries for exploitation of the colonies ,so the British become optimist, through these changes. The realists focus on one character, or voice to reflect the individuality which is an essential element in that transitional period for Britain's history. Indeed, he is called protagonist who belongs to the middle class ,and this social class pushes him to do adventures in order to make wealth ,and money when he comes back home he invests them to run his project. Throughout this experience he has slaves, and explores many rich lands, and he also exploits them. As result, his individuality has been realized, has become distinctly,

and his ideas have influenced others badly, or goodly like Crusoe who has been written by Daniel Defoe in The Seventeenth Century ,and it has been concerned as the first novel of realism. Clearly, this type of narrative is mixed with fiction for reflecting the political ,the economic ,and the social dimensions in that time in the same time it highlights the simplicity of style ,the diversity of allegories ,and a few of the dialogues.

On the contrary, the modernism moves away from concrete ideas to abstractions for treating those events. Really, these abstractions start from the individuality of the writer where he externalizes his ideas, feelings, points of view, ambitions, motifs, perception, objectives...etc. Simultaneously he isolates himself, or herself from his, or her social values or political systems, or home land. Its objective is called the high degree of aesthetic self-consciousness which is related to the writer's style this is aimed to deal with his ,or her contextualized problems Namely, crisis ,wars ,troubles ,and the new changes in every field where he ,or she can use his ,or her point of view to make the text more active through the first ,and the third person that direct the contextual meaning of the text. Secondly, it shifts from the central character to the fragmental characters, or voices. This feature shows us that the structuralists focus on the level of characterization. That to say, each character takes part in the novel ,or the short story to perform his ,or her role which is created by the novelist himself, or herself ,but the central character ,or voice still plays his ,or hers because he ,or she is the most important one (protagonist) as well as he ,or she can affect on others ,and can be affected by them ,or by his ,or her environment either positively ,or negatively. Without doubt, the third ,or the first person mirrors the personality of the writer who has lived that experience in the same way he ,or she pushes the reader to analyze those events deeply without neutral position ,or attitude towards that living situation. Even this fragmentation of the characterization produces the interactions between the second person, and the protagonist, moreover; it is used for good representations of the historical events, and their modern changes, these latter are described as bad aspects in Europe, and elsewhere especially its colonies in The First Half of The Twentieth Century. Thirdly, the experimentation has been risen by the modernist writes who have been more effective experts through their personal experience that could has been concerned as reactions ,or risen liberal attitudes ,or emigrations ,or revolutions ,or objections that have been reflected in literary works as liberal – humanism, nostalgia, interior-monologue, self-consciousness...ect. .

. . .

Fourthly, the structuralists consider any text as structure whose various parts have one meaning when they have relation to each other. This means that each part has its own sense which is related to the writer's point of view, his, or her treated subject matter, and the contextual meaning of the text in the same time they complement each other to form a general meaning of the text. As what we shall see in A passage to India which connects between the mosque, Marabar caves, and the temple. Fifth, the modernist is privileged to have irony because this characteristic makes the reader to understand the text indirectly with more deepen analysis, it is used as a play on words. That is to say, the writer says something is the contrast to what he meant. A truly, it is used for expressing what the writer intends to show to the reader, but what is declared it is not implied directly.

6. The Modernist Forms Of Writing:

This literary movement distinguishes from other styles of writing in many forms. I can state some of them that are conceptualized, and applied by a lot of modernist novelists.

First, a structural text, so this structure of the literary text is very tighten, and mixed with connection of ideas, words, expressions, the plot its self, parts, chapters, events ...etc. After that, it becomes very complicated in spite its language seems very easy to understand it. In other words, it requires an educated and elitist reader to critique, and analyzes it. Furthermore; they support their meaning with symbolic, and ambiguous words, and sentences for creating aesthetic picture which appears in the mind of the reader as a real event, not as imagination of the writer, and it also pushes the reader to overcome the easiest stories. They are not aware of the structure of the language like: syntax, grammar, morphology...etc. As well as they avoid the literary strictness for more clarification, they are interested in explanation their difficult living incidents that have happened to them Through omniscient narrator, sequential blocked presentation, various plots, and the end is as answer of the initial question not as open less end for the realist novelists.

The Modernist Literary Devices, each literary movement, or period has its own literary devices that are used for reflecting that era as well as for representing each style of writing very well. In addition to, I can define some of them. To begin with, interior landscape, or it is called psychological time. In fact, this device makes time an abstract movement which cannot be lived concretely. This real scene we cannot see in our daily lives, but we can perceive it through description of emotions, feelings, envies, thinking, impressions, imagination remembrance...etc. All these are psychological movements, So it can be either risen, or got

down according to character's psychological life in this or that moment, or it can be related to the external world where he, or she can be affected positively, or negatively, besides; this psychological time may move forwards, and Backwards which let the reader see how the character interacts with his, or her, or physical environment, and this latter may influence both of them. This symbolic time is stood for interior monologue. Secondly, moreover; we can know more than this. There are other devices that can contribute to construct a good text with finest expression, and the most attractive treatise such as: motifs, symbolism, allusion, overlays, in time perspective, allegory, and juxtaposition, So what is juxtaposition?

In fact, it is a modernist literary technique; it is used by the novelists, and poets for placing two, or more things side by side

In spite They are quite different in their forms ,contains ,and functions such as : ideas characters ,actions ,scenes ,places ,times ,animals ,and soon . They are drawn, and put together for developing the comparison, and the contrast between them .As result, it permits the novelist, and poet to make the text more attractive, entertaining, and important in the same time it pushes the readers to understand this relationship between these two ,or more different things ,and it allows him ,or her to know what is the climaxed problem in the text ,and how it is created by the novelist , or poet himself ,or herself that will be seen in *A Passage to India* this means that the relationship between the harshness of the British, and the kindness of Indians , moreover; this dissimilarity makes the text more comprehensive, and puts the good qualities in this side, and the bad ones in the other side.

Briefly, the juxtaposition plays literary differential meanings that are created by the narrator, or poet. These limits are the real relationship between those things, plus it clarifies the main idea in the text as well as it aims to discover a new relation between them, or gives a solutions to a previous question.

Themes Of Modernist British literature is concentrated in the most essential themes that mirror British modern life, and its changes in the same time how the human being can response to it, so they are four, and I can state them respectively : the question of the reality of experience its self, the search for ground of meaning world without religion, the critique of traditional value of the culture, the loss of meaning, and hope in the modern world, and exploration of how this loss may be faced.

E. Forster And Imperialistic Literature:

In this last part, I try to explain Forster's personal ideology within Imperialistic literature especially when I talk about its three kinds, their ideologies, and objectives in the same time his ideology can be compared with his two opposites.

1. The Definition Of The Imperialistic Literature:

It is a type of literary writings, it is called also a colonial writings, or imperialistic literature in the same time it is used for glorifying the Picture of The British Empire, and justifying its political, cultural, and economic colonialism plus its different influences on The East. This kind of writings proves the racial superiority, and discrimination that are created or provoked by the westerners namely writers, besides; its colonial thoughts are nourished in the minds of their peoples through the most essential elements of the modernist literature such as: the personal representation, point of view, portrayed characters, and setting, different plots, stream of consciousness, juxtaposition, and soon. In the contrast, this sort of literary shows us the psychological weakness, and mental resistance of colonized easterners For this context Gauri Vishwana said That: "British literature played a good role to imprints western culture." (Post Colonial British Fiction About India P 6) A truly this kind of literature began first in England from Seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in the form of drama, spectacle and fiction passed through the Nineteenth Century when translation of letter of Hindu rajah that marginalized the references of English literature, but in The Twentieth Century the Anglo Indian novels were written by English writers who were men these men stayed a long time in India, and they were affected by that Imperialistic Atmosphere, but this latter did not prevent them to use their personal ideologies. Indeed, they did their best to translate this inhumane question either positively, or negatively, So there are three kinds of writers that are classified according to their kind of ideological Belonging, and they are as follows: Defenders, Attackers, and Doubters.

2. The Three Kinds Of Imperialistic Literature:

To begin with, the defender, this type of novelists supports a British colonial views, thoughts, and perspectives through European, or western imperialist vision which serves the British Government in overseas precisely, in its former colonies like India India. The literary reading shows us that their experiences are translated as myths, and personal attitudes. This reflection clarifies us their racial writings that are seemed as exploitative points of view mainly after congress of Berlin in eighteen eighty. In fact, this congress is reference of the colonialism, and the control of the world by the superiority of the whites, this idea is aimed

for exploiting the others, their wealthy land, and rich history. This picture is appeared at their fictional works in particular their harsh words ,and expressions that are directed to the poor colonized peoples, unlike they portray The British Empire as flourishing ,and expansive colonialism. According to what has explained above I can detail it by exemplifying some writes ,and their ideologies ,and points of view.. To illustrate: Kipling has generated the myth of this Empire for consumption of those in England who have not had a close contact with India ,and for those in India who have wanted an intimacy. This myth of this Empire is a careful construct of the kiplingesque tradition of the defenders ,Besides; his narratives sometimes, reveal the psychological power of the white man who must remain strong in their subject matters in order to show their convinced ideas simply .He is also a much more pervasive, and powerful influent on English literature because he has fidelity to this glorified empire for this context Martin Green argued that: «Kipling is concerned as a famous novelist, but he premeditates to belittle Indians ,and exaggerate his follow men particularly imperialists ,and lovers of their empire."(Post Colonial British Fiction About India P35).

Secondly, this kind of the novelists raises questions about the moral validity of the Empire. That to say, these humanistic position reject those bad behaviors ,treatment, feelings and thinking towards the colonized peoples either through their experiences ,or historical documentation.. Indeed, their critical writings stand up for humanistic beliefs ,and fair minded opinions in the same time they possess their personal theories that are based on free thinking jn order to make their fictional works easily without accepting British Authority s restrictions for being more comprehensive, and analysts of this humanistic question. Undoubtedly, they are also critics where their critical reports are seemed at their satirical wordings that are against this racial discrimination. In addition to, they have personal ideologies that help them to express their sympathy, and respect towards the others' abstract, and concrete symbols; moreover, they are humanist writers because their personal good qualities contribute to find a solution of these social ,and political clashes. I can simplify this idea by giving two famous examples who are the most representative of the attackers like: Forster ,and Thompson. Frankly, his liberal humanism allows us to comprehend his kind position towards others ,and unkind attitude against the British. This comparative study shows us that how Forster can deal with social problem ,and what the kinds of solutions are related to these subject matters for this reason I shall explain this idea through extracted quotation. from a passage in this studied novel. Forster said that :“there is no truthful relation between The British ,and Indians especially what has happened in those doubtful caves. These latter push Aziz to not abandon

his personal , and social rights. In the contrast to, Adela does not recognize his innocence ,So all these break out insecurity in Anglo Indian society. In Spite all what are stated above there is rather tolerant ,and sympathy."(Post Colonial British Fiction About India P9)

This paraphrased passage refers to inequality of social justice ,but it can be executed by good will people. In fact, his literary view is sensible, and reasonable ,this literary shift in sensibility ,and reasonableness is a reaction against the kind of the literature which Kipling writes for spontaneous celebrations ,and mythologies of imperialism ,and this responded aspect can be understood by liberal democratic critique of the colonial system which is represented by Forster who does not only reflect the individual writer who externalizes his personal ,and political commitments ,but he also proves that ideology always forms the most important elements in colonial writing.. It is true that ideology is written in all texts ,but colonial writing is obviously a product of its new existence in modernist literary structures that are read through different angles, plus they have many powerful multiple perspectives , and points of view. In fact, they concentrate on determination of cultures, identities ,and individual creativity. in Literature of colonizers which has been still comprised by the standard adventure tale ,exotic ideas ,and romantic ,and historical novels that have remained to glorify heroism ,and personal experience. Modernism has started seriously only in the Twentieth Century when writers like Joseph Conrad ,Joyce carry ,George Orwell Edward Thompson ,and E..M. Forster who have begun to explore the imperialistic myths that have been hidden by the political aggressive, and the cultural invasions in overseas lands.

Respectively , Edward Thompson is a contemporary of this category , According to his personal background experiences in India that are interpreted in his modern narrative works especially when he entered this colonized sub continent intelligently this means that he seizes this opportunity to work as a teacher instead of an administrator ,or new visitor because he wants to treat this imperialistic context freely without obligations , and any restriction of British colonization s authority ,and its harsh interventions .In fact ,he he has lived the period of cultural invention (Indians asked for English), but he has found many difficulties to confront British officials here, this transitional era is translated in his novels Where his fictional or imaginative characters represent the British who bring their modern Ideas that globalize different fields such as : the infrastructures of cultural , and educational institutions and public life are set up in British India in this moment they want to enlighten Indians ,and civilize them ,but they ignore humanistic ,and cultural values of this aborigines of India .

Regrettably ,they receive acceptance of this language for being more modern ,however, they face the anger of this people because this latter has been oppressed throughout the period of colonization according to Flora: “this narrator can be seen as friendly man , and interact with Indians ,but doubtful about the independence of India because it causes a problem in interior affairs of the British Empire .” (colonial British fiction about India p69)

Rose analyzed this subject Similarly she said that : “ literary works of kilping are viewed as supporting wordings of this privileged aimed education . Effectively, it is directed in order to control this people culturally , and fall into their hands again ,this imperialist game which is called obeisance ,this means that if you obey us you will be educated , and civilized soon.” colonial British fiction about India p69)

On the contrary , Forster appears whether defender in some texts, or doubter in other ones ,so this point will be explained in this quotation said by Rosa , She declared that : “sometimes, his words ,and expressions are expressed for showing his supporting continuity of British colonialism in India ,unlike his Sympathetic sentences are proved remotely without disturbances these latter are always created by British Imperialistic authority which has often premeditated against the truth ,and right .” (colonial British fiction about India p69)

In fact , Forster has transferred from Attacker writer to doubter .That to say , his ideas become unconvinced for the readers mainly the implied expressions that reveal his love of exploitation of this sub continent as his natal country ,Furthermore ; he aims to materialize his thoughts for proving his truthful ,and serious experience in India whereas he portrays Indian reality falsely especially when he shows falsified picture which may be a true imaginative idea, and it can be understood by the reader indirectly.

For this reason I can explain this category of novelists , Barkaoui said that ;” Forster sympathetic wordings leave his famous liberal humanistic aspects in the minds of Indians ,this means that he is Anti_ imperialistic novelist, however; his unsympathetic ideas are disliked by the same people .” (Barkaoui p01)

Thirdly, this last category discusses the down fall of The British Empire , and some transitional phases of this end . That to say , from The late of The Nineteenth Century until The first half of The Twentieth Century when the novelists are interested in new patterns ,and

strategies of writings ,and compared them with the old ones ,plus it should have new views positions ,and perceptions towards these new historical shifts ,and how they can deal with them particularly by some British ,and Indian novelists and critics in The Post Colonial literature for this reason , I can state some novelists who belong to this sort their leader of this tendency is Paul Scott who is the first novelist who writes about demise of imperialism and his successors are as follows : Ruth .Habvala. ,Eboral. ,Moggah .Rumer Godden .and Battes.

In short, this chapter has shown us that the importance of liberal humanism either literarily, or generally, but without forgetting Forster personal ideology which has reflected the characteristics of his theory of life ,and writing The exact comprehension will be interpreted in the second chapter (the aspects of liberal humanism).

THE CHAPTER : TWO

The Aspects Of Liberal Humanism

2)-The Aspects of Liberal Humanism

After, the readings of the modernist liberal humanism in the previous chapter. Now, I can transfer to analyse Forster's style of writing where his personal ideology (,or his aspects of liberal humanism) is explained very well through A Passage To India. Effectively, this analysis depends on Forster as modernist narrator , narrated personal relations, and rational analyses.

A.Forster As A Modernist Narrator:

In this part I talk about a biographical life of Forster this means that I talk about his educational success, and his professionalism of writing that help us to analyse A passage to india deeply .

First , his full name is Edward Morgan Forster ,he was born in London on January the First in Eighteen Seventy Nine, and he was an only child for his parents .In fact, his father was an architect, and he died when Forster was only a one year old. Fortunately , he was brought up by his mother,grand mother,and his father`s aunt.This latter provided him sum of money ,besides; this large amount of money aided him to carry on his education, however, .in the Early of the Twentieth Century ,he decided to build his personal life independently .,so this decision pushed him to be a writer. Second, he lived his childhood in English country side of The North of London where he spent his happy, and nice childhood. He attended an East bourne preparatory school. After that, this family transferred to Kent where he could continue his studies in Ton Bridge School as a traditional English school . Unfortunately, he was living in dark days ,however; he found happiness,and intellectual simulation when he went to Cambridge University where he learned the classics,and he adhered to a group of students was called Intellectual Society ,or the Apostles among them there was his teacher who was named Mr Moore.

Indeed, this latter effected Forster`s view, he made many friends, some of them kept up to become famous writers,and he also became an active in the Group of Bloomsbury when he finished his studies in Cambridge Forster took mind up to travel to Italy,and Greece so.these two personal experiences learned him many things,and enlarged his vision. Finally, he decided to become the most prefeable novelist in the Twentieth Century through his personal ideology.

Third, After he ended his educational life, he worked as an instructor at London`s School . Then, he was an assistant professor in college in Nineteen Ou Two, and he has carried on his educational job for two decades, but these honourable professions have never prevented him to realize his most essential dream. A Truly, his points of view, and personal ideology were materialized in his aesthetic literary works , so they are as follows : The first one was where Angels fear to tread , this novel was published in Nineteen Ou Five, it was set in Italy, and it was concerned for the tragic relations between an English family, and a Italian young man . The second one was longest journey in Nineteen Ou Seven .The third one was A_Room_with A View in Nineteen Ou Eight, it was also written in Italy., and It focus ed on a clash of contrasting culture with conventional one that represented English characters as traditionalists confronted barbaric life of Italian characters.. The fourth one was Howard End, it was in Nineteen Ten, it studied English classes distinctions, and the hard relationship between aesthetic, and materialistic outlook on life, it was concerned as an Edwardian novel manners ,and it was the best one which expressed his view . That to say, how to live a full life plus he continued to write short stories as well as extra novels such as : Maurice, The Aspects of the Novel, and A passage to India . This latter was published in Nineteen Twenty Four, but not completely it was rich in symbolism, it analysed several levels. Indeed, this historical novel has aesthetic writing, and personal attitude as well as it possesses literary, and historical readings and cultural, and political dimensions. Shortly, it concentrated on liberal position, and humanistic action.

B.The Personal Relations (Friendly Atmosphere):

This historical novel is a new literary product, or Modernist Narrative Style , It is formed by the sequential events, chapters, and three parts ,and these latter complement each othe in spite this distinction between them in associations, ideas ,setting, ironies, landscape descriptions , symbols , complicated events , and second characters . Indeed, it is concerned also as autobiographical novel , this sort of narrative recount is a personal experience which occurred in the British India . In fact , it aims to show us a liberal humanitarian project which is mirrored by Forster s friendship , so can this friendliness be realized through these personal relations? Without doubt, this answer will be found in these three parts , and they are as follows : The Mosque ,Marabar Caves , and The Temple

To begin with , The Mosque, this religious landscape is a sacred place , and it is also spiritual aspect which symbolizes a cold day in warm season (spring) .This means that the initiative of realization of this overseas friendship is not easy in these hard imperialistic situations where Aziz ,and his two Indian friends have been habituated those oppressive ,and

aggressive conducts that have been always committed by British colonizers either can be bad actions ,or verbal low expressions . That to say, this narrator shows us daily bad routine life which is related to the colonized people who are always suffering from these inhumanistic behaviours especially in Chandrapore town . A Truly, this personal initiative is developed through three phases ,and they are as follows :

: First ,Mr Cyril Fielding is mouth piece of narrator who wants to be close to Dr Aziz .who is represented as an Indian intellectual ,and he is also described as the central ;or main character in this story ,Fielding wants to be in close proximity to Aziz because this idea can help him to solve this racial clash ,he often observes the movements of the British , and frustration of these three Indian friends whom are exposed as slaves who have to obey the orders of their masters . In fact, these orders either be obligations, or disturbances of locals that have lasted for many years ,and they have not been supported for long time. In this exact moment Fielding notices these offensive treats ,and unfair instructions that outrage the real humanistic principles ,and religious tenets because they remain as truths in the minds of the readers as excessive crimes against humanity for example : Aziz , and his friends hated these frequented dirty jobs that are made by cool hearts , and minds . Another illustration : British Officials are in a strong position at Civil Station in which they forbid Indians to enter the club in order to avoid any intimacy friendship, and talk with them humanaly ,and liberally Unlike Fielding has Indian mate in Hindu Modern College where he works as the principal ., and his mate is called god bole in the same time he contacts his country men ,and women .In other words , he materializes his liberal attitudes through his attempts that may break this barrier of ethnocentrism which has been already created by Eurocentric beliefs ,and thoughts. .This means that the white ,or Europeans are the best race in over the world , and they have right to exploit others ,and their privileges are belonged to the strongest ,and Indians are weakest.

Next, protagonist is encouraged by two new arrivals that come to see a real India in order to know the locals closely and visit their strangest landscapes, but each one of them has her own liberal actions, and humanistic beliefs. According to our narrator they are able to break this social injustice .Franckly speaking , their new approach is used for making harmonious feelings ,and mutual understandings between two cultures ,races , civilisations ,and colours in particular, what has happened between Mrs Moore , and Dr Aziz in the mosque , this accurate historical meeting can be concerned as transitional phase in the history of the humanity ,so I confirm this idea by a literary quotation Forster said that : "Aziz prohibits Mr Moore to come in this sacred place because she is not muslim ,and if she wants to enter this

respectful space she must take off her shoes ,however; her reaction is translated by disgusting of her deepen emotions towards this unexpected words,and behaviours of the British ,and warm welcome of the Islamic good treatments push her to perceive these Islamic Aspects that cannot be found in their religion.” (Edward Arned p 25) another extracted literary quotation, Forster viewed that : “there are some troubles that are created by bad people who always annoy others in the night ,and those savoury people can hurt her ,and she can become their victims easily ,so she must not go alone in those times .” (Edward Arned p 26) ,besides; this modernist novelist shows us in this picture where there is common understanding between Christianity ,and Islam which is built by cooperation , giving advtces, speaking peacefully , hating violence , helping each other in the real humanity in all over the world .In fact , this humanistic level is ordered by the creator (Allah) .According to his literary evidence I can say that he reinforces his personal position by religious proof particularly when Mr Moore said that : “ we are created for aiding each other , and The God is in The Mosque.” (Abubaker P82) Undoubtedly, this new relationship ,and transitional point proves that the humanity comes from religious beliefs ,and principles plus the personal convictions more than unintended personal relations because these latter may hurt others emotions easily without background , and unclear reasons . In spite all what have happened in this shifted social situation Ronny dislikes this racial conciliation between the west ,and the east namely when his mother has taken a good step in the history of the humanity, and her brothedhood has liberal persuacde , and opinion as well as she has a good intention .Another point pushes Fielding to approach to his personal objective , this point is The Bridge Party where the reconciliation between the British ,and Indians, but it is failed by the provocation of British women towards Indians especially women ,and this inhumanistic accident is occurred verbally .In addition to, it is not held seriously, but formally because Tutor does not intend to reduce this racial tension , and forbids Nawab to intervene this difficult situation humanely and to solve this racial problem because he is designed by British colonial authority , and this designation serves imperialistic plans despite Nawab is an Indian administrator in this colonis ed region ,and he is also a rich man , but he has not done his best to reduce this inhumanistic situation ,whereas ; those two British women are more sympathetic towards this inhumanistic affaire, and they also modest . They do not want to see human underestimate. Really, they initiate to know these Indian women, cooperate with them against this social injustice, and help them. In spite they do not know their languages. As result, Fielding seizes these two opportunities to enter this broaded historical and humanistic work through his human experience because the British have not wanted this good job.

Then, when Fielding has realized that Aziz has not attended that failed meeting this means that the central character is more experienced, he always gets along with English Men, and he seems as a combatant person, but Fielding has not liked this expatriation of Anglo Indians because they have already known that he is more tolerant towards locals by his own perception, and wisdom that allow him to gather two different races in order to understand this actual situation closely. In addition to, he intends to create a modern friendly atmosphere through his invitation which is proposed for approximating between them, so this tea party gathers Aziz, and Godbole on one side, Mrs Moore, and Adela on the other side. These latter are more curious to know Indians, and their home land, but Aziz looks like a westerner man in this modernist conversation. It occurs peacefully, however; our protagonist does not interact, and intervene for this reason he puts himself aside, and his participation is done partially. This means that he is still an observer.

After that, this decisive step draws us to understand that Fielding goes forward to achieve his good job which signifies his liberal humanism. Effectively, this good personal achievement starts when Fielding visits Aziz because this latter has fallen ill. Indeed, this humane conduct is admired by Aziz who perceives this kindness. Hence, this Indian young man suggests to Fielding to be brothers, and friends in the same time they can talk about their private lives, and exchange their ideas, and personal experiences of their lives, so they become mutual friends. Accordingly, this new event in the history of the humanity, Syeed Amin Syeed said that: "Each one of them understands the gestures of the other one especially when Fielding invites him, and it is a good will gesture while Dr Aziz has not gone to a Bridge Party, but now he trusts Fielding's invitation." (Abubaker P 80) From this point, I can say that this story takes up a new adventure of development of this genuine friendliness for this context. Alen Friedman said that: "I prefer to describe the most essential themes of this personal relations as a marriage of two true minds, and good hearts." (Leona P 330) I can also comprehend that everything is concerned with two worlds. In spite of this humanistic aspect, the narrator's mouthpiece is seen as an atheist. This means that this modernist aspect proves us that the westerners have already rejected their religious beliefs, and traditional social instructions because they have seen them as strict, and severe principles, so they have replaced their old daily lives with their individual thinking, and freedom for resolving their cultural, social, racial, regional, and individual problems, crisis, troubles...ect. Frankly speaking, this disbelieving look does not prevent him to externalize his good feelings, and interpret his goodness because he really hates those bad behaviours of The British, and criticises them.

At last, all theses will be known in the next part, but there will be some surprised events that are related to intimate friendship, or relationship.

Secondly, these Marabar caves represent a hot summer because these places have witnessed a hot human war which has happened between the right, and the wrong as well as between the truth, and the lie. In fact, this part is considered as a climax of this narrative because it shows the narrative shift, and its shift focuses on the British's behaviour which creates a new trouble in order to hurt Indians' hearts again. This racial trouble is portrayed as a climaxed point which is made by Adela's suspected behaviour in the dark caves. In spite of this character is described as a brave, open minded, and liberal woman, she is fallen on her social psychological problem unconsciously in the same time she is a central character of this part with Dr Aziz. Here I consider this climax as a positive, and negative event which can affect this overseas friendship, or can be read it as the success, or failure of this intimate.

. At first, when Aziz has found himself relaxed, and confident in the tea party, so he has decided to invite them to his home, but suddenly he has called to mind that he still has lived in a miserable place, and it has not remained suitable for modernist intellectual man for this reason; he has been shamed of it. This change of mind has forced him to organize a trip to Marabar caves, and has called Mrs Moore, Adela, Fielding, and God Bole. Unfortunately, these two stated latter have not kept their promises. In fact, now their lateness causes for him a big trouble particularly when they leave him alone, so he feels that he is lonely in the same time he perceives that he is among two British women. Really, he always thinks about the solution in this difficult adventure, however; Aziz decides to get along well with, and accompany them humanly. Suddenly one of them is shocked by the haunting sound of that echo, and she feels some thing touches her, but she just is frightened by the high rapid sound of echo, so this hard psychological situation obliges her to stop, and prevents her to carry on this splendid picnic, and she let Aziz, and Adela keep up their way. Surprisingly, these two latter stay together, but they intend to enjoy themselves through talking about their private lives, however; this isolation is about to make trouble in human world because they are different in gender, race, culture, social class, ethnic origin, society, and color of the skin. Effectively, this racial, and cultural problem breaks out again between the two sides, and this creation of this kind of problem by European colonisers who always prove that through their imagination, and assumptions that are called British superiority complex. A truly, it is used for forestalling Indians before these latter intend to defend their rights, and themselves, but It is concerned as a complex scene because it has not been explained precisely by the narrator

himself who wants the reader to analyse it by himself for this reason; he uses the ambiguity in the text, and follows it with give the readers pause for thought. This means that he wants to create a sort of suspense in the story, and it should be comprehended intelligently.

Second, the most impressive scene displays us the psychological conflict between Dr Aziz, and Adela when their conversation swings between Aziz's intention, and Adela's negligence. That to say, he intends to draw us to understand that these strange dark caves have created a new darkened mood, and atmosphere. Really, he has trusted them because they have looked like kind women, but Adela has disturbed him by a lot of questions especially familial ones if he has been married before. On the contrary, Adela has been very worried about her marriage, and she has conflicted with Rooney. Because of his autocracy and personal bad quality that has changed his good character, behaviour, and he has turned inhumane man, rather this psychological conflict makes a new misunderstanding between the east, and the west particularly when he is not interested in British young girl, so this bad behaviour makes her angry. Undoubtedly, this interaction between two characters may be interesting in self-conscious about his, or her personal objective, and Principles. As result, this friendly atmosphere is turned into personal problem for Aziz in the same time social clash.

Third, our writer reveals his individual evidence which undoes this difficult, and unclear climax by giving his explained ideas, and convinced expressions that make his readers understand his motivation that proves his liberal humanism, which can be understood through Fielding's supporting role of his friend against what is recently declared by Adela, and is told unconsciously by her for this reason, she is concerned as the first person who premeditates to accuse him for assault. In spite he has not done. Clearly, Fielding finds himself as racial and cultural mediator. On one hand, he stands up for his best Indian friend because he knows this latter previously this means that he is sure that this intellectual person is innocent. On other hand, he often tries to uncover the truth that weakens the British's social, and political strong position which is always used for playing their social tricks on the Indian community, so that he becomes disagreeable character according to his personal frank expressions, views, and attitudes against social injustice. Despite this doubtful behaviour Fielding does not leave his Indian friend in this lurch. Truly, he does his best, and effort to save him from this unfair judgement, and undeserving punishment. It is effectively obvious incident, but the British have remained to disguise this truth which leads the colonized people to find out those illegal procedures in the same time it pushes them to search for their humanistic rights, and values for instance: the social justice, the transparent election, and freedom...ect. Naturally, this

novelist produces an effect in this story which is represented by Adela's heart. ,this heart can symbolize secret information ,and jailed truth in her heart because she can not tell it frankly for she is ill ,and according to colonial pressures ,and inhumanistic instructions are applied in this historical affair ,but protagonist never capitulates to their unfair instructions. On the contrary, he still carries on his personal target which is always defended. Indeed, he often persuades his friends that he is often going along with this decisive humanistic question, however; he finds difficulties that are created by the British themselves. This means that he is always prohibited to see the first witness ,and give the British his first obtained proofs because they do not want to accept his personal view ,and this latter is unconvinced wording in the civil court ,moreover; he also wants to free him by bail ,but they refuse that . At last, he is permitted to see Aziz just to inform him that he has not been able to talk with her about her acknowledgment which is related to freedom of innocent, but the obstacle which prevents his personal mission to go forwards they become as fantome, and hesitancy in his mind, so these two psychological landscapes push him to make up mind in order to return to England. Fortunately, he backtracks in his personal decision. Indeed, this self conscious about their good relation courages him again to rescue his friend from this hard situation, and does not even leave him in the lurch as easy victim for the British. One said that:" these personal nice sentiments are understood through this historiographical description, or psychological novel, or kind of cultural clash." (Pref Ruston P07) he means that A passage to India can be also comprehended by the real humanistic relationships that are related to personal good qualities of novelist ,or sociologist ,or historianian. He also thought that : "For building a better human understanding , we should know how to treat each other cleverly, intelligence ,and we must have a full of good intention in this world "(Pref Ruston P 08) , he added that : "The friendship is constructed through a close contact ,love ,mutual understading as well as help each other intelligence of how to attract others ,and respect their cultures ," (Pref Ruston P08).

.Fourth, throughout these individual efforts Fielding has been capable to resolve this complex question which is surely a proved innocence of this friend. In fact, it has been surely complicated by the superiority complex of the British, and it has been about to push him to withdraw from this humanistic affair. Fortunately, he now finds his individual and social forces for succeeding, and overwhlming this inhumanistic and unfriendly atmosphere. For more precise augmentation by giving example : Therefore, Forster convinces us that his mouth piece is trying to reinforce this friendship by saving his Indian friend from this cultural and racial trick in the same way he collects Indians together for showing their objection ,and

refusing towards what has happened to their country man, For this context, Forster declared that : " Fielding attempts to persuade Bryde about what has occurred to Adela ,it has been a just shock of frightened echo ,and it has been a little conflict between them. "(Pref Ruston P06) from this literary context I comprehend that Bryde does not admire this serious liberal humanist. This means that Bryde does not want his personal ideology to prevail in this Anglo Indian society because he is afraid of its positive results in this small colony, and these results are represented by clever lightened people, conscious of the recent state of their own country, and open minded characters. For instance : Indian side s reaction especially when Hamidullah is surprised that Fielding takes Aziz's side against his own country men, and women in the same time Fielding knows that it will not be an easy mission.. Here Ahmad Masood Abubaker said that : " Forster displays that his mouth piece does not have the same attitudes as the British because he has already overcome these imperialistic bad positions ,and he also has matured through his personal ideology ,and experience , so they should be developed by this friendly atmosphere.." (Pref Ruston P08) so this picture shows us that his liberal humanism advances forwards more, and more. In addition to, it changes every thing, and this individual successes make them angry.

Forster clarified that: " M.C. Bryde thinks that Fielding does not gather Indians again, but it is not true because he knows how to awake them against the British indirectly through his individuality and his sympathy for breaking this barrier of race." (Majan p175) according to this quotation, Fielding is belittled, and is seen as a lazy person, but effectively he is a very active humanist because he shows his unfriendliness towards the British.

Consequently, his personal efforts do not go in vain ,but they find their way by Adela s acknowledgment which aids Aziz to go out from jail ,and this latter becomes free from this unfair punishment in the same time protagonist is portrayed as a lawyer of his friend in the court because he can draw a positive response from Adela ,and he proves that this is a real truth, and it is not a just joking plus this mysterious play is uncovered by the locals who are also capable to know that it has been just A British Racial Game to falsify the truth through their superiority complex towards others.

Fifth, Mrs Moore has learnt the truth, but she has not declared this accurate accident which has occurred in the caves, and she knows both of them. Adela's testimony is heard, and confirmed in the court where everything is disappeared by this frank real declaration, Furthermore; the Indian side contributes to bring innocence to this respectful person who is

gental man to his countrymen ,and women when he is in his work place, this contribution is represented by the manifestation against the British's lies that server the imperial interests in the sametime his friends stand-up for resisting these oppressors ,and their oppressive laws, and procedures that often weaken the colonised without any oppressed causes. This beautiful scene mirrors us that friendship can be based on human love to his brother in the over the world without any racial discrimination, and there is also cultural exchange that is called Liberal attitude, and view. As result, he is congratulated on his good job by lieutenant ,governor ,and nawab, however; he meets insult that is provoked by Dr Lad who hates Aziz too much because he leaves the court by helping which does not serve the colonial positions, and recognition of Adela makes him also angry.

Shortly, this latter action does not make Aziz sad ,but when he sees his friend with Adela, this makes him rancorous person because he thought that they will be married, and he will take her money of compensation ,but it is a just doubtful ,and imaginative ideas ,so this last picture clarifies that is another misunderstanding between two friends ,or between the east, and the west who can never have the same thinking ,and intentional way. Briefly, this ambiguity has been clarified by Forster's mouth piece who has insisted on finding an English play ,and Indian good faith, and hospitality.

Thirdly, this lastest part recounts us the recent state of this humanistic relationship which has gathered two different friends who are from two different races peoples ,colors , cultures ,civilisations. Indeed, this friendship has confronted two opposite destinies. On one hand, Forster has shown Fieldings good will (his mouth piece) ,and Aziz s brave heart central character. This means that these two characters have suffred, and resisted for keeping their close friendliness, and its continuity. On other one, it has been some misunderstanding between them, and it must have been defeated directly particulary when each one of them has had his own a good intention, but he has thought that the other has betrayed him. Without doubt , this liberal humanism swings between the success ,and the failure ,rather it is a similar to Forster s response to his question that has been answered in the beginning of this novel this means that the possibility of friendship in the land of the British India.

According to this final part of this narrative work , I can conclude that Forster conceals some real historical events that make him as a guilty unconscious writer patticullary when Aziz has discovered that his western friend has already accepted missionaries work in Indians home land this means that he has wanted them to prevail western culture ,and to

support the stay of the British Empire. In addition to, his personal ideology is failed because he does not want The British give back others rights ,belonging ,ambitions especially when Aziz feels that his western friend does not wish India to become selfgoverning ,furthermore; Forster can hide the most essential objectives that are represented by the spread of his thoughts in Anglo Indian society more than the tolerance. On the contrary, Forster is able to communicate his readers that it not easy to reach your personal objectives ,so you should overcome your own difficulties forcefully particularly when Fielding has wanted to rescue his Indian friend from these humanistic laws. In addition to, this narrator reveals us that Aziz is not a revengeful person ,but he is tolerant towards The British especially when Aziz welcomes warmly two new women. Frankly, this greeting reminds him what he has promised to Mrs Moore ,besides, Forster shows us that god bole leads the spiritual occasion to communicate the Anglo Indian society how the peace makers can reduce this cultural ,and racial conflict. In fact, these expressions are represented by the example of mutual understanding between Aziz ,and Mrs Moore ,however, the most important aspect is the return of the friendship of these two friend precisely, when Aziz has realised that Fielding ,and Adela have not gathered in the marriage of convenience.

In the final analysis, I can say that Forster has been able to prove this injustice, racial oppression ,and deception through his force humanistic words ,and liberal critical views and comments. A truly, he displays those bad treats when The British search for imposing their own unjust laws in order to remain their superior social status, they are understood Critically according to frustration ,anger ,and weakness that have hurted Aziz psychologically ,but they have turned as advantages through Aziz s resistance ,and Fieldings supportive action ,so each one of them has defended this friendship ,however, he has not been capable to recount extra bad pieces of information because they have been the most important reasons of the failure of this overseas friendliness. In other words, he is also accused by denial of real historical events.

C.Rational Analyses (Evaluation of Human Aspects):

1. The categorisation of characters'qualities:

a. Liberal humanist characters:

This type distinguishes from other types by independent ,and open minded persons who act as liberals through good will conversation, behaviours, respecters of Indian cultures whether Muslims ,or Hindus. In spite they have differential religious belonging ,or beliefs.

They unify in one humanistic target which is prevention of these aggressive actions ,verbal insults ,and soon.. In addition to, they want to know more about this eastern civilisation. ,and these characters are portrayed for representing this type ,so they are as follows :Fielding, Mrs Moore and Adela.

First , he is a central character , protagonist ,and narrator s mouth piece this means that he represents Forster indirectly (third person), he is characterized by his personal and social experience ,relations, conducts, positions ,principles ,ideology ,and thought .For more clarification I can say that he is communicative person ,and he has liberal attitudes this means that he knows how to contact with his country men ,and women in the same time Indians ,for this reason ; he is described as a social mediator when he is able to convey Indians sufferings to British officials who are seemed as responsible of this small colonised area ,he is also portrayed as reconcilator in this racial struggle ,furthermore; he is also charaterized as a strong person with strange personality. Effectively, he always acquires experiences for helping others by stopping this western arrogance ,and games. In fact, his personal relations are reflected by his psychological ,social ,and ideological beliefs ,and actions .Such as: he is broad minded person , he is shown as a observer of this inhumanistic situation before he can take step forwards , and find a solution (friendship) , he is curious about Indian personalities, and respect them for example : Aziz , nawab, Godbol , Hamid ullah,,ect , besides; he admires their various cultures ,and he is impressed with their wonder ful nature which makes him muddle thinker ,and mad man. Really,his individuality learns Indians how to deal with their present time ,and how to find the resolutions of their problems To sum up, the aspects of his liberal humanism are as foliows ; his sympathetic actions ,and words ,critical comments ,pitiful feelings ,tolerante man ,socielized person. All these are stated against the British and for Indians.

Second, she is a true English woman, individual, and educated free thinker .These personal tendencies lead her to investigate why the British behave wrongly toward these natives, she is a conservative person, and her naivety makes her a resistant woman because she has overcome many difficulties. That to say, she has many problems with her fiance who always executes his unfair orders, procedures, and punishments that are asked by his officers and she does not admire his job as task master. she is more curious about Indians, and their traditional lives as well as their strangest ecological world .To illustrate: she dislikes English women's offensive comments that hurt so much Indians' hearts. (Roy P383)

Third, she is a Christian believer, a British older widow woman with four children. Rooney healope who is her son from her first marriage, but the rest three children are from the second one who are Ralph ,and Stella ,this latter becomes Fielding's wife in this story ,she is described as an ambassador of peace between western civilisation, and eastern one ,or between the Christianity ,and Islam . That to say, she has discussed with Aziz openly ,and clearly, moreover; she has not interested in British authority's instructions; furthermore; she is respector of Islamic aspects in particular when she has taken off her shoes before enter to the mosque where Aziz has received her as a new guest in charming by executing his Islamic traditional law (Sunna) .

b.Peaceful Characters And Resisters:

This second sort of characters is distinguished by the points of weakness, and inferiority that are affected by the British's oppression, and obstinancy, but they do not capitulate, unlike they become braver to break this inhumane situation through their hospitality, and confrontation. In fact, its characters are: Aziz and, his two friends.

First, he is portrayed as a central character in this historical novel, he is also represented as suffering people in their colonised home land.where they have never pleased with their freedom which has been detracted from the colonial force either in political, and military policy, or economic, and social exploration in the same time he is stereotyped as sensible, and doubter man. In other part, he loves his country so much, and its geographical, and cultural appearances. In fact, he is open minded person as the western modernist people who like to make Frienchship with his countryman, and also other visitors. His personal good qualities become muddled naturely. Frankly, he hates the cheaters, and hypocrites who betray his feelings, and explore his kindness, and his hospitality.To sum up, he often revolts against the enemy of the humanity, he has a heart to heart talk with others, and more realist person towards his country, and his peoples. Second, Mohamed Ali ,and hamidullah are two Moslim friends of Aziz who do not believe in the friendless with the British under the colonial context because these latter are not trusted according to their dirty jobs, cynical actions, and words especially what has happened to their friend in the caves, and the trial, so he has been secured hardly. Hamidullah s part plays a role of leading barrister of trial lawyer for bringing forwards accurate arguments to prove that is just racial profiling

c. The Aggressive And Hypocrites:

This type of characters is presented as hard people who represent British Indian authority some of them are characterized as agents, but others as responsible. Indeed, their acts are to provoke Hindus coldly. This colonial policy weakens their psychological, and mental features, and belittles their political, and social status. In other words, they see them as slaves, uncivilised, backward, wild, and soon. These characters are as follow: Ronny Healops, and Mrs Turtor.

First, he is an Anglo Indian young man works as civil servant in the city magistrate of Chandrapore town. He is Mrs Moore's first son. He is portrayed as British ruler who wants Indians to obey their masters' orders because they are not capable to govern this subcontinent it is British rights to explore, he also seems as an educated in an English public, and his behaviours are embodied in a narrow. In addition to, he is self-complacency, he tends to be censorious person particularly when Indians make faults without intention, and he is an exasperating character. His personal bad qualities are disliked by Adela, and his mother. Precisely, when they see him another man. Really, he has been changed radically from a good man in Britain into harsh practical person. Second, she is a collector at Chandrapore, she is a generic memsahib. Indeed, she is portrayed as a harsh woman this means that she behaves as man in their treatment towards Hindus, and Moslems. For instance: she prefers to socialize with the British's wives, and their husbands in the tight knit Anglo-Indian community, but she dislikes to socialize with Indian community except at formal events, she disapproves Adela, and others who support humanism's aspects.

d .Double Minded Characters :

This latest category is classified as double minded characters because their roles serve the colonialism more than their home land interests. This means that they betray their country men, and women for realizing their interests, they are considered as opportunistic tricksters. Either they can be loyalist to British rulers, or look like good people in their community to achieve imperial seductions such as: they are used someone for being spy, and promised to be responsible in his area., so I can state two examples : Nawab Bahadar, and Mohamed Latif.

First, he is Hindu worshipper, but he is a collaborator of British imperialists. As result, he gets a social post as administrator. In fact, he is elected, and determined by British

authority to hold a bridge party in order to find a solution between the two sides. Regrettably, he has not done his best. Second, this character can be represented either lazy person, or spy. This means he has a foxy behaviour.

2. Juxtaposition Between British And Indian Race:

First, The British are described as experienced people who know how to control Anglo Indian society, but they always make big faults especially when they communicate with locals badly, and harshly. Second, they are also depicted as political symbols, and social elites who are capable to run administrative, cultural, and educational institutions in the same way they can influence this society by their modern ideas, however, they are fallen in the trap of their superiority complex, so this latter creates a social, racial, and cultural ills. Third, they admire these various wonderful landscapes, multiple cultures, and diversity of ethnic origins. Unfortunately, they do not understand this complicated relationship between the Hindus, their beautiful nature and religions. As result, this muddle, and mystery make a new misunderstanding, and envy, so these two bad qualities become racial oppression. Fourth, they forbid the contact with Indians, and make a friendship with them because these human relations, and communications push the British to become more tolerant than the past, or their grand parents, and turn them more sympathetic towards the colonised people this means that these humane communications enlighten Indian minds indirectly. Fifth, there is a psychological warfare which is exploited by Anglo Indian leaders in order to weaken directly psychological power of Indians, and break their moral support, and these two good qualities are risk to imperialistic authority, besides; this psychological warfare is represented by the spread of mistrust, a fear from British bad instructions, unfair punishments, provocation cruel attitudes, etc. Sixth, the British are depicted as one family, and this family has rich mind unlike; it has undeveloped heart. Indeed, this depiction is understood by racial and cultural conflict as well as the assumption of western culture. Seventh, Forster criticises British men directly. Because of their bad conducts, attitudes, and verbal expressions, but British women are addressed indirectly through his ironic for advising them to be more open minded persons and good hearted individuals in this modern society. Eighth, British rulers often premeditate to divide the ruled into groups, and small communities. Sundry, they are fallen into their trap because there is no mutual benefits, and common aims that should be respected, and understood particularly when the new comers refuse to obey those unjust instructions, and laws because they see them as illegal, and they are directed against human ity. In addition to, the officials wives clash with their husbands because British women become more violent

,and harsh than men namely when wives of major officials look down on the wives of minor ones ,furthermore; British officials wives outrage Indian women in the Bridge party .Ninth ,the British believe in their modern ideas because they think they are free and civilized people ,but they behave as wild animals that hunt the weak ones .That to say , the British often hurt them through lied meetings , created punishments , premediated accusations ,,ect. Tenth, they have double treatments .In other words, they see intellectual Indians as their employes in their workplaces, but outside they look down on the locals, and classify them as second people.

To juxtapose, the British with Indians. In fact, these latter are kind, good , and generous. Second, Indians are more tolerant than their enemies, and they like to make friendship with the British namely, the good in order to know more about western culture ,and they are also more curious about this modern civilisation for being modernists ,and enlighten ed people this means that they become more hospitable to these new ideas , and these new changes in every field , but they are more conservative people , and do not the British to intervene in others traditions, and destroy them. Third , locals always welcome their new comers ,and visitors for showing them the varieties of their own country .Fortunately, they see some of these tourists as respectful characters ,so there are harmonious feelings ,and mutual understanding between them. Fourth, the oppressions of encourage them to unify, and confront against these inhumanistic jobs. They gather Simutanouesly in order to fight these unjust laws, and obtain their independence. Fifth, they are portrayed as defensive who defend their own rights Such as: social justice, equality of treat, and mutual respect parti cularly when they are fed up with frustration ,lied appointments. On the contrary, ,they are described as offensive who attack British inhumanist ,and imperialist particularly when Aziz has been accused unfairly by Adela ,and that accusation is described as a big insulting atmosphere towards Indians thzmselves. Sixth, Indians believe in their cultures, and natural world, so these triple interactions make the British muddle, and crazy in the same time they detest this mysterious country. Hence, Indians exploit this occasion to exlude them from their home land because they are unfriendly people.

At last, this literary results have aided me to uncover the advantage of his personal ideology which have detailed in his literary, and social treatise on relationship between inhumane people with peaceful race, however ; they have led us to his liberal humanism's drawback that will be seen in the last chapter.

THE CHAPTER : THREE

The Contrasting Views and beliefs

3)-The Contrasting Views and beliefs:

This last chapter is considered as the positive ,and the negative outcomes of its previous. This means that I shall uncover the advantages , and disadvantages of his liberal humanism that have been understood directly ,and indirectly in Aspects of liberal humanism for this reason ; I choose these four subtitles to clarify them that are as follows : Forster as neo (new) orientalist , Forster as middle class writer , Sympathy Swings Between Success and failure ,and A New Form Of Humanity . Indeed, this contrasting views , and beliefs will be explained by the most important literary illustrations , and historical telling arguments that are the references of this chapter .

A, Forster as neo (new) orientalist :

The orientalism is a new type of studies which focuses on heritage , history and civilization that are related to oriental languages, literature, arts, cultures, sciences, and religions , especially Islamic world , Eastern South of Asia ,and north Africa . Really , this study uncovers the secret of the successes ,and failures of these nations as well as it juxtaposes with new European civilization from the Eighteenth Century to the Twentieth Century which is called now Modernism . In Fact, there are three positions ,and views towards this oldest oriental civilizations , and nations , besides; how could it reach this historical position? and how they can challenge it ?

First, the scholars of this tendency see that this world is very backward, unsophisticated, and undeveloped as well as its peoples have still lived in dark circumstances , and they have never thought about their future this means that their retrogressive situation cannot be explained , understood ,and analyzed to compared with their nice past , glorious age and golden centuries .As result, these opportunities now facilitate the cultural invasion to spread , and move slowly ,secretly , and intelligently through imperialistic culture ,but it cannot be executed easily because there are defenders of their local cultures , and they are also called conservatives .Second, the emergence of conservative orientalist , Indeed, this movement of thinkers , and researchers stand up for protecting their history from this new ideas ,and bad traditions of others especially Arabian Islamic traditions , Indian mysticism ,,etc . That to say, they always do their best to revive their golden heritages because they are in danger of stream of modernist life , A Truly , this enlightenment of minds is held in the mosques , classic ,and modern schools , cultural meetings, and scientific club ,,etc . In the same way , they often write books that can confront missionary work ,atheism, falsified historical books ,and literary works , Third, this lastest group of orientalist searches for extra

information about oriental cultures through new methods , and procedures that are called personal experience ,or personal relations , In other words, they are more tolerant , sympathetic, liberal , humanists and soon . besides ,they are against the superiority , and inferiority in the same time they respect the culture of others . For more explanation they disagree with the old orientalist for this reason they call themselves the new (neo) orientalist one of them is Forster , this latter is the first writer who know how to describe , and define this oldest , divert , and splendid civilization ,so it will be detailed in this first part.

This historical narrative represents a cultural conflict that has occurred in the Early of the Twentieth Century between the English as colonizers, and Indians as colonized in the small colony has been called Chandrapore . Clearly, narrator is represented by Fielding who is sympathetic spoke man of Indians, and severe critics of British offensives, and oppressions. Effectively , his liberal humanism is reflected by Fielding s personal experiences that clarify his presence in India where he makes friendship with Indians , and understands their eastern culture , besides , he admires their classical clothes , their traditional ways of living , and their old schools . In fact, this respectability of this people gives him comprehend closely as what has happened in Egypt. In addition to, this serious close friendship reconciles others ‘ cultures with western ones ,and this is clarified by God bole who recognizes Mrs. Moore s goodness , gesture of sympathy , tolerant of good human as well as frankness of this serious person , and her honor , furthermore ; this cultural scene is comprehended by the openness of two different ways of thinking ,and how they look at each other in spite ,the first has modernist thinking , but the second has traditional thought, and sometimes, he is obliged to simulate the westerners behaviors in workplaces as well as he thinks as Europeans do . For example : the wasp is signifier of the understanding of Indian culture this means that it is mysticism , indefinable quality , and Hindu vision , however , panacea means possibility of unity of Indians ,and understanding between Indians ,and the British. Obviously, he externalizes his feelings that are displayed by his angers especially when this first world has downed on the second one through western attempts that are directed to impose their modern culture, and underestimate the culture of others. For instance: hidden initiative of missionary work, disrespect to Indian greeting, prohibition of any humanistic relations,, etc.

This personal experience produces new ideas through personal relations, or friendly atmosphere this means that he is capable to gather two different worlds in one world. For more comprehension they can understand each other regardless of their races, or ethnic

origins, or color, or religions .Generally speaking, our narrator has been able to describe the cultural aspects of each people in India. First, he concentrates on the hospitality of Muslim community this means that they have warm, welcome, and good reception towards their visitors, or incomers. or tourists. All these can be found out in the Mosque , this latter is symbolic place of peace, refuge, and brotherhood ,this reminds us to the hard circumstances when Mrs. Moore has been affected psychologically ,and .mentally , precisely when British colonists have been boring her with their uncomfortable conducts that have been habituated by these bad behaviors .Equally important , The temple stands for Hindus as religious aspect which reflects a yearly festival of Hindus , and it is also mirrored as Hindu worship., this latter can be represented as the tolerance of these religions .

Moreover, Forster makes his neo Orientalism through harmonious contact between two friends, but fundamentally its restoration is not easy because it has been broken partially by their contrasting visionary experiences. The first side sees that friendship is built through a mutual confidence between two friends, and each side of them should respect the ambitions, and views of another one, however; the second one focuses only on his personal interests, and his country's privileges, this cultural misrepresentation is comprehended by three points:

First, Indians mentalities does agree completely with the British 'violence because this bad action is considered to be a risk to Indian dignity, and personality.

Second, the British disregard the others' culture, and belittle it because they think that Indian traditions make Indians backward, or they are envy from them because locals have remained conservative people, so the British always try to provoke Indians directly, or indirectly.

Third, these various cultures of this simple people often beats the superiority complex of the British in the same time these latter cannot understand this interaction of these three elements: diversity of religions, landscapes, and peoples, and how they have still complemented each other through human history, so this can be shown by muddle, ambiguity, and mystery in this following part.

In fact, Forster is considered as new orientalist ,but he does not know how to clarify clearly The British India because may he does not know how to rely between this nature, human race, and culture rationally ,for him this cultural misrepresentation is just an ambiguity, muddle, and mystery that have been discovered throughout this imaginative

friendliness. A Truly, the aspects of this misrepresentation is realized through these following points; First, Fielding does not understand his Indian friend because of his changeable psychological from the sadness to frustration, and complaint. After that, he becomes liberal, and open minded person in the same time he is spiritual worshipper, and tolerant. At last, he turns suddenly into hysterical ,and revengeful person ,this means that this central character is portrayed as a complex man, he can be also depicted as mysterious person because he has suffered from many problems, but Forster premeditates to hide Aziz 's real feelings to his readers obviously because he knows that they can perceive those internal changes directly, and Aziz s physical expressions are revealed by Aziz himself who is defender of his right, and he is also described as combatant for his native country where the British muddle his mind,, so that, he becomes as muddle headed thinker. Consequently, all these psychological elements make him hate their cold hearts, hypocritical actions, and lied promises. Second, this muddling situation over India also affects on this friendship badly. In other words, their good intention is deranged by a cultural and racial clashes whereas the concord of these various religions becomes stabilized, and stagnant in this wonderful land. Third, surprisingly, doubt, and ambiguity surround everyone In the British India. Because of the doubters particularly what has occurred to British beautiful woman in the dark caves, and this mysterious caves push them to ask themselves if it is a doubtful question, or certain one until Aziz becomes a victim of this confusing thing. Forster declared clearly that: " God Bole does not comprehend what is going on in India, so he becomes confused."(Arneed P81). This means that his way of thinking swings between Hindu mysticism, and western thinker. Fourth, our writer's, or Fielding's sympathetic, and rational humanism is mingled with his spiritual feelings indirectly because he has not learnt that before if his Indian friend has had a possibility of save, or not Fifth, Indian houses, streets, the way of living, and also frighten natural world make Forster unconvincing writer .To sum up, all these come from muddle, and mystery of India that show us that his new orientalism is failed partially..

Without doubt, his new orientalism is also related to the identity .That to say, he belittles Indian, and India through his comparative level, and his superficial analysis of this bad social situation. For my part, he looks about this Indian formless architecture of country side, and compares it with British buildings that have a formal construction, and have modern design, this means that he sees Indians as disorganized people, unlike The British are organized. In addition to, he observes Indian nature , its wild landscapes ,and how they affect psychological world of the human positively, and they may turn him harsh, harmful, and

dangerous ,whereas ;their raised ,and trained animals look like the good people ,and educated ones this means that he equals camel ,and elephant with Indians, however ; the second ones are impossible to deal with because these latter are very dangerous, and killer, so they are similar to the spy , and disturbing people. In other words, they look like killer bees, or tigers, besides; these repeated inhuman scenes that always complicate Forster's thought to find resolution of this racial tension. Finally, he realizes how Indians are related to their ancient civilization, and how they are capable to resist The British; For this context He said that: «The locals are more adoptable to their nature more than foreigners, and they are proud of their belonging to the Islamic nations, or Hindu mystical culture that include India, Nepal Pakistan, and Bangladesh." (JAJJA. P14) That to say, he has the lowest idea ,but he ignores ,and premeditates explicitly it because he focuses on his humanistic literary work more than the love of Indians of their identity such as : their cultures, land ,habits, and soon for this reason, he is demonstrated to be collaborator with British Imperialistic culture through drawback of his personal ideology , one of these bad impacts is to encourage these peoples to abandon their own patrimony ,and heritages because he knows that they are more conservative ,and traditionalist than to be adoptable to these new ideas in the same time he works to separate between these different origin ethnics by teaching them individually, and enlightening their minds remotely in order to push them to neglect their most important question which is to be free from British oppressions , and offensives as well as to live in peace , and humanely .

Additionally , what has been stated , Forster has curiosity about India , and Indians , but it is not in good sense ,That to say , sometimes he exposes his personal faults, or his own big mistakes that are implied in this text when his friend Aziz .is not represented as Indian elitist because he denies responsibility of Aziz , and his personal efforts that have made close between two peoples , or races as well as he has made good to this humanistic question . Really, this misrepresentation can be read through changeability of his points of view towards Indians especially when he recounts that Aziz has overcome his fears, and he has restarted to confront the British successfully, and he has given back his strength in the last phase of the novel. ATruly, his brave is portrayed as personal strong position when Forster said that: " Aziz decides that their friendship will be carried on after independence of India , but may be will not in later ." (,Arneed P67) this means that it can be an envy towards his eastern friend, or he intends to betray Aziz through his personal ideology, and his experienced games .furthermore; his curiosity in bad sense is also characterized by underestimation of these educated Indian persons are described as backward, and mystical people namely Aziz, and God Bole, the first one is coward , he has cowardly actions because he is afraid to confront

the British s lied promises that obstacle their independence , so he backtracks his personal position ,and he preoccupied with recounting the golden past of their Islamic Nation from Andalousian state to Samarkand .Suddenly, he finds himself in imaginative world ,or day dream. Aaccording to the narrator: "he is living in the past without doing any efforts towards his country." (JAJJA P46), but the second one is educated Hindu person who is interested in Indian mythical festivals. In spite, he is western thinker.

B. Middle Class writer:

This writer belongs to the social middle class .Historically, this social class emerged in the Eighteenth Century, it was also called the white collar jobs, or middling sort . Indeed , this new social group was established for searching for its social economic, political, and individual interests more than the working class .England was concerned to be the heart land of this class .After that, it was prevailed in the rest of the western Europe in the Nineteenth Century such as: France, Germany, Italy, and soon. Then, it becomes the source of capitalism, and its imperialistic policy in over the world in two previous centuries , so how can we see Forster as middle class novelist despite he is an humanist ?

In fact, his literary works are written for showing his individual aesthetical writings, and making much money, these two personal aims keep him in close contact with the kings , liberal politicians ,capitalists ,and intellectuals. therefore, his social status, political influence make his literary strong position ,but this latter can Affect his liberal views , and humanistic attitudes negatively instead he uses them to show the accurate events , and supports these peoples by his words. In other words, because of his belonging to this type of British narrator he chooses to treat this colonial subject matter through imperialist outlook not his personal view particularly when he compares between these two social groups, or races according to his social perspective , he is able to categorize his characters into two kinds social classes. This means that the first one is upper class , superior , and the second one is down class, and inferior. According to him the British are more merited to run The British India than locals because these latter are still backward , illiterate , and ignorant. On the contrary, the British are up dated to this new technology , they have already known to adopt these modern administrative, educational, political, economic policies , and other new changes in every field ,or area , furthermore ; he assumes that the British have the right to colonize it , and it is rightly a part of British expansion. This assumption is interpreted through his stereotype of Indians in bad picture , for him these latter are lesser, inferior, and incapable others to control

this rich land, but The British are represented by their capability of doctors , administrators , officials ,and instructors whom are described as the first managers, the leaders the bosses , though; few educated Indians are portrayed as enlightened persons who know to be updated, and their desires are adopted to their reality, unless they are seen as less qualified than their masters.

Frankly speaking, they are depicted as the second class ,or citizens ; or little people in their society , and work . That to say , they are treated unequally everywhere particularly where they move ,or work; or meeting .In fact, this resemblance, mixture ; and friendship are forbidden because these masters ,and big bosses feel that they are more superior than these poor peoples . Without doubt , this social comparison complicates the actual circumstance of Indians ,and does not solve this miserable ,and inhuman situation.. This means that he makes these social ,and political positions bigger , and bigger they are seen as more powerful than Indians because he is not only a middle class writer , but he is also an Imperialist novelist , for this literary context he supports the proverb which means:" The end justifies the means." (Theodory P18) that was Said by J.J.Rousseau ,he implies this imperialistic objective to show his another point of view which aims to divide the eastern society into two social class ; the first one has chance to educate ,and becomes elitist in British Indian society , their education and jobs are directed for serving the imperialistic authority ,but the second one is illiterate this latter is forbidden to be literate either in traditional schools, or in the modern western schools To sum up, in two cases The British always work to impose their cultures , and try to destroy the eastern one ,besides ; the westerners know that the local culture at risk to imperialistic policy. Such as: Nawab, Aziz, and God bole are described as Indian intellectuals ,and educated in the same way the colonizers attempt to falsify the real history of the other in order to extend their cultural imperialism ,but in vain .This bad influence on easterners, and their cultures is criticized by Edward said who has strong position towards these inhumane jobs . In fact, he believed that this western demolisher must be criticized , and tell them their historical crimes against the humanity , so he declared that : “ The western colonialism imposes its cultural imperial inhumanely for dominating its formers colonies through exploitation the minds of the colonized , and their rich lands as well as it falsifies these eastern cultures , and juxtaposes them with European Modern Ideas , however ; they ignores them directly .” (Jajja P 40)

Furthermore, Indians are prohibited to participate in political life because it helps them to express their humanistic aims , and defend their human rights , for their independence

,go on strike ...etc. In the same way , they are forbidden to set up in the social life ,or take part in their clubs , and British ones , it is a British Inhuman way because they know that Indians are capable to be enlightened , and cultivated ,whereas ; they are prevented to make the friendship with Anglo Indian persons , or to be close to the Europeans for one reason they know that some of them have some of goodness, or good people can aid locals through different manners of thinking , and materialization of their own thoughts in order to become free , and civilized people. In other words, this type of marginalization is aimed for weakening these colonized people by preventing them to reach to source of political , and consciousness .Then ,they cannot regroup to find a solution of their recent miserable state and they cannot meet each other in formal meeting because these two successful elements make Indians more experienced ,and learned people who can confront the hidden superiority complex , and games of their enemy .Without forgetting , this courage, resistance, and anger. In fact, these eastern qualities are taken from their traditional bases that provide them mental spiritual, and psychological forces.

Second, he misinterpretes Indian minds as inferior , rough ,and ,violent . Because of their uncivilized conducts , and they are unthinking people ; this means that they do not clean their houses and streets in the same time they do not know how to behave as human being when they want to persuade others they have been habituated their humble houses , and meager living . On the contrary , they become self abasement ,and self abnegation . That to say , they abase themselves ,and abnegate their real culture , so these two elements push them to change their dirty life ,and they think to become developed . Here he also misconstruits them as lazy who do not want work , and they are preoccupied only with affaires of others for hunting new pieces of information , and giving them to their bosses . Either can be British officials , or Indian nationalists plus some of them rely on other for gaining their living . That to say , they do not their personal efforts in order to earn their daily living while the other category is interested in creating the racial problems between two races for getting money easily . Forster declared that :” some of Indians are idle , they receive humanistic helps from very important persons like Latif lives off the generosity of Hamudallah .” .(Jajja P80)

Moreover , their minds refer to lake of social consciousness this draws us that this modernist novelist want to show us these peoples do not know how to behave as obeyed people towards their masters who are described as the leaders of these teachings of modern ideas ; and they are the real rulers of this land , and they represent meritorious people who can

master this complicated , ramified people , nature , religions ,,etc .In fact, this perspective is unexpectedly realized because it is a just personal point of view in daydreams he Really thinks that they should ask for apologize , but he has experienced , and learnt these peoples very much , and he has tried to translate them through his narrative personal relations but he has not succeeded. From his part, these peoples can be also divided up into social classes that can be similar to the European ones, but they can be grouped together for facing their common enemy who is also enemy of the humanity, I clarify this idea by giving illustrations: master minds can be exploited by the colonizers in order to defend their political influences , interest , and interventions that always disturb ordinary people ,however; these Indian rulers, or elitists ,or rich men seize this opportunity for tending for their countrymen , and they side with their poor people . That is to say , the racial conflict has been stopped by Nawab . In spite this latter has congratulated Fielding on his humanistic job , besides; Aziz has not attended a bridge party , but he has always loved by his people because he has often aided them in his work place , and he has been represented a good Muslim when he has treated new visitors very well . Without forgetting the role of God bole , this role has imagined as a liaison between the west , and the east despite Forster has portrayed him as mysticism , and naïve.

In the same way , Indians are the first source of barbarism ; and the first reference of lack of organization .This unclear description is taken into consideration specifically these poor words are not described obviously , besides ; he does not know how to direct this idea which is considered as bad treatise on this subject matter. In my opinion, this misinterpretation of picture of Indians comes from his sight ,and observation of their anger against a long underestimation in the same time he deforms their picture in order to misrepresent their brave hearts ,and resistance that surprise him during the trial of Aziz , and other hard circumstances . In fact ,he wants to sees them as a poor, and primitive people , but they cannot react politically, and economically to stop this inhumanity ,and materialistic exploitation that have still contributed to flourish Britain's economy. On the contrary demolish Indian one . literarily , he is surprised when he starts to see this new shift in the life of Indians In the twenties of the last century .This means that these changes disturb his sights and deteriorates his ideas, desires .Historically ,Indians executed the orders of their leader after his emergence as A Big Indian Politician . That to say, after twenty five years. A truly, he was An Indian Philosopher, Nationalist, Resister, and lawyer . All these academic, political, professional, and juridical qualification pushed him to become the number one in India. A Truly, he has called his people to move in order to liberate their home land from the British peacefully, and using negative resistance (without any violence).. This means that he

has wanted them to support their revolutionary leader by hunger strike, and prevention of provisions that have been brought, and imported from England.

Consequently, these two collective efforts have produced a good result which is a independence of this subcontinent.

Lastly, These contradictory points of view prove that Forster s personal ideology has two double edges .On one hand, he is lawyer of Indians by criticizing the British s inequitable treatments ,and he demands a mutual respect in the same time his humanitarian attempt approaches between two conflicted races . On other hand, he makes mistakes when he categorizes his characters falsely according to two new social classes .The First one is the middle class , and superior race who has right to control this rich land , but the Second one represents the working class, or slaves ,or inferior race which has no will , and its peoples should execute the orders of their masters compulsorily.

C. His Sympathy Swings between Success And Failure:

This humanistic story has its advantages as we have seen in the second chapter , In fact, these positive sides have been represented by a good intention ,a strong position , a good helper, mutual respect ,a courage defender , a good hearted person of indirect mouth piece of Forster ,here these six personnel good qualities symbolize his humanistic view ,A Truly, his sympathy is known by his human experience which is interpreted by this modern culture of humanity, this latter can have positive influences ,and negative ones for this reason ,I shall explain those drawbacks clearly by uncovering his masked intentions, and objectives that are realized in his narrative personal relations. , but we must know those disadvantages through successive steps, and they are as follows;.

Firstly, he tries to portray the natives as rubbishes, and dirty people, but their religious instructions , and philosophical thinking as disturbing limits of his personal ideology . Indeed this portrayal shows us that his educational, ,and professional experience is achieved unsuccessfully. That is to say, he fails to Enlighten, and modernize the others because he provides them with his individual unconvinced and uncertain thoughts in the same time he does not respect their conventional cultures completely , Secondly, this humanistic relation or friendliness is made for exploiting these poor people whom are depicted as stupid, naive ,and foolish persons because they do not know how to run their personal interests , so they look like fun of mindless other according to Europeans , In addition to , their hearts are filled with

admiration of this modern western civilization in the same way their minds are surprised to these two contrasting opinion that fall them into falsified new ideas that imagine them less important, or inferior. Then, these British colonizers always see locals as separated people, and they will be never unified, so for this context Forster thought that:"Indians were not able to support their countryman because they are fallen into play of weakness." (JAJJA P44) he added that. "The locals did not intend to change their recent miserable state, and inhumane situation, but they thought how to assimilate the British's modern style." (JAJJA P44) In other words, he seizes this opportunity to externalize his black hearted view which never ever does not show us the real humanity, and it does not value their ambitions and challenges because it does not serve his unconvincing points of view. Thirdly, Forster is classified into the category of literary nastiness this means that he is one of the nasty writers according to his unkind, and unpleasant words. that are expressed, On one hand, he recounts us that Indians are hospitable people, and generous race who always welcome their new visitors, foreigners , and newcomers warmly in the same time latter admire these good social characteristics, and become friends of these peoples. For example: there are rather some of understanding between the two sides .particularly when each one of them behaves humanly towards another in order to construct a sort of mutual confidence, and create the language of dialogue. Shortly, they speak the same language of liberal humanism. On other hand, he employs the bad words surprisingly .In fact, he belittles this humanistic position of these peoples in this world. ,it had better to explain this idea obviously for persuading that he means to exaggerate the picture of their modern western culture, and to underestimate this ancient civilization . This inhumane aspect seems precisely in his bad expressions that are perceived in this historical narrative especially when he reprimands the colonized for their backward behaviors, and actions, ways of thinking, clothes, cowardice...etc. In addition to, he hurts their feelings through his proud of his modern style of living , and development in different fields. Forster declared that: " the English are often seen better than Indians in everything namely in administration, responsibility ,and individuality." (JAJJA P48) he added that:" the British Empire always needs India to become developed." (JAJJA P48).

Fourthly, this kind of narrative pushes people in particular the readers to lie about India Indeed, this lie misleads the readers not to reach to the truth because this autobiographical narrative is a just recounted personal experience with his efforts of opinion , and proposed solutions , but it can be true ,or false .In other words , this reading Criticizes Forster's point of view which is not frankly complete this means that it is a just partial

solution which forbids to know the historical evidences ,besides; this literary thinking has excessive imagination which always belittles Indians, and deforms their history ,furthermore; this ambiguous part has treated unclear things this means that truth has been hidden by this narrator himself in order to understand this humanistic questions cleverly ,however, he has made a fault when he has portrayed Aziz weak man towards that western woman ,and he has been able to defend himself, whereas; he has another black point which means Indian women are depicted as animals not as human beings. Their women are more suffered than English ones plus there is another idea which is related to description of their children whom are described as monkeys because they do not wear cleaned clothes, and do not go to schools as The British s kids do in the same way he portrays Indian men as mad adults who have musty smell bodies with dirty clothes, besides; he sees them as unqualified, and lazy persons who waste their time for nothing only. In other words, they are preoccupied with the friend, and the enemy of their independence of country. To sum up, these contracting views fail his personal perception that is relied on lessening of Indian efforts towards their identity, unlike supporting of British extension is drawn by his play on words for attracting both Indian readers' emotions, and addressing British readers' minds. Fifthly, Forster himself addresses the readers with false character which can be misread or even deliberately twisted when he describes the absorption of Mrs. Moore esmiss esmoos into Hindu mysticism, and mythology. Ronny reflects that the hysteria over Emmis Esmoos probably results from few of her passing remarks about the caves what he believes she is than sold for little amnesia. As though, he creates a character as easy as who buys something at the marks, he also implies anything that loses meaning when it is interpreted one of the obstacles to sympathy is inability of one person to understand another Character Forster's representation of Adela, this is thus not as negative as many critics believe that is it Forster clearly implies that Adela is along with an Anglo Indian women, and she is victim of the enforced togetherness of marriages, and cultural isolation which have stunned her humanism's development, moreover, he recognizes that social climate of Anglo India has ignored, and marginalized Adela's experience thereby preventing him from accurately representing her perspective.

Sixthly, his point of view is considered as an western view towards Indians especially in sympathetically side, For my point, I think he sees locals just as poor people who need a willing helper, humanist, and liberal position .Really, these three good personal qualities reveal that they are always depend on his personal capabilities in everything, this means that they like his pitiful treats that can be attributed either socially ,or personally

however, his humanistic jobs do not prevent him to carry on his personal experience which is translated into individual style of writing ,this translation of this good relationship is characterized by his rational, intelligent, and emotional ideal. Unfortunately, he describes Indians namely ,well educated persons as paralyzed minds that do not have reasoning actions that what has occurred to Aziz in Marabar caves this means that he has not known how to make Adela understand his personal interest , he has been offensive towards Mrs. Moore in the Mosque , and he has doubtful about the relationship between Adela ,and Fielding ,he also perpetuates this bad image of Indian which attributes him as unreliable, or dishonest .writer Forster said that:"I hope to be sympathetic ,but there are some obstacles that prevent me." (Georgi P15) , he added: " Really, How I can overcome these English excessive offensive?". (Georgi P15), As result ,Forster always tries to overwhelm these sorts of hindrances for one reason they often do not let him continue his liberal humanism especially his sympathy, all these have been understood throughout this novel. According to my opinion, each group prefers to impose their habituated language , but this language is not used for approaching to humane conversation this means that it is just violence, barbarism, and inhumanity, all these latter are means to reach their privileges, and right inhumanely ,these lies oversimplify Indians, and exaggerate the British .

Seventhly, Levine wrote that: «critics had had a problem with passage to India because they had expected a tidy and consistent schematization, and endorsement of the philosophic views held by one of the characters". (Georgi P15) so both readers ,and critics expect Forster to encourage them to endorse his own philosophical, or spiritual views. He invites us to engage with his down revelation of individual truth, whereas; he uses them to construct, and challenge our own perspective of the world, many modernist writers are interested in the multimodality of modern life. In fact, this novel reflects this interest in various world views, and personal truths while its narrator may conclude that sympathy is not possible for his characters, he does not offer his novel as definitive statement of ultimate truth. It may be his truth, but it does not need to be every one's sometimes, his points of view may bear the thaw, and the lie according to his background sensible experience, and fanatical political opinions particularly he persuades himself that liberal humanist's view modernizes the personal principles ,and the fixed ideas radically. As result, it cannot be believed in the Anglo Indian society, but may be expected as supported personal ideology that be prevailed there.

Eighthly, this novel is published in out of time because some limitations forbid to publish human rights particularly in the moment of wars while he is not care of their restrictions, and he think how to revealed his ideas in this literary text in the same time he plans how to address his readers through his recounted personal relations that form the largest part of this novel where he is capable to become more self conscious about this humanistic affair ,however, he fails to break these racial boundaries totally ,and he conveys his own truth which means that the west t, and he east should understood each other . In other words , these mistakes are unforgivable because he has tricked human world , and humanity made and he convinces himself more than others ,this humanistic attempt is valued as western reason rather than humanitarian backgrounds plus his sympathy is becoming worse ,and worse precisely in the last chapter. .

Ninth, Forster's liberal humanistic philosophy is concerned as just the humane experience which bears true , and false in the same time possibility ,and impossibility, this draws us to comprehend his analysis this racial ,and cultural relation which distinguished from other human relations by its possibility of friendliness in the colonized country .On the contrary , the reader can uncover the weakness of this story particular in its end this means that Forster has perceived before the impossibility of this intimacy. In fact , this feeling leads us to necessity of constriction of a good individuality which can be developed in collectivity or dual understanding , and mutual feeling , but it is not externalizations of our emotions ,and abstraction of our rational thought that permit to make clear our goodness , sympathy , good will towards poor people like Indians ., in the contrast to , these latter sometimes do not respond to his mindless thinking. In other words , his personal ideology does not realize its wished ideas that are directed for developing his individual consciousness .In The Same Way ,he does not know how to explain this possibility , and impossibility because his readers critics are convinced by the contrasting point of view of this humanistic relationship..

D. A New Form Of Humanity:

Franz Fanon is another humanist, but his humanism is different from Forster s ,it is called a reparative humanism, In fact, this type of humanism considers human as the most essential object in this world , and we must give him his value , and he should restore it forcefully especially after western colonialism has remained for a long time in The East , and The Southern world of The Earth ,this means that this writer intends to say that we should understand the background causes of imperialism , and its objectives ,for this reason he

studies this humanitarian phenomena reasonably , and objectively , however , he is more defender of humanism ,and attacker of inhumanity simultaneously .

Recently human exploits his brother in this vast world in order to realize his personal interests by using his back ground such as: religious reasons , this means the westerner people think that the white are the most preferable race in the world ; so they are obliged to exploit other races , and treat them as their slaves : and take raw materials forcefully . Economically, they always look for new markets , and new resources for enriching , and flourishing their agriculture , and industry , this last idea is to prevail their superiority in everything in this modern world , so his reparative humanism is understood through three sides :

First , it challenges the colonial states crafts ,and its racial orders .That to say , the colonizers have already created a cultural crises when they have drawn from their former colonies forcefully , it can be either a identical crisis , or the problem of the borders , this inhumane job should be confronted by the policy of unification of these multicultural societies and heritages in order to overcome civil clash , and break the policy of rule , and divide which is planned by a new vision of the west.

Second, it also conceptualized for uncovering the colonial crimes that have been committed against the humanity, and the poor people during their period of colonialism. In other words , these weakened peoples have been obliged ; or forced to take part in those two wars , In spite they have not had any objectives , they have participated for obtaining their falsely . As result, these weak people have been killed collectively, and publicly. For his part, these inhumane crimes must be treated objectively because those criminals should be punished, in the same way; they reflect the French intellectuals who often cover that inhuman policy through their falsified writings as what has happened in India.

Third, Fanon focuses on racial , and corporal elements that become modern international problem especially between the whites , and the blacks ; or other colors , it can be also between the Muslims , and Christianity or the north , and the south , or between the west , and the east. Really ,this renewed problem always makes racial ,and cultural conflict between the races , humanitarian dialectic , and universal conversation while his response to this recent humanitarian question is to socialize any individual of any society in over world in order to overwhelm these baseless assumptions , and unbelievable reactions against the

humanity , in the same way , he insists on forming new generation that respect each other , and live in peace .

Finally , Fanon s humanism is quite distinct from Forester s through those three points ; his motif is to combat the separation between different races in one nation , or country or it uncovers the colonizers crimes that have committed against the humanity ,and new answer to avoid by forbidding this racial discrimination ; and bodily differences.

On the whole, these contrasting beliefs, and views draw us to understand that Forster's work has focused only on sociological issues more than political, and economic ones. This refers to negligence, and disregard of human value, and his native land in this modern developed, and changed world.

The General Conclusion

The General Conclusion:

After this long study I have concluded that : this literary theory concentrates on aesthetic work more than gives detailed pieces of information that are related to the treated subject matter because this latter is analysed separately. That to say, Forster often implies the historical events without explaining them, and these events help us to comprehend this humanistic question as well as he does not portray well the real world through his language which is shaped by colonial conditions, limits, predeterminations . This language cannot be expressed beyond the political restrictions for example: the conflict between the Muslim community, and Hindu one, and also the forecasted independence of India which is not explicated directly in the end of the novel. Because of his tradition liberal humanism, this literary text has various contextual meanings that may be understood, read, and interpreted by his vision, or critiques of his readers, or the opinions of his editors. In other words, this friendship can be seen as human experience instead of human race, or mythical empire rather than historical realities, or fixed ideas more than explained text. So that, this cannot be definitive answer of this modern problem. It can be concerned as good novel which has time less significance , it speaks about what constant in human nature, and transcends historical limitation. This is true according to what has narrated in this modernist literary work mainly that description of real humanism, accurate liberal belief, and humane attitude which has also imprinted on the readers' minds through its beautiful wording, but it can has drawback, and advantages that have been discovered, or found out through the study of Forster's personal ideology in A Passage To India. Generally speaking, I can say that Forster is imperialist, and bad novelist, unlike he is anti-imperialist and humanist critic.

Undoubtedly, his novel is seen as out of time narrative, but its setting can be amalgamation of the Early of Nineteen Ten, and The Early of The Nineteen Twenties. Essentially, this experience of writing has proved that Forster has searched for his personal interests that have been represented in middle class writer who has looked for fame, and making money through his educational profession, pieces of writing, and personal relations without preoccupying about the background reasons of this inhumane situation plus he has tried to avoid the recent events in that time because he has thought that he is a reporter; and writer, but he is not responsible, and lawyer.

In fact, his liberal humanism has been limited to his readers through his description of the good behaviours, and habits, and ethical values of Indians. In the contrast to, his depiction of their bad, or poor way of living, thinking, and also their assimilation into western civilization. This

latter has been influenced by his individual teaching, and experience .this means that he has been neo orientalist more humanist. another outcome exactly its sympathy has been just an attraction of their naivety, and their simplicity of daily life for diverting these colonized people's attention away from their real question which how to disengage their country from this inhumane colonialism which has exploited their wealthy land for more than two centuries. Despite his disadvantage has been comprehended in this literary text there have been advantages of his personal ideology that have been represented in his admiration of diverse cultures, worships, beautiful landscapes, kinds of hospitality, and soon, all these good characteristic of this race have encouraged him to open his heart, and he has been also open minded person to understand the other who have thanked him for saving their respectful individual who has been gentle with his countrymen in the same time he has attempted to build humanitarian bridge. In other words, he has aimed to bridge a peaceful coexistence between two different races, cultures, civilizations beliefs, moreover; this respectability has made him on acceptable person in the Indian society whereas he has become hated white in the British's society either by men, or women. In spite his advices, and critiques to his countrymen, and women he has been seen as out with his fellow countrymen, and women as well as he has been disliked by British Indian birth characters for his strong will to break racial discrimination.

Finally, Forster's liberal humanism is an literary, and ideological example to understand deeply human life within his society, and how this latter influence him, but without disregarding his beliefs, way of living, thinking, and belonging to the same land, however; this tendency is an unbelievable talk of the story because it is an evaluation of ethical values, cultures, ideas, and beliefs through ethnocentric thought, and system. In the same way, it remotes ethnic origins from held out their local patrimony, and inheritance and also leaves their wealthy land.

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