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THE PREDICAMENT OF MODERN YOUTHS IN THE NOVELS OF CHETAN BHAGAT

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ABSTRACT

Majority of the population of the present India is comprised of individuals who are classified as youth. The youth team represents the forthcoming generation that will shape the future of the nation. Individuals recognize the necessity of exerting significant effort to attain their objectives, yet they find it challenging to relinquish enjoyment in life while pursuing career advancement. As a result, individuals may seek alternative methods of completing tasks in order to allocate time for leisure activities concurrently. In the event that alternative methods result in unfavourable outcomes, individuals must either conform to the present system of employment or seek out more advantageous career paths. Modern man faces lots of predicaments throughout their life. They have been affected by prejudiced education system, corruption, multiculturalism and social differences. While attempting to present the predicaments of modern man, Chetan Bhagat realistically illustrates the pain behind every Indian youngster. His novels demonstrate his innovative viewpoint about the commercialization of education as well as the approach that the government takes towards this system.

Key words: frailty, youth, educational system, corruption, multiculturalism, social differences

The youths of today keep themselves engaged throughout the day by constantly accessing these sites. These days, young people have begun to place a significant amount of reliance on the ease with which information can be accessed via social networking websites. There is no shadow of a doubt that the availability of the internet has made life simpler and more pleasurable. There has not been a single click that can access all of the information. Man is able to do his numerous responsibilities without leaving his house or even his bed, without having to wait in lengthy lines and without squandering his limited amount of available time. But there are also alternative perspectives on this. The unrestricted use of the internet and social networking sites has made it more difficult for humans to interact with one another socially.

The youngsters of today frequently multitask by checking their accounts on a variety of social networking sites while also attempting to study. This causes a decline in the students' overall academic performance. They are becoming less sociable as a result of their increased use of these social networking platforms. It has disconnected today's youngsters from the actual world outside their homes. The way people relate to one another as a result of this has also been impacted. Krishnan Kant Pandole says that unrestricted access to the internet and social networking sites can have a number of unintended consequences for younger generations of pupils.

This has actually created a lax attitude for using proper spellings as well as grammar. In fact, the students are unable to write effectively without the aid of the spell check feature of a computer. The kind of anonymity that is available on the Internet has made many students forget that they need to filter any information that they post. In fact,

many colleges as well as potential employers tend to investigate the social networking profiles of an applicant before they grant any acceptance or an interview. And there are many students who are not constantly evaluating the content which they are publishing online. All this can lead to negative consequences even later on in their life. (Pandole 494)

Today's generations want to remain alone so that they can have chats on internet. They keep themselves shut inside the rooms to enjoy the surfing of various sites. This may sometimes mislead the youth and divert their concentration from study to negative aspects of life. The business shops for the name of education are mushrooming in the modern society of India. The focus has shifted completely from education to business and industries. For filling the seats in the modern engineering college, the college authorities can go up to unending promises. They can even have a fight for the admissions.

Chetan Bhagat opines that such private colleges have provided a safer shelter to all mafias and corrupt persons of society. Money is being produced in these institutions. The novelist throws lights how one can easily get the university affiliations for running the institutes which are not liable to provide value education to the future generation. Regarding the corruption even in the sacred field of education, Krishan Kant Singh states as follows:

Chetan Bhagat finds an ample opportunity to show how corruption is deeply rooted in our society. Especially in the pious field of education, it has been seen that its root is very deep. In the name of liberalization

and development, a large number of educational institutions are opened without having required infrastructure and appropriate faculties. They provide degrees by taking much money. All these happen before the government's eyes. A large number of students especially from Bihar, U. P., Bengal and from ill-states come to join these private colleges. They pay heavy amount in the name of fees. Their fathers sell their field and mothers sell their jewellery in order to make them educated. (Singh 195)

The misuse of public authority, money from the government, or legal consequences by elected officials for the purpose of enriching themselves personally is an example of political corruption. Not only do politicians waste money belonging to the government, but they also waste their own power. Politicians are known to utilise their positions of power to benefit their own friends, families, and other acquaintances. The widespread problem of corruption in India has a negative impact on the country's economy. According to a research that was conducted in 2005 by Transference, sixty two percent of residents had personal experience with bribing public officials in order to obtain employment. According to a survey from 2008, forty percent of Indian residents had personal experience of either giving or receiving bribes in order to obtain employment with a government agency.

In 2012, India has a corruption rating of ninety-four, placing it ninety-fourth out of one hundred and seventy-six nations. The social expenditure programmes in India are the source of the vast majority of the country's most significant instances of corruption. Acts such as the Mahatma Gandhi National rural Employment Guarantee legislation and the National Rural Health Mission are two examples. Other daily sources of corruption in India include many industries giving bribes to politicians, police, and interstate highway officials.

The term 'black money' refers to monetary assets that do not comply with the legal requirements for ownership. There are two different methods that black money might be saved in India. The first category consists of deeds that are expressly forbidden by Indian law, such as trafficking in illicit substances, acts of terrorism, and unethical business practices. The second possibility, which is more plausible, is that the money was created through legal activities, but it was amassed by not declaring income and not paying taxes. This is the more likely scenario.

Professor Shrinivastava belongs to the second group, which consists of individuals who do not have the tax withheld from their normal wage. He claims that he stops by the establishment every week, three times, and he will inform AICTE of his consistent attendance at the facility. They make the decision to focus their attention on the inspection and admissions, but they never centre their attention on the instructional arrangements. According to Shrivasta, students in their second year will serve as teachers for students in their first year. It is occurring at a significant number of private colleges. They never bring competent teachers because the salaries that they want are too high; instead, they pick students who are in their second year to work as teachers. When a new college is getting ready to open its doors, the faculty of the existing colleges will offer bribes to local school administrators and tuition masters in exchange for their endorsement of the new institution. They make arrangements for the entry of some brokers. Brokers attract students to an institution, and in exchange, the university gives the broker a ten percent cut of the fees paid by the students. The exact same thing happens while Gopal is filling his Gang Tech.

Gopal advertises his services in all newspapers, takes part in employment fairs, and contacts institutions and organisations that provide coaching programmes. Gopal visits a number of different schools and asks the principals to propose colleges for him to attend. He pays them a bribe to do what he wants. Gopal is willing to provide ten percent of the entrance fee to anyone who brings in new students. "We offer them ten percent of the entry price that is collected from each customer. We provide a ten percent discount to anyone who helps us fill up the college by coaching courses, organising employment fairs, or any other similar activity" (Rev 159).

The press plays an essential part in corrupt practices. The responsibility of the newspaper is to report what is occurring in the world and to provide news to the hands of the ordinary people. Prior to the country's declaration of independence, an overwhelming majority of newspapers did not back prominent figures and consistently advocated for freedom; indeed, many wealthy people were among those who helped found newspapers. After the country gained its independence, however, there was a significant shift in the role of newspapers.

The novel also exposes the system of selection for directors and teachers. The real anxiety of the college authority is how to lure them. They are even ready to visit the houses of directors and teachers. They feel no hesitation in setting the deal with the directors and professors. Corruption is not only in the colleges and its directors but also among the teachers. The novelist also exposes how the salary of the faculty is fixed. Raghav intends to bring utopia in society by making society free from corruption, malpractices, and scams. He seems to be the true representative of Chetan Bhagat himself. The novelist seems to motivate younger generation to think about nation, corruption and mission.

The message of the novel is crystal clear that if one wants to be a good man, it is not necessary to be an IITian or the academic toppers.

Goodness always exists in human beings. In a true postmodern sense, Chetan Bhagat acts as a social portrayer or critic, highlighting the bigger problems of the Indian contemporary society. *Revolution 2020: Love. Corruption. Ambition* is fantastic depiction of life in post- modern globalized nation where system seems to be fast declining and set for a downward spiral towards clamour. In the novel, Chetan Bhagat portrays a realistic picture of contemporary India by recording the changing Indian social and political scene with carefully creating the fictional characters for creative purposes to change India in the new direction. In the realm of fiction, it is a unique contribution by the novelist. (Partap 12)

The Indian youngsters have been benefited by the entry of Internet facility. Simultaneously the new modern life style create invisible fantasy web and trapped the people to dream about the corporate way of life style. So the youngsters and the parents start to have a dream to live a luxurious and very fashionable life. So the students are faced to score more marks to get IIT seats and so on. So they need coaching hours, modern facilities to learn more. Even students do not even need to memorize the spellings because the computers do the auto correction. Corruption plays a major role in Education. Privatization of Education is one of the major issues in India. Privatization of Education, Corporate life style culture, politics in education and corruption which are the major predicaments faced by today's young people are

depicted by Chetan Bhagat in this novel to make people understand what they really need in life.

Revolution 2020 presents the triangular relationship between one girl and two boys. Aarti has been shown in relationship with two boys-Gopal and Raghav. Aarti does not hesitate to establish sexual relationship with Gopal although she is also in relationship with Raghav. For the first time in his novel, a weak woman character whose seems to be the perfect 'doll' playing in hands of both Gopal and Raghav is seen. She does not show her strong will and determination in handling both Gopal and Raghav. She loves Gopal but she respects Raghav for his sublime thoughts. She always finds herself caught between the ambition of Gopal and mission of Raghav. It is Gopal himself who makes the ways clear for her marriage with Raghav.

Gopal and Raghav both seem to be the heroes. One is the man of ambition or of passion the other is the man of emotion and mission. Gopal wants to be a man of power, money and respect, Raghav wants to transform India in better direction. The first one willingly accepts the corruption for achieving the heights in life while the other fights against corruption for general people.

Chetan Bhagat's main focus is on corruption in the educational institutes and educational systems. Raghav qualified IIT while Gopal was not able to do so. The irony is that he became the director of Ganga tech Engineering College in Varanasi. His association with the MLA Shukla ji brought good fortune in his life. He touched the zenith of economic progress. But his hollowness is quite visible in his unsatisfaction of love and dissatisfaction of life.

On the other hand, Raghav wanted to revolutionize the society. His fight against corruption becomes the symbol of revolution India needs at that time. Youths are not satisfied at all with the present existing condition. Corruption seems to govern every sphere of social life in the country. It has become the part and parcel of Indian system. Politicians, Government officials, builders, educational mafia—all try to plunder public wealth as much as possible. Outwardly, they try to become the preserver of the people inwardly. They are busy in risking the fate of the country and building their own future.

In this novel, Chetan Bhagat has warned us about the new emerging problems, the relationship of business, education and politics. The coordination of business, education and politics is going in the direction of conspiracy. Businessman and politicians try to become educational mafia and play with the fate of the people. They see educational institutions as the safest places to continue their malpractices, corruption and illegal things. The recent movements against corruption in the country justify the attitude of Chetan Bhagat. If India has to become a country free from corruption, people, especially youths have to come forward and raise slogan against those bad things. The writer hopes that all these things will be done in the form of revolution in future.

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