CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION
The present chapter puts forth all the findings on the basis of the analysis done in the earlier chapters and makes certain observations. Thematic analysis is the central outline of the proposed research work. The present research work illustrates thematic dimensions in select novels of C. Bhagat to show how his novels are different in the light of themes from the rest of the novelists.

C. Bhagat, being a prominent contemporary Indian novelist, explores the various facets related to youth power in India. He has firm belief in the abilities of youth who can play a vital role in the overall development of the country. When we compare other Indian novelists in English, C. Bhagat is found more specific and objective regarding strengths and weaknesses of the Indian youth. In his novels, it is observed that the middle class youth has been facing problem of choices and also frustrations. All these novels illustrate today’s young generation and their issues.

C. Bhagat writes about the youngsters who are not doing anything in their lives but at the end of the novel they are transformed for a meaningful objective. By reading Bhagat’s novels readers learn to think broader and it enlarges their restricted perspectives. C. Bhagat’s youth is revolutionary. His youth takes a different stand. He uses meaningful ideas to mesmerize the youth.

C. Bhagat’s novels should be considered as the best medium through which he expresses his views and opinions about Indian society. Bhagat writes about
every aspect of society in his novels. Bhagat depicts how the materialistic approach affects the psyche of the man of the twenty first century. C. Bhagat’s novels are not merely a photographic picture of society, but a reflection of a particular moment. In his novels, he reflects social facts and conditions of modern India. C. Bhagat writes about the existing educational system and projects the impact of materialistic approach which causes disintegration of family, alienation and frustration. He also deals with passive politics, the concept of marriage, corruption in education field and commercialisation of education. While Adiga highlights the impact of rapid economic growth on society that undermines the values of the old generation, C. Bhagat projects the changing picture of contemporary society.

C. Bhagat tries his best to show the bonds of human relationships. The theme of human relationship is woven in the select novels of C. Bhagat. It is a dominant theme in his novels. As like Anita Desai, Bhagat reveals the theme of Love-hate relationship. The most common theme in Anita Desai’s novels is love-hate relationship. C. Bhagat depicts love-hate relationship as it is. Earlier novelists potent on as it consider. At present, this theme has become more important due to rapid industrialisation and Westernisation of the attitudes and lives of the people. The renowned writer and literary critic D. H. Lawrence points out:

The great relationship for humanity will always be the relationship between man and woman. The relation
between man and man, woman and woman, parent and child will always be subsidiary. (130)

C. Bhagat accepts that new dynamics of relationship is based on emotional understandings. His novels embrace human experiences and convey a message of sense of life. C. Bhagat presents a lively picture of human behaviour. He explores the inner layers of human emotions. He shows the real value of emotions. He covers the importance of human relationships in the lives of ordinary people.

The emergence of multinational culture in the twenty-first century witnessed the collapse of the sanctity of familial relationship. C. Bhagat shows the depths of human experience. He illustrates the human conflict of inner lives. His characters, instead of enjoying the fascination of life, nourish the dream of their family responsibility. Familial relations have deep disciplinary value. C. Bhagat posits that parental love has enduring value in human life. With the help of Neha-Hari relationship, Bhagat justifies that the Indian women can still play the role of a torchbearer in the life of depressed youths. Feminine virtues of love, patience and resistance can bring desirable reformation in the society with fragmented values. (Bhagat)

The protagonists of C. Bhagat develop a fabric of relationships in which there is a little space for social status and caste-ridden practice. Bhagat points out that, each culture recommends its own paradigms of norms and these paradigms are so rigid that there is little space for human emotions in them. Bhagat has
presented the theme of love and its possible remedies to win the love of other people. The Ananya-Krish relationship explores new mechanics of personal relations based on social changes.

The traditional considerations of caste, community, region and language are not desirable changes in the settlement of matrimonial alliances. In contrast to the Ananya-Krish relationship, the relationship of Krish and Dolly is a mockery of conventional marriages, controlled and guided by parental authority. In the personality of Ananya, the tributes of intellectual sharpness, confidence and vision are appreciated as foil to the aesthetics of beauty. It is the distinction of Bhagat that in the context of personal relations, he promotes the idea of consumption instead of the idea of non-conformity. (Bhagat)

Ananya and Krish survive in their private worlds but for the settlement of their marriage, both of them are committed to their family traditions. For them, the emotional bonding with parents is significant as their personal relations. For Krish, the greatest challenge is to make spaces in Ananya’s family where South Indian tradition of food and living dominate. Similarly, Krish manages all events in such a manner that Ananya can prove herself a dynamic daughter-in-law fit to adjust in a North Indian Punjabi family. Krish has no good relations with his father but in the matters of marriage, he is very particular about the sentiments and choices to fulfill the mission of his old and ailing father. (Bhagat)
C. Bhagat points out that, the Aarti-Gopal relationship has also a distinctive realisation. For both Raghav and Gopal, Aarti behaves like a sensitive friend, guides their path through all hurdles and retains passions that unite the male and female self in a union. Gopal falls into the web of corruption; his ideologies change, but his mind and sensibility remain intact with Aarti. He is jealous of his friend Raghav because he fails to tolerate the closeness of Raghav with Aarti. His professional ethics change but his feelings for Aarti remain unchanged.

C. Bhagat shows an ideal friendship to define the new spectrum of marriage. However, here Aarti presents the ideals of justice and truthfulness. Here, C. Bhagat presents the ideal of greatness and sublimity in love. The Ganga Tech has no significance in comparison to the power of love. C. Bhagat shows that Gopal’s success as a director of the college is only pines for home security. His only dream of life is to enjoy the pleasure of family bliss in the company of Aarti. When she finds Gopal caught in the web of corruption, she immediately changes her mind. Aarti decides to arrange marriage with Raghav. He nurtures the dream of Revolution 2020. In this respect, the fact is obvious that Bhagat’s novels celebrate high support of love and personal relationship heightens to sublime Indian ideology of love and marriage. (Bhagat)

With this recurrent theme of love-hate relationship, Bhagat points out that his women characters live a tension free life. Neha forgets her tension in Hari’s
company, Ananya enjoys college life with Krish and Aarti forgets her loneliness in the company of Gopal. The critic Bertrand Russell comments; “Love is the primal means of escape from loneliness which afflicts most men and women” (70).

Bhagat illustrates the love story of Hari and Neha in *Five Point Someone*, in *2 States* the love-story of Krish and Ananya and in *Revolution 2020* the love story of Gopal and Aarti. These are the similarity of the theme of love-hate relationship in these three novels and the difference is only that he reveals the love triangle in *Revolution 2020*. With these instances of love, Bhagat also revealed the instances of hate in *Five Point Someone*, between Prof. Cherian and Hari, in *2 States*, between Krish Malhotra and his father and in *Revolution 2020* between Raghav and MLA Shukla-ji. While showing the instances of hate; Bhagat points out that, if some clashes arise in any relationship, it could remain continued only on the basis of golden memories of that relationship. Sometimes, quality testing is necessary in a relationship and it starts only when there are some clashes arising in relationships. On the basis of quality testing it reconnects once again.

Bhagat tries to show that, those who concentrate on material possessions they may be sacrifice their personal relationships. Bhagat shows the involvement in personal relationship seems to be the only remedy to avoid the growing sickness in the emerging scenario. Bhagat deals with human relationships. It is one of his
major themes which have universal issues. He strives to show this problem without any interferes.

In the select novels of C. Bhagat, an effort has been taken to expose the faulty educational system. It is one of the dominant themes in his novels. With the help of this theme Bhagat tried to show that, students are not in a position to cope with the syllabus. In *Five Point Someone*, Bhagat focuses on three principal characters Ryan, Alok and Hari. They are treated as machines. With the help of this novel Bhagat shows students are not rated on the basis of their innovative ideas. The Students are rated on the basis of how much they perform in their exams. They don’t like the teaching method. It is as old as the insti itself. The education system of IIT, Delhi depicted in this novel is criticised. Bhagat finds that IIT education is not sufficient for the overall development of personality. It adheres to the same patriarchal norms and codes of education where students are so much overloaded with assignments, class tests and major exams. In this situation, they forget the real meaning of life. (Bhagat)

According to Bhagat, education is for life and not only for securing a job. Every student tries to learn their subjects by heart but the system is not working very well. The students have to mug up their subject. Today’s new generation always comments regarding their study and they always blame the educational system. Ryan comments on the system, “It suppresses talent and individual spirit.
It extracts the best years of one’s life from the country’s brightest minds” (Bhagat

*Five Point Someone* 107).

C. Bhagat shows his characters in doing risky activity. For example, they want to break the grading rule in the education system. Bhagat points out that, professor’s egoism had broken the student’s mentality. The grading system of the IIT only makes most of the students not enough capable in practical knowledge. The students of the IIT stress theory and theory only. These students are completely alien from practical knowledge.

C. Bhagat focuses on how these students are caught in the compulsions of parents’ expectations and horrible conditions of the IIT. There was neither peace nor consolation in the life of students. These students find it difficult to concentrate on studies. In the authority of professors, they find the reflections of the terrible authority of parents. Professor Cherian is also a pillar of military authority and his strictness is the cause of the death of his only son. He forces his son to become an engineer, but he is interested in doing law. He twice fails in the IIT entrance and finally out of depression, he commits suicide. Professor Cherian expresses his feelings as:

He failed to get in the first time and I made life hell for him. He failed a second time and I made his life an even bigger hell. Then he failed to get in the third time. And
this time, he killed himself. (Bhagat *Five Point Someone* 259)

Professor Cherian takes the responsibility of the death of his son, “He killed himself because he did not get into IIT. He killed himself because of me” (Bhagat *Five Point Someone* 260). C. Bhagat gives the genuine message that does not try to force your child to be the one you want. Let him grow like a flower and just feel them how they grow their self. He wants to spread a message to society that, those who have children, it is good to keep expecting but too much pressure which leaves you empty hand and do not be killers of your own children. This is the real situation of the education system.

It is not possible to get good marks or even to pass the exams without hard work. But the burden of achieving higher marks and over expectations are essentially decreasing personal, psychic and academic excellence of the youths. Bhagat finds out that the overburden of study creates feelings of detachment towards parents.

C. Bhagat criticises contemporary education system in *2 States*. Here Bhagat also tries to show that the professors do not care for students. Krish says, “Nobody cares. All professors are assholes. That’s the universal truth” (Bhagat *2 States* 11). C. Bhagat thinks, in India, if the education system is poor, then it is not only because of students but also of teachers. According to Bhagat, in comparison with the Western countries, Indians have weak infrastructure and faulty education. He
speaks about the drawbacks in the educational system in India. According to C. Bhagat, the Indian educational system focuses on filtering over learning, remembering over thinking and exhibits a lack of sync with the globalised world.

C. Bhagat criticises the evaluation system also. In this novel, Bhagat draws a picture of life that will enable youngsters to promote an integrated vision of life comprising the due spaces to family, personal relation, academic ventures, society and nation. C. Bhagat indirectly proclaims that the Indian educational system is a stumbling block in its objectives of achieving inclusive growth. Today’s Indian educational system is mark based and that is why students seek success and not excellence.

Through the novel Revolution 2020, C. Bhagat focuses on the drawbacks of the Indian educational system using Indian facts and figures. It describes how modern shining India is witnessing a drastic change in its values and attitudes. It also satirically presents the predicament of the Indian middle class with its ever rising existential socio-economic problems. It is also a fine specimen of the problem. The novel explores poignantly the socio-economic problems of the metropolitan middle class. Like G.B. Shaw’s Pygmalion, it shows the Indian education scenario. Almost all the characters become a mouthpiece voicing C. Bhagat’s vision of Indian utopia that he believes will come by 2020. (Bhagat)
In this novel, Bhagat presents a realistic picture of the mushroom growth of coaching in Kota. Gopal asserts, “In fact, Kota now had small coaching shops to coach you to get into the top coaching classes” (Bhagat Revolution 2020 55). It is ironical, humorous and thought provoking. With the help of this novel an effort has been taken to highlight the entrance exam and the coaching-classes racket. It shows how money is made by wrong way. It also highlights how so many private colleges have expanded on farm land all over India in the last decade.

In this novel, the whole description of attracting or grabbing students for admission in Private College is ironic and funny. It exposes the real condition of educational system. The description of fee bargaining is like a business deal and is remarkable. It seems to be the process of getting into the trap of gangsters rather making spaces in the house of learning.

Bhagat mentions at school, our educational system kills our natural creativity. We just concentrate on syllabi only. Indian kids are not encouraged to raise their voice in class, particularly when they disagree with the teacher. C. Bhagat criticises the educational system because it gives only matrixes which curb the emotional imagination and natural knowledge. He warns that we are destroying an entire generation by not giving it access to world-class education which it deserves. (Bhagat)
The absence of a balanced and aim-oriented education system is a sign of the sickness of society and it can be led the powers of the youths in the direction of depression and disappointment. With the help of Bhagat’s novels, the mindset of people has been brought into limelight. It is also divided into two different directions. One in which they want to have a place in the global world, and on the other side they do not want to surrender to the faulty educational system. In globalisation, India has been giving a high priority to stability than to efficiency. In short, it discusses important issues of the Indian educational system touching a number of burning problems of Post-modern Indian materialist lifestyle. In *Five Point Someone*, Bhagat criticises the traditional education and mark based educational system. In *2 States*, Bhagat criticises the teaching process and in *Revolution 2020* Bhagat criticises the mushrooming growth of coaching classes and corruption in the educational system.

While focusing on the theme of faulty educational system Bhagat also gives some solutions. He shows still there is always a ray of hope, in one of his articles published in *The Times of India* entitled “The Business of teaching” C. Bhagat rightly comments:

> Indians care about education. We can have one of the best education systems in the world. It is a matter of collective will and a few good leaders who will make this happen. (Bhagat)
C. Bhagat believes that the field of education should provide a proportionate profit to industry players, and the mindset that education should be non-profitable has to be changed. He implores good quality leaders to take keen interest in the field of education to provide value education. Bhagat advises to the youth not to play a role like Eklavya, who chopped away his thumb off and offered it to the teacher for not teaching him a single lesson in archery. For that the technical institutes should motivate the budding technocrats to think beyond syllabus books. There is a legend in every youth like Bhagat Singh, but we kill it in his childhood by suffocating his very self.

C. Bhagat opines about education in his novels, the decentralisation of education is must for complete development of students. Open communication leads to the liberty of thoughts which boosts up the mental growth of students. It also increases efficiency level of the education system. Such are the innovation and reformative steps that Bhagat inspires in the youths for the renovation of the educational system.

With the theme of faulty educational system Bhagat also shows the theme of philosophy of life. It is a recurrent theme in Bhagat’s novels. Bhagat says that philosophy is not only the understanding of life or the knowledge of the universe, but a way of life. He further says like a painter we use colours to paint the canvas of life. He says life is something more than breathtaking, survival or struggle. He
gives the key to live a happy life. Bhagat also asserts that positive attitude is very essential in life. The advice is that we should focus on work instead of award. He says that the world’s best man and worst man both stay within us. He also advises us to get rid of evil emotions like anger, pain and negative temperament. (Bhagat)

C. Bhagat takes life for enjoyment, not for repression. He always advises people to stop looking at pleasure and enjoyment as not good things. Human life is limited and if we do not enjoy our time here, so what is the point of it. This is not with other contemporaries of Bhagat. They focus on the suffering of people. C. Bhagat shows the efforts of his characters to come out of the slough of sadness. He portrays his men and women as true merry makers of human life.

In Bhagat’s novels, his messages are not to take life seriously but sincerely. C. Bhagat depicts the philosophy of life in a real way in his novel: “Life, it is the ultimate book. It has all of life’s wisdom. You have to work and not worry about the reward” (Bhagat 2 States 168). In 2 States C. Bhagat focuses on how the couple has made their parents realise that they want to marry with their kind permission. It is a common truth that if your parents are not happy because of you, you do not enjoy the real meaning of your life. It reflects the philosophy that is love conquers all. C. Bhagat advises to keep the spirit alive. He tells three things-reasonable goals, balance and spark. Bhagat suggest we have to nurture the spark.
C. Bhagat’s *Revolution 2020* is not a fantasy, but a prophetic vision of life free from the horrible shadows of corruption and filthy passion. He urges for change for the balance of humanity. If such changes are not possible, there will be absolute annihilation of human will and sensibility. In all the select novels of C. Bhagat, it has been explored that if a person keeps some norms in his/her life, they can definitely lead a good life. C. Bhagat gives a genuine message that blaming others is not a good thing instead of blaming others, one should meditate himself. Bhagat always advises one should try to learn and should not compete. He unveils man’s struggle to find meaningfulness, satisfaction and peace in life. Every novel of Bhagat has its identity that is generic and special.

While depicting the theme of philosophy of life in *Five Point Someone*, Bhagat illustrates the philosophy of young technocrats. In this novel, Bhagat reveals that life is beyond marks or promotion in a Job. Bhagat reveals the inner world of consciousness of the youth. In *2 States*, Bhagat reveals the philosophy of professors; how they prejudice about students. He advocates honesty and positive attitude of life through the protagonist, Krish. In *Revolution 2020* Bhagat reveals the mentality of students and frustration due to exams like the AIEEE and the JEE.

In *Five Point Someone*, C. Bhagat expresses his views on campus life like Ravinder Singh’s *Your Dreams Are Mine Now* (2014). It is a campus novel which depicts political interference in higher educational institution and its evil effects on
it. In *Five Point Someone*, the theme of campus life begins with the entry of the protagonists in one of the most esteemed institutes of India, IIT Delhi. C. Bhagat points out the essence of life by stating as:

> Life is too short, enjoy yourself to the fullest. One of the best parts of campus life is the friends you make. And make sure you make them for life. (Bhagat *Five Point Someone* 262)

C. Bhagat listens to the voice of his soul. He strongly believes in his inner voice which is ever true. For instance, all the three friends suffer rudeness on college campus. This novel is an excellent specimen of campus novel as it deals satirically with Indian educational campus life. It explores the foibles of corrupt academics and their bullshit activities. The theme of campus life shows the dark secrets of IIT life. While receiving the degree at that time the feeling of Hari very aptly depicted, “I might have passed out of IIT, but in some ways, my soul is still there” (Bhagat *Five Point Someone* 267).

Bhagat Shows students striving against the panic of admission, ragging, tight schedule of assignments and presentation and stone hearted rigidity of professors develop the psyche of rebellion. With the help of campus life the most important thing focused is how student’s unrest and uncontrolled stress lead to addictions. Such stress motivates them to drugs, alcohol and smoking.
In *2 States*, C. Bhagat exposes the theme of cultural conflict. C. Bhagat depicts the glory of two different cultures. In this novel, one can observe a number of stereotypes and prejudices. In *2 States*, the description of entire Tamilian culture as a foil to a joyous style of Punjabi is defined by Krish in the tone of obsessive burden. Under such conditions, the synthesis of two cultures seems to be a long battle. Krish and Ananya fall in love and decide to get married. Their parents do not agree to their marriage due to cultural differences.

C. Bhagat focuses on the wedding in India is a complex affair that involves more than just the bride and the groom. C. Bhagat shows how people analysed on their accents. C. Bhagat portrays, not only the couple be willing to wed, but their families have to accept the union too.

Krish and Ananya in their marriage endeavour to combine the two distinctive cultural ideologies of South and North and subsequently their marriage becomes a symbolic synthesis of cultural diversities. It is a synthesis of cultures, languages, geography and traditions. In this novel, it is found that, Punjabi family marrying a girl for dowry and South Indian family given importance to education and success. C. Bhagat assures the fact that it is possible that two different cultures can be mingled successfully.

In *2 States*, C. Bhagat expresses his views on national integrity. In the ‘epilogue’, C. Bhagat also mentions that the states can separate people and it can
unite the two hearts and two nations. Bhagat very symbolically gives the reference of his twin sons. When Ananya gives birth to two sons at that time Krish very brilliantly tells, “They’ll be from a state called India” (Bhagat 2 States 269). C. Bhagat through his fiction seems to convey a warning against the disintegration and insecurity of the conditions that are disturbing the very foundation of the civil society.

In Revolution 2020, C. Bhagat expresses the corrupt practices in educational fields. Due to the impact of corruption common man is always suffering. The theme of Revolution 2020 is totally fit to this present day society where common man is bound to bribe in order to sort out his works. It is just like today’s critical situation about the Lokpal Bill in which the man of corrupt practices must be punished at any cost, the same thing Bhagat wanted to show in his novel through the character of Raghav against MLA Shukla-ji and the other persons involved in the Ganga project. C. Bhagat very poignantly attacks on the competition for enrolling in a good study courses like MBA, IIT etc. He also presents the theme of economic problems of middle class city dwellers. He attacks on how bribes are asked from watchman to high-level government officials. (Bhagat)

Particularly in the education sector corruption is the main problem. It is the biggest issue which ultimately creates upheavals in the entire country. Bhagat shows his protagonists go through several difficulties to achieve success in their
life. Gopal gives up the corrupt system while Raghav fights against it. Gopal changes his mindset so that Raghav may bring in a revolution in this corrupted world. Gopal, the most corrupted man becomes good and he also joins Raghav to abolish corruption from society.

The novel *Revolution 2020* has a universal appeal with never-dying human innocence. Raghav has to face the anger of the system and become bankrupt in his social activism, yet he shows die-hard spirit to bomb blast the system. Media is also seen as sufferer of corrupt system. So, he emerges as the true idol of Indian youth, exhibiting extraordinary spirit of Shivajirao, the protagonist in the Hindi film *Nayak*, launching a newspaper with the title ‘Revolution 2020’. (Bhagat)

The image of a corruption free nation imparts a timeless popularity to the novel *Revolution 2020*. C. Bhagat’s amazing masterwork *Revolution 2020* marks a special landmark in the history of Indian writing in English. It stands unique like Aravind Adiga’s *The White Tiger*, registering India’s name and fame on the global horizons of English literature. But unlike Aravind Adiga, he voices his optimism through his writing. He always looks for the brighter and positive aspects of Indian life. As the very title, *Revolution 2020* speaks volumes of its optimistic themes. The very expression 2020 reminds us of ex-president of India Hon’ble Dr. Abdul Kalam and his *Vision 2020*. However, C. Bhagat believes that the vision of Indian utopia dreamt by Dr. Abdul Kalam can only be realised through a mental
revolution in the youth. He not only raises socio-economic problems but also provides his reader with thoughtful solutions that will bring revolution in their life.

C. Bhagat’s novels are a fine specimen of realistic and satirical literature of metropolitan middle class youth of India. His novels state a strong social message of sacrifice and the revolution dreamt of our national leaders like great patriot Bhagat Singh. So, readers are invited to have their bit in revolution by reading Bhagat’s novels. C. Bhagat very candidly handles every issue in his novel. Realistically he tackles the burning issues. The approach of Bhagat is pragmatic, sensible and logical. His perspective is audacious. His treatment is constructive. His tone is forward looking and cheerful.

C. Bhagat’s novels express day to day life experiences. The turbulence and crisis in human life and their solutions are illustrated in such a way that they appear to be real. His novels have a vast canvas and comprehensive picture of life. Bhagat’s novels reflect the observations of mankind. He conveys his understanding of human psychology, his way of looking at life, his philosophy of life through his novel. The comparison with other novels, Bhagat’s novels comforts us, entertain us. They satisfy our curiosity and our desired reality. They also serve as outlets for our dreams and suppressed desire. Above all, they widen and deepen our understanding of complex human relations, cultural conflict, faulty education system, and philosophy of life. (Bhagat)
The portrayal of characters like Prof. Cherian in *Five Point Someone*, Ananya’s and Krish’s parents in *2 States* and MLA Shukla-ji in *Revolution 2020* has become an example of their distinctive class and ideology. Prof. Cherian in his rigidity and authority becomes a terror for all young aspirants. In *Revolution 2020*, Prof. Shrivastava as the Dean of the Ganga Educational Institute has been defined as ‘Mr. Deal’. Such ironical presentation of the character is a distinction of the fictional art of C. Bhagat. The identical liveliness and authenticity with the sparking touch of humour can be appreciated in the description of events.

All his novels show the smoldering problems of the Indian society. He presents young and enthusiastic characters to convey the message of the society. C. Bhagat has developed the genre with a healthy and humorous approach to life. Like R. K. Narayan, he does not create Malgudi town and pick up the characters from there. He chooses persons from the real-life metropolis. He writes so simple that everyone likes him.

C. Bhagat uses his literature to make young generation’s mind mentally strong. He wants historic changes in India. Bhagat wants to make India a vibrant and fast-changing country.

C. Bhagat in his all novels depicts the academic youth and their sorrows and happiness. As a day has two sides that is light and darkness, so his novels have both sides of a same coin. The ability of C. Bhagat is that he handles both the
elements with his strong characters which are puppets in his hands. He is a writer *par excellence* handling different socio-political, educational and diverse cultural elements in our culture which no writer can surpass. Though the novelist has not spoken about rural life, but whatever he has created a world in his novels that is unique and having aesthetics of arts and literature which paves the new way to Indian writing in English.

C. Bhagat’s name doesn’t graces any Booker list, but it is found on the lips of every youngster. C. Bhagat always shows something new in his writings. Bhagat shows the reality in his writing. He always expressed himself as everyone can understand him very easily. His thoughts are worded in such a dexterous way that they are understood by readers instantly. As he uses the most creative way and tells a story in a beautiful way that nobody can tell that it was just a fiction and not a real story.

Bhagat reveals the spark of millions of youth. India’s future lies in the future of youth. The youth have the power and potency to change India. Policy makers cannot disintegrate India from Indian youth. India will be a super power only when youth will stand on their feet. Strong and vigorous youth is a key to superpower India. Bhagat’s solution is that a radical change must be carried into the educational field. Corruption in educational field must be rooted out to eradicate the decadence and corruption in politics. C. Bhagat shows how the problems of
corruption should be abolished from society and also the country through the best possible ways to deal with the problems of today’s scenario. Bhagat conveys the message that if a person wants to abolish corruption from society, he should give up his own corrupt practices, then he will be able to tell others for not practicing corruption. Bhagat’s novels have the potential plan to make the country free from corrupted people but for that everyone should respect truth, justice and equality more than power.

In short, C. Bhagat wants to show the fault does not lie in the system but in the way how to use the system to achieve the good result in *Five Point Someone*. In *2 States*, Bhagat shows how the problem of inter-caste marriage is solved by the protagonist. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar’s *Annihilation of Caste* (1936) dreams of a casteless India. Dr. Ambedkar proposes a formula to convert it into reality. The formula is promoting inter-caste marriages. In *2 States*, C. Bhagat also promotes inter-caste marriage. According to Bhagat there are not any barriers like caste, creed religion against love. It’s definitely love that triumphs against all odds. Now, there is rise in inter-caste marriages; Bhagat shows that if a person wants to change society he/she has to change his/her family first and then they can change the state and then the whole nation. The teaching of nationality must be given to new generation in their early age; they must be taught that national integrity is above all these things like caste, creed, religion, costumes, language etc. General awareness
must be done in the administration field. The awareness of man’s rootlessness and the meaningful quest for self is the keynote of Bhagat’s novels. The thematic study of Bhagat’s novel discovers the meaning of life. His novels suggest that he is a novelist of the inner landscape.

**Recommendations:**

- The present work recommends an exploration in relation to the uncovered issues in the novels of C. Bhagat.
- It urges the need of a wider study of C. Bhagat and his novels.
- The youth in India should identify themselves with the characters in C. Bhagat’s novels and try to find solutions to their problems.
- There should be an actual application of C. Bhagat’s concerns expressed in his novels regarding the Indian youth and their role in development of the nation.
- C. Bhagat considers that development should not be measured only in terms of economic and materialistic achievements. Social and moral developments are also poignant issues. These are core issues and they should be realised by the Indian youth.
Works Cited


