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Representation of Modern Milieu in Chetan Bhagat's *2020 Revolution*

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Abstract:

In this research paper, the researcher proposes to study how Chetan Bhagat depicts and portrays the youth and their concerns predicaments in modern Indian culture and society in his fiction '2020 Revolution' and how it reveals the life of the Indian youth, their struggle for basic rights, quest for identity and survival. Thus, the researcher has made an attempt to study how Chetan Bhagat reveals sincerity and ability in voicing the apprehensions of the modern youth who is strive in the problem of generation gap and their conflict in the current scenario of Indian Society. Thus, this research paper critically examines the problems and challenges faced by IIM students by their wannabe engineer professors.

Keywords : Chetan Bhagat, Modern Milieu, 2020 Revolution, Popular Fiction

Chetan Bhagat's *Revolution 2020* is the story of love triangle of childhood friends Gopal, Raghav and Aarti. In this fiction, the novelist presents different ambitions of the major characters. Gopal is the protagonist of this fiction and his ambition is to become rich person. Raghav's ambition is to bring global political change. In other words, he desires to bring the revolution by his ideals. Aarti desires to become an air hostess. The main motive of the novelist is to expose the existing corruption in the field of private education and politics through the love triangle of Gopal, Raghav and Aarti and their different ambitions. In this fiction, the novelist brilliantly exposes how the students of India are exploited due to the corruption in the field of private education and politics.

Gopal, the young protagonist and narrator of this fiction, is exploited painstakingly due to the over-ambitions his father. The protagonist is an average student but his father has inclination for making him an engineer. M. Jayaranjan aptly observes, "Gopal represents middle-class; his life is always perturbed with the problems concerning money and his father's life long desire to see his son as a well-settled person" (Jayaranjan 3). There are many reasons behind the inclination of the father of the protagonist. One of the important reasons is that the father of the protagonist is jobless. The protagonist describes the despondent condition of his father, "His school had fired him long ago. You can't conduct a fifty-minute class with ten respiratory breaks. Had a pension that lasted us three weeks in a good month" (Bhagat 26).

In this way, the father of the protagonist forces him to be an engineer due to his personal ambitions and financial crisis of the family. In this regard, Dr. Archana Durgesh, Osama, Ashraf, Faiz, and Kasif also comment, “The prose of Chetan Bhagat delicately captures the burden that most parents thrust onto the shoulders of their children of their own unfulfilled dreams and achievements and we see a young Gopal rushing off to fulfill it without having the maturity to understand the complexity of this decision or its consequences” (Durgesh, 107).

The novelist criticizes the decision of the father of the protagonist of making him an engineer. The father of the protagonist is a teacher but he cannot understand the mental proficiency of his son. On the contrary, the protagonist knows that he cannot become an engineer. The novelist also criticizes the mentality of Indian parents who give more importance to their over-ambition than their lives. In this fiction, the father of the protagonist needs an urgent surgery but he does not want to spend money for his surgery. He saves the money for the education of his son. He says, “From where will we get the money, tell? You become an engineer. Get a job. Then we will do the surgery” (27). For the father of the protagonist his life is not essential but to make his son an engineer and to fulfill his own ambition is essential. It is the fact that the ambitions of the parents exhaust the children and deprive them from further growth. At the same time, particular defects which kill the creativity of the child are created due to this ambition. In this regard Dina Kirnarskaya aptly interrogates, “Are ambitious parents at fault, through hyper-exploitation which exhausts the child and deprives him of all stimulus for further growth? Or perhaps in the very nature of the wunderkind there are certain defects which determine his early creative demise” (Kirnarskaya 337). In this way, the novelist criticizes the parents for their ignorance towards the mental proficiency and ability of their children and for their force of ambitions.

Some average students appear for AIEEE exam due to the force and ambitions of their parents but they cannot get the success. These students have to face their failure as well as the disappointment and exploitation of their parents. The novelist very brilliantly describes the condition of the victims of failure in AIEEE. In this fiction, Gopal appears for the AIEEE exam but cannot get success. It is very difficult for him to inform his father about his failure in AIEEE because his father had many expectations from him. He describes his puzzled condition, “Telling your parents you’ve failed at something is harder than the actual failure” (32). He dares to tell his father about his result. He informs that he has achieved 52043 rank and cannot get into NIT. His father gets disappointed. He describes, “My father’s expression changed. He had the look every child dreads. The look that says, ‘I brought you up, now see what you have done!’”. A bullet in the head is preferable to that look” (32). This statement of Gopal indicates the intensity of his exploitation by his father and his heartbroken condition. Due to his disappointed performance in AIEEE and his father’s frustrated reaction, his life becomes miserable. He has no more options now. He mentions, “I wondered if I should suggest some options—suicide, penance in the Himalayas or a life of a drudgery as a labourer?” (32). The failure in AIEEE exam and his father’s disappointment make the life of Gopal more complicated.

The novelist calls this exam as a 'stupid exam' because it destroys the lives of many students who commit half a dozen mistakes. Gopal is one of the victims of the pattern of AIEEE. He reacts, "One stupid exam, half a dozen mistakes in multiple-choice problems had changed my life forever" (32). In this fiction, the novelist has also mentioned the effects of the exploitation by the over-ambitious parents on the students. In this fiction, the most significant effect on Gopal is, he loses self-confidence due to the disappointing remarks of his father. He thinks that he is a useless person. He expresses his feelings to Aarti, "I'll get nowhere in life" (35). Aarti consoles him by unfolding his misunderstanding. She makes him aware that AIEEE is not the only criterion to measure the success of the students. He reacts to Aarti, "I don't know. I feel so...so defeated. I let Baba down" (36). This statement indicates that he is frustrated not for his failure in AIEEE exam but for disappointing his father. He expresses his agony, "He wants me to try again. He is obsessed with making me an engineer" (36). The only aim of his father is to make him an engineer and to achieve this aim he is ready to do anything but it is pity that he does not understand the effects of his force and over-ambitions on his son. It is observed that many times the crucial decisions regarding the career of the students are taken solely by the parents and these decisions are imposed on them. In this fiction also, Gopal's father decides to send him to Kota for coaching without his consent. Gopal informs, "Without my knowledge, my father had spent one whole week researching in Kota" (41). His father overcomes the financial difficulty also. He decides to sell the jewelry of Gopal's mother. He reveals, "I had kept all that for your wife, but after you become an engineer, you can buy them for her yourself" (42). In fact, Gopal does not want to go to Kota for the coaching. But his father forces him. He says, "Will you go?" (42). Gopal has no option than saying 'yes'. He unwillingly says, "If it makes you happy I will" (42). In this way, the father takes crucial decision and the son has to accept it unwillingly for the happiness of his father. Dr. Joseph Rodrigues, regarding the pity condition of repeater students in Kota, says, "Chetan Bhagat describes the life of struggling students in Kota, where initial few days are like hell before the final settlement at the place" (Rodrigues 108). Thus, Gopal has to suffer even in Kota due to his failure and his father's over-ambitions.

Suicide of the students is one of the current issues that the novelist discloses. There are many students who commit suicides due to the exploiting treatment of their parents. In this fiction, Manoj Datta, a repeater student of AIEEE, commits suicide due to the failure in exam and his parents' over-ambitions. When Gopal goes to Gayatri Society, the watchman shows one empty room and informs, "The student who rented it. He didn't get through, so he killed himself" (53). Gopal decides to live in the same room where Manoj Dutta committed suicide due to his failure in AIEEE exam. Like Manoj Datta, Gopal is also tired of classes and tests. So, he prefers to be a watchman or to commit suicide. He discloses his desire, "This complex vortex of tests, classes, selections and preparations is something every insignificant Indian student like me has to go through to have a shot at a decent life. Else, I could always take the job of Birju the watchman or, if I wanted it simpler, hang myself like my erstwhile room-resident Manoj Dutta" (55). In this way, the novelist discloses the disgusting fact that there many students who commit suicides due to the exploitation by their parents and there are many students who think about committing suicides.

The novelist also points out how Gopal is exploited due to the feeling of homelessness. Gopal loves to be in Varanasi for his love Aarti and his friend Raghav. There are many students like him in Kota who are homesick but cannot go to their homes. Homesickness affects the sensibility of all Kota refugees. What Gopal feels, is subscribed by Prateek and Shishir, “We don’t have a home. We are like people stuck in outer space. No home, no school, no college, no job. Only Kota” (79). In this regard, Beena Agarwal aptly observes, “Gopal terribly suffers from his haunting nostalgia for the company of Aarti and Raghav. Chetan Bhagat with sincere realization admits how the longing for personal relationships affects the mind and sensibility of young technocrats wandering in the wilderness in search for technical jobs” (Agarwal 209). The novelist criticizes the mentality of Indian parents who are careful to save money for the education of their children but when the time comes to choose the course for the career, they become emotional. The parents spend their savings on coaching but most of the repeater students do not crack the exam, they just suffer from the longing of their home because it is a natural and common longing of human beings. In this regard, Beena Agarwal rightly says, “Chetan Bhagat through his protagonists tries to establish that home is the inevitable longing of human world” (Agarwal 122). In this way, for the feeling of homelessness of Kota refugees their parents are solely responsible.

The novelist criticizes the faulty and attractive schemes of the private coaching classes. The private coaching classes give discount to attract the students. But the coaching classes give these discounts only to the good performers. The average students do not get the discount and they have to pay more than the talented students. When Gopal goes to Bansal Classes at Kota, the bespectacled gentleman at the counter explains, “If you have more than 85 per cent aggregate in class XII, or if you have an AIEEE rank up to 40,000, you get a thirty per cent discount” (60). There are many poor and average students like Gopal who need the discount in the fees but the coaching classes do not consider the financial condition of the students and give offers and discounts only to the talented students.

The coaching classes have become the private business whose only aim is to gain the profit. In Kota, many private coaching classes are started only to get the profit. The owners of these new classes know that Kota is a famous place for the coaching classes and many students come to Kota but all of them do not get admission in the renowned classes. So, they try to attract the average students like Gopal. The admission officer in Bansal Classes says, “My cousin has just started an institute. I can get you a fifty per cent discount there” (60). Gopal realizes that the renowned classes do not need the repeaters. He mentions, “I also realized that the reputed institutes kicked up a bigger fuss about repeaters” (60). To get the profit, the coaching classes play with the careers of the students. They even exploit the parents of the students through illegal demands. To stop the exploitation of the students and the parents one PIL is also registered in the Supreme Court. The PIL says, “These unrecognized institutionalized private coaching companies are playing with the careers of young students and exploiting them and their parents by way of illegal demands and misleading advertisements. These institutions ask the students and their parents to pay their entire course fee in advance, which is illegal, unlawful, arbitrary, unwarranted, and unjust, as

determined by various court orders” (Bhagat, “Cry in Apex Court to Rein in Coaching Institutes”). In this way, the coaching classes focus only on the profit and do not care about the career of the average students.

For the teachers of the coaching classes all the students should be of equal importance but they ignore the average students. Gopal is also ignored by the teachers of his coaching class. After three months of coaching, Gopal manages to reach the top twenty-five percentile in a class test. But the teachers are not satisfactory with his performance. When he achieves top twenty-five percentile in the class test, he realizes that to crack AIEEE exam is not easy. He confesses, “Increasing your percentile in a hyper-competitive class is not easy. You have to live, breathe and sleep IIT” (68). The teachers of private coaching classes exploit average students by ignoring them due to their poor performance. They pay attention towards the meritorious student only. Gopal discloses:

The top twenty students in every class test received royal treatment. They were called Gems, a title still elusive to me. Gems stood for ‘Group of Extra Meritorious Students’. Career Path handled Gems with care, as they had the potential to crack the top hundred ranks of JEE, and thus adorn future advertisements. Gems were treated preciously, similar to how one would imagine Lux soap officials treat their brand ambassador Katrina Kaif. (68)

The private coaching classes do not give similar treatment and coaching to all the students of their class. They give special treatment to the meritorious students because they are like gems for them. On the contrary, the teachers of Career Path do not give proper treatment to average students like Gopal. One day Mr. Pulley throws Gopal out of the class because he falls asleep in the class due to boring lecture. This insulting treatment makes him even more nervous. He never expected such a bad treatment from the teachers of private coaching class. He shares his feelings with his friend Prateek, “I gave them their bloody second installment today. Still they do this to me” (80). Due to such insulting treatment given by the teachers, he gets distracted from the study. He confesses, “I tried to do my practice sheets, but could not focus” (82). The teachers also stop paying attention to him. He narrates, “The teachers started to see me as a quitter and stopped paying attention to me” (82). Thus, the coaching classes do not give proper treatment to Gopal and they destroy his hopes and dreams.

Media is considered as the fourth pillar of democracy. This status to media, in democracy, is given by Lord Macaulay because media is powerful and it can be used to control the decisions of the government. Though media is powerful, it requires the freedom from the control of government. If media is free from the control of the government, it can be used effectively to give objective information to the masses and to keep control over the decisions of the government. Though the freedom of the press is important, unfortunately it is not given in a democratic nation like India. There are many journalists who are not allowed to work freely by the corrupt politicians. Chetan Bhagat, in this fiction, points out the exploitation of journalists by the corrupt political leaders brilliantly. Though Gopal is the protagonist of the fiction, Raghav is also equally important character of this fiction and this

importance is given to him due to his idealism and optimistic use of journalism. In this regard, Dr. Joseph Rodrigues aptly remarks, “The character of Raghav can be described as the rarest of rare ideal characters from the fictions of Chetan Bhagat, as almost all his characters do not show the idealism of traditional kind” (Rodrigues 108). About the significance of the character of Raghav, Ramesh also aptly observes, “The fiery activism of Raghav who wants to bring about a change in society through journalism, despite having graduated as an engineer, is a diversion from the despondency of Gopal’s story, which is stronger and more rooted in real life” (Ramesh 155). The novelist presents Raghav as a role model for the future generations due his ideals. M. Jayaranjan aptly observes, “He seems to be convinced that Raghav can be a role model for the future generations. He seems to be convinced that our nation requires people like Raghav who are pertinacious and perspicacious to lead the nation” (Jayaranjan 4). In this way, the novelist presents Raghav as an idealistic and passionate journalist but unfortunately he is exploited due to his efforts to highlight the corruption of the political leaders.

In this fiction, the novelist beautifully describes how Raghav exposes the corruption of local MLA of Varanasi. To highlight the corruption of MLA Shukla- ji, Raghav writes, on the opening day of Ganga Tech, one article in *Dainik* news paper. The headline of the article says: ‘New Engineering College Opens in City— with Corruption Money?’ In this article Raghav highlights:

Interestingly, Ramanlal Shukla is one of the trustees of Ganga Tech. He had helped fund the college. Shukla also owns land around the Ganga Tech campus, estimated to cost between five and ten crores. Where did Shukla obtain these funds from? Incidentally, he floated the college three years ago, around the same time that his name came up in the Ganga Action Plan scam. Is this college an attempt to clean up his reputation? People come to the Ganga to clean their sins. Is Shukla trying to clean away his sins against Ganga? (176)

The article exposes the corruption of MLA Shukla and his direct involvement in Ganga Tech. When MLA Shukla reads the article, he reacts, “How the hell did this happen? Who is this behenchod reporter Raghav?” (176). This article shatters the image MLA Shukla in his constituency. The C.M. is invited for the inauguration of Ganga Tech but due to this article the C.M. cancels his visit. This article destroys the image and political career of MLA Shukla. When the inauguration ceremony is over MLA Shukla calls Gopal, “I Want to speak the bloody editor of *Dainik*. Do the bastards know how many ads we give them?” (178). MLA Shukla takes this matter very seriously and he determines to avenge his insult. In this way, Raghav creates a horror in the lives of the corrupt politicians like MLA Shukla but for that he has to lose many things of his lives also but does not stop his work. M. Jayaranjan also, about the terror created by Raghav’s *Revolution 2020*, says, “He uses this as a weapon to reduce corruption and to create terror in the minds of the corrupt people and politicians” (Jayaranjan 4). In this way, Raghav exposes corruption of politicians through his news paper.

Most of the news papers are commercial. For them the advertisements are more important than to expose the corruption of the political leaders. Political leaders give a lot of

advertisements to the news papers. So, the editors of the news papers do not want to lose important source of advertisement by publishing the report of corruption. MLA Shukla has also given many ads of his Gagna Tech to *Dainik* and he never expected such type of article on his institute. He sends Gopal to express his feelings about the article to the office of *Dainik*. Gopal meets Sailesh Gupta, the sales manager at the *Dainik* office, and says, “Sailesh, I signed you the biggest cheque among all the places we advertised in. And what did you do? On the day of our launch? I have five lakhs more to spend next week. Tell me why I should not make *Varanasi Times* happy and give them this?” (179). Five lakhs is a big amount and *Dainik*, in any circumstances, will not leave the opportunity to get ads of Ganga Tech. Sailesh calls Gopal back and consoles, “Don’t worry, it is all settled. Ashok sir will speak to the MLA directly. We will sort it out. Please, let’s continue our association” (181). But Gopal does not want to continue the association without the apology of Raghav. He firmly says, “What about the reporter? I want him to apologies to me” (181). But Ashok says, “That’s up to him” (181). He calls Raghav in his cabin and warns, “Raghav, you don’t have to be an activist in every story” (182). Raghav reacts, “Sir, I hardly wrote anything. I didn’t probe the building violations in the college” (182).

It is observed that the financial and political powers are also used for the exploitation of the close relatives. Gopal also exploits his uncle and his family, when he comes in contact with MLA Shukla-ji, by financial and political power. Shukla wants the thirty acre land of Gopal and his uncle for the Engineering College. Gopal knows that his uncle will not give his fifteen acre land easily. So, with the help of Shukla-ji he makes a plan to kidnap Bittoo, the four-year-old-son of his cousin, Ajay. When the men of Shukla-ji kidnap Bittoo, Gopal’s uncle, aunty and his cousin come to his house at midnight because they have doubt that Gopal has kidnapped Bittoo. Gopal’s uncle says, “Gopal, pay attention to your karma. God is watching. You will have to pay one day. Do not do this to us” (132). Gopal’s aunty tells him the reason why they come to him at the time of midnight. She says, “Bittoo has not come home from nursery school” (132).

The crimes like kidnapping of the children of close relatives are also conducted to solve the land disputes. Gopal knows that Bittoo has been kidnapped but he pretends that he does not know anything. But the uncle and his family doubt that Gopal has kidnapped Bittoo. Gopal clarifies, “I am not doing anything. Some people came to me to buy the land too. But I told them I cannot sell it” (132). Gopal’s uncle replies, “But the people who came to us don’t want to buy. They want us to settle the bank cases, settle the dispute and give it all to you” (132). The uncle knows that Gopal is involved in the kidnapping of Bittoo. But Gopal denies his involvement. He instead says, “That’s strange. So now the question is—do you value the land more or Bittoo? Correct?” (133). This statement of Gopal shows his arrogance. He further, to make his uncle uncomfortable, says, “They can do anything. Bittoo is a little, young thing, it won’t be difficult to hide his body. Anyway, it is Varanasi, dead bodies are easy to dispose of” (133). The kidnapers offer eight lakhs to Gopal’s uncle to leave the claim of his land. The uncle takes three days to think over the proposal. Gopal’s uncle and his cousin Ajay go to MLA Shukla’s office and sign the papers. Thus, Gopal, the narrator and

protagonist of the fiction, exploits his close relatives by forcing them to leave the claim of their land.

The novelist firmly believes that for the exploitation of the students of private colleges and the existing corruption in the field of private education, the non-profit policy of the government is responsible. In his article “The Bootlegging of Education” published in *The Times of India* he aptly observes:

One big reason for corruption is the government’s no profit policy for private institutes. Every educational institution has to be incorporated as a non-profit trust; technically you cannot make money from the college. The government somehow believes there will be enough people who will spend thousands of crores, setting up good colleges for the millions who need seats every year. Just out of the goodness of their hearts, one of the flawed, stupid assumption that are dying to run colleges without making money rests the higher education of our country. (Bhagat, *The Bootlegging of Education* 7)

If observed minutely the drawbacks of private colleges, it is found that there are some factors responsible for the exploitation of the students. One of them is the control of corrupt politicians on private colleges. It is disclosed that the students are exploited by the private colleges because most of the private colleges are directly or indirectly controlled by the corrupt politicians. Dr. Joseph Rodrigues also observes, “It unveils the socio-political commercialization with corruption existing in education system of India” (Rodrigues 108). In this regard, Dr. Archana Durgesh, Osama, Ashraf, faiz and Kasif aptly write:

Chetan Bhagat has brought out the actual hypocritical attitude of politicians, who work to make money through prevalent aid, corruption and forget their duty of making India a better place to live in. The author has well-criticized the callous attitude and negligence of the people who have power in their hands and begin to rule. The revelation of the darker side of education and politics is well brought out and the author indeed deserves applause” (Durgesh 106).

In this way, the control of corrupt political leaders on the private colleges is one of the factors responsible for the exploitation of the students. Most of the private colleges provide hostel facility to the students who come from remote areas. It is the responsibility of the college administration to provide all the essential facilities to the students who live in the hostel. In this fiction, the novelist highlights the exploitation of the students who live in the hostels of private colleges through the revolutionary activity of Raghav. When Raghav launches the college magazine *BHUKamp*, he publishes the story related to the condition of the hostel of their college. In this story, Raghav highlights all the problems of hostel and exploitation of the students due to these problems. In this way, Chetan Bhagat exposes the exploitation of students who live in the hostels of private colleges. M. Sreelatha, regarding Chetan Bhagat’s commentary on the condition of hostels, aptly observes, “Bhagat makes a striking commentary on the terrible condition of hostel kitchens full of cockroaches on the floor, flies feasting on mithai and mess workers kneading dough with their feet. Through the idealist Raghav, the novelist wants to see the change in India” (Sreelatha 225).

The novelist aims to present the futility of education system of private colleges through the failure of the protagonist of the fiction. The protagonist experiences the frustration and depression due to the aimless education system. The novelist believes that the futility of education system is the major cause of frustration and depression in the life of youths. In his article “The Wrong Diagnosis” published in *The Times of India* he writes, “Add to this poor education, archaic caste-based social discrimination, poorly implemented welfare policies and a general lack of job opportunities, and it leads to a kind of passive frustration that urban people can never understand. The leaders of these movements apparently do, and that is why a youth with his whole life ahead of him takes up guns against the state and becomes a rebel” (Bhagat, “The Wrong Diagnosis” 5). In this way, the futility of poor education system creates many problems in the lives of the Indian youths.

The most severe effect of the existing education system of private colleges is that it creates only the technocrats who are disconnected from the society. In his article, “Save us from Nerds” published in *The Times of India*, Chetan Bhagat describes these technocrats as ‘nerds’. Nerds are defined as people slavishly devoted to academic pursuits. They are supposed to be intelligent but socially awkward, lost in equations and formulae, and disconnected from the real world. (Bhagat, “Save us from Nerds” 1). In this way, the students of technical and scientific background are exploited by making them limited and disconnected from the society. Due to this limitation and disconnection from the society, such students face many problems. Chetan Bhagat, in his article “Save us From Nerds”, wonderfully discusses the difficulties faced by the nerds. He says, “Sometimes it is difficult for nerds to articulate or absorb what is really happening in the real world. Nerds like to solve problems, and get quite uncomfortable if they cannot answer in a certain number of steps. Hence, it is relatively easy for a nerd to figure out how a rocket is launched into space, which though complex, has a set solvable path. It is much harder for nerds to approach questions like, ‘how to get this girl to like me’ or more seriously, issues like ‘how to solve corruption’ or ‘why is the Indian economy and politics in such a mess?’” (Bhagat “Save us From Nerds 3). In this way, the novelist highlights on the exploitation of the students of technical or scientific background by the private colleges.

Being an IITian, the novelist has minutely observed the exploitation of the aspirant students by the private coaching. The novelist has mainly focused on the financial exploitation of the students by the private coaching classes. The tendency of the private coaching classes to charge thousands of rupees for the application forms and uniforms, class system existed in the private coaching classes, faulty and attractive schemes useful only for good students, commercial attitude, entrance exams of coaching classes, and boring and controlled atmosphere of coaching classes are severely criticized by the novelist in this fiction.

Media is a powerful weapon useful to bring positive change in the country. The novelist is very well aware of the power of the media. So, he chooses Raghav, an idealist journalist, as his mouthpiece. In this fiction, the novelist has effectively presented the exploitation of idealist journalists by the corrupt politicians and the financially powerful

people. While describing the exploitation of the journalists, the novelist also attacks on the commercialization of the media and relationship of media persons and special customers who give advertisements to them. The novelist suggests the freedom to the journalists to work effectively for the society and to bring revolution by 2020 in India.

Though the novelist mainly focuses on the problems of the Indian youths, in this fiction he has also pointed out how the close relatives are exploited due to the family disputes. The novelist exposes that the family disputes in India are mainly created due to the issues related to property. He wonderfully depicts that the close relatives also show fake sympathy at the crucial times. Financial settlement and bargaining are common in close relatives. Bhagat also exposes the criminal activities such as kidnapping of little children of close relatives which are common for the sake of property. This novel also depicts the misuse of political and financial power for the exploitation of the close relatives.

In this fiction, Chetan Bhagat has also depicted the exploitation of the private engineering colleges by All India Council for Technical Education. The novelist wonderfully describes the financial and mental exploitation of the owners of the private engineering colleges by the inspectors of Government of India's statutory body. Bhagat also exposes that the inspectors of AICTE take bribe to give permission for construction, the lecturers of the government colleges who come as the inspectors are also corrupt, work is done fast if bribe is given, deans of the colleges are also responsible for the exploitation of the owners, and illegal and some of the demands of the inspectors are illegal. In this way, Chetan Bhagat very brilliantly presents the need of survival of average students in modern India and the approach of their parents, the changing approach of students in the context of present era which force them to join private coaching classes for getting highest score and modern concern of journalists for corrupt politicians, changing perception of students in present time who join private colleges and private colleges run by AICTE for getting highest score in thoughts of getting high position in their future job which secure their future and make them finical strong. Thus, this fiction divulges the modern life style and approach of present day India.

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