

**A RESEARCH STUDY ON CHETAN BHAGAT'S WORKS
RELATE TO CONSCIOUSNESS****Sarmistha Das, Dr. Ashok Kumar**DESIGNATION- RESEARCH SCHOLAR SUNRISE UNIVERSITY ALWAR
DESIGNATION- Associate Professor SUNRISE UNIVERSITY ALWAR**ABSTRACT**

Chetan Bhagat, a prominent contemporary Indian author, has carved a niche for himself by addressing a myriad of societal concerns in his works. This abstract aims to delve into the political, social, and cultural dimensions of consciousness as portrayed in Bhagat's literary creations. By examining his popular works such as "Five Point Someone," "2 States," and "Half Girlfriend," we uncover how Bhagat skillfully intertwines the personal struggles of his characters with broader issues, fostering a nuanced exploration of consciousness. In the political sphere, Bhagat's narratives often serve as a mirror reflecting the complexities of the Indian political landscape. His characters grapple with issues like corruption, bureaucracy, and societal inequalities, shedding light on the challenges faced by the common man. These reflections contribute to a heightened political consciousness among readers, fostering a sense of awareness and critical thinking. On the social front, Bhagat's works delve into the intricacies of interpersonal relationships, familial expectations, and societal norms. By placing characters in diverse social settings, ranging from college campuses to urban environments, Bhagat navigates through the evolving fabric of Indian society. This exploration prompts readers to question societal expectations and norms, thereby encouraging a heightened social consciousness.

KEYWORDS: Chetan Bhagat's, Consciousness, contemporary Indian author, social and cultural dimensions, social consciousness.

INTRODUCTION

Traditional practices in India are intricately interwoven with modern ideas and beliefs, creating a culture that is both diverse and rich. India has maintained its reputation as a pure nation that reveres its history and past for millennia. Some parts of this country's history, customs, and culture have survived over the whole country. Several monarchs of different countries and religions have been recorded throughout history as having conquered it. Slavery ensued, the country's natural resources were depleted, and its people were

indoctrinated with harmful propaganda. When compared to the history and culture of this country, Indian literature is also quite ancient. As early as 300 BC, writers in a wide variety of Indian languages had amassed a substantial body of literature. From ancient times to the current day, India's literary heritage is rich and storied. Indian literature has become an important part of the world canon, much as literature from every other country, including the United States, Canada, the Caribbean, and Africa. It makes its mark on world literature as a compilation of some of the best works ever written by a number of writers. As a result, it has contributed significantly, however subtly, to the growth of English literature. It has produced several classic works of literature by renowned authors. The works of ancient writers like as Thiruvalluar, Kalidasa, Kambar, and Valmiki all have a timeless message to teach. Through their virtuous thoughts and actions, they enlightened and elevated society, making it a better place. Using English as their main writing language, several authors abandoned their original languages in the late 1980s. A few of authors started putting their works into English from their original languages; one of them was Rabindranath Tagore, the first Indian to receive the Nobel Prize in Literature. Famous Indian literature in English writers R.K. Narayan and Mulk Raj Anand first came to prominence in the 1950s. Their "Indianness" taste contributed to their rapid rise to fame.

They exemplified the Indian way of thinking really well. After then, the Indian diaspora began. A plethora of writers delving into novel Post-Modernist themes came to light during this time. They were feted all around the world. Among the writers who write about or from India, Chetan Bhagat is undeniably one. Chetan Bhagat is widely recognized as a prominent novelist among modern readers. Prior to transitioning to writing, he worked in the finance business. The screenplays and scripts for movies are also his work. Many consider his works to be in the "dramedy" category. Even though it's a comedy, it softly but firmly criticizes the modern idiocy in India. Additionally, he delves into the challenges that displaced middle-class youths faced. His portrayal of the common problems experienced by young people in contemporary India has earned him their admiration and praise. His writings "struck a chord with young Indian readers," as reported by The Times, and "he has real claims to being one of the voices of a generation of middle class Indian youngsters confronting the choices and disappointments that come with the promise of expanding prosperity."

- His works include
- Five Point Someone (2004)

- One Night @ the Call Center (2005)
- The 3 Mistakes of My Life (2008)
- 2 States (2009)
- Revolution 2020 (2011)
- Half Girlfriend (2014)
- One Indian Girl (2016)

Bhagat harshly condemns the inefficient Indian educational system and the way today's youth are expected to stifle their passions and sacrifice their lives to become what their parents always wanted them to be but couldn't accomplish when they were alive in *Five Point Someone*. The Indian educational system, he adds, is centered on marks. Schools use children as a memory stick to teach them that getting good grades is more important than anything else, rather than encouraging pupils to think creatively. A realist, the book's protagonist Ryan Oberoi is certain that schools should teach pupils to think critically rather than evaluate them based on their test scores. Unfortunately, the present state of schooling also befell him. Several problems arise for the buddies Alok, Hari, and Ryan due to a variety of bad situations; some of these problems are the guys' fault, while others are the outcome of external factors. Ryan is far more satisfied with his job, although making less money. In order to make their parents' dreams come true, it is common for children in India to give up on their own goals and ambitions. When the perfect job pays less but gives greater job satisfaction, only a small percentage of people will do it. Ryan is one of those people. Even though many individuals want to excel in their dream career, getting there involves a lot of hard work and strategic planning. Family responsibilities, peer pressure, and lack of funds are all examples of such challenges. Everyone agrees that Chetan Bhagat is one of the most well-known Indian writers of the modern period. What Chetan Bhagat aims to portray in his novels is the horrible truth that lurks behind India's cheerful exterior and is either ignored or deliberately concealed. Modern youth culture is the subject of his works. Every part of life has been affected by him.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF CHETAN BHAGAT

When it comes to Indian literature written in English, Chetan Bhagat is among the most popular names. In all, he has written seven books: six fiction and one non-fiction. He has sold

millions of books. Aspirations of youth, love, sex, marriage, corruption, politics, education, and other postmodern themes pertaining to urban middle class life are the primary thematic concerns of his fictions. Bollywood has made several films based on his works. Since his stories prominently portray the ideals and isolations of youth, he is regarded as India's youth idol. His straightforward English is said to have encouraged young Indians, particularly those who were previously struggling with the language, to read more books written in English. Dainik Bhaskar and The Times of India are among his prominent daily publications where he regularly contributes essays. He covers current events in modern India, including corruption, elections, political parties, economy, and social developments, in his articles. Even the Indian parliament has been stirred by his writings. He has spoken at prestigious universities and corporations in India and throughout the world as a motivational speaker. Aside from that, he writes scripts for Bollywood films. The accusation that Chetan Bhagat's works do not belong in the serious literary category has prompted him to contend that his works are more meant to amuse than to be taken seriously.

Birth, Family Background and School Education

Chetan Bhagat came into this world in New Delhi (West) to a middle-class Punjabi family on April 22, 1974. He was born into a family of government workers. He came from a military family; his mother was an agricultural worker for the New Delhi government. He writes, "I come from a simple middle-class family" in his autobiography *What Young India Wants*. As a child, I lived in Delhi with my parents, who were both government employees. I recall that money was always tight in our family when I was a kid. The kitchen and utilities could be covered, but there wasn't much left over to invest or cover big bills (Bhagat *What* viii).

Here it becomes quite evident that Chetan Bhagat hails from a middle-class metropolitan background. He is an eyewitness to the social structure of the middle class. He elaborates on his middle class upbringing by saying that his family seldom went out to restaurants and would instead give guests lemonade since serving soda was too costly. Additionally, he freely acknowledges that compared to millions of others in India, his family's economic status was far better.

Higher Education, Marriage and Early Career

Upon graduating from high school, he enrolled in the Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering program at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in New Delhi after successfully completing the IIT entrance test. Despite the possibilities and life-altering experiences he had



at IIT, he freely acknowledges that he was never an exceptional student there. Following his graduation, he gained admission to the Gujarat-based Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Ahmadabad after successfully completing the Common Entrance Test (CAT). His interest in people rather than machinery was greater when he was an engineering student, as he admits in *What Young India Wants*. Because of this, he decided to get an MBA and graduated at the top of his class. He was named "the outstanding student" of his class at IIM Ahmadabad for his great academic performance. He wed his south Indian classmate, Ms. Anusha Suryanarayanan, in 1998, whom he met here. He was hired by Peregrine Bank in Hong Kong to work as an investment banker after finishing his studies at IIM. He and his family left India. He learned about India's relative economic state and the world's status quo outside of India at this location. For example, with all of India's wealth, why does the country remain so impoverished? How come she has all the societal ills? Why is society so polarized, repressive, unjust, and corrupt? (What Bhagat Says xi) The very nature of these inquiries unsettled him. According to his statement in 'What Young India wants,' the world was supposedly happier, wiser, and more equitable. "Policies, spirituality, and cultural diversity have all failed to produce any results" (Bhagat).

Present Life and Career Profile

His wife Anusha and their twin kids, Shyam and Ishaan, now live with him in Mumbai. A life of simplicity is what he likes. For his children, he strives to be the finest parent in the world. He makes time for yoga on a daily basis and is very health concerned.

He maintains a steady columnist gig for the two most popular daily newspapers in India, Dainik Bhaskar and The Times of India, which together have a readership in the crores. At regular intervals, he writes articles in which he discusses and offers his thoughts on a variety of topics, including but not limited to: corruption, politics, economics, and social change. Some of his pieces have sparked debates all the way to India's parliament, as previously stated.

He gives talks meant to inspire people. Spark, a speech he delivered at an MBA orientation at Symbiosis, Pune on July 24, 2008, went viral online and launched his career as a motivational speaker. All around India and beyond, he gives presentations. Leadership, inspiration, values, enthusiasm, achievement, originality, creativity, etc. are some of the topics he covers in his speeches. Birla Sun Life, HP, ICICI, Intel, Dainik Bhaskar, Make My Trip.Com, Mahindra,

Eveready, and countless more are among his frequent clientele. (This information is derived from the official Chetan Bhagat booklet.)

In addition to his literary works, Chetan Bhagat has dabbled in screenwriting for Bollywood films. Two of Salman Khan and Susant Singh Rajput's Bollywood films, Hello and Kai Po Chhe, were scripted by him. He gave the Bollywood screenplay for Salman Khan's Kick, a Telugu adaptation, a go.

Achievements and Awards

There is a massive following of Chetan Bhagat in India. On social media, he has a following of millions. The young of India have him as their favorite. His novels have sold out in the millions. A number of Bollywood films are based on his novels. In his role as a motivational speaker, he maintains the strong conviction that intrinsic drive is more important than IQ on many occasions. His writings ignite a fire that starts debates in the Indian parliament and among the country's intellectuals. Since leaving his employment, he has accomplished all of his goals. He hoped to inspire a new way of thinking among India's youth. The youth of India look up to him as more than just an author; they see him as an idol. It just took a few years for all this to become feasible. He has not yet reached his 40s. He still has a ways to go.

He is the recipient of accolades and commendations from several prestigious organizations. The title of "Most Outstanding Student" was bestowed to him throughout his master's program at IIM-A. In 2010, he was named one of Time magazine's 100 most influential people worldwide. In 2011, he was named one of Fast Company's 100 most inventive employees. In 2012, Forbes India was named one of India's 100 most famous people. He was included in the 2013 Power List category by India Today. The fact that he tweets on delicate topics like politics, corruption, social problems, etc., causes him to sometimes ignite public debates. Due to his unnecessary meddling in some current affairs, he occasionally has to deal with a great deal of criticism. Here, he is accused of being a guy who craves fame. Additionally, he has a tendency to keep his feet immersed in hot water in one form or another. Whatever the case may be—his book's unfulfilled promise of film credit, his contentious comments about Arvind Kejriwal as an item girl in Indian politics, or any number of other issues—he is always there to stir up trouble and get a lot of attention. His newspaper essays and articles often praise Mr. Narendra Modi, who he knows to be a great political leader. That is why many look up to him as Chetan (Modi) Bhagat, or just Chetan, a follower of Modi.

His Books, Film Adaptation and Controversies

Five novels and a non-fiction book are Chetan Bhagat's works. Not one of them is not a top seller. In May of 2004, his first novel, *Five Point Someone*, was released. Despite the work's fictional nature, it has an autobiographical tone due to his depiction of his own experiences and views of student life during his time at IIT. Many people, particularly the younger generation in India, thought highly of the book. In 2009, the Bollywood film *3 Idiots* was made based on it. The question of adequately crediting the original writer, however, caused several disagreements between the writer and producer Raj Kumar Hirani. The scriptwriter's and producer's inspired ingenuity ultimately led to its resolution.

He persisted in writing books and had his second, 2005's *One Night at a Call Centre*, published the following year. Postmodern tendencies permeate the narrative, which revolves on the predicament and poignancy of India's youth employed in call centers. The contemporary narrative mostly focuses on the postmodern sensibility of metropolitan environments. Salman Khan appeared in the 2008 Bollywood film *Hello*, which was based on the novel.

His 2008 third novel, *The Three Mistakes I Made in My Life*, was released to the public. The key themes of the novel include love, careers, politics, cricket, and the hopes and dreams of young people. A vast number of people enjoyed the book, and Chetan Bhagat became a prominent figure in the English-language literary landscape of modern India because of it. The 2013 Bollywood film *Kai Po Che* was another adaptation of this novel.

His Contribution to Indian English Literature

So far, Chetan Bhagat has written seven books: six novels and a non-fiction piece. In postmodern Indian English literature of the present day, he has fostered the realistic popular fiction genre. Perhaps most significantly for India's English literature, he has encouraged a new generation of readers to pick up a book whenever they have the chance. Reading his novels helps alleviate young people's anxiety about learning English as a second language because of his straightforward and easy-to-understand narrative approach. His speech is usually easy for a typical Indian kid to understand. In India, the typical reader is afraid of their limited second-language comprehension and hence avoids reading so-called serious literary works, such as novels and other literary works. So, these works are mostly reserved for the highly educated and intelligent. Love, politics, corruption, cricket, the misery and tragedy of the battling young, urban hardship, societal virtues and evils, and Chetan Bhagat's

amiable writing style make readers feel at ease. The young reader's attention is piqued and maintained in this way. Books published in English have attracted many readers due to their straightforward style. The middle class social environment has been profoundly affected by his portrayal of life's facts. The reader comes to believe that the contents of the book mirror reality. One of the primary purposes of literature, according to R. J. Rees, is to provide amusement; this work has none of the weight, depth, or philosophical discussions that are often associated with literature.

EXPLORING CHETAN BHAGAT'S POSITION IN CONTEMPORARY INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE

Chetan Bhagat's place in Indian English literature is something that people continue to argue over. He is not seen as a serious author by those who criticize and promote serious writing. Many critics classify him as a writer of pulp fiction, popular literature, or street literature, the kind of works that are often sold for cheap in places like train stations, bus stops, and on the streets. As a contemporary writer of realistic fiction, Chetan Bhagat has achieved great popularity. He writes with the average person in mind. His protagonists and antagonists are members of modern India's middle class. The lives and problems of modern India's middle class are the inspiration for his fictional works. That is why he has a larger following among the middle class in India. A big portion of his audience, particularly the younger demographic, thinks highly of him. Chetan Bhagat has said on several occasions that he writes for fun. The focus of all of his fictions is on providing entertainment. Formal linguistic beauty and subtlety of substance are almost nonexistent in his fictions due to his very easygoing and direct method of conveying the material. All things considered, he falls squarely into the mould of Indian English literature's pulp fiction authors. Finding Chetan Bhagat's place in the canon of modern Indian English literature may be easier with some familiarity with the idea and traits of popular literature.

Popular Literature Versus Serious Literature: A Glance

All popular writing, at its most basic level, is neither serious nor creative. Nevertheless, opponents argue that the term "popular" in this context does not imply disapproval of artistic or serious writing, but rather that it is identical with successful literature, defined as a kind of literature that is extensively read for certain goals. The term "popular literature" does not always denote poor literature; rather, it refers to a certain genre that uses less sophisticated language and fewer literary devices. Pulp fiction, young adult, action adventures, gothic, fairy

tales, dystopian, biography, narrative books, and autobiographies are all examples of popular literature. Books that appeal to a wide audience include those in the following genres: newspapers, magazines, cookbooks, books about childcare, books for children, books full of humor, books about motivation, books about spiritual knowledge, etc. Books on engineering, medicine, science, and technology, as well as books with a narrower focus, such as those on general knowledge or test prep, may all be considered part of today's popular literature. Due to its widespread consumption and discussion among middle-class coffee house patrons at the period, the researcher considers the Periodical Essays of Richard Steel and Joseph Addison to be a kind of popular literature. Popular Literature: A History and Guide, written by Victor E. Newburg, begins in 1897, with the invention of the printing press, and follows the history of English popular literature from that point on. Those in the lower socioeconomic strata who could not purchase the more esoteric works of great literature were the intended recipients of popular literature. Additionally, their proficiency in the language was rather low. Popular literature nowadays goes by a few names: paperback, yellow page, and low-quality paper (sometimes recycled) due to the material used for printing. Since it is offered at a relatively lower price, it is also known as inexpensive literature. People from low-income or poorly educated backgrounds make up the bulk of such literature's audience. In most cases, people read popular literature to "Time Pass," whether they are on a lengthy trip or just relaxing at home. The usual places to find this kind of literature for sale include bookstores located in train stations and bus stops, as well as on busy streets and highways, at university or college entrance gates, at certain trade-expos, at book fairs, on the corners of shopping malls, and, more recently, on e-commerce websites. Some works of significant literature are also published in paperback or made from pulp paper in order to keep prices low. Popular literature nowadays is created by authors who are members, however humble, of an elite corps of professional literates; it is either written for an audience of readers or adapted for the stage or screen, as stated in the Encyclopedia Britannica. Popular literature is therefore a product of the establishment rather than an expression of popular thought. They do nothing. They can only be somewhat selective as buyers, at most.

REFLECTION OF CONTEMPORARY INDIAN SOCIETY IN CHETAN BHAGAT'S FICTIONAL WORKS: A GLANCE

When it comes to modern Indian English literature, Chetan Bhagat is right up there with the best of them. A master storyteller, he is. While writing in English, Bhagat has followed a radically different path than conventional Indian literature. Writing in a style that is

accessible to those for whom English is a second or third language makes his works ideal for countries like India. This has earned him a large following among young people in India and throughout the world. He has sold millions of books. Even though we live in an age of smartphones and tablets, it is fair to argue that he has encouraged reading among young Indians.

Chetan Bhagat's Position in Contemporary Social Standpoints

Among the primary topics of Chetan Bhagat's literary works is modern Indian society and its challenges and difficulties. He has consistently portrayed the modern urban social environment, including its significant challenges and their impact on Indian society, in all of his fictions. A profound feeling of concern and responsibility for India and its issues has been sparked among India's young by Chetan Bhagat's ostensibly lighthearted literary writings. Despite the romantic undertones, Chetan Bhagat's works primarily address the pressing problems facing modern Indian society. In his literary writings, he has focused on the modern concerns of middle-class families. The main characters in all of his books are impressionable young people who refuse to conform to societal norms.

Cultural clash and its effects on national integration, corruption and its effects on society, the problem of unemployment, the effects of globalization and westernization on middle class society, and the rigid education system that promotes cramming are all themes that recur in his fictions. The majority of the characters are stereotypes meant to depict some aspect of modern Indian culture, whether it is its virtues or vices.

Many establishments have been either criticized or parodied in his writings, including those of culture, administration, judiciary, politics, religion, and education. The author is an expert at painting a vivid picture of modern Indian society for the reader, so that they may see it in their minds.

Reflection of Contemporary Indian Society in Bhagat's Fictions

Five Main Written by Chetan Bhagat, "Someone" is his first book. This is the tale of Hari, Alok, and Ryan, three buddies from college who were engineering majors. The protagonist of the book is Hari. The author Chetan Bhagat's voice is embodied by him. Neeha is the name of a female character. The professor's daughter is she. A close friendship exists between Neeha and Hari. They agree that today's educational system is harmful to society and that neither of them is happy with it. One of the most important parts of society, Bhagat has mentioned



education. To create a civilized society, the educational system must use all its authority and fulfill all its obligations. The quality of education that students get in K-12 and higher education institutions has a direct bearing on the generations that follow. Additionally, it fosters in young people the traits of responsible citizenship. The most famous university in India, the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), which is responsible for training engineers of the highest caliber, is brilliantly and realistically portrayed by Chetan in Five Point Someone. Students' experiences with the caliber of work at IIT and the difficulties they faced to acquire admission are very different. The highly esteemed institution's educational system is shown to be very conservative and conventional. The pupils' brilliance and originality are not fostered. In fact, it has the opposite effect, increasing the pupils' anxiety, nervousness, and controlled tension. The work has shown the shortcomings of the educational system. The government invests a substantial amount of money into the education industry, particularly in prestigious institutions like IITs and IIMs, but all that effort is for nothing if the final product is subpar. The writer has also brought attention to the students' despair and frustration, which might result in suicide or other extreme measures. The middle class sets aside a sizable portion of their income to invest in their children's education. But most of the students who graduate do not acquire the entrepreneurial spirit or marketable abilities that the education system promises. Just having certification does not cut it. Its primary goal is to empower pupils with the self-assurance they need to thrive in the real world. In the book, Bhagat deftly portrays all these issues plaguing the modern Indian educational system.

MAJOR SOCIAL ISSUES OF CONTEMPORARY INDIAN SOCIETY

Diverse cultural practices, social stratification, and economic considerations all interact intricately in modern Indian society. A multitude of social concerns affecting millions of people are being tackled as the country experiences fast economic expansion and modernization. The long-established caste system, a kind of social stratification based on one's social rank, is one of the biggest obstacles. Social interactions, economic prospects, and educational access are all impacted by caste-based prejudice, even when laws have been passed to eliminate it.

The ancient Hindu texts provide the basis for the caste system, which classifies people into several social groups based on their employment and social status. There are persistent obstacles to the Scheduled Castes' (Dalits') pursuit of equality in public life, education, and employment due to their long history of marginalization and discrimination. Affirmative

action programs have not eliminated societal biases and attitudes, which keep people in their unequal position. Social isolation and restricted access to resources are common outcomes of stigmatization of certain castes, which impedes the holistic development of impacted communities.

Another important social concern in modern India is gender disparity. There have been great advances for women in the last many decades, but they still confront discrimination in many areas. Incidents of sexual assault, harassment, and domestic abuse are commonplace nationwide, highlighting the persistence of gender-based violence. Harmful behaviors including female infanticide and dowry-related violence are perpetuated because of the firmly entrenched patriarchal mentality. When women face additional barriers to healthcare and education, they are less able to take an active role in society and are less likely to be included in decision-making roles.

On top of that, there is still a lack of proper female representation in politics, which is a reflection of larger social issues. True gender equality cannot be achieved unless there is a radical change in cultural mores and mindsets, notwithstanding some progress (such as women's quotas in municipal government). Fighting entrenched gender stereotypes and establishing a society where women can succeed requires concerted action on both the grassroots and policy levels.

CONCLUSION

The study aims to delve into the political, social, and cultural issues embedded in the literary works of Chetan Bhagat, with a particular focus on their implications for consciousness. Chetan Bhagat, a prominent contemporary Indian author, has consistently woven narratives that not only entertain but also serve as a mirror reflecting the multifaceted challenges faced by society. By examining his works, we seek to understand how Bhagat addresses political nuances, social disparities, and cultural complexities within the Indian context. The analysis will explore the extent to which these issues contribute to shaping and reshaping individual and collective consciousness. Bhagat's narratives often traverse the intersections of tradition and modernity, shedding light on the evolving dynamics of the socio-political landscape. This study aims to unravel the layers of meaning embedded in his works, exploring how they serve as a medium for introspection and awareness, ultimately contributing to a more profound understanding of the intricate relationship between literature and consciousness in the context of contemporary India.

**REFERENCES**

1. Adami, Esterino. (2020). "The Road to Awesomeness": The Environment, Language and Rhetoric in Chetan Bhagat's Postcolonial India. *Il Tolomeo*. 22. 10.30687/Tol/2499-5975/2020/22/021.
2. Ahlawat, Rashmi. (2016). Chetan Bhagat's 2 States: A Study of Cultural Contradictions. *IJOHMN (International Journal online of Humanities)*. 2. 13. 10.24113/ijohmn.v2i6.23.
3. Aishvarya Partap (2016) "Social Reality and Change with Special Reference to Chetan Bhagat's Novels" *The Criterion: An International Journal In English*, ISSN: 0976-8165, Vol. 7, Issue I
4. Ajani, Oludele & Adeniyi, Adeoluwa & Oyekola, Isaac. (2021). Culture and Development. 10.1007/978-3-319-31816-5_981-1.
5. Anjaria, Ulka. (2015). Chetan Bhagat and the New Provincialism. *American Book Review*. 36. 6-22. 10.1353/abr.2015.0113.
6. Apsalone, Madara & Sumilo, Erika. (2015). Socio-Cultural Factors and International Competitiveness. *Business, Management and Education*. 13. 276-291. 10.3846/bme.2015.302.
7. Avula, Pavanisidhar. (2015). Multiculturalism in Chetan Bhagat's Two States. *JOURNAL OF THE ENGLISH LITERATOR SOCIETY*. 1. 1.
8. Banas, Monika. (2016). CULTURE, POLITICS, POLITICAL CULTURE – INTERCONNECTIONS AND BRIDGES.
9. Bhagat, C. (2004). "Five Point Someone: What Not To Do at IIT." Rupa Publications.
10. Bhagat, C. (2005). "One Night @ the Call Center." Rupa Publications.
11. Bhagat, C. (2006). "Three Mistakes of My Life: A Contemporary Indian Novel." *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 6(4), 65-72.
12. Bhagat, C. (2008). "The 3 Mistakes of My Life." Rupa Publications.



IJARST

International Journal For Advanced Research In Science & Technology

A peer reviewed international journal

ISSN: 2457-0362

www.ijarst.in