

Analysing the Dreams of Young India through Vikas Sharma's Novels

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ABSTRACT

*Prof. Vikas Sharma is a exceedingly revered and significant legendary novelist in modern-day epoch. He has made noteworthy offerings to the dominion of present-day Indian English inscription. In addition to his endowment for fiction writing, Prof. Vikas Sharma excels in the talent of verse narration. He possesses the aptitude to probe into assorted facets of romanticism, which are conspicuous in his books and collections of poetry. The fundamental aspect of his narrative inscription is in its insightful journeying of the veracity monarchy within his illusory world. Precise that laws are conventional to endow with apt backing to folks, families, societies, and nations, it is inopportune that there are instances where wrongdoers use these conventions, ensuing in calamitous consequences for the genuine members of civilization. The present study is an effervescent approach to pursue analytical approach to discuss major themes in following novels of Prof. Vikas Sharma **Love's Not Time's Fool, I.A.S. Today, Tomorrow, Tomorrow, Tomorrow, Tomorrow and Tomorrow along with 498A: Fears and Dreams.***

Keywords: Social Disparity, Youth, Relationship, Moral, Ethics.

Introduction

Professor Vikas Sharma comes from a family of writers and poets. From an early age his family milieu exposed him to an ocean of knowledge along with appraisal of books. Prof. Vikas Sharma's family gave him the opportunity to read and learn new avenues of knowledge and he soon developed a passion for literature. And that enthusiasm has conceded on to this day. A fanatical professor, he began his writing career during his incarceration. He began his career as a playwright during lockdown. He wrote more than a dozen novels. Professor Sharma has enthused many young readers and tainted many lives for the better. Professor Sharma's esteem is attributed to his novels. The reason for his gratitude is his writing style, which is easy to understand, yet crammed with a vast amount of knowledge. Professor Sharma's notoriety is due to his easy-to-understand, yet knowledge-packed writing style and careful medley of topics. He confers the reader with vast arena of imagination. Not only does he give the reader a very stunning and potent story, but he also weaves together very beautifully chosen themes that have very deep meanings.

He entwines in themes that have very deep connotation. He understands the magnitude of doing so, and it is a convention that lives on in all his work. He is a social novelist. He is a social novelist. Almost all of his novels are about social issues, and this is what makes him unique. He likes to talk about social issues. Professor Vikas Sharma cares deeply about the underprivileged in our society and has often put his concerns on paper. He has written extensively about the class divide in Indian society and how it affects so many people. He understands the problems of the common man. He understands the tribulations of the common man, advocates for their rights and gives them a voice through his novels.

Amit Kumar Soni in his research paper titled "*The Novel as Social Criticism*": "*The core of Professor Vikas Sharma's literary work is its relevance to society. His novels are unique in the presentation of the thought process. His novels are about dysfunctional marriages, sexual tension, women's empowerment, loss of women's empowerment, unemployment, social instability, urban crime, and the challenges of social integration and formal education after a pandemic, among other broad social*

and political issues. It addresses a wide range of social and political issues, including social integration and formal education challenges."

(Soni, 2021): Professor Vikas Sharma is a truly romantic novelist. His novel, when it comes to *"Love's Not Time's Fool"* and *"Never Together Never Apart,"* which are English translations of *"Raah Ke Patthar,"* this is very much the case.. He colors his novels with the colors of imagination, and love, especially physical attraction and eroticism. He shows love, especially physical attraction and erotic scenes at length. Young people about their careers. Just as young people are aware about their careers, physical attraction is also an important part of life. Various types of romance have taken hold among young people, including live-in relationships, one-night stands, and other Western relationships. Various types of romantic relationships have become established among young people.

Review of Related Literature

Aparajita Saxena (2022) postulated on the basis of her own research, that psychological projection is often an unconscious process and individuals may be unaware of it. Psychosomatic bulge is often an insensible process and individuals may be unaware that they are projecting their own emotions. They may be unaware that they are foretelling their own emotions onto others. Recognizing and dealing with projection can help one become more self-aware and more accurately understand one's own feelings and motivations.

Vishwas Sunayna (2023) postulated on the basis of her study that 498A: *Fears and Dreams* is quite a different novel by Professor Vikas Sharma. This work deals with the social evil of the dowry system and its effects on the psychological lives of the characters in Indian society. In today's society, it is common for even women from wealthy families to seek physical relations in unfamiliar surroundings. It is common for them to have physical relations with young boys in unfamiliar situations. It is based on the section 498a of the IPC provides for the protection of women when the bride is to be married. It provides for the protection of women when grooms or their families torture women for dowry. The novelist describes the misuse of this code in the Indian judicial system.

Yachna Ahuja (2023) hypothesized on the basis of her study that Vikas Sharma is an Indian author. He has written numerous novels on a variety of themes, including modernity, love, crime, physical desire, and absurdity, positive effects that lead to the purification of human emotions. Vikas Sharma is an Indian writer. Professor, Department of English, Choudhari Charan Singh University, Uttar Pradesh. He is the author of many novels, including *Ashes and Fire*, *Love is a Waste of Time*, *Hope against Hope*, *IAS Today* and *498A: Fears and Dreams*. In his novels, he touches on avoidable issues like sex, nudity, the pursuit of physical intimacy, and related themes are major components of his novels. The majority of his novels are woven around a realistic picture of society. It is safe and secure. His novels skillfully depict how elite class women use young boys to satisfy their own desires. Sometimes it causes social and family problems in a country with such a long tradition and cultural background as India.

Research Objectives

- To cram the analytical study of Vikas Sharma's novels.
- To confer on portrayal of different characters in Vikas Sharma's novels.

Research Methodology

Analytical and descriptive methods are used in this study. The study employed intensive reading of primary and secondary sources according to the available research materials in order to draw specific conclusions about the subject under study. The study utilized library methodology for information relevant to this study. The study utilized library methodology for information relevant to this research. In order to reach constructive conclusions, the researcher was committed to an objective analysis.

Discussion

Since the rise of the novel, the novelistic space has been a place where writers discuss diverse ideologies and social realities and ideologies and social realities can now be discussed and portrayed within a larger framework. *Love's Not Time's Fool* was the first English-language novel written by Professor Vikas Sharma. The novel deals with many themes of very deep meaning and significance. Along with the themes of poverty and feminism, the novel also deals with the issue of class inequality in society. This novel deals with the themes of social status and poverty. The protagonist of the novel is a woman named Richa Pandit. Richa is a well-educated, rich woman who runs her husband's company. Her lover, however, was not her spouse. Richa falls in love with a young man named Abhilash. Unlike Richa, Abilash has a lot of difficulties due to his social class. Abhilash comes from a lower middle class

family. He is a student and struggles to make ends meet. The scene where he first meets Richa is a very good example of the difference in class. Abhilash and Richa met first time met on a book shop. Abhilash sought to procure set of books. Auspiciously or regrettably, all these books were accessible at this Lakshmi Narain Book Depot. The books cost over Rs. 2,500. Unfortunately, the young man had only 700 rupees in his pocket. So, he decided to buy the first three compulsory books. He told the salesman to save the other four books for his next visit. However

Why did you ask me for so many books when you have only a little money? You have only a little money. This is such an inconsiderate way to buy. I am for you. I had to find books for you, and now you want me to save them for the next time you come. What is this... "

(Love's Not Time's Fool, P- 6)

This exchange symbolizes many things. This *shows* us that so much can change just because of differences in socioeconomic status. On the other hand Richa buys books because she likes to read, Abhilash buys books because he wants to study and get a job to support himself. Richa buys books because she loves to read. There is Richa has money to enjoy her hobbies and buy books to spend time with while Abhilash does not even have the money to buy the books he desperately needs to study as a student. It is through social status that. Richa is treated very kindly and the shopkeeper allows her to spend her time. Abhilash is treated like a burden and instead of occupying her time, the shopkeeper simply tells her to get out of the store. The shopkeeper wants to get rid of Abhilash and starts scolding him. Richa helps him. Through Richa's mediation the shopkeeper lets him go. Throughout the novel, Richa has everything and Abhilash is struggling to make ends meet. She helps him. Abhilash struggles to earn a living. She gets him a job and he starts working for her. From a poor social background, Abhilash had a lot of difficulties. This cannot be said about Richa. This was not the case with Richa. Even when she was pregnant by her boyfriend, her mother helped her. Her mom found a good fiancé for her and got her married, she told her to move on. If the same thing had happened to Abhilash's sister, her life would have been ruined.

Richa Pandit, the protagonist of Prof. Sharma's novel, was thinking of a second marriage with her lover after the death of her husband Malaya. This happened immediately after the death of her husband Malaya. At the end of the day, humans are social animals. Even if they have animal instincts. But in human society, chastity, fortitude, righteousness, kindness, forgiveness, etc. are considered part of character. Today's young generation is breaking conventions in matters of chastity and showing a very frivolous attitude towards love. They demonstrate a very frivolous attitude towards love. Richa Pandit, the protagonist studied in the USA before marriage where she dated an American man. She gets into a relationship with the American. After breaking up with her boyfriend, she goes to the U.S. to give birth to a son. She keeps her son a secret. She leaves her son in the US and marries Malaya, a rich businessman from India. However, she cannot get physical pleasure from Malaya. She is attracted to Abhilash and enters into a relationship with him. She establishes relation and dating him. He is younger than her. She takes him home in the absence of her husband and even makes him a business partner. The entire novel is filled with romance. At the end of almost every chapter erotic scenes are detailed, sometimes seemingly unnecessary and obscene. The novel also talks about the budding lesbian relationships of the young people.

Vikas Sharma's one more novel *I.A.S. Today* the conflict between class and potential touches on many themes of social disparity but it is primarily a social novel. The novel deals with the lives of two friends and the different paths they choose. The main character of the novel is a young man named Romesh. Romesh comes from a relatively weak social background. His father is a poor peasant. Romesh along with his family has to survive with limited resources and means. Romesh wants to be educated in a good university, but his father's economic status is not enough for that and he has to give up his dream. Meanwhile, his classmate Tiny, can get good education anywhere, but he's not interested at all. He shows no interest at all. Tinny has the privilege of staying after school to enjoy his hobbies. He stays every day to play tennis and cricket. However, Romesh cannot even think of such things. Romesh knows that his family needs him. He has to sacrifice much of his augmentation. The poor boy goes home after school and helps his father. He helps his father. Class inequality is well represented in their behavior. Romesh is confident and outgoing, Tinny talks to people easily, makes friends and even makes relationships. It is easy for her to build relationships. Romesh can't even think of such things. He can't afford to waste time on these things. While Tinny spends his free time playing and smoking, Romesh has very little free time and when he does, he is either studying or working to support his family only knowledge and hard work. These things don't matter much to Tinny. He only thinks about having a good time. However, Tinney came from a wealthy family and was involved in various activities including

playing cricket and smoking cigarettes. He also socialized with girls. Unlike him, Romesh preferred to discuss national, social and international issues facing the English-speaking world. Romesh is struggling a lot for economic reasons. Tinny, on the other hand, gets everything without asking. He thinks he can get anything he wants, which makes it even worse. Romesh knows he has nothing but his knowledge and hard work. He studies hard and aspires to become an I.A.S. His first attempt failed, but Romesh is not discouraged. He started working even harder. And finally he achieves his goal: even after becoming an I.A.S. officer, he still doesn't have enough money to buy his own clothes, so he packed a small suitcase with a few old clothes that his father had bought for his mother. He had two old shirts, pants, a khaddar kurta, underwear and a plain towel. When he was ordered to undergo training at Shastri Administrative College, Mussoorie, he had no money. He had never been to a hill station before. At this place his fancy took hold of him. The climate was pleasant, but he had only one shabby pullover bought; three years ago. His father, Raman, gave him Rs.800 as a parting gift. He then asked him to focus on his studies and become a responsible citizen of the state. When Romesh entered the training center, his roommate was a young woman. He finds out that his roommate is a girl named Trishala. Trishala comes from a very good family. This symbolizes the class gulf between Romesh and Trishala. Because there is a clear difference between them. She's rich, definitely upper class. Trishala comes from a very good family, Unlike Romesh, she is confident and modern. Romesh is very intelligent but he lacks confidence and is not sociable. This has greatly affected his self-confidence and personality.

The impact of class inequality, poverty and struggle on young people is depicted in the novel ***Tomorrow, Tomorrow, Tomorrow, Tomorrow and Tomorrow*** by Vikas Sharma. It shows the lifelong struggle of people from the lower strata of society to change their social and economic status in order to live a better life. The story is about two boys from the same family. They choose two different paths to escape poverty with sincere desire to live a better life; they do everything they can do to achieve it. One of the main characters of this story is Pritesh. Pritesh comes from a lower middle class family, his father is a junior clerk in Tehsil. He has five children and funding their education and other things has never been easy. He had to work very hard and it was not hidden from his children. His eldest son Pritesh wanted to study and change his family's fortunes. His younger brother Ajoy also wanted to change the destiny of his family. However, he is different from his brother. He does not believe in perseverance and hard work. When Pritesh's friends visited him on the day the results were announced, the difference between the classes was clearly visible. All of them are planning to go to different cities to pursue higher studies. And Preetesh can't even able to get proper education. He is very smart and should have all the prerequisites to study and succeed. Unlike his friends, it is not easy for him to move to another city to study in the university. This is due to the fact that illustrates the difference in economic status between Pritesh and his friends. The novel throws light on the importance of education along with the barriers that prevent marginalized communities from accessing education. The novel introduces the readers to the socio-economic constraints often limit educational opportunities for disadvantaged groups. It also highlights the problems faced by rural and backward areas. The novel makes the readers think about the inequality in educational opportunities existing in the society and the urgent need to address this inequality. Ajoy, like the rest of his family, is also struggling financially. He does not study well. He chooses the wrong path. In an effort to get out of poverty, he chooses shortcuts. He wants to be rich and happy. Although his actions and ways of acting are certainly questionable, it is necessary to analyze the reasons why he chooses to act in this way. Ajoy realizes that he is acting in a very wrong way. This is evident from the anxiety and stress he feels when he acts in this way. But he also knows that he must get out of the situation at all costs. His desperate desire to change his social class outweighs his morals, ethics and values, this is what happens to people who suffer because of class inequality. In exchange for their morals and ethics, they are forced to change their class and desire a better life. The same thing is happening in the case of Ajoy. The same is true for the Ajoys. In their desperation to have a better life and assert their social and economic status. In his desperation to gain the social and economic status he did not have from birth, he falls down the rabbit hole and destroys his life at a young age. The price he has to pay for a better life is too high and he pays it with his body. The price is so high that he sacrifices his health, his happiness and his character. This represents himself. It symbolizes his struggle and desperation in trying to change social class. This is just a glimpse of how class inequality affects many people.

498A: Fears and Dreams is one of the thought-provoking novels by Prof. Vikas Sharma. This work deals with dowry system, a social evil and its effects in psychological lives of the characters in Indian society. Aftermaths of the section 498a of IPC that provides protection for women under the circumstance when a bridegroom or his family tortures a woman for dowry. The novelist has depicted the misuses of this code of Indian justice system. The novel deals with a section of the Indian Penal Code that penalizes the ill-treatment of women by their husbands or relatives. At first glance, this provision seems to be highlighted that how people

exploit innocent people by misusing this section and how class inequality plays an important role in such actions. Professor Vikas Sharma emphasizes in the novel that while this is a very good initiative to change society for the better, she also emphasizes another aspect. The analysis of the novel shows that most of the people who exploit this section belong to the economically lower classes who seek to radically change their lives and economic status. The first story that appears on the screen is that of Tanvi and Jatin. Both of them come from lower middle class families. Jatin is an honest person and works hard to improve his and his family's life. He wants to make Tanvi happy and does his best to do so, he gives his best to achieve this goal. Tanvi, on the other hand, comes from an economically disadvantaged family. It is important for her to be rich and have everything that upper class people have. It is. She makes Jatin fulfill her endless demands. She does it because she wants to live like upper-class people. She doesn't want to strive for it. She just wants to reap the benefits. Tanvi doesn't realize the importance of being content with what she has. This is because she is jealous of other rich people who belong to the upper class. It is for this reason that her marriage fails. She sues Jatin under section 498A and threatens him with a huge amount of money. And all of this because of her desperate desire to get rich and become an upper class woman. She just wants to gain economic and social status. He gave money to Tanvi's mother on the occasion of her wedding. Tanvi marries a man who already has a son of the same age to change her social and economic class. After all, her mother always taught her to aspire to be rich. She destroys her life and her happy marriage just to become rich. Consciously and unconsciously she chose a path she did not deserve. She was guided by her own desires and expectations. Professor Vikas Sharma tries to tell us how social class influences human behavior and thinking. Tanvi has always struggled with money and social importance. Her mother also always said that her worth depends on it. That's why she is trying to change her class. People like Tanvi and her mother often associate happiness with their social class. And in desperation, they make decisions that harm themselves. This is what they end up doing. It's very wrong and seems pointless, but it's not entirely without merit. Society teaches people that their worth is determined by their class. People of different classes faces unfair treatment craves what they lack. That is why they are desperate to change their class.

Conclusion

Thus, we have concluded that Prof. Vikas Sharma has done an excellent job in highlighting the problems of our society. The problem of class inequality is just one of them. In society, people often attribute the value of others to their social status and assess the value of others in terms of the economic value of their assets. Consequences leads to discriminatory treatment that affects the lives of many people. People who were not born into the more privileged upper classes face greater hardship, even if they have great potential and a willingness to work hard. This class inequality affects the lives of many people. Class inequality affects opportunities for the under-privileged persons because they are calculated based on their class rather than their potential. Characters such as Romesh and Abhilash are good examples of this. How people from lower social and economic classes continue to be discriminated against class issues. On the other hand, Ajoy and Tanvi tell us about people who are fed up with their class. They are willing to do anything to make a difference.

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