



ALLUSION OF TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION IN CHETAN BHAGAT'S WHAT YOUNG INDIAN WANTS AND A.P.J. KALAM'S WE CAN DO IT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

**Dr. Vibhati
Vasantrao
Kulkarni***

Assistant Professor in English, Science College, Nanded, Maharashtra*Corresponding Author

ABSTRACT

Technology education for students at the secondary school level is one of the steps India is taking to advance its technological landscape. In *We Can Do It*, A.P.J. Kalam discusses the model used by M.R. Raju, Azim Premji, Shiv Nadar, and others for the anticipated change in Indian schools. This model is offered for value education, and when all these actions are taken together, the percentage of school dropouts will be significantly lower than it is now. In *What Young India Wants*, Chetan Bhagat explains a thorough analysis of how the top technological institutes in India operate. He criticizes the failure of Indian technical institutes to develop the innovative capacities and skills of the students. He focuses on how India can make progress by empowering youths with abilities to create and innovate. The paper will find out the allusion of technology in the writings.

KEYWORDS : technology, education, creativity, innovation

INTRODUCTION

In *We Can Do It*, A.P.J. Kalam discusses the need of technological education in the secondary schools in India. He proposes the idea to establish "Village Panchayat Knowledge Centers" and to promote education through virtual universities. He stresses that Indian students must focus on improving their skills in light of globalization to get job in any part of the world. In *What Young India Wants*, Chetan Bhagat also enlightens a systematic investigation of how the top technological institutes in India work. He criticizes that technological education is lacking in creativity, innovation, and imagination. Innovation, in his opinion, entails questioning the status quo, which is simply not beneficial for Indian children who respect the traditions of their elders. A.P.J. Kalam, writes that foreign rulers prevented India from developing technologically. He believes that the barrier to technological advancement was caused by the brain and resource drain from India prior to independence. India was unable to participate in the industrial revolution and prosper, while Western nations took advantage of the opportunity. These countries developed into experts at manufacturing bulk consumer goods. The two World Wars also encouraged these nations to produce cutting-edge military technology. To establish a high level of competence during the cold war, the technological industries in developed nations continuously developed high technology systems.

In his non-fiction narrative *What Young India Wants*, Chetan Bhagat makes the observation that people who work as country-liquor barons, sari manufacturers, and sweet home shop owners open technical colleges for engineering, and people entrust them with raising their children and providing for their future. Chetan Bhagat thinks that excessive mechanization and rationalization are a burden to human survival. The development of cyber technology has created new opportunities for living, but its effects are too onerous to put human sensibility at risk. Bhagat offers the advice to face life's challenges head-on at each stage in order to avoid the gloom that is affecting Indian youths' quality of life. He points out, "we are people, not programmed devices". (105) According to Chetan Bhagat life is not to be taken seriously, as human beings are really temporary, here they are like pre-paid cards only with a limited validity.

The brain drain is cited by A.P.J. Kalam as a barrier to India's technological advancement. He claims that young people with great talent leave India for developed countries. These young people invent technology, which is unquestionably a product of advanced economies. Kalam writes in this regard in *We Can Do It* as- "This means the developed countries keep an edge on technology, industrial production with higher market share and economic growth continually, and the developing countries lose their skilled manpower, industrial production and resources, and continue to be economically behind them. This is a major challenge to a developing country that aspires to become a developed country. Indian youth needs to understand to trap". (13)

A.P.J. Kalam also acknowledges the value of technology in agricultural development. A.P.J. Kalam, puts his opinions on the

contribution of technology to agricultural development. He claims that although the agricultural sector in India employs about 50% of the labour force, it only contributes about 17% of the country's total GDP. In contrast to the industry sector's 11% growth, the agricultural sector's growth rate in 2017 was 2.7%. In many regions of the country, agricultural growth and productivity have seen notable successes.

He believes adopting techniques like multi-cropping with controlled drip irrigation, scientific farming, building dependable agricultural and food processing infrastructure, increasing ground water availability, and having access to electricity 24 hours a day will give farmers the best insurance and increase their earning potential. Only by establishing ethical agricultural cooperatives, which use their collective knowledge as a business house to plan, manage, and market agricultural and agro-processed products for higher levels of income to the farmer with a guaranteed year-round occupation, is such a situation even possible.

A.P.J. Kalam offers suggestions for how India can advance technologically. He explains that the Department of Science and Technology's TIFAC (Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Centre) is conducting a study on Technology Vision 2020 to determine the precise areas that need to be developed as well as a roadmap for getting there. It identifies five technologically-driven development areas: (i) agriculture and food processing for food security; (ii) education and healthcare for social security; (iii) information and communication technology and mass employment; (iv) infrastructure including electric power, river networking, and PURA for economic development; and (v) critical technologies and strategic industries for self-reliance.

In this regard, Chetan Bhagat has come to the realization that the speed of cyber-technology development is insufficient to keep up with agriculture. The primary goal of the resources promoted in India should be to advance the development and sensibility of the average person. He questions why an Indian farmer should be denied access to such a lucrative foreign market if an Indian software company can provide services abroad. Technology-based factories that turn milk into cheese, butter, ghee, and other milk products can help Indian farmers expand their business overseas.

Additionally, Chetan Bhagat makes a point about the invasion of foreign businesses that aim to plunder the Indian economy and industry. He criticizes Facebook and other social networking sites. Chetan Bhagat makes an ironical comment in *What Young Indian Wants* that "None of our blue chips have the capability to invent technology like the cell phone but being opportunists; they jump at chance of making money off spectrum allocation". (17)

Like a sensible and committed citizen, Chetan Bhagat dictates that India must develop a system to promote entrepreneurial spirit. The nation's foundation is undoubtedly being destroyed by the growing tendencies to manipulate resources produced by power. The comment and observation of Chetan Bhagat show the irony and the pain of a

national loss in the evil intentions of politicians. He claims that promoting an uncorrupt competition is urgently needed in India right now.

He affirms that, “we should be celebrating innovation and entrepreneurship, not money, consumption and power”. (19) It is unfortunate that in vote based politics, there is a little space for strong role model and national credentials. School system is proving a failure to inculcate the spirit of self-sufficiency among the students. The borrowed models of education are running the best academicians of India are not enough to progress.

CONCLUSIONS

A.P.J. Kalam and Chetan Bhagat assert that India needs the technological development at the earliest because the future of the world is going to be completely dominated by technology. They think that technology is not only the synonym of advancement but also a way to live life, which should be endowed with social, economic and health security and ensuring the innovations and creations.

REFERENCES:

- [1] Bhagat, Chetan. What Young India Wants, New Delhi: Rupa & Co., 2012. Print.
- [2] Ibid., 17.
- [3] Ibid., 19.
- [4] Kalam, APJ Abdul, and Pillai, Sivathanu. We Can Do It, Mumbai: Pentagon Press, 2014. Print.
- [5] https://www.researchgate.net/publication/287608921_Chetan_Bhagat's_What_Young_India_Wants_as_a_Modern_Satire/link/5677d46a08aebcdda0eb9492/download