

A Psychoanalytic Study In Chetan Bhagat's "*The Girl In Room 105*"

Mageswari A¹, II M.A English, Don Bosco College Co_Ed Yelagiri Hills Tirupattur, Tamilnadu

Ms Maria Abisha Rani M², M.A., B.Ed., NET, Don Bosco College Co_Ed Yelagiri Hills

Tirupattur

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Abstract

A study on psychoanalysis in Chetan Bhagat's *The Girl in Room 105* would involve exploring the psychological aspects of the characters, themes, symbols and narrative elements in the novel. Psychoanalytic theory explores the subconscious motivations and desires that drive human behaviour. In the novel this theory can be applied to analyze characters' actions and emotions. The protagonist's actions might be influenced by unconscious conflicts, like unresolved childhood experiences, shaping his relationships and decisions throughout the story. Focuses on issues of love, relationships, mystery, and personal development. Although psychological analysis is not a major theme in the book, some aspects can be seen via a psychological prism. The theory could help uncover hidden meanings behind character's actions, revealing deeper psychological layers that contribute to the narrative's development.

Keywords: Psychological aspects, subconscious motivation, human behaviour, unconscious conflicts, personal development.

The eighth novel by Indian novelist Chetan Bhagat is titled *The Girl in Room 105*. Based only on pre-arranged sales, the book quickly became a bestseller. In it, an instructor for an IIT coaching class goes to wish his ex-girlfriend happy birthday but instead discovers that she has been murdered. The rest of the narrative follows him on his quest to seek justice for his ex-girlfriend while she lies dead. The misconceptions and political difficulties in India are also covered in the book. Chetan Bhagat is an Indian novelist, columnist, and YouTuber who was born on April 22, 1974. In 2010, he was on Time magazine's list of the 100 most influential people in the world. Film versions of five of his books have been produced. The psyche is divided into three parts according to psychoanalytic theory: the Id, which is the unconscious source of primal sexual, dependency, and aggressive impulses; the Superego, which subtly inserts societal mores and establishes standards to live by; and the Ego, which serves as a mediator between the present-day

realities and the psyche's needs and conflicts

Sigmund Freud created psychoanalytic theory, a psychological framework that looks into the unconscious mind in an effort to comprehend human behaviour, emotions, and personality. It implies that our unconscious wants, conflicts, and early childhood events have an impact on our ideas, feelings, and behaviour. The conscious mind our immediate awareness—the preconscious mind information that can be brought into consciousness and the unconscious mind thoughts, memories, and desires concealed from awareness are Freud's three main mental entities. He thought that psychological problems could result from unconscious tensions that go unresolved. The idea of the "Id," "Ego," and "Superego" is a fundamental for psychoanalysis. Our primordial instincts and wants, which seek instant pleasure, are represented by the Id. When there are problems, the Ego uses defense mechanisms to arbitrate between the Id and the outside world. The Superego stands for the moral principles we have internalized. Techniques used in psychoanalysis include transference (where patients project their feelings onto the therapist), dream analysis, and free association (where patients communicate freely to uncover unconscious thoughts). The end result is self-insight and emotional healing by bringing unconscious problems into conscious awareness. Although psychoanalytic theory has had an impact on psychology and treatment, it has also come under fire for lacking scientific support and placing too little emphasis on cultural and social variables. Variations of psychoanalysis have developed over time, influencing both contemporary therapies and our comprehension of the human mind.

Keshav, the story's main character, may be examined in terms of psychoanalytic theories: Id, Ego, Superego: The interplay between Keshav's id (impulsive wants), ego (logical decision making), and superego (moral conscience) might be used to analyze his behaviour throughout the narrative. In this case, the struggle between his immediate desires and his awareness of social rules (Superego) may be seen in his choice to act on his emotional urge to reunite with Zara (Id) in spite of the possible consequences (Ego). Defense Mechanisms: As a means of resolving his emotional difficulties, Keshav may use defense mechanisms like denial (to ignore the reality of the situation) or displacement (to direct his ire toward unrelated issues). Unconscious wants: Unresolved conflicts from Keshav's past and unconscious wants can both be used to evaluate his motivations for exploring Zara's mystery. These subconscious factors might influence his actions and choices in ways he may not fully understand.

The mysterious character Zara, whose chamber becomes the focus of intrigue, could also be looked at from a psychoanalytic perspective. Unconscious wants and unresolved conflicts could be used to explain Zara's motivations for her acts and her enigmatic personality. Her decision to communicate her feelings through an anonymous online persona may indicate that she needs some emotional distance or protection. Dream and conduct Symbolism: Psychoanalysis frequently explains symbols in dreams and conduct. Recurring symbols in Zara's dreams or acts should be examined for possible deeper meanings and ties to her past experiences.

The novel explores the complexity of love, both lost and found, and how relationships affect our feelings, choices, and personal development. Identity and mystery: The uncertainty

surrounding Zara's identity and the circumstances of her life inspire intrigue and suspense. To understand how people deal with secrecy and the effects of unresolved past events on their wellbeing, this issue could be examined psychologically. Self-Discovery and own progress Keshav's search for Zara results in his own progress. This could be interpreted as an illustration of how interpersonal interactions and difficulties can promote psychological growth. The Room Zara's life's enigmatic and hidden facets are represented by Room 105. It could be seen psychologically as a symbolizing the unconscious mind and the secrets we conceal from others. Online Identity it is possible to view Zara's adoption of an online identity to communicate her feelings in an anonymous manner as a symbolic means of exploring feelings and ideas that may be awkward to discuss in public.

Modern Relationships: In the background of technology, social media, and shifting societal conventions, the novel examines the complexities of contemporary relationships. To understand how these characteristics affect communication, trust, and emotional ties, this might be examined psychologically. Social pressures Characters like Keshav are subject to societal pressures to follow conventional relationships and career norms. These pressures have an effect on their sense of identity, self-worth, and mental health. It's vital to remember that Chetan Bhagat prefers to tell accessible stories versus in-depth psychological analyses in his work. Although the book mentions psychological topics, its main goal is to keep readers reading by telling a compelling story rather than giving an in-depth analysis of psychological ideas.

While psychoanalytic theories are not directly discussed in "The Girl in Room 105" by Chetan Bhagat, many aspects of the characters' motivations and actions can be seen via a psychoanalytic lens. Keshav, the protagonist of the book, struggles with his feelings, his desires, and the truth about Zara. The interaction between his id (impulsive urges), ego (rational decision-making), and superego (moral conscience) is reflected in his pursuit of her despite the potential consequences. It's possible to view his coping techniques, such as denial and relocation, as unconscious means of resolving internal tensions. Zara's secretive online persona, which represents her personality and concealed feelings, is consistent with the Freudian idea of investigating the unconscious mind. The story later reveals her past trauma, which shows that unresolved tensions may be influencing her present behaviour. Psychoanalytical themes highlight the characters' emotional difficulties, wants, and the influence of their past experiences on their present behaviours, even though they are not the novel's main focus. When read through a psychological lens, Chetan Bhagat's narrative gives a relatable story that sheds light on the complex inner workings of the characters.

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