

Quarterly Magazine

VACHIKA

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Blessings from CHAIRMAN




The literature not only focuses on technical but also on everyday moral and social issues. It deals with complex moral and ethical questions, depicted through detailed and realistic characters and settings. The era of prosperity and the hardships of the great depression like pandemic, continuous territorial disputes among nations leave a lasting impact on contemporary writing. Today's authors used cutting-edge techniques like stream-of-consciousness narration, fragmented narratives, symbols, and allusions to reflect the intricacies of contemporary life. This is the beauty of contemporary literature, which is evident in this work as well.

Er. Prabhat Ranjan Mallick

Chairman

Koustuv Group of Institutions (KGI)



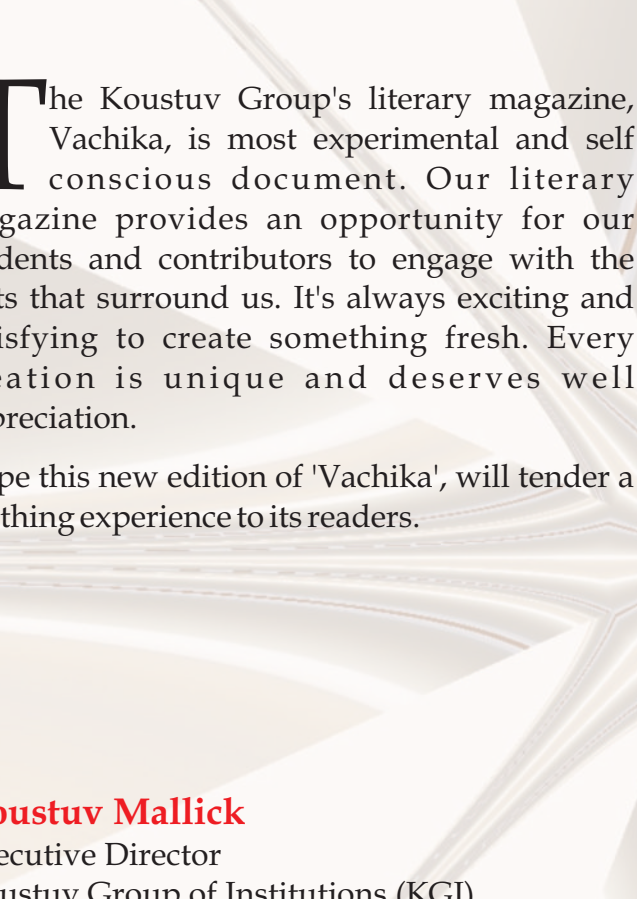
The road to excellence is always under construction. It is only through constant endeavour in the right direction that one can reach the desired goal. The right direction is the direction that your conscience says. The inner voice becomes louder when we put those into action. Any action backed by strong emotion generates a visible result. The writing is one of such manifestations of our inner voice, capable of giving soothing solace to the mass.

Let's take the unpaved road that our writers willfully choose to travel with their rustic ideas.

Namita Mallick

Vice Chairman

Koustuv Group of Institutions (KGI)



The Koustuv Group's literary magazine, Vachika, is most experimental and self conscious document. Our literary magazine provides an opportunity for our students and contributors to engage with the texts that surround us. It's always exciting and satisfying to create something fresh. Every creation is unique and deserves well appreciation.

Hope this new edition of 'Vachika', will tender a soothing experience to its readers.

Koustuv Mallick

Executive Director

Koustuv Group of Institutions (KGI)

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It gives me immense pleasure to present our Volume II, Issue I, of this year Vachika. An unquenchable desire to do something creative will fuel the confidence and tenacity. All you require for success in any field are self-assurance and tenacity. Being creative is nothing more than trying new things. Writing about all the vibrations in your thoughts is one of the best methods to express oneself. Every piece of writing that we produce in this magazine is distinctive in and of itself.

I welcome the readers to the newest issue of our literary magazine Vachika. This updated and improved piece of literature was created with the express intention of providing interesting, important, and educational information on numerous topics that have an affects on us.

Prof. (Dr.) Subrat Kumar Mohanty
Editor, Vachika

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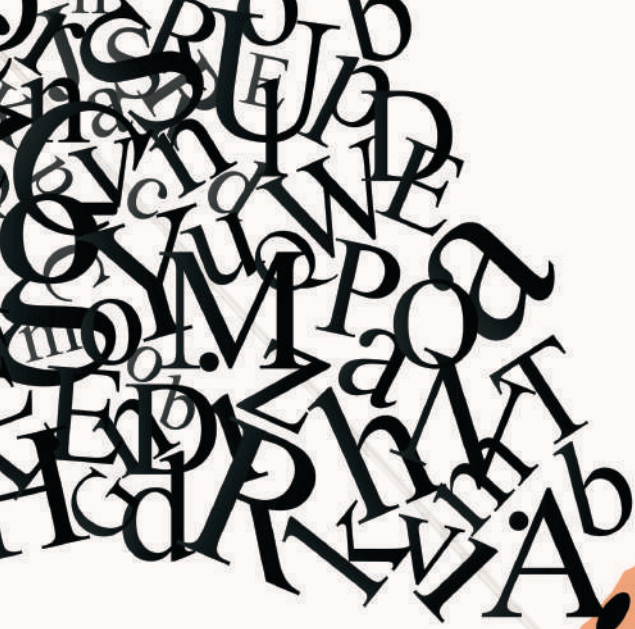
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ଶ୍ରୀ ନିଗମାନନ୍ଦ ନାୟକ



Technical Article Section



A TECHNOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF 5G & BEYOND COMMUNICATION SYSTEM.

Fifth generation (5G) wireless communication networks are reaching toward the final deployment and realization. 5G is promised to offer ultra-fast and reliable wireless links. The deployment of 5G will drive the global mobile data traffic to 100 exabytes per month by 2023 from 31.6 billion mobile devices, which is approximately nearly about double the current level. In future 5G networks, the system complexity in terms of network architecture and wireless connection will increase substantially. On the other hand, the average accessible resource for each user/device will be rather limited. Consequently the explosive increase in data volume and user devices will bring significant challenges to the management and optimization of network traffic. Current research on 5G network traffic management has already driven conventional approaches purely based on communication theory to the limit. It will be extremely challenging to solve the traffic management problem for 5G networks and to achieve global optimal performance for the whole network. This suggests the need to adopt revolutionary solutions. A promising direction to tackle the

challenges described above is to adapt artificial intelligence (AI) technologies to analyze and manage the traffic of 5G networks from network data. AI technologies will not only reduce manual interventions in network traffic management, but also enable better network performance, better reliability, and more adaptive systems by drawing new insights from the networks and predicting the network traffic conditions and the users' behavior, enabling smarter decisions in an autonomous fashion. Machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) are two advanced AI methodologies that have attracted lots of interest to overcome the challenges of managing 5G network traffic. However, existing research has highlighted the following limitations: Most existing reported research has only focused on the core network, and applied ML to solve the routing problem in the core network; there is little research on traffic control with respect to the 5G network. For traffic control, to date most reported research has only focused on the network layer; there are only a few research reports on the application of AI technologies to the application layer and the semantic layer that shape the traffic by content recommendation

with consideration of user interests. In this article, we investigate the new features and challenges in 5G wireless traffic caused by new scenarios, network architectures, and new service demands. Based on these analyses, we propose potential solutions and research directions based on the use of AI technologies in 5G networks. The remainder of this article is organized as follows. The next section introduces potential challenges in future 5G networks. Then we introduce deep-reinforcement learning and distributed and light-weight ML algorithms for 5G network traffic control. An AI assistant traffic shaping algorithm is then highlighted.

So let us find what are the technology that mostly influences the 5G network and beyond:

1. Millimeter Waves(mmWaves): Millimeter waves are frequency between 30 GHz to 300 GHz, and it is called millimeter waves because its length varies from 1 to 10 mm. Millimeter waves can provide bandwidth ten times more than that of the entire 4G cellular band.
2. Full Duplex Technology(FDT): Full duplex refers to the simultaneous transmission and reception over the same frequency band and at the same time.5G networks will use

full duplex for the transmission of signals to potentially double the network capacity and is beneficial for higher layers (e.g., MAC layer).

3. Massive MIMO (mMIMO): Massive MIMO is the most important technology for 5G and beyond the wireless networking. Massive MIMO is the advancement of contemporary MIMO systems used in current wireless networks, which groups together hundreds and even thousands of antennas at the base station and serves tens of users simultaneously. Massive MIMO has capacity gain and throughput much higher than the conventional MIMO system.
4. Artificial Intelligence (AI): AI in communication will simplify and improve the transport of real-time data. AI increases efficiency and reduces the processing delay of the communication steps. AI can be used to perform time-consuming tasks such as handover and network selection quickly.
5. Block chain (BC): Block chain helps secure the 5G networks by providing distributed trust models with high access authentication.
6. Heterogeneous Networks (HETNET): The small cells/ heterogeneous n/ws will play a significant role in delivering high-speed mobile

broadband and ultra-low latency for 5G. Small Cells can be further divided into microcells, femtocells,

and picocells based on coverage area and the number of users it can support.

So the 5G and beyond network mainly dependent on these above technology. The various Key performance index parameter of 5G are as follows in accordance with the above technologies:

Sl. No.	kpi	5G & Beyond
1	Peak data rate	10Gbps and more
2	Latency	1ms
3	Maximum spectral efficiency	30 bps/H
4	AI	supported
5	Architecture	Massive MIMO

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HOW TO CHOOSE BETWEEN FILTERED AND BOILING WATER?

Water is very necessary for human survival. Finding clean water, on the other hand, has become more difficult as a result of the burdens imposed by a growing population, increased environmental pollution, and the depletion of natural resources. For those who are unable to purchase a filter, it is advised that they first boil their tap water before consuming it. The market is inundated with a variety of filters that may be purchased by those who have the financial means to do so. But what is a more reliable approach to protecting the water's quality? Drinking water that has been boiled is recommended for the prevention of water-borne illnesses such as jaundice, typhoid, and diarrhoea, even by medical professionals. However, this leads us to question the need of drinking filtered water and why it is beneficial for us when physicians advise us to drink water that has been boiled. The purpose of this in-depth comparison of the two procedures is to establish which one is the most beneficial.

If you believe that the water that comes directly from the tap is safe to drink, you should rethink that assumption. Since the water treatment facility uses chlorine and fluoride to eliminate germs, it is reasonable to expect that the water will be safe to drink and unaffected by any pollution throughout its trip after leaving the

plant. However, the pipelines through which it runs and eventually reaches our house may not be clean. Furthermore, while it is being gathered in storage and treated in plants, it may pick up additional toxins as a byproduct of the process. If you believe that the water that comes out of the tap is clean, then you really need to read this. But since more and more people are becoming conscious of the quality of the water they drink, the government is now taking a number of steps to ensure that everyone in the nation has access to water that is safe to drink.

The boiling of water is one of the oldest ways for obtaining safe drinking water, and it is a frequently used domestic water treatment method that is used to purify water. In addition, boiling is one of the most common methods for getting safe drinking water. The primary goal of boiling water is to destroy any microorganisms that may be present in the water. However, despite the fact that boiling water is a tried and true method, it is not without its drawbacks. In addition, there are additional ways of water filtration that are accessible, some of which are more efficient, straightforward, and practical.

Microorganisms that are unable to survive at high temperatures are

eliminated from the water during the boiling process. You are, however, mistaken if you believe that the contaminants and other substances are eliminated during the boiling process. Be certain that the water is boiled continuously for at least twenty minutes, since this will kill any bacteria and viruses that may be present in the water that cannot be seen. If you boil it for any shorter time than that, the water will no longer be fit for human consumption and will need to be discarded. In addition, contaminants such as lead, arsenic, magnesium, and nitrates do not dissolve as a result of the procedure.

Purified water is thought to be less hazardous to one's health than water that has been boiled. It is possible for polluted water or water from the tap to be made free of pathogens by the use of a water purifier, which also helps eliminate pollutants, chemicals, and microbes. There are a number of different technologies, ranging from RO to UV water purifiers, that may assist filter water and make it drinkable. In addition to this, it lessens our reliance on bottled water.

It is common knowledge that consuming clean water helps maintain a healthy immune system since the water contains all of the essential minerals and vitamins. In addition to this, it assists in the process of losing weight while also boosting metabolism and improving skin health.

According to research, water that has

not been filtered or treated might include a large number of harmful bacteria such as *Giardia lamblia*, *cryptosporidium*, and *Vibrio cholera*. It has been discovered that these microbes have the ability to cause dangerous health conditions, including diarrhoea, sepsis, cholera, and even death in certain cases.

There are a variety of ways available for obtaining drinkable water; however, boiling and filtering are the most prevalent ones. Other procedures may also be utilised. There are further methods available as well, such as distillation and chlorination, for example. The method of distillation, which use heat to gather clean water in vapour form, is most suited for those who have access to raw water that has not been treated. The process of distillation involves exposing water to a heat source just up to the point when it reaches the boiling point, at which time the water is evaporated. The vapours are channelled into a condenser, where they are allowed to cool down and are converted into safe drinking water.

Chlorination is a method that involves adding chlorine tablets or liquid chlorine to untreated water in order to eliminate any germs, parasites, or bacteria that may be present. In difficult or distant places, this is often one of the most cost-effective ways of transportation available. However, those who suffer from thyroid problems should take this approach with caution since it has the potential

to cause side effects. When using this technique to purify water, it is important to ensure that the tablets are put to water that has been boiled to at least 21 degrees Celsius, since this is the temperature at which they dissolve most completely.

Compared to hot water, filtered water is better because it is easier to get and safer to drink. The filtering process does more than what boiling water is meant to do. "Water filters are good at removing impurities, dangerous chemicals, and germs from dirty tap water, making it safe to drink and free

of pathogens. It also makes you less reliant on water in bottles." Also, filters give you access to water that is softer and doesn't have any bad smells. Unlike boiling water, this method lets you take advantage of all the health and ease benefits of clean drinking water.

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SOLAR PV SYSTEM IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

Solar PV System in Educational Institute

Since most teaching and learning occurs during the day, educational institutions have a greater need for electricity at that period. The benefit of using solar energy is that. Depending on the geographical situation, hybrid systems like solar-wind, solar-diesel, and solar-biomass may also be advantageous configurations.

Urban expansion and economic growth are causing a sharp increase in energy demand in our nation's cities, which is increasing Green House Gas (GHG) emissions. Numerous communities all over the world are establishing goals and enacting laws to encourage renewable energy and lower GHG emissions. Under the "Development of Solar Cities"

programme, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India, has taken steps to create green campuses with the goal of reducing the estimated demand for conventional energy by at least 10% at the end of five years. Using educational institutions' expertise in the use of renewable energy is the next step in this direction.

Lighting loads are a major electricity requirement in educational facilities. There are lights, fans, computers, etc. In institutions, there are electrical devices like heaters, air conditioners, and projectors. It is simple to integrate a light circuit with a solar power system since separate wire paths for the light and power circuits are provided in the wiring system.



Fig.1 Erected solar panel at rooftop.

Due to a lack of area for solar panel installation, solar energy output is currently limited. For the installation of a rooftop solar PV system, approximately 12 m²/ kW of shadow-free space is needed.

Due to the roof's ability to support its weight, the available rooftop has its own limitations. Mounting the panels to the typical direction of incident radiations, or positioning the solar panels at the correct tilt angle, may be a significant issue. The panels must have a minimum of 0.6 meters of space between each row of panels and the parapet wall in order to be cleaned and serviced. A big enough space needs to be left between the solar panel rows to prevent one row from being shaded by the next. By laying the panels on the ground, you disturb the gardens, playgrounds, and other areas used for cultural events. Light circuits can

therefore be easily powered by solar energy as a result of this constraint of solar PV generation.

The solar panel is the most important part of a solar PV system. Solar panels make up close to 50% of the total cost of a solar PV system. When it comes to increasing the output efficiency of solar PV systems, the Maximum Power Point Tracking charge controller plays a significant role. DC power is transformed into AC power using inverters. Because they are exposed to the elements, industrial flexible cables are employed. Depending on its intended usage, it might be armoured or not. Another cost is the panel's infrastructure. With respect to tilt angle towards south-east or south-west, its erection is a normal task. The general cost estimate for a 1kW system is shown below (without batteries).

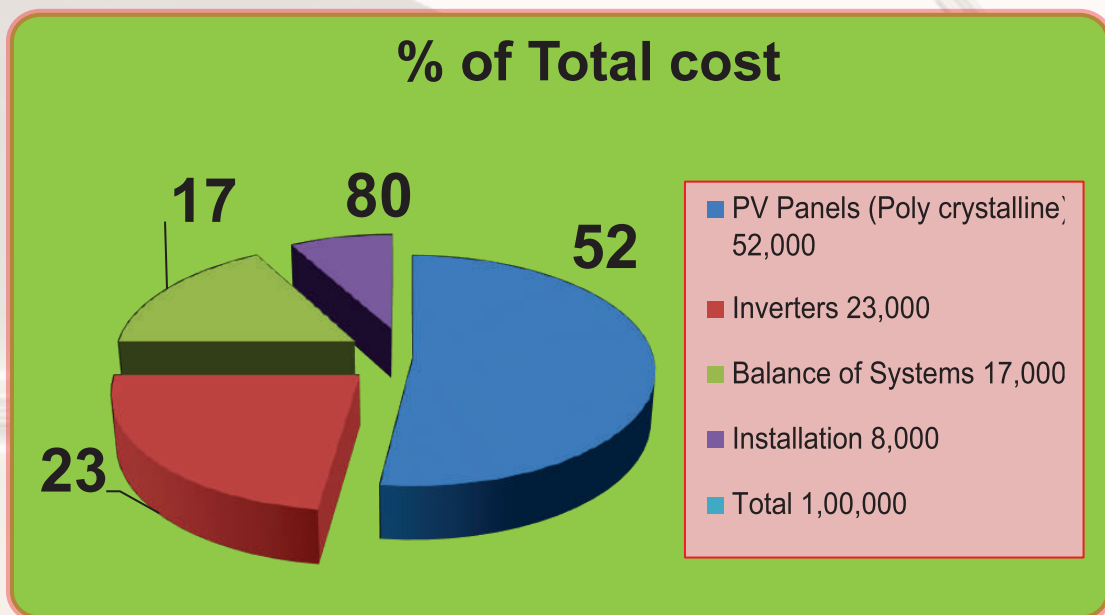


Fig.2 Cost analysis of a 1kW solar system installation.

Block diagram of basic PV system is shown in fig.3. With the help of charge controller, the DC load can be directly

connected. The AC load can be fed through battery and inverter.

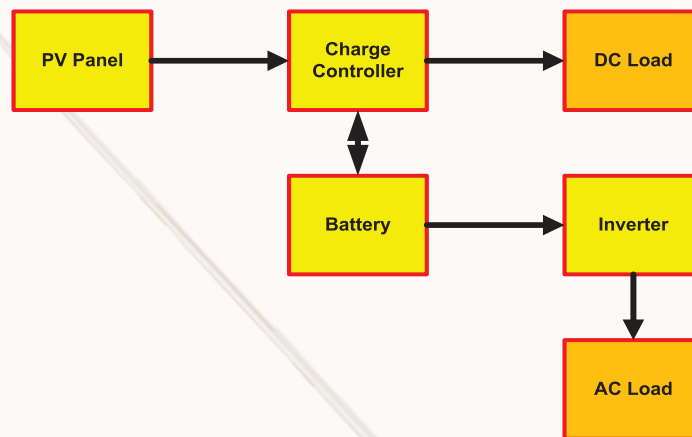


Fig.3 Block diagram of basic PV system.

Factors Affecting PV Output

To get the most out of your efforts and investment, energy efficiency variables must be properly taken into account when building any solar PV systems.

1. Cable Thickness
2. Temperature
3. Shading
4. Charge Controller
5. Inverter Efficiency
6. Battery Efficiency

Conclusion

In addition to producing biomass, wind, hydropower, and wave energy, solar energy represents a huge source of immediately usable energy. Certain semiconducting materials experience electron shifts due to the energy of

light. This photovoltaic effect has the potential to generate a lot of electricity. Unfortunately, the current low efficiency of solar PV cells necessitates relatively vast areas in order to meet demand for electricity. The only renewable energy source that can eventually replace the world's existing non-renewable energy supply is direct solar energy use, yet this comes at the cost of at least 500,000 km² of land. However, this study clarifies the limitations and opportunities for use of PV panels in various applications.

Prof. Anjan Kumar Sahoo

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A FAMILY MAN

Some people are having fun
Some people work less and careless for their future
Whole the whole world sleeps quietly
My father is no exception
He is unable to do something ordinary or extraordinary
Hence our life passes poorly
Even though he always want to do something to makes us happy
He do not care about the ulterior motives of his friends
He know he has to look after his family
He is one of the strongest people I ever met
A man made for family, a family man

His has also right to be happy
He also wants his family members to remain happy
He is truly a family man
Who willfully suffer for the sake of it?
But always teach us not to leave you hope
Never give up
Stay still during your battle
Irrespective of the situation give your best
This is the sigh of my real hero
He is my dad
A man made for family, a family man

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Prose Section



DECODING THE TAWANG REGION IN THE INDIA-CHINA TERRITORIAL DISPUTE

Recently China has increased the stakes in the dispute by depicting Arunachal Pradesh as Chinese territory on a map included in its brand-new passports with microchips. This clearly shows that despite channels for border negotiations between the two countries, a solution to the problem has not yet been found. And the territorial dispute between China and India over Arunachal Pradesh is still remaining a major source of tension. This again forces us to think why China is taking so much interest over Indian Territory, Particularly Arunachal Pradesh.

The border area between India and china is growing venerable day by day. One of the key reasons is that the border is not fully demarcated and process of clarifying and confirming the line of actual control is in process. After the Sino-India war this has been unofficially accepted by both the countries which has been further made it official through an agreement Between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Confidence-Building Measures in the Military Field along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China Border Areas. The Article 1of the said agreement said that “neither side shall use its military capability against the other side. No armed forces deployed by either side in the border areas along the line of actual control as part of their respective military strength shall be

used to attack the other side, or engage in military activities that threaten the other side or undermine peace, tranquility and stability in the India-China border areas.” This has been further intensified with its article II which lies dawn “The two sides reiterate their determination to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the boundary question. Pending an ultimate solution to the boundary question, the two sides reaffirm their commitment to strictly respect and observe the line-of actual control in the India-China border areas. No activities of either side shall overstep the line of actual control.”

The border peace and tranquility agreement 1993 and Agreement on military confidence building measure 1996 are two important landmark measure have signed to maintain peace in the region. But problem arises because India considers the LAC to be 3488 km long which include whole Aksai Chin while the Chinese consider it to be only around 2000 km, including Arunachal Pradesh. So while preparing the map both countries includes their claimed territories despite these are not in their actual direct control.

Brief History

Arunachal Pradesh was formed from the erstwhile North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA) region and become a state in 1987. This part of British India

political division. Till 1972 this area is known as North-East Frontier Agency but in 20 January 1972, this region not only becomes Union territory of India but its name changed to Arunachal Pradesh. Arunachal Pradesh which is also known as 'The land of dawn-lit mountains', becomes 24th state of India on 20th February 1987, which is around 83743 square. Arunachal Pradesh is the largest of the seven sister states of Northeast India. The state bounded Tibet, Bhutan and Myanmar.

Historically the Tawang area of Arunachal Pradesh was part of Tibet. Then how it becomes an Indian territory? It is because the alignment of the LAC in the eastern sector is along the 1914 McMahan Line. The line that separates Tibet and British India, created on 24th-25th March 1914 in Delhi, is called McMahan Line. This region is extended along the North-eastern region of India and the Northern region of Burma. At that time Tibet was different from China, hence his representation in this agreement was not required. Under this agreement Tibet has given some parts of Tibet along with Tawang area to British India. Hence this becomes part of India. But unfortunately Tibet lost its freedom in 1950 and become an autonomous region under china. China remains silent on McMahan Line till India was under British Rule. They started eye on Arunachal Pradesh soon after the India got independence from British. He started calling this area as South Tibet. And to gain territorial advantage he started

intense artillery fire on 23 October 1962 and captured Tawang in the very next day. So during the 1962 war, Tawang fell briefly under Chinese control but China voluntarily withdraw its troops after the war. They were returned to the backside of McMahan Line. In this way the area Tawang again came back to India. But they are still claiming Tawang and its good portion of Arunachal Pradesh as their territory because this area being strategically and culturally important to china as the second largest Buddhist Monastery is located here. Further Dalai Lama was entered into India through this Tawang area. This area was the centre of Tibetan resistance to Chinese rule. Further if china could manage to crack Tawang, it will give passage to capture rest of Arunachal Pradesh and may even further Siligudi corridor which also called Chicken Neck. This is the reason China is continuously increasing its presence with the hope of removing India's presence in Arunachal Pradesh.

Conclusion

The McMahan Line was drawn prior to China having control over Tibet. Therefore, the McMahan Line acts as a clear and legitimate border between China and India. The Tawang region continued to be a significant part of India even after China invaded Tibet in 1950. However, China consistently tries to encroach into Indian border regions, which demonstrates that they do not respect the territory assigned under the McMahan line.

It is only due to our brave soldiers;

India could manage to hold the area of LAC in general and Tawang in particular under its control. In near future there may not be any mutually agreed consensus. So India needs to act fast to ensure its security and sovereignty in case of any future struggle with china. India is already steadily invested on resources to handle the nefarious motif of China. We can defy our enemy with our indomitable will and by making ourselves strong enough to give

biffing reply for any misadventure. It is the need of the day; each Indian must derided its effort to its optimum, to create India in the league of developed nation. Peace is the prerogative of strong.

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“A SKETCHOUT UPON FEMINISM”

In order to define, develop, and attain political, economic, personal, and social equality of sexes, a variety of political movements, ideologies, and social movements collectively refer to themselves as "feminism." The primary idea of feminism is to promote women's equality and fairness in all areas of life and to provide them equal access to the resources that are typically freely available to males. Given that feminism examines a wide range of topics, including the history of women's oppression and potential ways to get over the "anxiety of authorship" by creating their own literary canon. Because there are so many psychosocial and cultural conceptions of femininity, feminism is in fact a serious endeavour to investigate, understand, and clarify. However, this essay attempts to lay forth some fundamental principles and assumptions of feminism and trace the theoretical roots of the movement by examining a few ground-breaking works in the area of feminist literary theory.

Introduction:

The Latin word "femina," which means "woman," is the source of the word "feminism," which was originally used in reference to concerns of equality and the women's rights movement. 'Feminism' is a term that the Oxford English Dictionary describes as a state of being feminine or womanly. Feminism, according to the Webster's Dictionary, is the idea that women should enjoy the same political rights as men. According to Toril Moi, "The words 'feminist' or

'feminism' are political labels indicating support for the aims of the new Woman's Movement which emerged in the late 1960s." Simone de Beauvoir contends that the categories masculine and feminine are only used symmetrically on legal documents as a matter of formality.

'Feminism' has many different meanings to different people. Feminism is described by Chaman Nahal in his article "Feminism in English Fiction" as "a mode of existence in which the woman is free of the dependence syndrome." There is a reliance syndrome, regardless of who the husband, father, community, or ethnic or religious group is. My conception of feminism comes to life when women are liberated from the syndrome of reliance and live normal lives. Feminist theory's central tenet is that men have dominated social discourse and western philosophical tradition since the dawn of human civilisation, placing women in subordinate positions. Every civilization's history demonstrates how women have always been in a position of subordination, unable to reclaim their own identities unless they revisit history, investigate it, and ultimately re-establish them via their own experiences and discoveries.

Women must identify themselves against the male-informed ideas and beliefs that are passed down from generation to generation in order to

develop their own unique identities. By turning women into subjects who are socialised to adopt the system's values, these views have led to the creation of dominant systems. Men use and dishonour the physical cosmos in a manner similar to how they exploit and abuse women, lowering both to the status of passive objects and selfless artworks. Therefore, men have greatly increased their ability to regulate their power over both women and nature in all three of these domains – history, philosophy, and epistemology. To put it another way, women are forced to depend on and draw their existence from men due to their historical insignificance. Women have traditionally been viewed by the epistemic and philosophical systems as non-entities, second mistakes, non-existent creatures, or sexual objects that fluctuate between libido and envy. Since women have traditionally been compared to nature and to those items of nature that are tranquil, cool, and ir-resistive – loving, caring, clay, earth, moon, and reproduction and nurturing – the third form of exploitation corresponds to nature's exploitation.

By demonstrating a protest and resistance to masculine coded standards of conduct, feminist theorists cast doubt on these ideas. They use historical revision to re-establish the emerging feminist literary canon while grounding their counterarguments in theoretical and philosophical frameworks. Feminist literary theory is, thus, the extension of

feminism into a theoretical or philosophical framework for investigating the reasons behind women's inferior status and investigating the female literary canon. They went through numerous stages while decentering phallogocentric conceptions in order to develop their individuality and autonomy. They were eventually able to reclaim what had been denied to them for generations thanks to these developmental stages.

Discussion:

As a result, three waves may be identified in the history of the modern feminist movement in the west. Maggie Humm is the one who identified three "waves" in the creation and expansion of modern Western feminist groups. Different facets of the same feminist themes are addressed by each of the three feminist waves. The nineteenth and early twentieth centuries saw the beginning of the first wave of the feminist movement. Women raised their voices for equal voting rights and access to the parliament at this time, supporting suffragette movements. Such suffragette groups can be credited to Mary Wollstonecraft's book *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* (1792), which served as their inspiration. She is actually considered as the founder of British feminist criticism and gave suffragettes advice on how to fight for women's rights. She argued for women's equal social and moral rights in her work. The second wave of feminism emerged in the

1960s and was supported by a wide range of intellectuals who fought for women's equality in society and the law. Many important literary works that made a strong case for women's independence from the philosophical and linguistic codes of men first appeared during this time.

The *Second Sex* by Simone de Beauvoir (1949), *The Literature of Their Own* by Elaine Showalter (1977), *Kate Millett Sexual Politics* (1969), *Ellen Moers Literary Women* (1976), and *Thinking About Women* by Mary Ellmann (1968) are just a few examples of the significant works of second wave feminism. The third wave feminist movement developed in response to the second wave's alleged shortcomings. Beginning in the 1990s, this movement also included postcolonial feminism, ecofeminism, and gender studies.

This movement's feminist intellectuals promoted social justice for women. Similar to this, literary experts think that the fourth wave of feminism, which began in 2012, is related to social networking sites like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. The "Me Too Movement" and the "Every Sexism Project" are affiliated with it. The Me Too Movement was an effort to stop sexual harassment and assaults that women experience in public and at work. Tarana Burke, a social activist, had used the phrase "Me too" on the social networking site Myspace in 2006 as part of a campaign to encourage "empowerment through empathy." We'll briefly touch on some of the initial fundamental ideas that pushed

feminist literary theory to broaden its horizons. It is widely believed that Simone de Beauvoir laid the actual theoretical groundwork for feminist criticism. De Beauvoir argues in *The Second Sex* (1949) that femininity is not innate but rather a social construct created over the course of extensive socialisation. According to her, these three characteristics were mostly responsible for women's inferiority.

Women were first taught to always assist males, which is how they came to be and how they relate to them today. Second, in order to be accepted by society, women were urged to externalise qualities associated with femininity including docility, altruism, and attractiveness. Third, women have had fewer rights than men historically. She contends that women were not historically insignificant due to their inferiority but rather as a result of their historical insignificance, which condemned them to a subordinate position. According to her, socialization—which is primarily male centric and has reduced women to the status of second sex and the inferior and subordinate—makes women, rather than gives them birth to them.

Since women's writing was marginalised from mainstream culture and literature, the fundamental tenet of feminist theory continues to be that male writers have dominated the world of literature since the dawn of human civilisation. In fact, women were stigmatised from taking on social duties in the public or

private sector that would have improved their financial situation. The patriarchal norms of society, which upheld the notion that males are naturally superior, also prevented them from pursuing their creative aspirations. Women needed to resist the oppressive ideology and practise of patriarchy through alternative narratives that would give women a safe space for experimentation and the development of a unique artistic genre. The foundations for feminist criticism were formed by Virginia Woolf's book *A Room of One's Own* (1929), which she originally wrote as a lecture on the subject of "Woman and Fiction" that she was invited to present at Girton College Cambridge in 1928. Her essay confronts the criticism that women are inferior and offers a potent materialistic critique of female subjugation. She contends that women don't write books the way men would. She also contends that artistic genius does not come naturally to anyone; rather, it emerges among the educated and affluent class when two conditions are met. The first is a room of one's own, which represents a personal, independent area for women. The next is financial freedom.

Women will flourish in social and literary endeavours when these two requirements are met. She also introduced the idea of androgyny. She clarifies it by saying that although while there are two sexes in the physical body, it is still possible for the mind to have traits from both.

Actually, Samuel Taylor Coleridge's idea of androgyny – in which he said that "the mind of a true artist is androgynous" – inspired her. Elaine Showalter, an American feminist critic, disputed Woolf's view of androgyny. She introduced the idea of gynocriticism as a substitute framework for the analysis of women's writing in her 1979 essay, *Towards Feminist Poetics*. Gynocriticism is the study of women's literary works by women authors over the course of history. It uses two approaches: the phallogocentric ideological perspective, which holds that women were genuine readers and consumers of literary writings. This criticism examines the misrepresentation and stereotyped portrayal of women in male-authored literature. The second is gynocriticism, a literary movement in which women write and create literary works.

Other prominent feminist writers of the 1970s produced seminal literary works that aided the expansion of feminist criticism in all directions. The common theme among all of these works was the vocalisation of women's inner and outer experiences in order to give them a voice and provide a means by which women can be elevated from their current status to a position where they can both explore and establish their own literary canon.

Conclusion:

So, "feminism" was a social movement that arose out of a number of resistance movements against the idea of

patriarchy, social inequality, and the part capitalism played in the exploitation of women. Feminist theory began as a fragmented and confused system of critique against phallographic thought and action, but it is now a well-established area of critical analysis and study.

The goal of feminist literary theory is to develop male-centric literary discourse while also reclaiming and building women's independent identity in both the social and literary realms. In order to define, develop, and accomplish women's social justice in all sectors of life, we therefore incorporate a wide and diverse variety of feminist theorists who use post-structuralist, psychoanalytic, Marxist,

and postcolonial techniques to de-centre patriarchal ideology.

Monalisha Patel quotes:

“One becomes a woman, not one is born to be one, it is civilization as a whole that creates this creature, midway between male and eunuch, which is referred to as feminine; it is not biological, psychological, or economic fate that decides the figure that the human female displays in society.”

Prof. Monalisha Patel

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THE LAND OF UNKNOWABLE WHERE KNOWLEDGE ENDS, SPECULATION BEGINS !

I drift away from the perils past on my present voyage that hardly reckons the future. All directions look the same. I am composed.

I master tranquillity now. Nothing can perceive what my mind able to comprehend. Everything that my heart holds are complete, nothing of bits and pieces. I think of myself more than a human because I divorce humanity. I care myself not to be indulged in their social contract. The cultural scenario is the worst to be imagined; Alas, It's harsh reality.

The Politics is downtrodden. What I have experienced life once is now fading away as the wind and water propel my voyage towards land of unknowable. I have been told that place is only for sentimental literary figures.

There lies all the answers a feeble human mind can question. For the record I am a man of questions with my own answers. What a pleasure to divulge in uncanny nature of social animals.

I free myself from these absurd thoughts regarding perplexities. Yes I can as I'm compos mentis.

I shout to the fullest and proclaim;

"Hey Nature!

You are alone."

"Me too", I replied in no time.

The declaration creates an emotional

sensation of belongingness towards each other. Nature who stands solitarily amidst impermanence. Everything goes on but the nature stays. That's the absolute truth.

Nature reciprocates me by sending a sudden cool breeze and a jarred impact on my boat through a tide.

There comes a time when we all have to let go of everything we once possessed or being possessed by. The time has come. I have to let go of myself because to be reborn, I have to die first. But I feel like I am not ready. A moment before I patronized myself and having pleasure to get rid of the possessions.

Now it becomes tough as I know all those moments I carry with indefinite vicissitudes will be lost in time, like tears in rain.

With a heavy heart I let go of my heart.

Few moments later,

I don't know whether I am alive or dreaming or dead and speculating.

No, this is the land of unknowable.

I am completely reborn and reformed.

Thus begins a new beginning for eternity.

Shri Suvam Ashirbad

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LIFE OF A MIDDLE CLASS BOY

An Incidental and Successful Life Journey :-

In the present world all peoples are want to be a successful and great person in his life , but all are not fulfil their dreams which he want to do. This story about a boy who belongs to a middle class family , which name Basu. He was belongs to a joint family with his three sisters and his father and mother. Basu's father is a Farmer. Basu is very clever and talented in study,he always think to be a good business man in his future. One day he was completed his degree and want to start a business, but due to some bad financial situations he was not able to start it. Basu was worried about his families' situations and he was planned to start a small job to maintain his family and start savings for his business start-up. As per his planning he was got a good job and start working, he was feel very grateful to work and to maintain his family. All are going good day to day in his life and family, he was saved a lot of money to start his business soon, but he wasn't know there is a big turning point come in his life.

Basu worked in his office, suddenly he was surprised and confused, when he know his father is expired. Basu was fall down and crying, because he loves more his father, he was unable to control his emotions. He was ran to see his father last time, but his time was so bad when he start ran to reach home

quickly, but suddenly he face an accident and he injured badly. Basu was hospitalized and he was out of sense, doctor said he was badly injured in his mind and now he is in danger zone. Basu's family got the news Basu was faced a accident and now he is in hospital, his family broken down. Basu's mother crying and said, "Ohh....God, whats going on in our family, what types of justice is yours." "I lost my husband but please bless my son Basu, he get well soon. Basu's family goes out hospital and say to doctor please treat better for his quick recover. After a long time Basu got well and come home, when he entered home he saw his father's photo hanged in wall. Basu looked this photo cry and say, "Papa, I was not gave u happiness, I am a very bad son bcz, I was unable to see you last time .Its my badness I was not fulfilled your dream, You always say ,my son was so good and he was stand up with a successful business man in his future and that day I will feel pride and respectful, but I was unable to do that....sorry papa, But one day I will fulfil your dream and get success ,its my goal to achieve for your happiness ,bless me."

One day Basu plan and says, "Now the time come to start achieving my goal." He go home and see his family sit sadly. Basu think and say, "One day I will change my luck and give more happiness to my family." He was started his business with small fund. His business going on so good and

grow very quickly, Basu get popular with his business. One day he was changed his all situation and be a millionar person in the time. He buys a new home, car and many more things and shifted his family there. Basu again saw the photo of his father and say."Papa,I was fulfilled your dream, now I am a great business man and so popular, its all your blessings and my hard work. Now times if u with me, then I was feel more grateful with you papa, but I missed you papa. Now all

are says papa, the great father's great son Basu, its real proud feelings papa. I always miss you papa."Basu living so happily and pridefully in his life and always do hard work and he get success.

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ସ୍ଵପ୍ନ ଓ ବାସ୍ତବତା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପାର୍ଥକ୍ୟ

ଆଜିର ଏହି ଆଧୁନିକ ସଭ୍ୟତା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ମଣିଷର ଜୀବନ କର୍ମମୟ ଓ ବ୍ୟସ୍ତବହୁଳ, ତଥାପି ମଣିଷ ତା’ର ଇଚ୍ଛା ଶକ୍ତିକୁ ହରାଇ ନାହିଁ। ସେ ସ୍ଵପ୍ନରେ ହେଉ ବା ବାସ୍ତବରେ ସଫଳତାର ପାହାଚ ଚଢ଼ିଲା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ହାର ମାନେନାହିଁ। ଦିନ ଥିଲା ମଣିଷ ଚାଲିଚାଲି ସହସ୍ର ସହସ୍ର ମାଇଲ ପଥ ଅତିକ୍ରମ କରୁଥିଲା। କିନ୍ତୁ ମଣିଷ ଆଜିର ଏହି ସମୟରେ ବିନା ଶାରିରୀକ ପରିଶ୍ରମରେ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଭଳି ଜାଗାକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଯାତାୟତ କରିପାରୁଛି ।

ପୁରାତନ କାଳରେ ମଣିଷ ପିନ୍ଧିବାକୁ ବସ୍ତ୍ର ନଥିଲା କିନ୍ତୁ ଆଜିର ମଣିଷ ପ୍ରତିଦିନ, ପ୍ରତିମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ରକମର ବସ୍ତ୍ର ପରିଧାନ କରିପାରୁଛି । ଯାହା ମଣିଷ ସ୍ଵପ୍ନରେ ସୁଧା ଭାବି ପାରୁନଥିଲା, ଆଜିର ମଣିଷ ବାସ୍ତବରେ କରିପାରୁଛି । “କାଲିର ସ୍ଵପ୍ନ ଆଜିର ବାସ୍ତବତାର ପରିଣତି” । ଆଜିର ଏୟୁଗରେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ମଣିଷର କିଛି ନା’କିଛି ସ୍ଵପ୍ନ ଥାଏ କିନ୍ତୁ ଯେଉଁ ମଣିଷ ନିଜର ଇଚ୍ଛା ଶକ୍ତିକୁ ଜାଗ୍ରତ କରି ପରିଶ୍ରମରେ ଲାଗିଯାଏ, ସେହି ନିଜର ସ୍ଵପ୍ନକୁ ବାସ୍ତବରେ ପରିଣତ କରିପାରେ କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହା ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ସ୍ଥଳେ ସମ୍ଭବପର ହୋଇପାରେ ନାହିଁ। ମଣିଷର ଜୀବନ ଗୋଟେ ଦୌଡ଼ ହେଲେ ମଣିଷ ଏହାର ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗୀ, ଦୌଡ଼ ପୁରା ନ ହେଲା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଦୌଡ଼କୁ ଜାରି ରଖିବା ତା’ର ଧର୍ମ । ଯିଏ ଏହାକୁ ନିଜ ଜୀବନର ଅଂଶ କରିଦିଏ, ନିଜ ଜୀବନର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ଵପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କର୍ମରେ ନିଜକୁ ସମର୍ପିଦିଏ ସେ ଜୀବନରେ ବହୁତ କିଛି ହାସଲ କରିଥାଏ । ଯେଉଁମାନେ ଏହାକୁ ଜାରି ନକରି ନିଜ ଜୀବନର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ଵପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମୟକୁ ନଷ୍ଟ କରିଦିଅନ୍ତି ସେମାନେ ବହୁତ କିଛି ହରାଇବା

ସହିତ, ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ସ୍ଥଳରେ ଅପଦସ୍ତ ହୁଅନ୍ତି । ଆମ ଦେଶରେ ଯେଉଁ କେତେ ଜଣ ମହାପୁରୁଷ ନିଜର ନାମ ଅମର କରି ଯାଇଛନ୍ତି ସେମାନେ ମଧ୍ୟ ପିଲାଦିନେ ବହୁତ ସ୍ଵପ୍ନ ଦେଖୁଥିଲେ, ଖାଲି ଦେଖୁନଥିଲେ ସେଥିପାଇଁ ବହୁତ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିବା ସହିତ ବହୁତ ଅସୁବିଧାର ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହୋଇଥିଲେ । ବହୁତ ଥର ତ ବିଫଳ ମଧ୍ୟ ହୋଇଥିଲେ କିନ୍ତୁ ଶେଷରେ ସଫଳତା ସେମାନଙ୍କ ପାଦତଳେ ଅଜାତି ହୋଇ ଯାଇଥିଲା । ତେଣୁ ଜଣେ ଆଦର୍ଶ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ହିସାବରେ ଖାଲି ସ୍ଵପ୍ନ ଦେଖିବା ଜରୁରୀ ନୁହଁ, ସ୍ଵପ୍ନକୁ କିପରି ପୁରା କରାଯାଇପାରିବ ସେଥିପ୍ରତି ବିଶେଷ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ । ନଚେତ୍ ସେହି ସ୍ଵପ୍ନ, ସ୍ଵପ୍ନରେ ହିଁ ରହିଯିବ । ମୁଁ ବାଲ୍ୟକାଳରୁ ଶୁଣି ଆସୁଛି ଯେ “ରାଜାର ପୁଅ ହିଁ ରାଜ ସିଂହାସନର ଅଧିକାରୀ କିନ୍ତୁ ତାହା ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ରୂପେ ଭୁଲ । ରାଜ ସିଂହାସନ ପାଇଁ ଯିଏ ପ୍ରକୃତ ହକଦାର ସେହିଁ କେବଳ ହୋଇପାରିବ । ଆଜିର ମଣିଷ ଉତ୍ତମ ବୁଦ୍ଧିମତା ପାଇଁ ସଫଳ ହେବା ବାସ୍ତବରେ ସମ୍ଭବ ହୋଇପାରିଛି । ମଣିଷ ତା’ର ଦୃଢ଼ ପ୍ରତିଜ୍ଞା ଏବଂ ଚେଷ୍ଟା ଦ୍ଵାରା କଠିନରୁ କଠିନତର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହାସଲ କରିପାରେ । ମଣିଷ ତାର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟକୁ ହାସଲ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରର ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରି ଶେଷରେ “ସଫଳତାର ଚାବିକାଠି” ପାଇପାରିଛି ।

- ଶେଷ -

ଶ୍ରୀ ନିଗମାନନ୍ଦ ନାୟକ
ବି.ଟେକ୍. ୧ମ ବର୍ଷ
କଲେଜ ଅଫ୍ ଇଞ୍ଜିନିୟରିଂ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ଵର



SINCERE REQUEST...

Humble request to all the readers of "Vachika" to submit their manuscript to vachika@coeb.ac.in as per the format given below:

1. Platform - MSWord
2. Font - Times New Roman
3. Size - Heading (16 pt), Sub-Heading (14 pt), Content (12 pt)
4. Photograph - (Preferably in corporate attire with ID Card)

Thanks
Editorial Team



In-house magazine for internal circulation*

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