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A Step Towards keeping Indigenous Languages Alive

There are an estimated 370 million indigenous people in the world, living across 90 countries. They make up less than 5 per cent of the world's population, but account for 15 per cent of the poorest. They speak an overwhelming majority of the world's estimated 7,000 languages and represent 5,000 different cultures.

Indigenous people are inheritors and practitioners of unique cultures and ways of relating to people and the environment. They have retained social, cultural, economic and political characteristics that are distinct from those of the dominant societies in which they live. Despite their cultural differences, indigenous people from around the world share common problems related to the protection of their rights as distinct people.

Indigenous people have sought recognition of their identities, way of life and their right to traditional lands, territories and natural resources for years, yet throughout history their rights have always been violated. Indigenous people today, are arguably among the most disadvantaged and vulnerable



groups of people in the world. The international community now recognizes that special measures are required to protect their rights and maintain their distinct cultures and way of life.

As a result of loss of their lands, territories and resources due to development and other pressures, many indigenous people migrate to urban areas in search of better prospects of life, education and employment. They also migrate

between countries to escape conflict, persecution and climate change impacts. Despite the widespread assumption that indigenous people live overwhelmingly in rural territories, urban areas are now home to a significant proportion of indigenous populations. In Latin America, around 40 per cent of all indigenous people live in urban areas – even 80 per cent in some countries of the region. In most cases, indigenous people who migrate find better employment

opportunities and improve their economic situation but alienate themselves from their traditional lands and customs. Additionally, indigenous migrants face a myriad of challenges, including lack of access to public services and additional layers of discrimination.

Languages play a crucially important role in the daily lives of all people, are pivotal in the areas of human rights protection, peace building and sustainable development, through ensuring cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue. However, despite their immense value, languages around the world continue to disappear at an alarming rate due to a variety of factors. Many of them are indigenous languages.

are a significant factor in a wide range of other indigenous issues, notably education, scientific and technological development, biosphere and the environment, freedom of expression, employment and social inclusion.

In response to these threats, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) adopted a Resolution on 'Rights of Indigenous People', proclaiming 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages.

We live in a country with a rich and complicated history that has bound itself into tapestry of our present, day to day lives. Learning an Indigenous language can connect us to the land upon which we live. It validates and highlights the Indigenous experience, and respects the roots which we all share. It is our responsibility to learn what we can about the inhabitants of this land. The least we can do is preserve the remnants of what we have left from the oldest surviving culture on planet earth.

Atreyee Bandyopadhyay

Significance of the International Year of Indigenous Languages

Significance of the International Year of Indigenous Languages

The International Year of Indigenous Languages is a United Nations observance in 2019 that aims to raise awareness of the consequences of the endangerment of Indigenous languages across the world, with an aim to establish a link between language, development, peace, and reconciliation.

It aims at:

The International Year of Indigenous Languages aims to focus attention on the risks confronting indigenous languages, especially those significant for development, reconciliation, good governance



2019 | INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF Indigenous Languages

and peace building. It aims to improve quality of life, wider international cooperation and visibility and strengthened intercultural dialogue to reaffirm the continuity of indigenous languages and cultures.

The year plans to carry out activities which will take form in the following three thematic areas, encompassing both the 2010 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17

Sustainable Development Goals. Involvement in the year is available indigenous peoples, UN system organisations, countries, academia, public and private bodies and the media.

- Supporting the revitalisation and maintenance of indigenous languages through: creation of more materials and content and a wider range of services, using lan-

guage, information and communications technologies

- Preserving indigenous languages, creating access to education, information and knowledge in and about indigenous languages for indigenous children, young people and adults, improving the data collection and sharing of information

- Mainstreaming the knowledge areas and values of indigenous peoples and cultures within broader sociocultural, economic and political domains, as well as cultural practices such as traditional sports and games

The year has five main intervention areas:

1. Increasing understanding, reconciliation and international co-operation
2. Creation of favourable conditions for knowledge-sharing and dissemination of good practices with regard to indigenous languages
3. Integration of indigenous languages into standard-setting
4. Empowerment through capacity-building
5. Growth and development through elaboration of new knowledge

Nisha Mukherjee

India to Celebrate 70th Republic Day

Many people throughout India celebrate the nation's Republic Day, which is a gazette holiday on January 26 each year. It is a day to remember when India's constitution came into force on January 26, 1950, completing the country's transition toward becoming an independent republic.

Much effort is put towards organizing events and celebrations that occur on Republic Day in India. Large military parades are held in New Delhi and the state capitals. Representatives of the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force and traditional dance troupes take part in the parades.

A grand parade is held in New Delhi and the event starts with India's prime minister laying a wreath at the Amar Jawan Jyoti at



India Gate, to remember soldiers who sacrificed their lives for their country. India's president takes the military salute during the parade in New Delhi while state governors take the military salutes in state

capitals. A foreign head of state is the president's chief guest on Republic Day.

India became independent of the United Kingdom on August

15, 1947. India did not have a permanent constitution at this time. The drafting committee presented the constitution's first draft to the national assembly on November 4, 1947. The national assembly signed the final English and Hindi language versions of the constitution on January 24, 1950.

India's constitution came into effect on Republic Day, January 26, 1950. This date was chosen as it was the anniversary of Purna Swaraj Day, which was held on January 26, 1930. The constitution gave India's citizens the power to govern themselves by choosing their own government. Dr. Rajendra Prasad took oath as India's first president at the Durbar Hall in the Government House, followed by a residential drive along a route to the Irwin Stadium, where he

unfurled India's national flag. Ever since the historic day, January 26 is celebrated with festivities and patriotic fervor across India.

Awards and medals of bravery are given to the people from the armed forces and also to civilians. Helicopters from the armed forces then fly past the parade area showering rose petals on the audience. School children also participate in the parade by dancing and singing patriotic songs. Armed Forces personnel also showcase motorcycle rides. The parade concludes with a "fly past" by the Indian Air Force, which involves fighter planes of flying past the dais, symbolically saluting the president. These leave trails of smoke in the colors of the Indian flag.

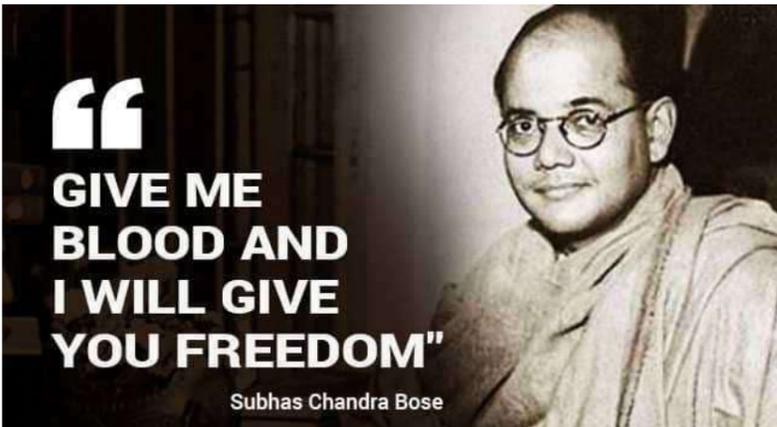
Astika Chattopadhyay

Remembering Subhash Chandra Bose

"We should have but one desire today. The desire to die so that India may live." - Subhash Chandra Bose

On his 122nd birth anniversary, it's time to honour one of the India's formidable freedom fighters, whose efforts in liberating India from the imperialistic Britain made his name immortal in the illustrious chapters of India's struggle for independence. Subhas Chandra Bose was a true symbol of fortitude. His patriotic zeal to make India independent, made him immensely admirable in all sections of the society. And Mahatma Gandhi, despite being opposed to his violent methods, called him "Patriot of Patriots". Netaji's association to the Congress party - which was under Gandhi's leadership - made him realize the imperfections in Gandhian philosophy, which further shaped his perspective of resorting to militant nationalism as a way of

being in service of the British didn't appeal to him at all. It was during the outbreak of the Second World War when Bose advocated to take advantage of the political instability of Britain during the war time, and to use force to destabilize the British administration; unlike the Congress, which was of the idea of cooperating with the British - by helping them in the war - in return of independence. The glorious Indian National Army which was formed by Japan's Indian POWs in South-East Asia came under Netaji's control in July 1943, at Singapore. And Netaji through his brilliant oratory was able to reorganize the feeling of nationalism within the fledgling army. At a rally in Burma, on July 4, 1944, Bose said, "Give me Blood. And I shall give you freedom!"



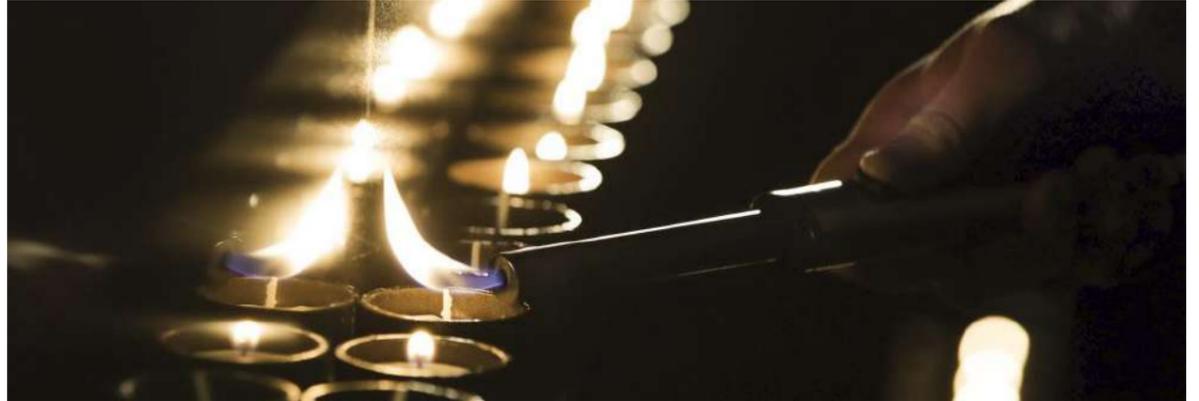
fighting the British Raj. He felt that the non-violence movement had severe limitations. Gandhi, Nehru, Sardar Patel and many stalwarts of the INC believed that negotiations are the only means of achieving independence; but Bose felt that without an armed rebellion, India will not attain poorna-swaraj and will not remain united.

His fervour for self-governance was so intense, that he had resigned from the coveted Indian Civil Service in 1921. The idea of enjoying the luxury of power while

His words were so powerful and evocative, that thousands of Indians - who were civilians - had joined the INA in response to Netaji's call for sacrifice for freedom. The INA had briefly captured Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Manipur during WW-II, and had announced them as free states. Apart from his zeal for independence, Netaji was also a strong proponent of socialism (a socio-economic structure), that was adopted by the free govt. of free India, post 1950.

Atreyee Bandyopadhyay

International Holocaust Remembrance Day



On November 1, 2005, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution 60/7 to designate January 27 as International Holocaust Remembrance Day. The date marks the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau and is meant to honor the victims of Nazism. The same resolution supports the development of educational programs to remember the Holocaust and to prevent further genocide.

Resolution 60/7 not only establishes January 27 as "International Day of Commemoration in memory of the victims of the Holocaust," it also rejects any form of Holocaust denial. The resolution encourages member states of the UN to actively preserve sites that the Nazis used during the "Final Solution" (for example, killing centers, concentration camps, and prisons.) Drawing from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the resolution condemns all forms of "religious intolerance, incitement, harassment or violence against persons or communities based on ethnic origin or religious belief" throughout the world.

Commemoration Activities

The first commemoration ceremony was held on January 27, 2006, at the UN Headquarters in New York City. Nearly 2,200 people attended in person. Since the ceremony was broadcast live on television, many more people were able to

view it throughout the world. The UN Headquarters holds official commemorations each year. UN offices across the world and other state offices also conduct their own ceremonies.

Since 2010, the UN has designated specific themes for the annual commemorations. That year, the central theme revolved around Holocaust survivors and the lessons they pass on to future generations. The 2011 theme focused on the experiences of women. The 2012 theme was "Children and the Holocaust" and highlighted the effects of mass violence on children. In 2013, remembrance events centered on individuals and groups who risked their lives "to save tens of thousands of Jews, Roma and Sinti and others from near certain death under the Nazi regime during the Second World War in Europe."

The 2014 theme focused on journeys through the Holocaust - from deportation to liberation. In 2015, the central idea was how the experiences of the Holocaust shaped the founding of the UN. The 2016 theme explored the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights' connection to the Holocaust. 2017's theme emphasized "Holocaust education as a platform for building respect for human rights, increasing tolerance and

defending our common humanity." In 2018, the theme was "Holocaust Remembrance and Education: Our Shared Responsibility."

In 2015, 39 countries participated in International Holocaust Remembrance Day commemoration ceremonies. Some hosted lectures and presentations on different topics, while others showed films and documentaries on the Holocaust. Other countries lit candles or read the names of victims of the Nazi regime.

In addition to observing International Holocaust Remembrance Day, many of the participating countries have established their own remembrance days that are often connected to events from the Holocaust. For example, Argentina legislated April 19, the day of the Warsaw ghetto uprising, as the national Day for Cultural Diversity. Hungary designated April 16 as National Holocaust Remembrance Day, commemorating the establishment of the ghetto in Munkács. In 1979, the United States Congress established Days of Remembrance that usually take place between April and early May to commemorate victims of the Nazi regime. The US Days of Remembrance correspond to Yom Ha-Shoah, Israel's annual Holocaust Remembrance Day.

Nisha Mukherjee

TRIAL OF IDENTITY

Author: Elsie Swain

Genre: Science Fiction, Dystopian

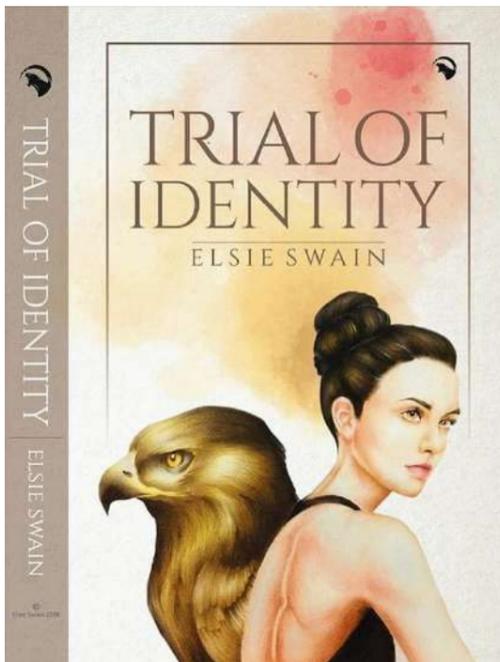
Rating: 3.5/5

Science and technology is something which continues to grow over the years that only looks forward, hardly ever looking back.

In an era where science and technology has become a part and parcel of every individual's life, the writer, Elsie Swain, takes into account the scientific dream of enhancing the abilities of humans, making them super humans.

The author talks about two particular terms, namely, Anthromorphs and Bianthromorphs. Anthromorphs are the scientifically enhanced humans whose genes are incorporated with that of a particular animal. In case of Biamthromorphs, the enhanced humans are incorporated with the genes of two different animals.

She aims to bring to light that humans face life everyday with the ideas of superiority and inferiority. This discrimination is brought to light in the form of a scientific novel. She shows the discrimination between Anthromorphs and Bianthromorphs, though similar have slight differences. She tries to explain that if such similar beings may experience the



BOOK REVIEW

James, on the other hand, was a known Bianthromorph, keenly watched by the society and other professionals to keep his traits under control, thereby preventing harm towards himself and others. Having always been isolated, Kate's friendship is a breath of fresh air. Their bond strains but becomes stronger as she enquires about the source of his information about her.

Devastation takes place in her life at the end of the book, while her relationship with James and her friends seem to strengthen her and keep her going.

wrath of discrimination amongst themselves, how chaotic would be the discrimination among humans.

The main plot revolves around Kate Parker and James Taylor, two Bianthromorphs with different lifestyles. Kate hides the fact that she is a Bianthromorph to protect herself from facing discrimination and isolation. Her family tries to hide her secret from the world.

The author keeps the reader interested in the book till the last page giving enough technical references to help them in understanding the plot better and not suffocating them. The author leaves the readers awaiting the sequel of the book, "Trial of Identity."

Cynthia J. Valentine

VIETNAMESE LEMONGRASS CHICKEN

Courses: dinner

Cuisine: Vietnamese

Serves: 4

Ingredients

- ¼ cup minced shallots
- 1 large lemongrass stalk, trimmed and minced (about 3 tablespoons)
- 3 garlic cloves, minced
- ½ teaspoon ground ginger (fresh ginger contains an enzyme which can break down the chicken)
- Freshly ground black pepper, to taste
- zest from 1 lime
- 2 teaspoons Diamond Crystal kosher salt
- 2 tablespoon olive oil
- 1 tablespoon fish sauce
- 1 teaspoon honey (or 1 tablespoon of orange juice if you're doing a Whole30)
- 8 chicken thighs, bone-in and skin-on (3½ pounds)
- Lime wedges, fresh herbs, lettuce, and pickled vegetables (optional)

Instructions

1. First, you have to make the marinade. Mince the shallots and toss them in a large bowl.
2. Trim the fresh lemongrass stalk and grate finely or smash the stalk with a meat pounder and cut finely against the grain of the fibers.
3. Add the minced lemongrass to the bowl.
4. Toss in the minced garlic and ginger.
5. Crack some black pepper into the bowl, and then grab a lime and zest off just the outermost green

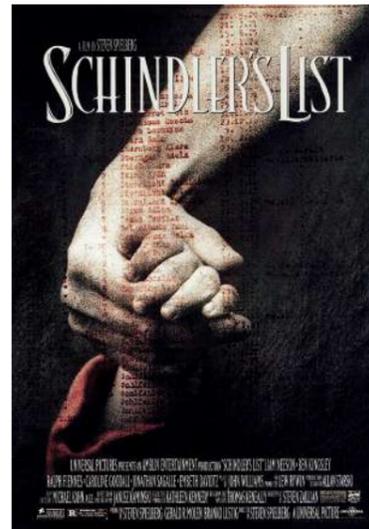


layer of the fruit.

6. Lastly, add the salt, olive oil, fish sauce, and honey.
7. Stir the marinade to combine all the ingredients.
8. Plop in the chicken thighs and massage the marinade all over the bird parts.
9. Cover the bowl and let it marinate for at least one hour and up to 24 hours in the fridge.
10. When you're ready to cook the chicken thighs, preheat the oven to 400 °F.
11. Place the chicken skin-side down on a wire rack placed on top of a foil lined baking sheet.
12. Pop the chicken in the oven and bake for 20 minutes. Flip the chicken skin-side up and rotate the tray 180 degrees. Bake for an additional 20-25 minutes or until the skin is evenly browned and the thickest part of the meat registers 165 °F on an instant-read thermometer.
13. Serve the chicken with lettuce, pickled veggies, fresh herbs, and lime wedges.

Mugdha Mitra

MOVIE REVIEW SCHINDLER'S LIST



Director: Steven Spielberg

Cast: Liam Neeson, Ben Kingsley

Rating: 4.5/5

"Schindler's List" is described as a film about the Holocaust, but the Holocaust supplies the field for the story, rather than the subject. The film is really two parallel character studies—one of a con man, the other of a psychopath. Oskar Schindler, who swindles the Third Reich, and Amon Goeth, who represents its pure evil, are men created by the opportunities of war.

Schindler had no success in business before or after the war, but used its cover to run factories that saved the lives of more than 1,000 Jews. "If this factory ever produces a shell that can actually be fired, I'll be very unhappy." Goeth was executed after the war, which he used as a cover for his homicidal pathology.

In telling their stories, Steven Spielberg found a way to approach the Holocaust, which is a subject too vast and tragic to be encompassed in any reasonable way by fiction. In the ruins of the saddest story of the century, he found, not a happy ending, but at least one affirming that resistance to evil is possible and can succeed. In the face of the Nazi charnel houses, it is a statement that has to be made, or we sink into despair.

The film has been an easy target for those who find Spielberg's approach too upbeat or "commercial," or condemn him for converting Holocaust sources into a well-told story.

In "Schindler's List," his brilliant achievement is the character of Oskar Schindler, played by Liam Neeson as a man who never, until almost the end, admits to anyone what he is really doing. Schindler leaves it to "his" Jews, and particularly to his accountant Itzhak Stern (Ben Kingsley), to understand the unsayable: that Schindler is using his factory as a con game to cheat the Nazis of the lives of his workers. Schindler leaves it to Stern, and Spielberg leaves it to us; the movie is a rare case of a man doing the opposite of what he seems to be doing, and a director letting the audience figure it out themselves.

The key to his character is found in his first big scene, in a nightclub frequented by Nazi officers. We gather that his resources consist

of the money in his pocket and the clothes he stands up in. He walks into the club, sends the best champagne to a table of high-ranking Nazis, and soon has the Nazis and their girlfriends sitting at his table, which swells with late arrivals. Who is this man? Why, Oskar Schindler, of course. And who is that? The Reich never figures out the answer to that question.

Some of the most dramatic scenes in the movie show Schindler literally snatching his workers from the maw of death. He rescues Stern from a death train. Then he redirects a trainload of his male workers from Auschwitz to his hometown in Czechoslovakia. When the women's train is misrouted to Auschwitz in error, Schindler boldly strides into the death camp and bribes the commandant to ship them back out again. His insight here is that no one would walk into Auschwitz on such a mission if he were not the real thing. His very boldness is his shield.

Goeth is clearly mad. War masks his underlying nature as a serial killer. His cruelty twists back on his victims: He spares a life only long enough to give his victim hope, and then shoots him. Seeing "Schindler's List" again recently, I wondered if it was a weakness to make Goeth insane. Would it have been better for Spielberg to focus instead on a Nazi functionary—an "ordinary" man who is simply following orders? The terror of the Holocaust comes not because a monster like Goeth could murder people, but because thousands of people snatched from their everyday lives became, in the chilling phrase, Hitler's willing executioners.

The film as Spielberg made is haunting and powerful; perhaps it was necessary to have a one-dimensional villain in a film whose hero has so many hidden dimensions. The ordinary man who was just "following orders" might have disturbed the focus of the film—although he would have been in contrast with Schindler, an ordinary man who did not follow orders. The power of Spielberg's film is not that it explains evil, but that it insists that men can be good in the face of it, and that good can prevail.

At the end of the war, Schindler's Jews are in a strange land—stranded, but alive. A member of the liberating Russian forces asks them, "Isn't a town over there?" and they walk off toward the horizon. The next shot fades from black and white into color. We see that the men and women on the crest of the hill are dressed differently now. And then it strikes us, with the force of a blow: Those are Schindler's Jews. We are looking at the actual survivors and their children as they visit Oskar Schindler's grave. The movie began with a list of Jews being confined to the ghetto. It ends with a list of some who were saved. The list is an absolute good. The list is life. All around its margins lays the gulf.

Nisha Mukherjee

CAMPUS EVENTS

Elsie Swain, young burgeoning Author, visits Garden City University

Garden City University hosted the program, "Dear books (drop everything and read books)" in the ceremony hall of the university on the 19th of January, at 6 PM. The main guests invited for the program were Elsie Swain, the young 17 year old author of the dystopian novel, "Trial of Identity", Mr. Anand Bhaskar, the M.D of AirWorks and Dr. Joseph V.G, the honourable chancellor of Garden City University. This event aimed at providing an opportunity for the students to interact with the author Elsie Swain and whilst doing so get an insight to the importance of reading. Elsie also released the second print of her novel during the program.

The program started off with a profile display of the young author; followed by a short reading session by the author



herself. With her rendition, she captured the hearts of the audience and helped them resonate with the world portrayed inside the story. When she was asked what her message to the youngsters was, she stated, "It is very important to know who you are. Knowing you, identifying yourself and believing in yourself, are the most critical points

in life." This was briefly followed by the felicitation of Shri Anand Bhaskar and Elsie Swain. In his addressing, Shri Anand Bhaskar said that he felt like Elsie is trying to portray the basics of humanity through her book. Following this the second print of the book "Trial of Identity" was released by our honourable chancellor Dr. Joseph



V.G. Elsie's publishing company then congratulated her on her success and our honourable chancellor congratulated Elsie's parents and commented, "She is an asset of the world." He also said that he worships the people who disturbed, insulted, and humiliated him for they made him stronger. He passed on this message to Elsie and asked her to learn from it whenever she is

subjected to criticism.

The ceremony hall was packed throughout the program with members from a spectrum of age groups. The collective hard work and efficiency of the faculty, management trainees and the students resulted in the program being a success.

Aashika T. Revi



GCU bags the first position in a Fashion Show

Garden City University has always been the hub of not just learning but also exploring oneself in this journey of learning. Garden City University has been excelling in every sphere related to academics and extracurricular activities.

Garden City University was the proud winner of the fashion show that was held recently in Jyothi Nivas College. They won the first prize in overall performance and two best category prizes beating NIFT in the process. The best choreographer award was won by Elton John and the best model was won by Rida Tharana. The theme of the show was "Rang De". The costumes worn and designed by the students of the university were vibrant, charismatic and beautiful. They won over the

judges and the audience in no time. The students from the department of Fashion and Apparel Designing had put in a lot of hard work and practice for this day. Their efforts were rewarded and they came through with flying colours.

This is just the beginning of such achievement. The University and the faculty are very proud of this extraordinary achievement by our talented students.

Astika Chattopadhyay



Shutter bugs



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