

2022

FRANCOMANIA

A French Society Publication

Vol.3

Allez Mayo

Ici C'est Mayo



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THE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE



La Mayo French Society est une partie dynamique de la fraternité Mayo. En tant que philosophie, nous croyons en Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam qui signifie « Le monde n'est qu'une seule famille ». Nous aspirons à préparer des leaders mondiaux qui ont une conscience et une sensibilité envers tout le monde dans l'univers. Se sentir à l'aise parmi des personnes qui parlent des langues différentes et qui ont des cultures distinctes est une capacité très utile à développer chez nos prochains leaders.

Après avoir dirigé avec succès huit éditions du Concours de la Francophonie du Mayo, nous

sommes maintenant prêts à organiser la neuvième.

Cette année, nous avons concentré notre thème culturel autour du Québec, qui est une importante province francophone du Canada.

Je souhaite aux organisateurs et aux délégués le meilleur pour le prochain festival.

The Mayo French Society is a vibrant part of the Mayo fraternity. As a philosophy, we believe in Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam which means "The World Is One Family". We aspire to prepare global leaders who have awareness and sensitivity towards everyone in the world. Feeling comfortable among people who speak different languages and have distinct cultures is a very useful capacity to develop in our budding leaders.

After conducting eight successful editions of the Le Concours de la Francophonie du Mayo, we are now ready to organise the ninth.

Thus year we have focussed our cultural theme around Quebec, which is a prominent French speaking province of Canada.

I wish the organisers and delegates the very best for the forthcoming festival.

Lt. Gen. S H Kulkarni (Retd.)
PVSM, AVSM, VSM**

MESSAGE FROM THE HOD



Bonjour et Bienvenue au Concours de la Francophonie du Mayo 2022.

C'est un immense plaisir d'organiser cet événement pour la 9ème année consécutive. Notre objectif n'est pas seulement de communiquer mais aussi de connecter; ainsi cela nous rend plus heureux encore de mettre en relation des francophiles de divers horizons, en particulier des enseignants et étudiants ayant comme point commun la langue française. Il s'agit d'un événement destiné à célébrer ce formidable voyage qui consiste à être un étudiant avide de rencontres et non en compétition avec les autres.

Le Concours de la Francophonie du Mayo n'est pas uniquement la vitrine de quelques activités culturelles. Il vise à créer un espace ouvert et dynamique permettant à tous

les étudiants d'interagir et de découvrir la culture francophone, ainsi que celle des autres participants.

Au fil des années, nous avons organisé des sessions brise-glace, des animations culturelles ou encore une chasse au trésor spécialement intégrées au festival afin d'offrir toujours plus de divertissement et d'interactions.

Je suis sûr que cette année aussi, tous les participants en tireront le maximum d'enseignements, se feront de nouveaux amis par delà les frontières et chériront cet incroyable souvenir pour toute leur vie.

Nous sommes très reconnaissants au Bureau du Québec en Inde d'avoir collaborer avec nous en apportant son aide et son soutien. La participation du Québec rend cet événement encore plus exceptionnel.

Je souhaite bonne chance à tous les participants.

Merci beaucoup et bonne continuation !

Bonjour et Bienvenue au Concours de la Francophonie du Mayo 2022.

It gives me an immense pleasure to organize the event 9th consecutive year. As we believe in connecting and not only communicating, it makes us happier to connect many Francophile people, especially teachers and students of diverse background with having one connection and commonality that's French language. This is an event to celebrate the journey of being a student and meeting, not competing with others.

Le Concours de la Francophonie du Mayo is not a showcase of few events. It aims at creating an open and vibrant space for the students to interact, open and learn not just about the francophone culture but also about other fellow participants. We have organised ice breaking sessions, cultural events, treasure hunt which have been specially integrated in the festival over the years to maximize enjoyment and interactions. I am sure, this year too, all the participants will take the maximum learning from here and make many friends sans frontier for their whole life and cherish this memory forever.

We are very happy and grateful to Quebec Office in India for collaborating with us and extending their assistance and support for this event. The participation of Quebec makes this event even bigger.

I wish good luck to all the participants.

M Kunal Kumar
Chef du département du français

A Word With M Ebrahim Salimikouchi

A one on one interview with M Salimikouchi - visiting French Professor



Ebrahim Salimikouchi (1981) was born in Fasa, Iran. After his years of high school where he studied mathematics, he became a teacher for nomadic children of his tribe in the south of the country. After graduation from academics (license and master's degree in French language and literature, license in law, a doctorate in comparative literature), he

teaches as an Associate Professor of comparative literature at the University of Isfahan.

Apart from his specialized works and his research in the field of comparative and ecological literature that is published in international journals and his numerous articles published in newspapers and magazines, he writes novels and short stories: *Literature and the defense of the Planet: An Introduction to Ecocriticism* (2022), *Termites and Plane Trees* (2022), *The Brown Female Wolves of Zagros* (2022), *Some Pretty Blondes* (2019, Tirgan International Prize of Canada, Asr-e Dastan-e Nichapour National Festival Prize, Daritché National Festival Prize), *The Color of Life* (2018), *The Fall of the White Swallow* (2017, Isfahan novel prize), *Discovering the novel* (2016).

He is also documentary and street photographer and has been a member of the jury for numerous literary, photographic, and film festivals. He had more than ten photographic exhibitions in Switzerland, France, Italy, Turkey, Algeria and Iran.

We had the pleasure of welcoming Ebrahim Salimikouchi this summer as visiting professor and organizer of French creative writing workshops au Mayo College. You will discover our very interesting and enriching interview with him who is today considered one of the youngest Iranian intellectuals in the field of cultural studies.

Q. Do you think Mayoites are keen learners?

Mayoites have both necessary and essential elements of learning. At first, they are joyful, lively, and communicative. Secondly, they are calm, serene, and humble. These two elements exist at the heart of the campus and in the smallest details: in the behaviour of directors and teachers, in teaching practices, in programs, etc.

They are therefore imbued with a situation that is very favorable. I believe that they are generally aware of this opportunity and they take advantage of it to work well. They are learners who are allowed to intervene very actively in the process of learning, which in this prestigious college is a perpetual and long-term process, a 24-hour process.

Q. After having experienced a new rich Indian tradition, how do you feel about it and what are your views?

For me, India is a joyful ceremony that never ends. It is not just a country or even a subcontinent, it is a different "universe". It is a gigantic festival of life. It never loses its freshness from day one. You are there and you can wonder until eternity in front of so many diversities, so many colours and coexistences.

What struck my attention when arriving in India was this great capacity to "live". It is a land that protects life, that does everything possible to keep life going in a very "human" way. It means existence in harmony with others, with nature, animals, etc.

So, India is a "conscious" land: a land which has suffered a lot and which is today very conscious of its freedom, its know-how and its national and international assets.

Q. Can you describe your educational life in Iran and other countries?

I started my teaching career from school. And for the moment I am Associate Professor at the University of Isfahan. I am also a Visiting Professor at the University of Bordeaux Montaigne in France. I have taught and done research in different institutes and countries. Among which I can refer to my scientific and research collaboration with France, Russia and Canada.

Wherever I went, I was very attentive to school and education for children and young people. I collaborate in Iran with many pedagogical institutes as the adviser, the lecturer or the organizer of the workshops. I also have scientific collaborations with international organizations such as AUF (French-Speaking University Agency) and UNESCO. What I am looking for in this trajectory, as a teacher-researcher is a reflection on hopeful learning; responsible, ecological and humanitarian learning. I publish some results of my experiments in specialized journals, social networks and sometimes I talk about it on television or on the radio.

Education and especially the processes of learning have always attracted me. This attraction became day by day more meaningful and more solid in my daily occupations. I truly believe that the only chance that remains for humanity for a more egalitarian, more peaceful and more moral world lies in education.

Q. What aspects do you like best about Mayo College?

What I like about Mayo is its welcoming and protective aspect. It is obvious that you have made, for a long time, many efforts to make this college both "professional" and "tolerant". So, if you look closely, you see that it's not just a college, it's a family that wants perpetually to be mature, wise and successful. A family that tries to respect differences and preferences. And it's a college that succeeded to advance the three essential aspects of long-life learning: science, culture and sport; brain, spirit and body.

Q. What do you think about the nature and personality of Indian People?

Thinking of the Indian people, the first thing that comes to my mind is your greatness of soul. You are a people of soul, of spirit. And it is precisely this that, in my opinion, will make India even more successful as a sustainable and large democracy. You live, in general, in a hopeful, coexisting and dialogical atmosphere. This is admirable, especially in a world that is becoming completely individualistic, mercantilist and immoral. You too, like everyone else, have your own problems and challenges, but you try and have already come to experience a real and deep democracy. A democracy that is rooted in your respect for life, for other species and in general for the planet.

I have always admired, during my observations in India, this lifestyle which is generally in harmony with nature and with what we say "life". Just see your diet that is, in my opinion, among the most ecological and economically practical: less meat, relatively cheap final price, etc. I believe that the Indian people will have some serious lessons for the world of tomorrow.

Q. Last words?

Please let me thank Mayo College, the director, and our colleagues at college and at the French department especially Kunal Kumar and you -my dear classmates forever. Thank you all for giving me such a generous opportunity to be a part of this prestigious college and wonderful things you do every day.

M Ebrahim Salimikouchi
Visiting French Professor





CANADA



INTRODUCTION TO CANADA

- Canada is a country in North America.
- It is the second largest country in the world with an area of 9.98 million square kilometres!
- Canada's capital city is Ottawa and other famous cities include Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.
- Canada is a parliamentary democracy and a Constitutional monarch in the Westminster tradition.
- The Prime Minister of Canada is Justin Trudeau.
- King Charles III, the King of the United Kingdom is also the King of 14 other commonwealth realms which also includes Canada.
- Canada is officially bilingual in English and French, reflecting the country's great history as ground was once contested by two of Europe's greatest powers.
- Canada's coastline is the longest in the world with a length of 243,042 kilometres!
- Canada shares an 8890km long boundary with the USA which is the longest border in the world and is not patrolled by military forces.
- Canada is one of the most populated countries in the world. It has a population of just 38 million which is roughly half the population of Madhya Pradesh.

01

- It has the 24th highest nominal per-capita income in the world.
- It is the 16th highest in the Human Development index.
- It is the 8th most advanced economy in the world.



- The Majority of Canada's population lives within 300 km of the border with the USA.
- Canada's economy is dependent on various sectors such as mining of natural resources, forest products & nuclear energy sector. Canada is the world leader in the export of pulp and paper.
- Canada is very well known for Ice Hockey which is commonly known as just Hockey in Canada. It is the national sport of Canada.



02

INTRODUCTION TO QUEBEC

- Quebec is one of the thirteen provinces and territories of Canada. It is the largest province by area and the second-largest by population. Quebec is the home of the Québécois nation. Quebec's official language is French; Québécois French is the regional variety.
- Located in Central Canada, the province shares land borders with Ontario to the west, Newfoundland, and Labrador to the northeast, New Brunswick to the southeast, and a coastal border with Nunavut; in the south, it borders Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York in the United States.
- The economy of Quebec is supported by its large service sector and varied industrial sector. For exports, it leans on these key industries: aeronautics, hydroelectricity, mining, pharmaceuticals, aluminium, wood, and paper.
- Quebec is well known for producing maple syrup, for its comedy, and for making hockey one of the most popular sports in Canada. It is also renowned for its culture; the province produces literature, music, films, TV shows, festivals, folklore, and more.
- The Government of Quebec functions within the context of a Westminster system and is both liberal democracy and a constitutional monarchy. The Premier of Quebec, presently François Legault, acts as head of government. Québécois political culture mostly differs on a nationalist-vs-federalist continuum, rather than a left-vs-right continuum.
- Quebec society's cohesion and specificity are based on three of its unique statutory documents: the Quebec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms, the Charter of the French Language, and the Civil Code of Quebec. Furthermore, unlike elsewhere in Canada, the law in Quebec is mixed: private law is exercised under a civil-law system, while public law is exercised under a common-law system.
- Quebec City, known by tourists and travellers as Quebec, is one of the most beautiful cities in North America, looking suspiciously like several European cities. The American and Canadian houses are mostly built of wood, but in Quebec, especially in the town houses are built of stone.



Château Frontenac,
Old Quebec

BUREAU DU QUÉBEC EN INDE

Le Bureau du Québec à Mumbai exerce un mandat de promotion du commerce, de l'investissement, de l'innovation, et de la coopération dans les domaines de la recherche et de l'enseignement supérieur.

Le Bureau conseille et assiste les entreprises québécoises à la recherche d'occasions d'affaires en Inde :

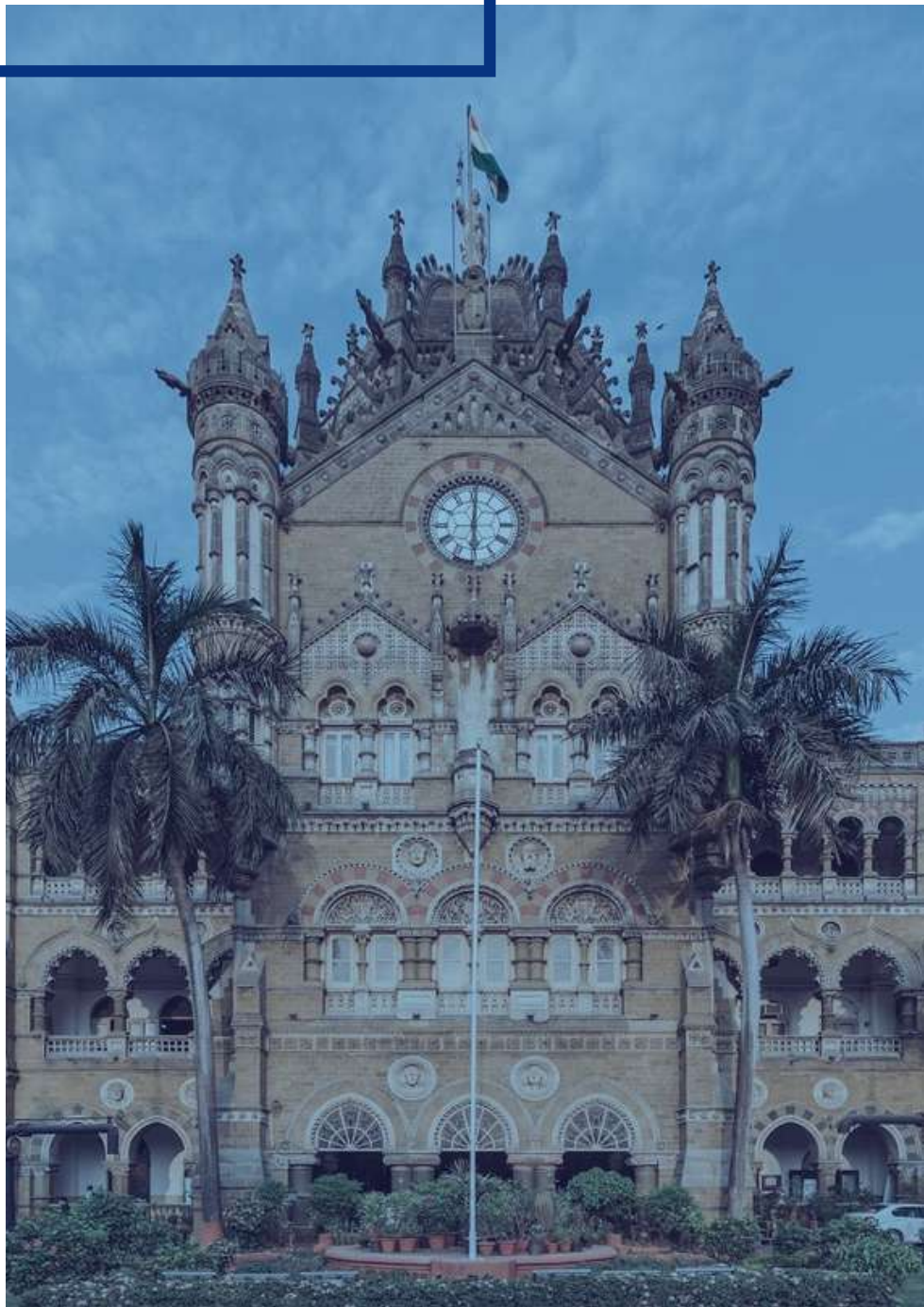
- Cibler et trouver des partenaires et des clients indiens potentiels et pré-validés pour des entreprises québécoises.
- Valider l'intérêt des clients indiens potentiels pour l'offre québécoise.
- Organiser des rencontres interentreprises personnalisées en Inde pour des entreprises québécoises.

En collaboration avec Export Québec, organiser des missions commerciales en Inde pour des entreprises québécoises et former des partenariats avec des associations indiennes pour soutenir les missions commerciales au Québec :

- Organiser des visites commerciales de groupe (pas nécessairement lors d'un salon professionnel).
- Apporter du soutien à la planification logistique.
- Effectuer un suivi auprès des entreprises indiennes après une visite commerciale en Inde.

Entretien des relations avec les autorités gouvernementales indiennes aux niveaux fédéral et étatique.

- Assure la promotion de la culture et du patrimoine québécois en Inde.
- Aide les universités et les établissements d'enseignement québécois à trouver des partenaires en Inde.
- Soutient la coopération entre le Québec et l'Inde dans les domaines de l'enseignement supérieur, des sciences, de la technologie et de la recherche.



Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus in Bombay, the city where the Office resides

QUEBEC OFFICE IN INDIA

The Québec Government Office in Mumbai exercises a mandate of promotion of trade, investment and cooperation in the fields of education and research, science and technology.

Economic Affairs:

Our office advises and assists Québec companies seeking business opportunities in India by:

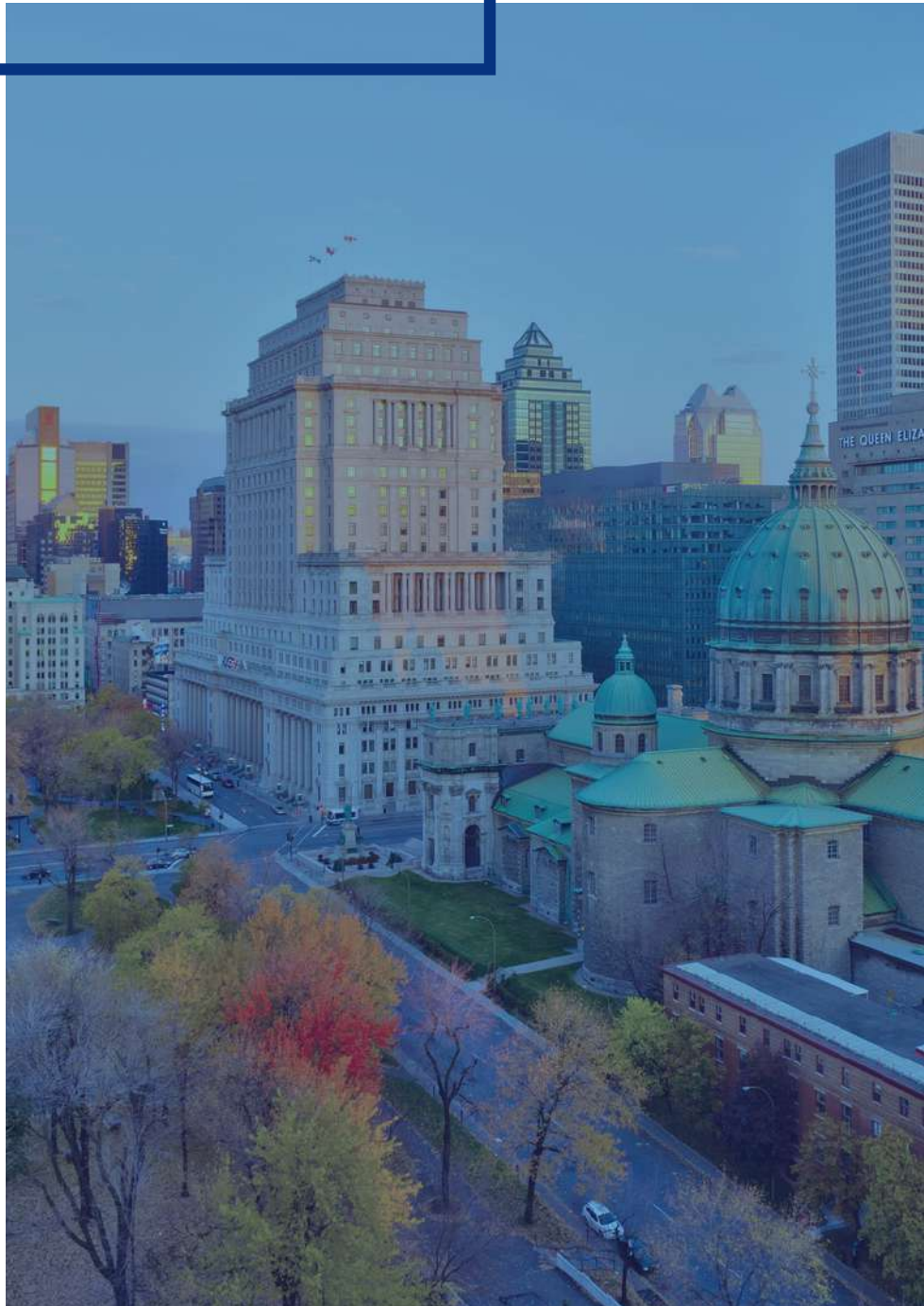
- Targeting and identifying prospective, pre-validated Indian business partners and clients for Québec companies
- Validating the interest of Indian prospects in Québec's offer
- Organizing customized individual B2B meetings in India for a Québec company

In collaboration with Export Québec, we organize trade missions to India for Québec firms and partners with Indian associations to support trade missions to Québec :

- we organize group trade visits (not necessary during a trade show)
- we provide support for logistics planning
- we do follow up with Indian companies after your trade visit to India

Public, Education & Cultural Affairs

- We develop relations with Indian government authorities at the federal and state levels
- We assist Québec universities and educational institutes with finding partners in India
- We support cooperation between Québec and India in the fields of higher education, science, technology and research
- We promote Québec's culture and heritage in India



*Article by the Quebec Government Office in India

CANADA AND ITS POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH INDIA

Canada's federal structure naturally fosters and ties its relationships with India, since both countries share similar beliefs and concerns about citizens' fundamental rights. As a result, Canada and India enjoy a long-standing bilateral relationship that is characterized by pluralism and other interpersonal ties. Canada's politics operate inside a framework of parliamentary democracy and constitute a parliamentary government.



In the fellowship of a constitutional monarchy to assure people's compliance. With 4 percent of Canadians being of Indian heritage, Canada has one of the largest communities of Indian origin. Administratively, the two countries have strategic cooperation that is supported through Ministerial Dialogues on finance, foreign policy, and investment, as well as regular merging working groups on education , and agriculture.

In India, Canada is represented by the High Commission of Canada in New Delhi and countless other consulates and trade offices. While in Canada, India is represented by a High Commission and two consulates as well. New Delhi is home to Canada's largest Visa office.

India is Canada's 13th largest trade partner overall and is home to Canada's one of the largest export markets. Coincidentally, after the final round of negotiations, India and Canada have been an influential part of the 'Canada-India Comprehensive Free Trade'

THE INVESTMENTS

Also, in the military domain, India has exported military defense goods and technology worth 1.7 million Dollars under 39 Export Permits issued by Canada. And by estimative 2023, the FIPA (Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement) and CEPA would also be signed. Several MOUs of Canada with India are presently based on Nuclear Energy, Science & Technology, Agriculture, and Civil Aviation.

Canadian Pharmaceutical company Companies' largest tie-ups are with India embracing 73% of the connections. The Foreign Student Sector in Canada has got India as its largest source since 2018 and this engagement with India has been the educational priority.

Their attachment in the field of development is on and going too. As of March 2021, Canada invested nearly \$24 million in 2018-2019 to support 75 projects in India via Grand Challenges Canada. And In 2016-2017, Canada contributed approximately \$23.4 million to India through long-term institutional support to multilateral organizations. Both nations have contributed 143 million Dollars via IDRC

Thus, undoubtedly, it is certain that India and Canada have maintained good but unofficial political relations which will surely and eventually extend to a formal and official aimed program to do with the welfare of the two societies.

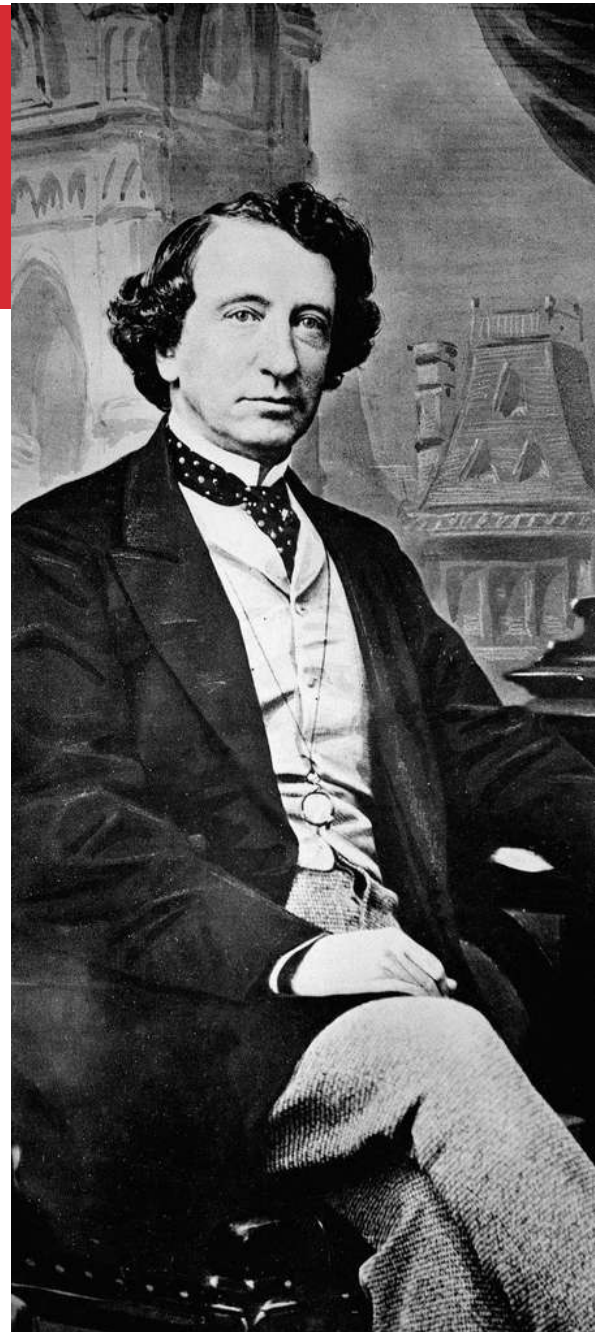


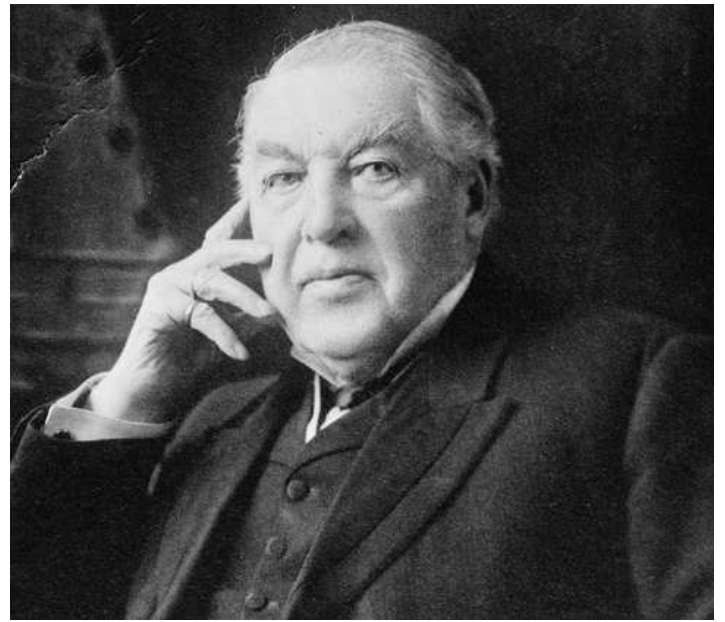
CANADIAN PM'S

1. Sir John Alexander Macdonald: - Sir John Alexander Macdonald GCB PC QC was the first Prime Minister of Canada, serving from 1867 to 1873 and from 1878 to 1891. The dominant figure of Canadian Confederation, he had a political career that spanned almost a century.

2. Avril Phaedra Douglas "Kim" Campbell: -Avril Phaedra Douglas "Kim" Campbell PC CC OBC QC (born March 10, 1947) is a Canadian politician, diplomat, lawyer, and writer who served as the 19th Prime Minister of Canada from June 25 to November 4, 1993. Campbell is the first and only female Prime Minister of Canada.

3. Charles Tupper: - Sir Charles Tupper, 1st Baronet, BT, GCMG, CB, PC was a Canadian Father of Confederation who served as the sixth Prime Minister of Canada from May 1 to July 8, 1896. As the premier of Nova Scotia from 1864 to 1867, he led Nova Scotia into Confederation. He was the Prime Minister of Canada for 23 years which is the longest period for a Prime Minister in Canada.





CANADIAN PM'S



4. William Lyon Mackenzie King: - William Lyon Mackenzie King OM CMG PC was a Canadian statesman and politician who served as the 10th Prime Minister of Canada for three non-consecutive terms from 1921 to 1926, 1926 to 1930, and 1935 to 1948. A Liberal, he was the dominant politician in Canada from the early 1920s to the late 1940s.

5. Justin Trudeau: - Justin Trudeau (born December 25, 1971) is Canada's 23rd Prime Minister. His vision of Canada is a country where everyone has a real and fair chance to succeed. His experiences as a teacher, father, leader, and advocate for youth have shaped his dedication to Canadians. He is the current Prime Minister of Canada.



THE CANADIAN FLAG

The national flag of Canada (French: le Drapeau national du Canada), often simply referred to as the Canadian flag or, unofficially, the Maple Leaf or l'Unifolié 'the one-leafed', consists of a red field with a white square at its centre in which is featured a stylized, red, 11-pointed maple leaf charged in the centre. It is the first flag to have been adopted by both houses of Parliament and officially proclaimed by the Canadian monarch as the country's official national flag. The flag has become the predominant and most recognizable national symbol of Canada.

THE BEAVER

In the late seventeenth century the main profit-making attraction was the beaver population because of the latest fashion trend of fur hats that requires beaver pelts. The trade of beaver pelts proved so profitable that many Canadians felt compelled to pay tribute to the buck-toothed animal.

A coin was created – which was known as a “buck” – that was equal to the value of one male beaver pelt.

Louis de Buade de Frontenac, Governor of New France in 1678, suggested the beaver would be a suitable emblem for the colony – and proposed it be included in the coat of arms of the City of Québec.



Despite this recognition, the beaver was close to extinction by the mid-19th century. Luckily, about that time, Europeans took a liking to silk hats and the demand for beaver pelts all but disappeared.

Today, thanks to conservation and silk hats, the beaver – the largest rodent in Canada – is alive and well all over the country.



THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

“O Canada” is the national anthem of Canada composed by Calixa Lavallée and written by Adolphe-Basile Routhier. The song was to be performed in honour of the Congrès national des Canadiens-Français (National Congress of French Canadian), on June 24, 1880, at the same time as the Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day celebrations.

THE MAPLE TREE

Trees have played a meaningful role in the historical development of Canada and continue to be of commercial, environmental and aesthetic importance. Maples contribute valuable wood products and sustain the maple sugar industry; they are ideal for promoting Canada as a world leader in the sustainable management of forests.

THE MAPLE LEAF TARTAN

The Maple Leaf Tartan was declared an official national symbol on March 9, 2011. Created in 1964 by David Weiser, the Maple Leaf Tartan was designed in anticipation of the 100th anniversary of Canada's confederation in 1967. Inspired by the colours of the maple leaf through the changing seasons, the tartan's pattern incorporates the green of summer leaves, the gold of early autumn, the red of the first frost and finally, the brown tones of leaves before winter.



THE CANADIAN COAT OF ARMS

The Canada Coat of Arms, or Arms of Canada, were originally adopted by proclamation of His Majesty King George V in 1921. In 1994, a circular, red ribbon was added to the arms – displaying the motto of the Order of Canada: *Desiderantes Meliorem Patriam*. The English translation of the Latin text is “They desire a better country”, which is taken from the Epistle to the Hebrews (New Testament)





**SPORTS IN
CANADA**

BASEBALL

Baseball is widely played in Canada; the American major leagues did not include a Canadian team until 1969 when the Montreal Expos joined the National League. The name is adapted from the British game of rounders — and by extension, cricket — the game of baseball or "townball" became popular in the early 19th century in Southwestern Ontario. Baseball Canada is the main governing body for Baseball in Canada. Incorporated in 1964 as the Canadian Federation of Amateur Baseball, it is made up of 10 provincial associations which represent players, coaches, and umpires across Canada.



BASKETBALL



Basketball is a very popular sport played in Canada. In 2011, a new domestic league was formed, the National Basketball League of Canada (NBL Canada), with the London Lightning winning its first two national titles. NBL Canada presently operates 10 franchises throughout Canada. Currently, 30 teams participate in the basketball national championship in Canada. Basketball is the 3rd most popular sport in the country.

LACROSSE



It is the summer national sport of Canada. Modern lacrosse in Canada has been a popular sport since the mid-1800s. Only field lacrosse was played until the 1930s when box lacrosse was invented. By the mid-1930s the box version had become more popular than the field version and the official sport of Lacrosse Canada. In 1994, Canada's "National Sports Act" names Hockey as Canada's National Winter Sport and Lacrosse as Canada's National Summer Sport.

HOCKEY



Hockey, the national winter sport of Canada, was invented in Canada in the 1800s. Canada has tons of ice rinks and outdoor areas that Canadians can use to practice their skating skills or shooting. It means that many people grow up playing ice hockey at school or in their free time with friends.

SOCCER



Soccer in Canada is the most popular sport in terms of participation rate. According to FIFA's Big Count, almost 2.7 million people played in Canada in 2006. Professional soccer in Canada is played in the Canadian Premier League and Major League Soccer.





vancouver
2010

FLEURY

29

SEABROOK

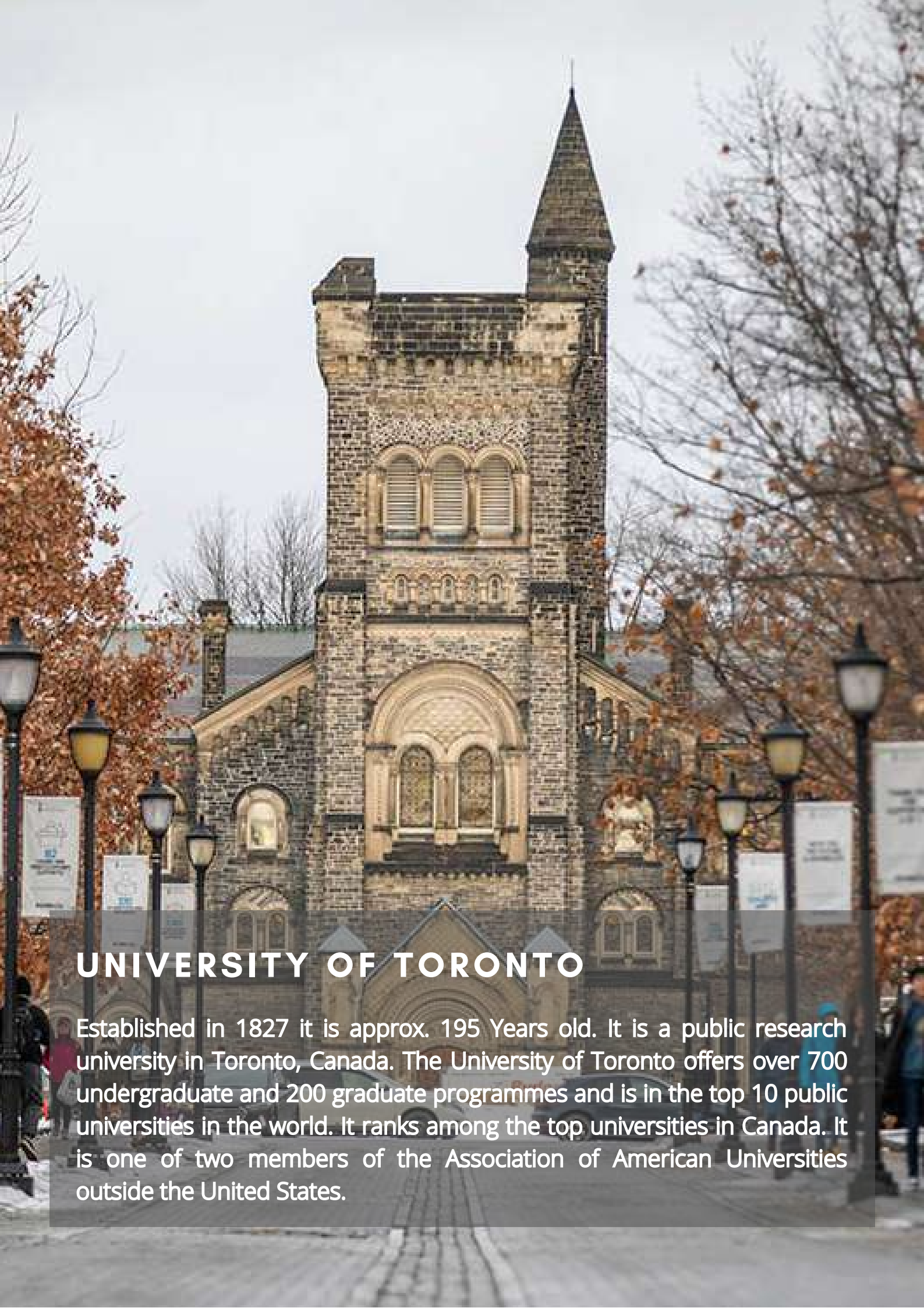
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CROSBY

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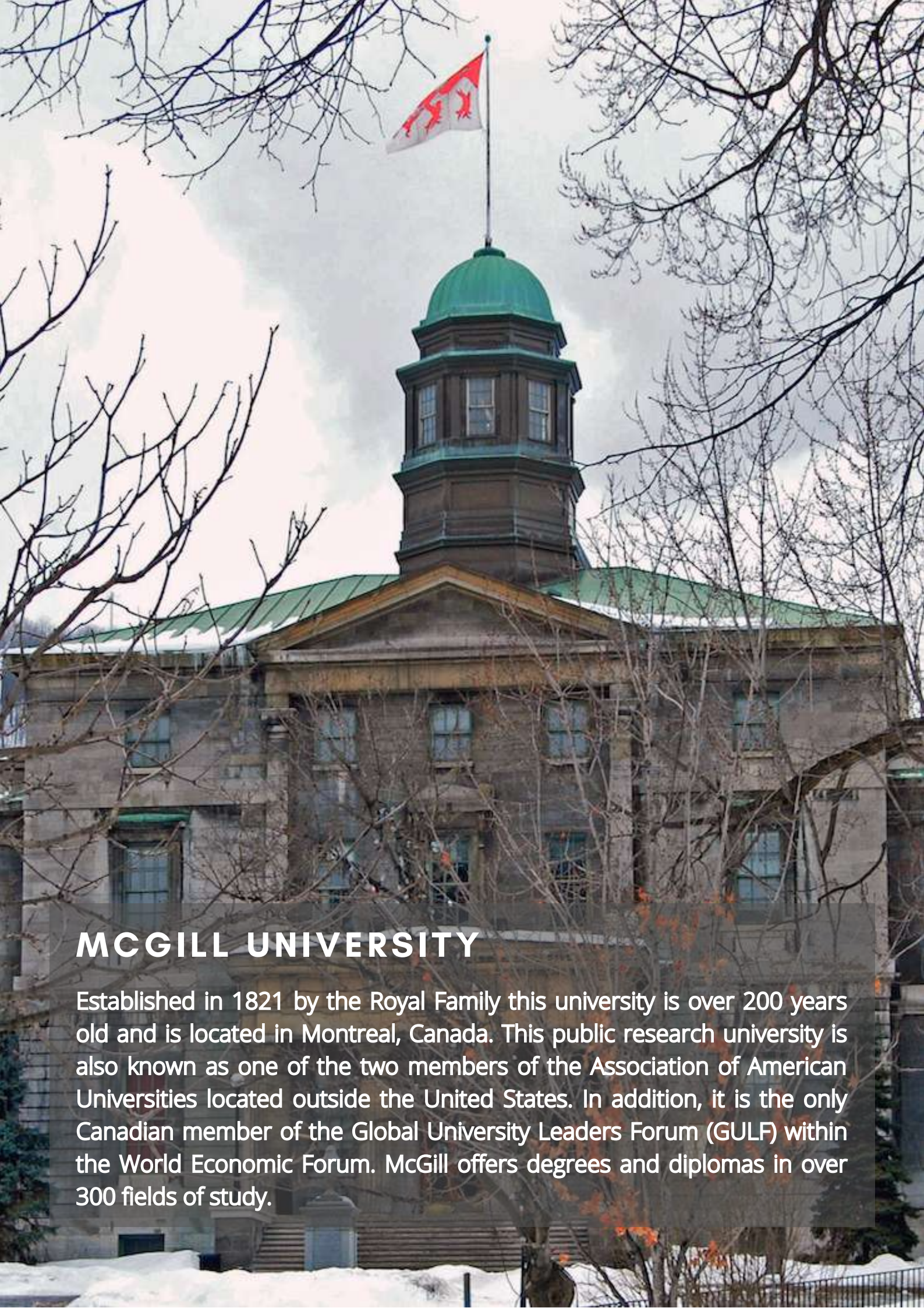


**FAMOUS
CANADIAN
UNIVERSITIES**



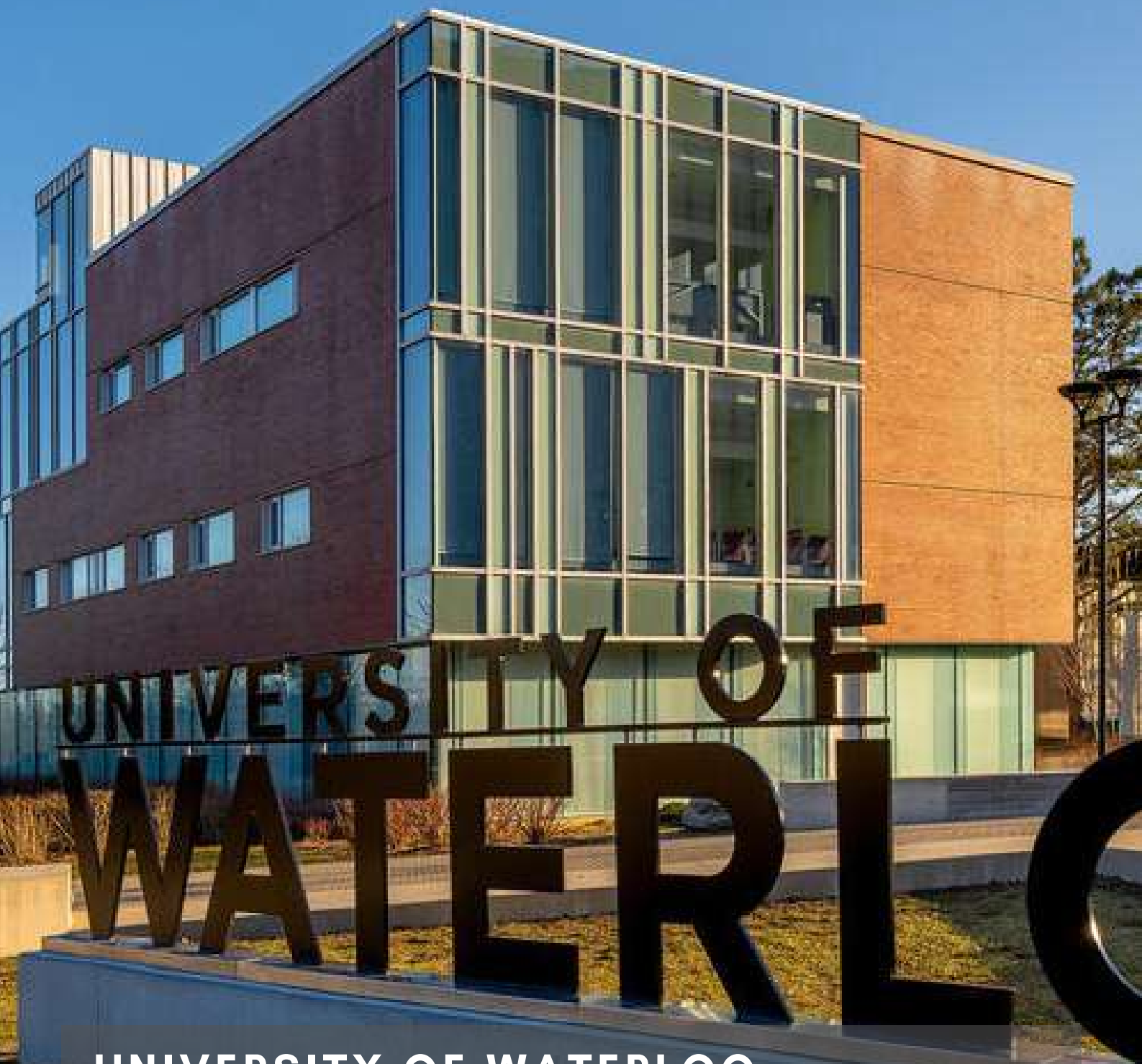
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Established in 1827 it is approx. 195 Years old. It is a public research university in Toronto, Canada. The University of Toronto offers over 700 undergraduate and 200 graduate programmes and is in the top 10 public universities in the world. It ranks among the top universities in Canada. It is one of two members of the Association of American Universities outside the United States.



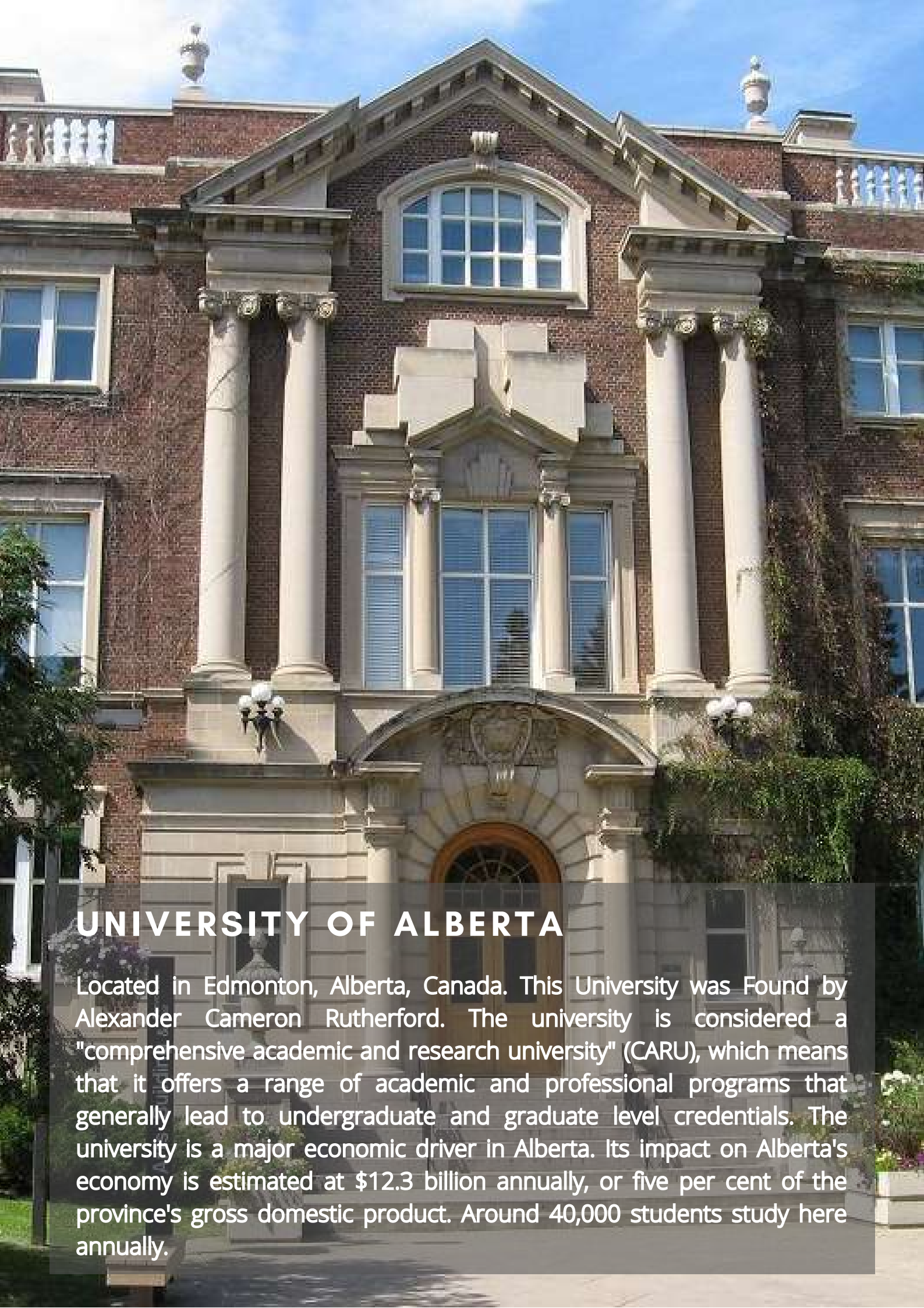
MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Established in 1821 by the Royal Family this university is over 200 years old and is located in Montreal, Canada. This public research university is also known as one of the two members of the Association of American Universities located outside the United States. In addition, it is the only Canadian member of the Global University Leaders Forum (GULF) within the World Economic Forum. McGill offers degrees and diplomas in over 300 fields of study.



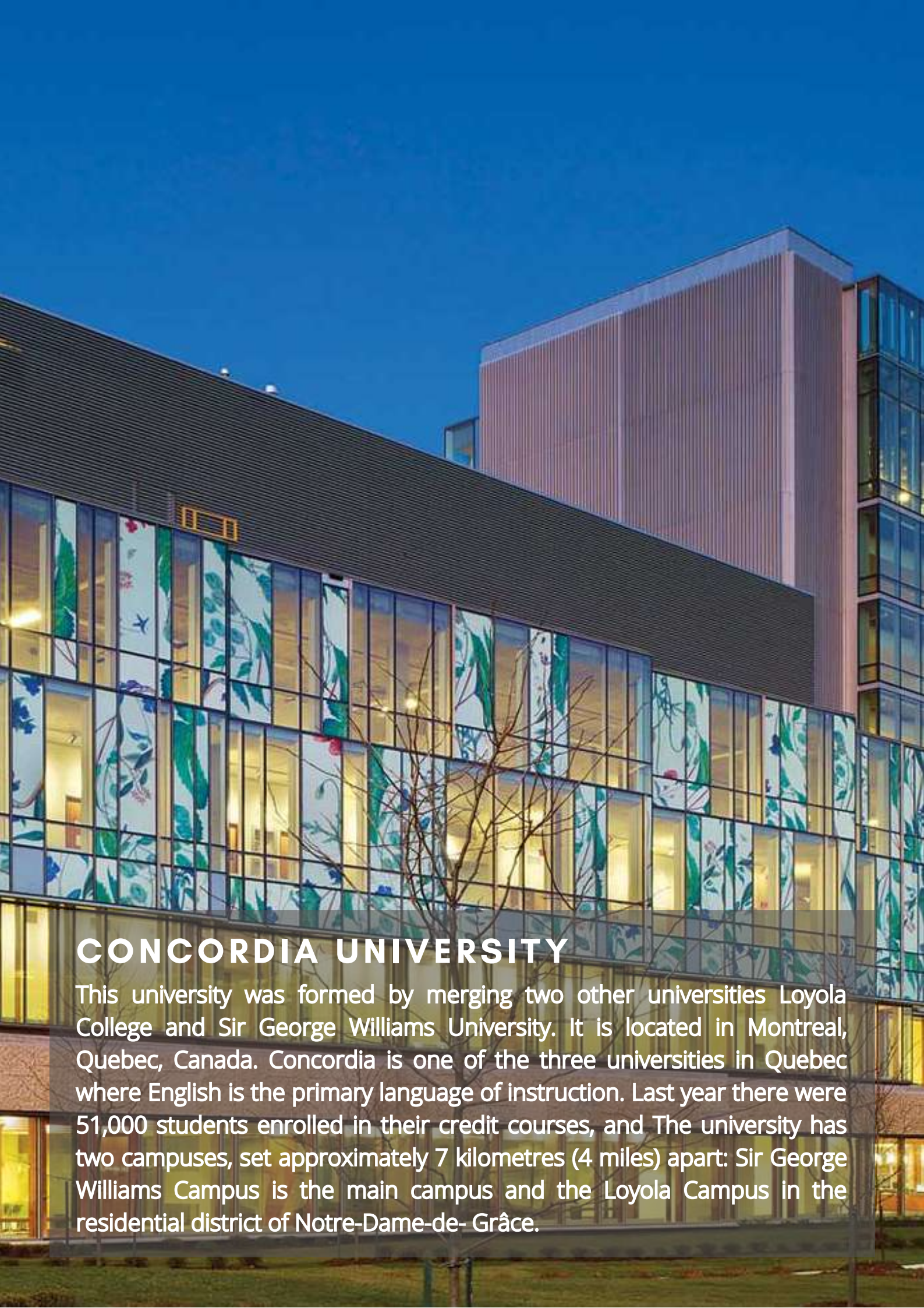
UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

The University of Waterloo is a public research university with a main campus in Waterloo, Canada. This university operates three satellite campuses and four affiliated university colleges. Furthermore, Waterloo operates the largest post-secondary co-operative education program in the world, with over 20,000 undergraduate students enrolled in the university's co-op program. The main campus is 404 hectares. The university is a co-educational institution, with approximately 36,000 undergraduate and 6,200 postgraduate students enrolled there in 2020.



UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Located in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. This University was Found by Alexander Cameron Rutherford. The university is considered a "comprehensive academic and research university" (CARU), which means that it offers a range of academic and professional programs that generally lead to undergraduate and graduate level credentials. The university is a major economic driver in Alberta. Its impact on Alberta's economy is estimated at \$12.3 billion annually, or five per cent of the province's gross domestic product. Around 40,000 students study here annually.



CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY

This university was formed by merging two other universities Loyola College and Sir George Williams University. It is located in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Concordia is one of the three universities in Quebec where English is the primary language of instruction. Last year there were 51,000 students enrolled in their credit courses, and The university has two campuses, set approximately 7 kilometres (4 miles) apart: Sir George Williams Campus is the main campus and the Loyola Campus in the residential district of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce.



UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The University of British Columbia was established in 1908 and opened in 1915. It is a public university in the Canadian state of British Columbia. The University of British Columbia (UBC) is a centre for teaching, learning and research excellence, with the motto, Tuum Est meaning "It is Yours" the UBC is a declaration of its drive to develop opportunities for people who see a better world for themselves and others.

The faculty of education, offering undergraduate and graduate programs, as well as professional development opportunities, the Faculty of Education enrolls thousands of students each year on two campuses and ranks 10th in the world, according to QS World University Rankings (2021)







MUSIC



**FAMOUS FRANCOFONIE
MUSCIANS &
INSTRUMENTS**

DJ SNAKE

DJ Snake is a renowned French record producer. His real name is William Grigahcine. He is best known for his English-Spanish song "Taki Taki". He has won several awards including a Billboard Music Award and an MTV Music Video Award. He first received international attention with the release of his instrumentation-oriented single called "Turn Down for What" in 2013.

CHARLES AZNAVOUR

was a French-Armenian actor, singer, diplomat, and lyricist. Being one of the most famous singers of France, he was called the Frank Sinatra of France. He was one of the best-selling musicians of his generations. He sold a mind-blowing number of 200 million records. In 1998, he was named the Entertainer of The Century by CNN. In 2017, he was also awarded his own star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

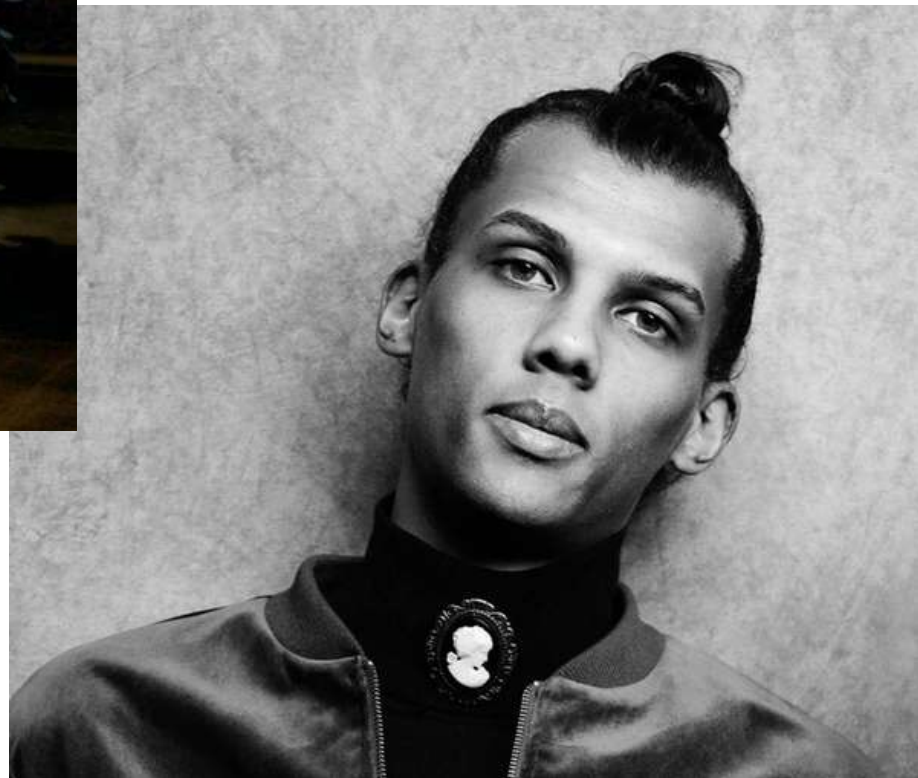


Charles Aznavour



LUCKY DUBE

was a singer, songwriter and guitarist born in 1964 in South Africa. He began his music career in the 1980s as a member of 'The Gladiators' Reggae Band'. He soon established himself as one of the most popular Reggae singers in South Africa and released several successful albums. He often addressed problems like poverty and racism through his powerful voice and socially conscious lyrics. He has also been named the 'Best-selling African Recording Artist' in the World



STROMAE

He is a Belgian singer, songwriter and composer. His real name is Paul Van Haver. Initially, he chose 'Opsmaestro', which he later changed to Stromae, an anagram of the word maestro. At only 18 years of age, he left his mark on the music industry with his

friend J.E.D.I. They formed a group called 'Suspicion'. His songs have won several awards, such as 'Best Music Video', 'Hit of the Year', 'Best Artwork'. At the World Music Awards of 2014, he won 'Best-selling Benelux Artist' and Best-selling European Solo Artist'



BEST LARA FABIAN SONGS LIST:

LARA SOPHIE KATY CROKAERT

- **JE SUIS
MALADE**
- **IMMORTELLE**
- **JE T'AIME**
- **ECOUTEZ JE
T'AIME
ENCORE**
- **SI TU M'AIME**
- **J'Y CROIS
ENCORE**
- **LA
DIFFÉRENCE**

Lara Sophie Katy Crokaert was born on January 9, 1970. She is best known by her stage name Lara Fabian. Lara is a Canadian singer, songwriter, musician, actor, and producer from Belgium. She was born to a Belgian father and a Sicilian mother in Etterbeek, Brussels. When Fabian was eight years old, her parents recognized her abilities and enrolled her at the Royal Conservatory of Brussels. Fabian competed in various European contests during the 1980s, winning various awards. "L'Aziza est en pleurs" / "Il y avait" was her debut single, published in 1986. Fabian and his musical collaborator Rick Allison moved to Montreal, Quebec, Canada in 1990 to pursue a career in North America. They started their music label and publishing company, Productions Clandestines. Constant touring in Québec helped Fabian's 1994 album *Carpe diem* become her breakthrough album. Three weeks after its release, with three

smash singles: "Tu t'en vas," "Si tu m'aimes," and "Lela." The album was certified triple platinum the following year. In 1996, Walt Disney Studios hired Fabian as the voice of the character of Esmeralda in the Canadian French version of the animated feature *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*. Fabian released her first live album, *Live*, in March 1999, and it debuted at #1 on the French charts. This aided in the signing of a worldwide recording contract with Sony Music. Fabian was honoured at the World Music Awards in Monaco in May 1999, when her album *Pure* won Best Selling Record for the Year 1998. Fabian married Sicilian musician and artist Gabriel Di Giorgio in 2013.



REBEC

The rebec is a bowed stringed instrument of the Medieval era and the early Renaissance. In its most common form, it has a narrow boat-shaped body and 1-5 strings. Played on the arm or under the chin, the technique and tuning may have influenced the development of the violin.

MVET (CAMEROON)

The mvet is a stringed musical instrument a type of stick zither, Hornbos of the Fang people of Gabon , Cameroon , Saõ Tomé and Equatorial Guinea . Somewhat resembling the Mande Kora , but larger and simpler, it consists of a tubular stick of palm-raffia or bamboo, between one and two metres long, with usually three Calabash resonators. A central vertical bridge divides four or five gut or metal strings, played on both sides of the bridge.



KAKAKI (CHAD)

The kakaki is a three to four metre long metal trumpet used in Hausa traditional ceremonial music. Kakaki is the name used in Chad, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Benin Niger, and Nigeria. The instrument is also known as malakat in Ethiopia. An ancient instrument, the kakaki was predominant among Songhai cavalry .

A golden saxophone is shown lying on a dark, textured surface. The instrument is positioned vertically, with its mouthpiece at the top left and its bell at the bottom right. The body of the saxophone is highly reflective, showing many highlights and shadows. The keys and pads are visible along the length of the instrument. The background is a dark, mottled grey with a fine, woven texture.

SAXOPHONE

The saxophone is a type of single-reed woodwind instrument with a conical body, usually made of brass. As with all single-reed instruments, the sound is produced when a reed on a mouthpiece vibrates to produce a sound wave inside the instrument's body. Antoine-Joseph "Adolphe" Sax was a Belgian inventor and musician who created the saxophone in the early 1840s, patenting it in 1846. He also invented the saxotromba, saxhorn and saxtuba. In addition, he played the flute and clarinet.



PARC DES PRINCES
PARIS SAINT-GERMAIN



ICI C'EST PARIS

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PARIS SAINT-GERMAIN

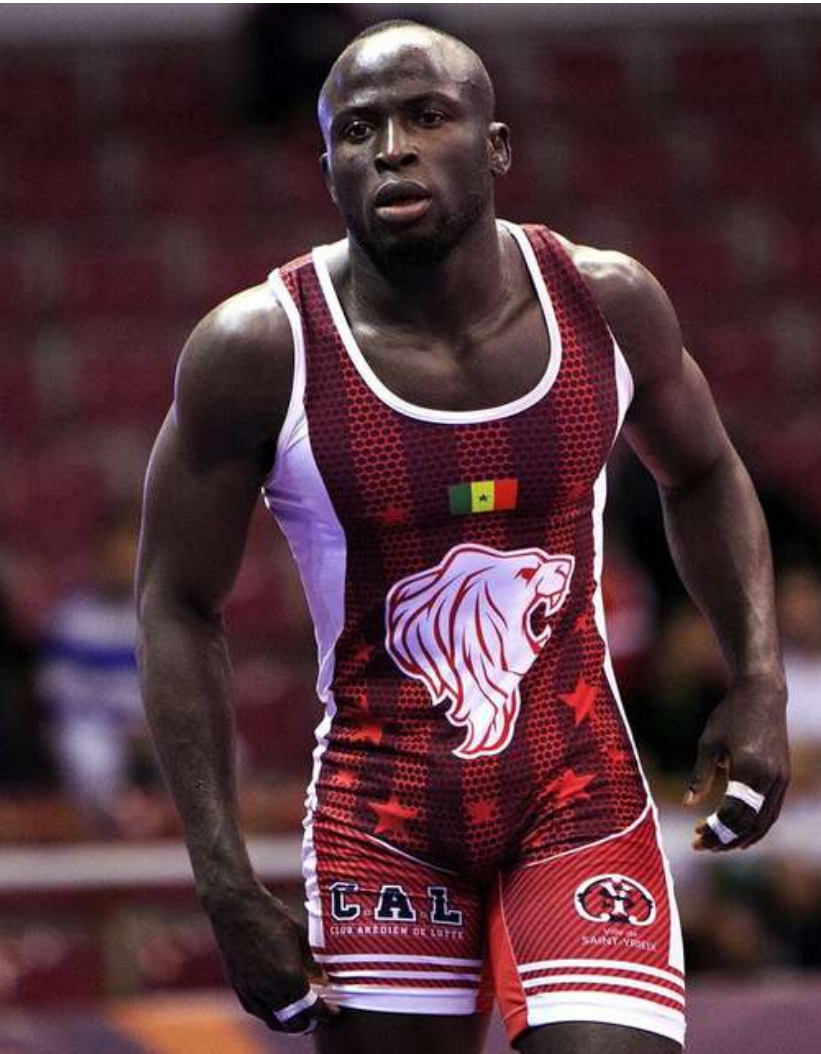
SPORTS



FRANCOPHONE
SPORTS

WRESTLING (SENEGAL)

Senegalese wrestling is a type of folk wrestling traditionally performed by the Serer people and now a national sport in Senegal and parts of The Gambia and is part of a larger West African form of traditional wrestling.



HANDBALL (CONGO)

The Democratic Republic of the Congo Handball Federation is the administrative and controlling body for handball and beach handball in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Founded in 1970, DRCHF is a member of the African Handball Confederation and the Handball Federation.



Philippe Sella



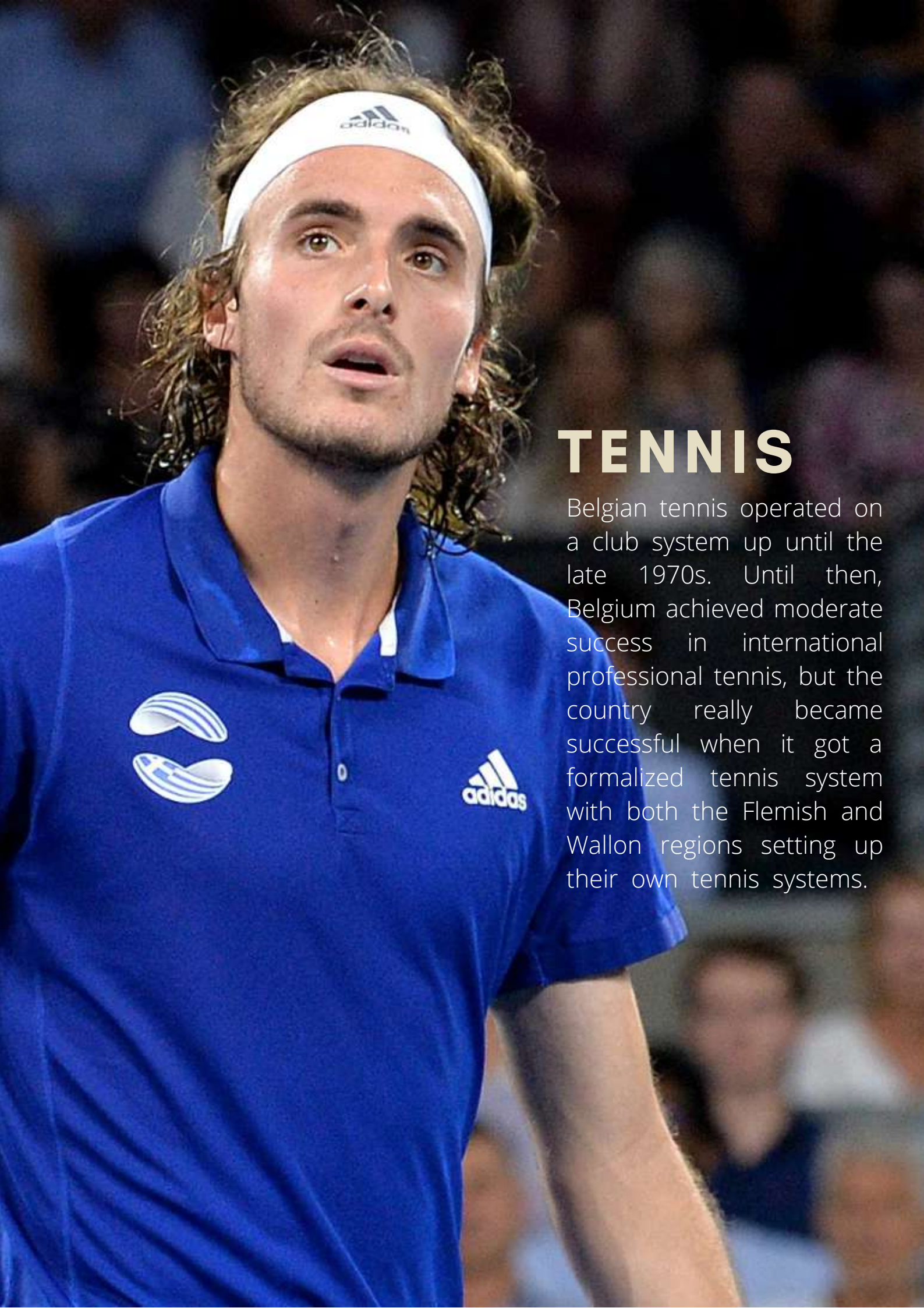
RUGBY

Luxembourg Rugby Federation is the governing body for rugby unions in Luxembourg. It was founded in 1974 and became affiliated with the International Rugby Board in 1991. Luxembourg Rugby team plays its matches at the Stade Josy Barthel in Luxembourg City.



FOOTBALL

Association football is the most popular sport in France. The French Football Federation is the national governing body and is responsible for overseeing all aspects of association football in the country, both professional and amateur.



TENNIS

Belgian tennis operated on a club system up until the late 1970s. Until then, Belgium achieved moderate success in international professional tennis, but the country really became successful when it got a formalized tennis system with both the Flemish and Wallon regions setting up their own tennis systems.



CÉLÉBRITÉS ATHLÈTES FRANÇAIS

OREGON22

A close-up, high-angle portrait of Kylian Mbappé. He is looking slightly to the left of the camera with a focused expression. His skin is glistening with sweat. He is wearing a dark blue Paris Saint-Germain jersey with white and red accents. The background is a blurred stadium setting.

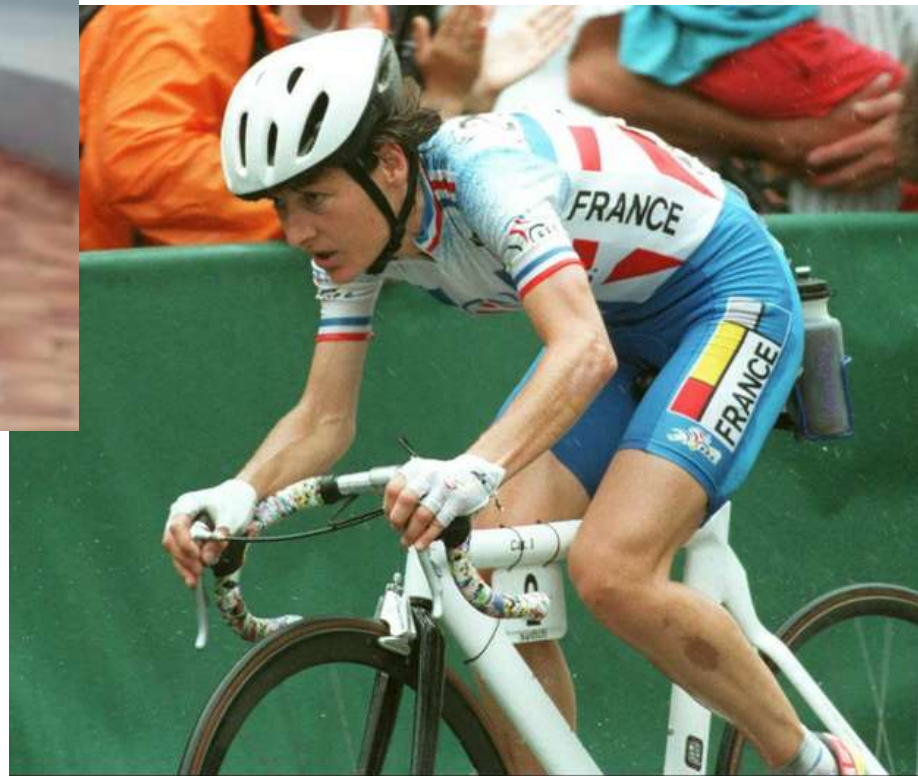
KYLIAN MBAPPÉ

Born in 1998 and raised in a sporting family in the Parisian suburb of Bondy, Kylian Mbappé is a famous French professional footballer. At the age of 17, Mbappé exploded onto the European scene and became a Ligue 1 champion in 2017. He plays for Paris Saint-Germain and the French National Team as a striker.



LAURE MANAUDOU

Born in 1986 in the Rhone region of France, Laure Manaudou grew up in a sporting family. Her father Jean-Luc was a handball coach, while her mother Olga was a top badminton player. However, it was in the pool that the youngster flourished. She has held the record in Freestyle events between 200 and 1500 meters. She was the first woman and first athlete from France to win a gold medal in swimming.



JEANNIE LONGO

Born in 1958 in Annecy, Haut-Savoie, she was a French Racing Cyclist. She was a 25-time France champion and 13 time World champion!

She first started her athletic career as a downhill skier. After winning some school and university championships, she switched to cycling. She is widely considered one of the best female cyclists of all time.

BERNARD HINAULT

Bernard Hinault (born 14 November 1954) is a former professional road cyclist from France. With 147 professional victories, including five Tour de France titles. With an HPI of 69.28, he is widely regarded as one of the best cyclists of all time. All through his career, Hinault was known by the nickname Le Blaireau ("The Badger")

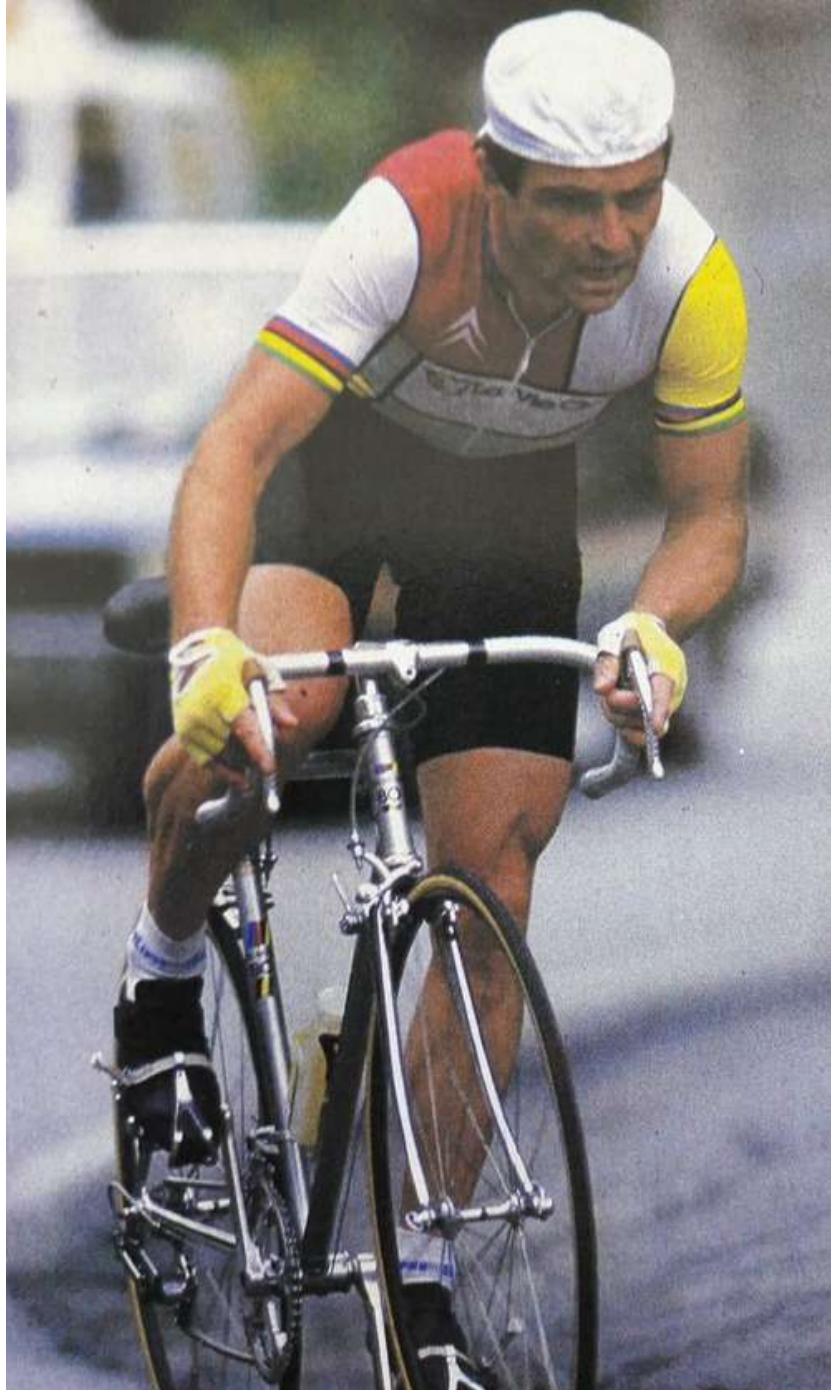
The Tour de France is an annual men's bicycle race primarily held in France, while also occasionally passing through nearby countries. Like the other Grand Tours, it consists of 21 stages, each a day-long, over the course of 23 days. The Tour de France is the world's biggest annual sporting event. Nearly 200 cyclists race over 2,000 miles in just 23 days. While most of the race takes part in the towns and mountains of France, it also often starts in a foreign country.

BIRTHDATE

14 November 1954

NICKNAME

"The Badger"



BACKGROUND

Renault did not come from a rich background as his parents were farmers, and the children had to work in the fields during harvest time. In his early life, Hinault was described as a "hyperactive" child, with his mother nicknaming him "little hooligan". And because of their hyperactive behaviour, he was not a good student, Hinault started cycling as an amateur in his native Brittany. After a successful amateur career, he signed with the Gitane-Campagnolo team to turn professional in 1975. In the following years, he was the most successful professional cyclist, adding another Tour victory in 1979 at Giro d'Italia.



JOSEPH GUILLEMOT

Was a French middle- and long-distance runner. Guillemot athletics career began while he was serving in World War I. During the war, he won the national cross - country championships of the French military. Guillemot won the French national 5000 m title in 1920, qualifying him for the Olympic Games in Antwerp later that year. Guillemot has held 2 world record in 5000m and 3000m. Guillemot died of lung cancer

RENÉ LACOSTE

He was a French tennis player and businessman. He has been nicknamed 'the crocodile' because of how he dealt with his opponents. Lacoste was one of the players that dominated French tennis in the late 1920s and early 1930s. He won seven Grand Slam singles titles in the French, American, and British championships. Lacoste won the Davis Cup with the French team in 1927 and 1928. Lacoste held the World No. 1 ranking in both 1926 and 1927. He also took bronze in the 1924 Summer Olympics. He is famously known as the creator of the Lacoste tennis shirt, which he introduced in the year 1929.



Joseph Guillemot



**EVENTS ORGANIZED
BY FRANCE**

SUMMER OLYMPICS 2024

- **The Olympic and Paralympic Games in Paris will be the largest event ever held in France. The Olympic Games will be held in 2024, from July 26 to August 11, with 206 countries participating in this beautiful and amazing event.**
- **Paris 2024 aspires to be the most environmentally friendly event ever. Paris 2024 has a plan that is completely compatible with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and supported by WWF France and UNICEF France. It will minimize emissions using an innovative technique, resulting in a carbon footprint that is 55 percent reduced.**
- **In the middle of Paris' majestic monuments, 35 famous locations will be turned into athletic venues for spectacular sporting events. Few of the Landmarks are Chateau de Versailles, Eiffel Tower Stadium, Parc des Pirnces, La Concorde, Porte de la Chapelle Arena.**
- **Over the course of 19 days, 329 activities in 762 sessions will take place. A total of 10,500 competitors are expected to compete.**
- **Four new astonishing sports are also being added to the 2024 Olympics. They are breakdance, sport climbing, surfing, and skateboarding.**
- **A Whopping number of 9.7 million Spectators are already booked with even more than four billion Television Viewers worldwide to see this event happen in Paris's charming & delightful city.**



Circuit Paul Ricard

FRENCH GRAND PRIX

The French Grand Prix, formerly known as the Grand Prix de l'ACF, is an auto race held as part of the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile's annual Formula One World Championship. It is one of the oldest motor races in the world as well as the first "Grand Prix". It was first held in 1906 and is of 53 laps on the Circuit "Paul Ricard". This year it will be held in July.

24 HOURS OF LE MANS

The 24 Hours du Mans is an endurance-focused sports car race held annually near the town of Le Mans, France. It is the world's oldest active endurance racing event. Unlike fixed-distance races whose winner is determined by minimum time, the 24 Hours of Le Mans is won by the car that covers the greatest distance in 24 hours. Racing teams must balance the demands of speed with the cars' ability to run for 24 hours without mechanical failure.



LE TOUR DE FRANCE

The Tour de France is an annual men's multiple-stage bicycle race primarily held in France, while occasionally passing through nearby countries. Like the other Grand Tours, it consists of 21 stages, each a day-long, over the course of 23 days. The Tour de France is the world's biggest annual sporting event. Nearly 200 cyclists race over 2,000 miles in just 23 days. While most of the race takes part in the French towns, cities, countryside, and mountains, It also often starts in a foreign country.

CHAMPIONS LEAGUE FINAL 2022

The 2022 UEFA Champions League Final was the final match of the 2021-22 UEFA Champions League, the 67th season of Europe's premier club football tournament organized by UEFA, and the 30th season since it was renamed from the European Champion Clubs' Cup to the UEFA Champions League. It was played at the Stade de France in Saint-Denis, France, on 28 May 2022, between English club Liverpool and Spanish club Real Madrid. It was the third time the two sides had met in the European Cup final, after 1981 and 2018, the third final held at the Stade de France, after the 2000 and 2006 finals, and the first time the same two teams had met in three finals.

FRENCH OPEN

The French Open, also known as the Roland Garros, is one of the most enthusiastic and most followed sporting events in France. It is a major tennis tournament held over two weeks at the Stade Roland Garros in Paris, France, beginning in late May each year. The tournament and venue are named after the French aviator Roland Garros. Rafael Nadal is known to be the king of the French Open or King of Clay because of his record of winning the Roland Garros 14 times. He has set a record of winning 105 matches and has lost only 3. The main court in The stade de Roland Garros is The Philippe Chatrier named after an exquisite tennis player.



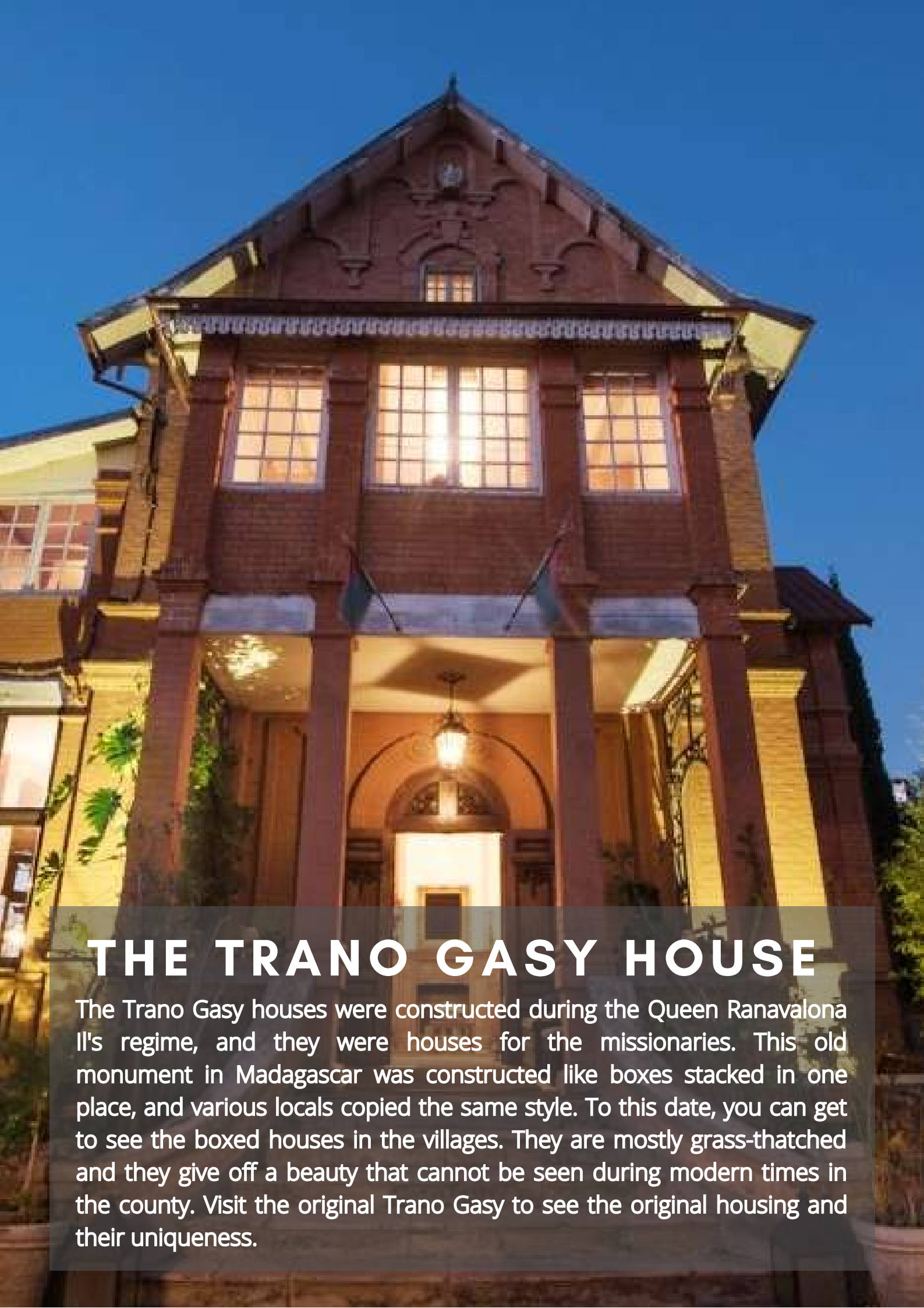
Real Madrid CF - Winner of
Champions League 2022,
hosted in Paris



Rafael Nadal lifting the Roland Garros Trophy

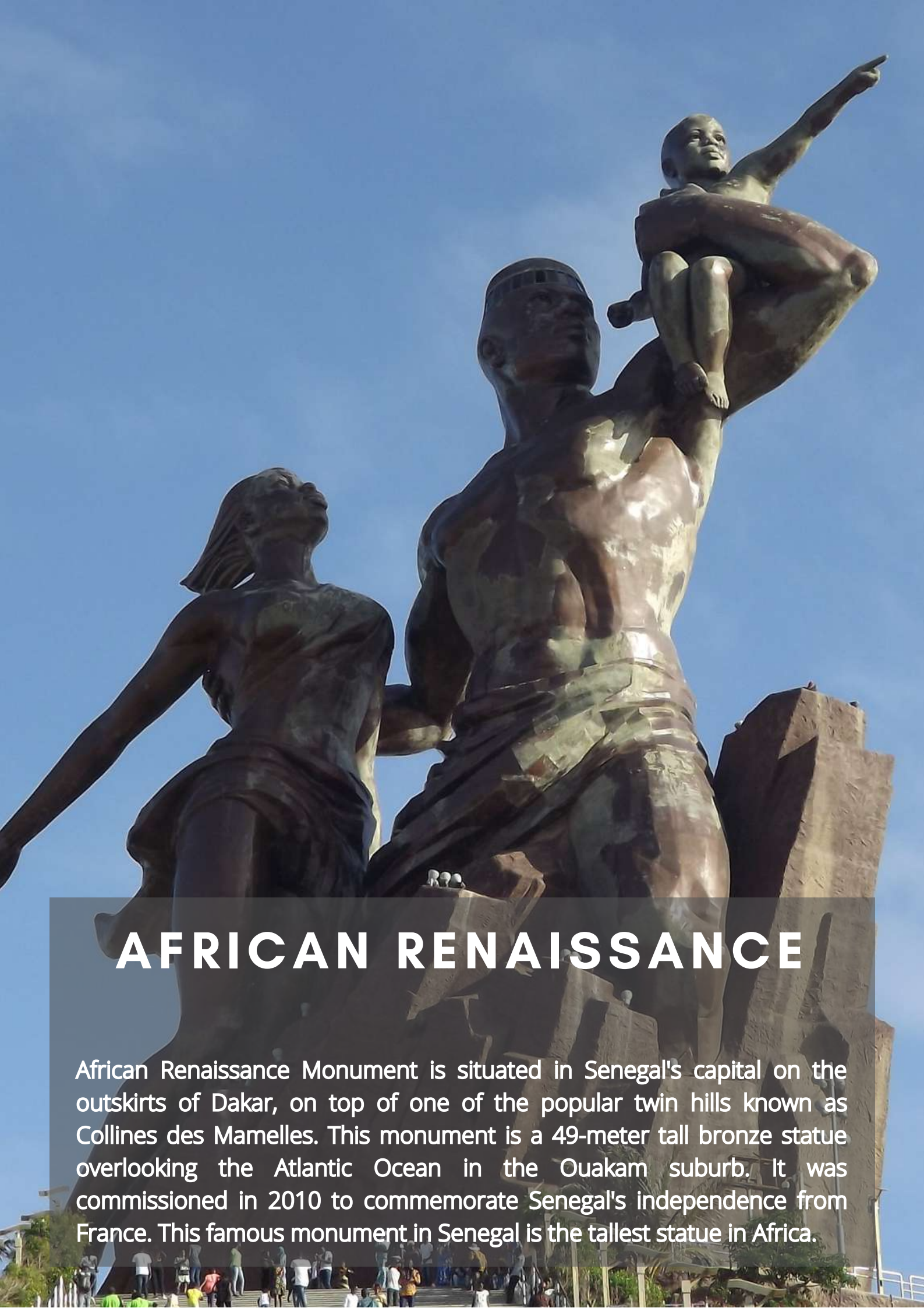


FAMOUS FRANCOPHONIE MONUMENTS



THE TRANO GASY HOUSE

The Trano Gasy houses were constructed during the Queen Ranavalona II's regime, and they were houses for the missionaries. This old monument in Madagascar was constructed like boxes stacked in one place, and various locals copied the same style. To this date, you can get to see the boxed houses in the villages. They are mostly grass-thatched and they give off a beauty that cannot be seen during modern times in the county. Visit the original Trano Gasy to see the original housing and their uniqueness.



AFRICAN RENAISSANCE

African Renaissance Monument is situated in Senegal's capital on the outskirts of Dakar, on top of one of the popular twin hills known as Collines des Mamelles. This monument is a 49-meter tall bronze statue overlooking the Atlantic Ocean in the Ouakam suburb. It was commissioned in 2010 to commemorate Senegal's independence from France. This famous monument in Senegal is the tallest statue in Africa.



BRUSSELS CATHEDRAL

Officially called the Cathedral of St. Michael and St. Gudula, the Brussels Cathedral is one of the most important monuments in Brussels Belgium. One of the most important landmarks in Brussels is the Cathedral of St Michael and St Gudula, also called the Cathédrale Saint-Michel et Sainte-Gudule. At the beginning of the thirteenth century, it was built in a Gothic style on the foundations of a Romanesque church established in the eleventh century. It took 300 hundred years to complete the actual cathedral. Because between 1983 and 1989. It is perfectly conserved.



BASILICA OF OUR LADY OF PEACE

The Basilica of Our Lady of Peace is a Catholic minor basilica dedicated to Our Lady of Peace in Yamoussoukro, the administrative capital of Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast). Guinness World Records lists it as the largest church in the world, having surpassed the previous record holder, Saint Peter's Basilica, upon completion. It has an area of 30,000 square metres (320,000 sq ft) and is 158 metres (518 ft) high. The basilica was constructed between 1985 and 1989 with different cost estimates given by various groups.

PANTHEON

The Pantheon is a building in the Latin Quarter of Paris. It was originally built as a church to house the reliquary of St. Genevieve, but after many changes, it is now hosting a secular mausoleum the ashes of prominent French citizens. Built-in the 18th century by Jacques-Germain Soufflot,



the Pantheon is a monument of neo-classical style, with a facade similar to the Pantheon in Rome.



Mont Saint-Michel



FAMOUS FRENCH CUISINES

- Soupe à l'oignon

This is a famous French soup prepared with onions, and beef stock that is typically topped with croutons and melted cheese. It was typically a peasant meal dating back to Roman times, while the current version originated from the 18th century. The caramelization of the onions, which are sometimes infused with brandy or sherry during the slow-cooking process, gives the soup its distinct flavor.

- Coq au vin

Julia Child popularized this traditional French recipe, which became one of her hallmark dishes. Chicken is braised with wine, mushrooms, salty pork, or bacon (lardons), mushrooms, onions, garlic, and maybe a touch of brandy in this meal. Although the name translates as "rooster in wine," the recipe is commonly called either chicken or capon. The wine is primarily Burgundy, but regional variants of the dish exist throughout France, using local wines.



RATATOUILLE

Not just a lovable cartoon about a friendly rat, ratatouille is also one of France's most iconic dishes. The dish involves shallow-frying veggies before layering them in a casserole dish and baking them in the oven.

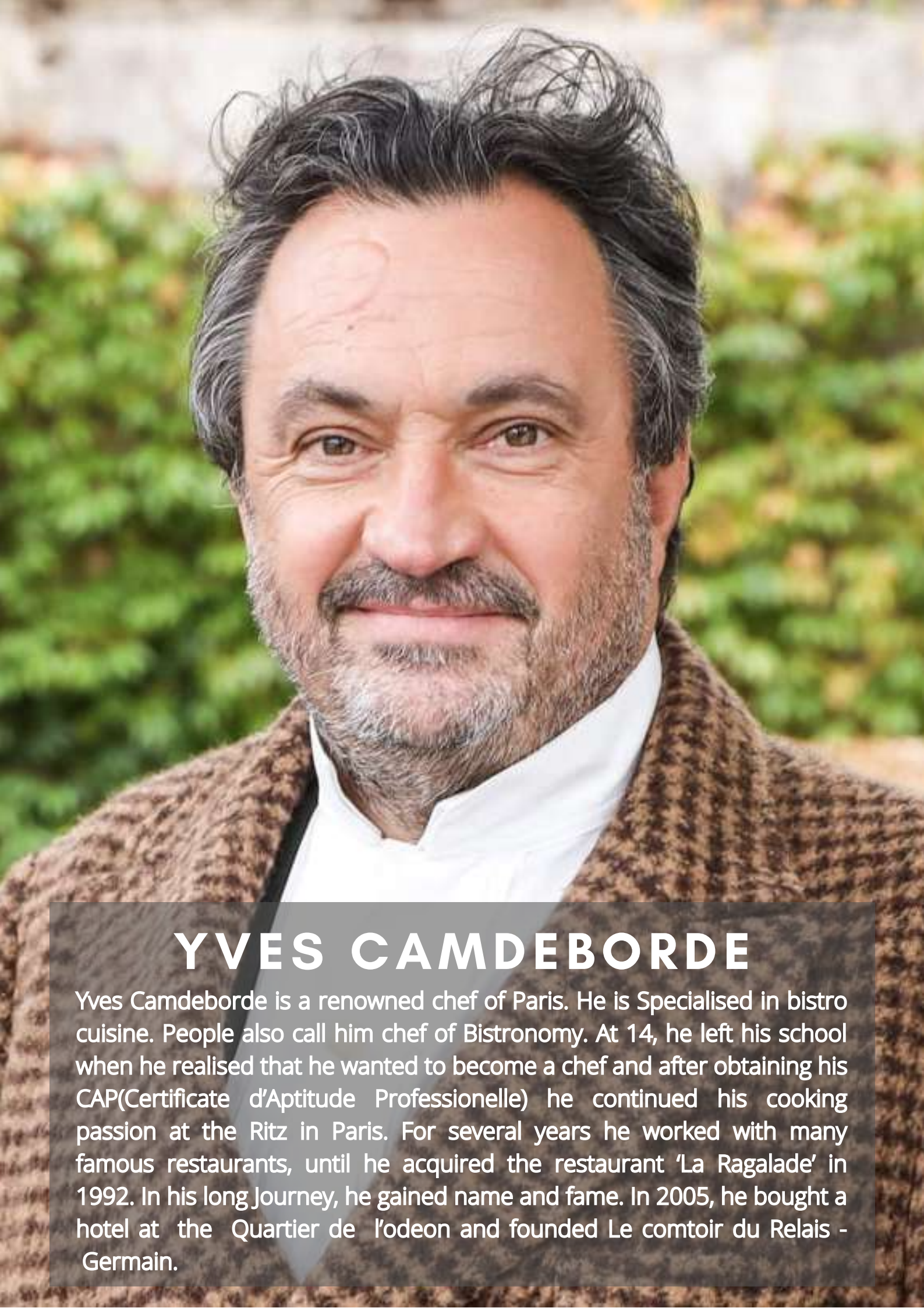


FLAMICHE

Flamiche means "cake" in Dutch, and this cuisine comes from northern France, near the Belgian border. It features a puff pastry shell and is filled with cheese and veggies, like a quiche. The typical filling is leeks, pie crust, leeks, milk, eggs and butter.



FAMOUS FRENCH CHEFS



YVES CAMDEBORDE

Yves Camdeborde is a renowned chef of Paris. He is Specialised in bistro cuisine. People also call him chef of Bistronomy. At 14, he left his school when he realised that he wanted to become a chef and after obtaining his CAP(Certificate d'Aptitude Professionnelle) he continued his cooking passion at the Ritz in Paris. For several years he worked with many famous restaurants, until he acquired the restaurant 'La Ragalade' in 1992. In his long Journey, he gained name and fame. In 2005, he bought a hotel at the Quartier de l'odeon and founded Le comtoir du Relais - Germain.



MARTIN PICARD

Martin Picard is a renowned French Chef of Canada. He is Educated from the Institut de tourisme et d'hôtellerie du Québec. Martin's famous dishes include maple pig's head and a lobster pie with layers of creme brulee and almond cream. He opened a sugar shack at St Benoit de Mirabel in 2009 and is the author of Au Pied de Cochon Sugar Shack, including 100 recipes. He has also hosted the Food Network show "The Wild Chef".



MICK ÉLYSÉE

Mick Élysée is a passionate Congolese-French chef. His love for the culinary art started when he was just a little boy. At 14, he arrived in France, with an opportunity to educate himself on his passion: La cuisine. After graduating from one of the most prestigious cuisine schools, he began his classical training as a commis under some very French famous chefs (e.g. Michel Toulousi). At 22, Mick opened his first restaurant “La Gascogne” in Toulouse. Four years, later he was traveling the world, working in several countries (Japan, Italy, Congo, Canada, etc .)

THE DOORKNOBS 2022



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