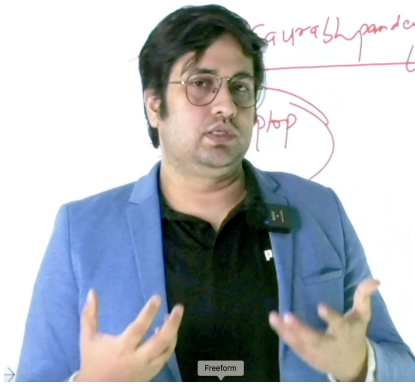
Topics - MINDS MAPS included (Daily current affairs 11th January 2025

- Target UPSC CSE Prelims 2025
- **Inland Waterways Development**
- **Climate Change and Global Warming: 2024 Overview**
- **The Rise of AI in India's Military**
- **Zangbeto**
- **Chemnitz**
- **Mains**



By saurabh Pandey

THE HINDU

Target Mains -2025/26 -

Q Essay Topic → ‘’ Religion is responsible for both spiritual and economic growth‘’

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Q. With reference to the BHARATPOL consider the following statements. (PIB)

1) Is launched by Union Minister of Home Affairs and Ministry of Cooperation.

2) Is the portal developed by central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

3) CBI, as the National Central Bureau for INTERPOL in India, facilitates international cooperation in criminal matters.

How many of the given statements is/are incorrect.

A) None

B) All three

C) Only two

D) Only one

Schedule CRASH COURSE ON UPSC CSE Prelims 2025

(Upcoming week, 6th to 11th January)

Monday	6th January 2025	Indian Geography through Mapping of INDIA (Mountain)
Wednesday	8th January 2025	Indian GEOGRAPHY through mapping (Passes, Rivers)
Friday	10th January 2025	Agriculture for GS
Saturday	11th January 2025	Agriculture for GS

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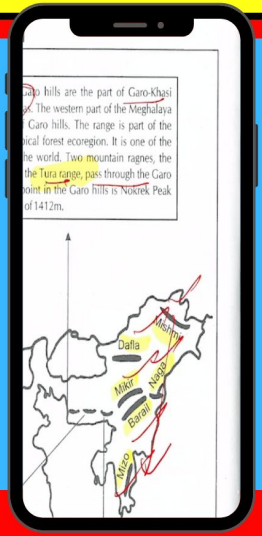

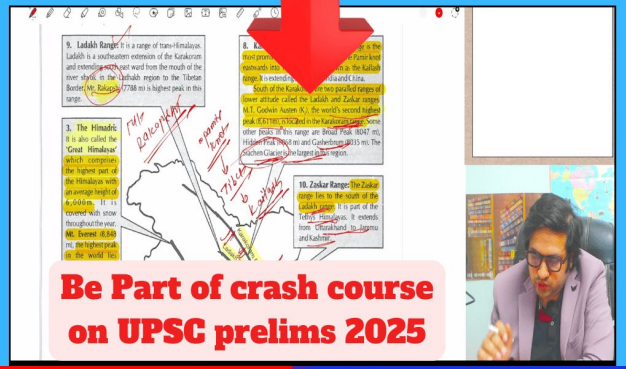

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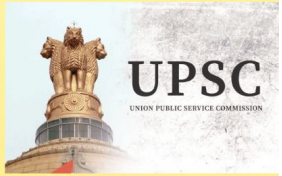
LOHRI AND MAKARSAKRANTI OFFER COMING SOON

12TH AND 13TH JAN 2025



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India's rights have to be protected, says Sonowal on China's new dam

Dinakar Peri
KAZIRANGA

Adding to the concerns expressed by the Chief Ministers of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh over China's proposed new dam over the Brahmaputra in Tibet, Union Minister for Ports, Shipping, and Waterways Sarbananda Sonowal on Friday said that India's rights should be protected.

At the second meeting of the Inland Waterways Development Council (IWDC), presided over by Mr. Sonowal here, the Inland Waterways Authority of India announced investments worth more than ₹50,000 crore in the next five years and also revealed a series of new initiatives across 21 inland waterway States worth over ₹1,400 crore.

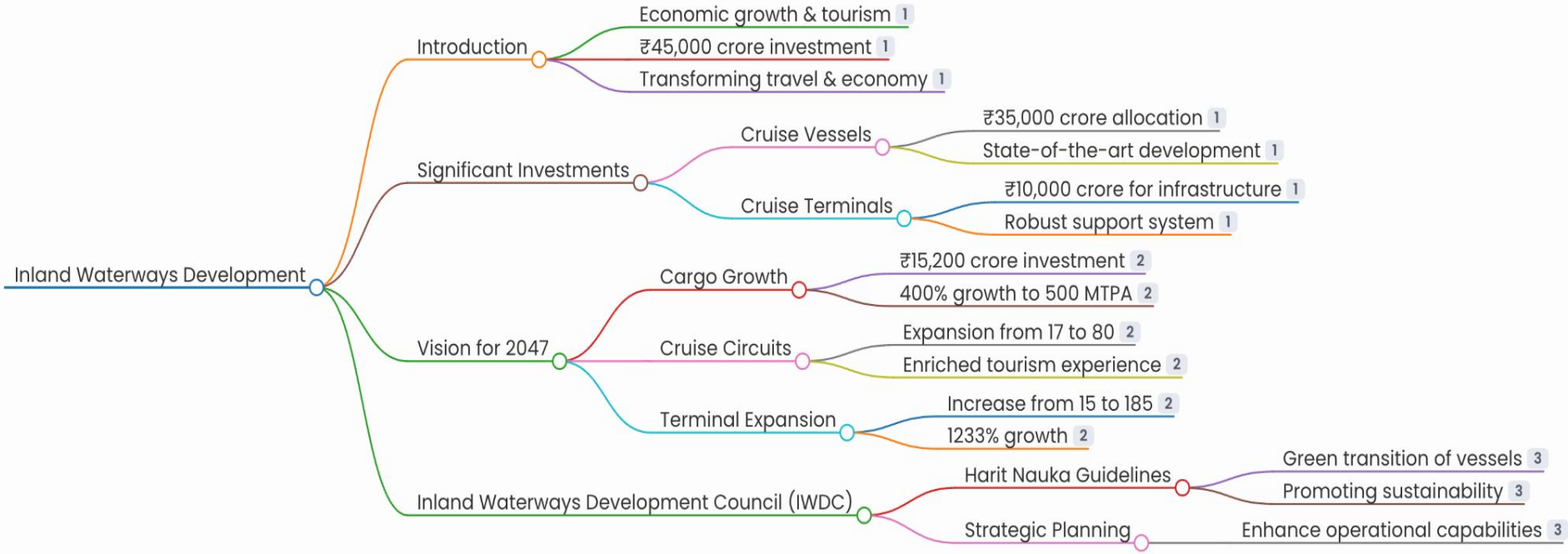
Assam CM Himanta Biswa Sarma with Union Minister Sarbananda Sonowal during the meeting of IWDC, at Kaziranga on Friday. ANI

have an impact given the scale and size of the project.

If the dam comes up, the Brahmaputra ecosystem will become completely fragile, Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma had said earlier. "If the dam construction starts in China, the entire ecosystem that thrives on that flows through Arunachal Pradesh and Assam. "As a lower riparian State with established user rights to the waters of the river, we have consistently expressed, through expert-level as well as diplomatic channels, our views and concerns to the Chinese side over mega projects on rivers in their territory,"

in the form of Riverine Community Development Scheme was mooted at the IWDC to improve the socio-economic well-being of coastal communities by developing infrastructure, promotion of trade and tourism along with riverine ecosystem, providing skill enrichment trainings and upgrading traditional knowledge of river of the communities in an attempt to upgrade the quality of lives of the people living by the banks of the National Waterways.

"IWDC has anchored a new vista for cooperative federalism as both the governments at Union and the States discussed, deliberated, debated and dwelled on multiple aspects for strengthening of inland waterways. Historically, the role of inland waterways has been para-


Inland Waterways Development
Introduction
Economic growth & tourism 1
₹45,000 crore investment 1
Transforming travel & economy 1
Significant Investments
Cruise Vessels
₹35,000 crore allocation 1
State-of-the-art development 1
Cruise Terminals
₹10,000 crore for infrastructure 1
Robust support system 1
Vision for 2047
Cargo Growth
₹15,200 crore investment 2
400% growth to 500 MTPA 2
Cruise Circuits
Expansion from 17 to 80 2
Enriched tourism experience 2
Terminal Expansion
Increase from 15 to 185 2
1233% growth 2
Inland Waterways Development Council (IWDC)
Harit Nauka Guidelines
Green transition of vessels 3
Promoting sustainability 3
Strategic Planning
Enhance operational capabilities 3

Topic → Inland Waterways Development

Introduction

The Indian government has set its sights on transforming inland waterways into vital engines of economic growth and tourism. This ambition is encapsulated in a staggering ₹45,000 crore investment aimed at boosting river cruise tourism across the nation. With a comprehensive plan set to unfold by 2047, this initiative promises to redefine not just travel but also the economic landscape itself.

Significant Investments in River Cruise Tourism

The commitment of ₹45,000 crore signals a profound shift in the landscape of Indian tourism:

- Cruise Vessels: An estimated ₹35,000 crore will be allocated to develop state-of-the-art cruise vessels, enhancing the experience for tourists.
- Cruise Terminals: A further ₹10,000 crore will be dedicated to constructing cruise terminal infrastructure, laying the groundwork for a robust support system for river cruises.

India is not just investing in transportation but in creating an experience that resonates with both domestic and international tourists.

The Vision for 2047: Goals and Ambitions

The ambitious roadmap for river cruise tourism includes:

Cargo Growth: An investment of ₹15,200 crore aims to ramp up inland waterways for cargo trade, projecting a staggering 400% growth, increasing cargo volume to 500 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) by 2047.

Cruise Circuits: The number of cruise circuits with overnight stays is set to expand from 17 to 80, enriching the tourism experience.

Terminal Expansion: The initiative plans to elevate the number of river cruise terminals from 15 to 185, marking a remarkable growth of 1233%.

This comprehensive strategy is geared towards establishing India as a global leader in river cruise tourism.

The Role of the Inland Waterways Development Council (IWDC)

The IWDC has been established to rejuvenate India's waterways through:

Harit Nauka Guidelines: These guidelines aim to ensure the green transition of inland vessels, promoting sustainability.

Strategic Planning: A roadmap is set to enhance operational capabilities across 26 additional waterways, aiming for a well-rounded approach to tourism and trade.

Shri Sonowal, the Union Minister, emphasized the importance of waterways as "arteries of progress," underscoring the pivotal role of IWDC in harnessing the potential of this sector

Integrating Sustainable Practices in Inland Water Transport

India is making significant strides towards sustainability in inland water transport:

Eco-friendly Fuels: The initiative promotes the use of electric, hybrid, and hydrogen-based propulsion systems for vessels, reducing the carbon footprint.

Pilgrimage Tourism: Eight electric catamarans have been deployed at key pilgrimage sites, showcasing a commitment to eco-conscious tourism.

The focus on green practices aligns with global trends towards sustainability, ensuring that India's waterways remain vibrant and ecologically sound

Maritime Amrit Kaal Vision 2047: A Holistic Approach

This vision encapsulates a comprehensive strategy for leveraging India's extensive coastline and inland waterways:

Port-Based Agglomeration: The creation of agglomeration centers will enhance trade and connectivity.

Connectivity Projects: Expansion of road, rail, and inland water transport will facilitate seamless movement of goods and people, amplifying economic benefits.

This multi-faceted approach aims to capitalize on the natural advantages of India’s waterways while ensuring inclusive growth

Current Progress and Future Prospects

Significant advancements in waterway infrastructure include:

Multimodal Terminals: Established at Varanasi, Sahibganj, and Haldia, these terminals enhance regional connectivity.

Navigational Locks: The new navigational lock at Farakka improves navigability, facilitating smoother transportation.

These developments are vital for maximizing the potential of inland water transport, setting the stage for future growth.

Conclusion

India's ambitious river cruise tourism initiative is set to unlock vast economic opportunities while promoting sustainable practices.

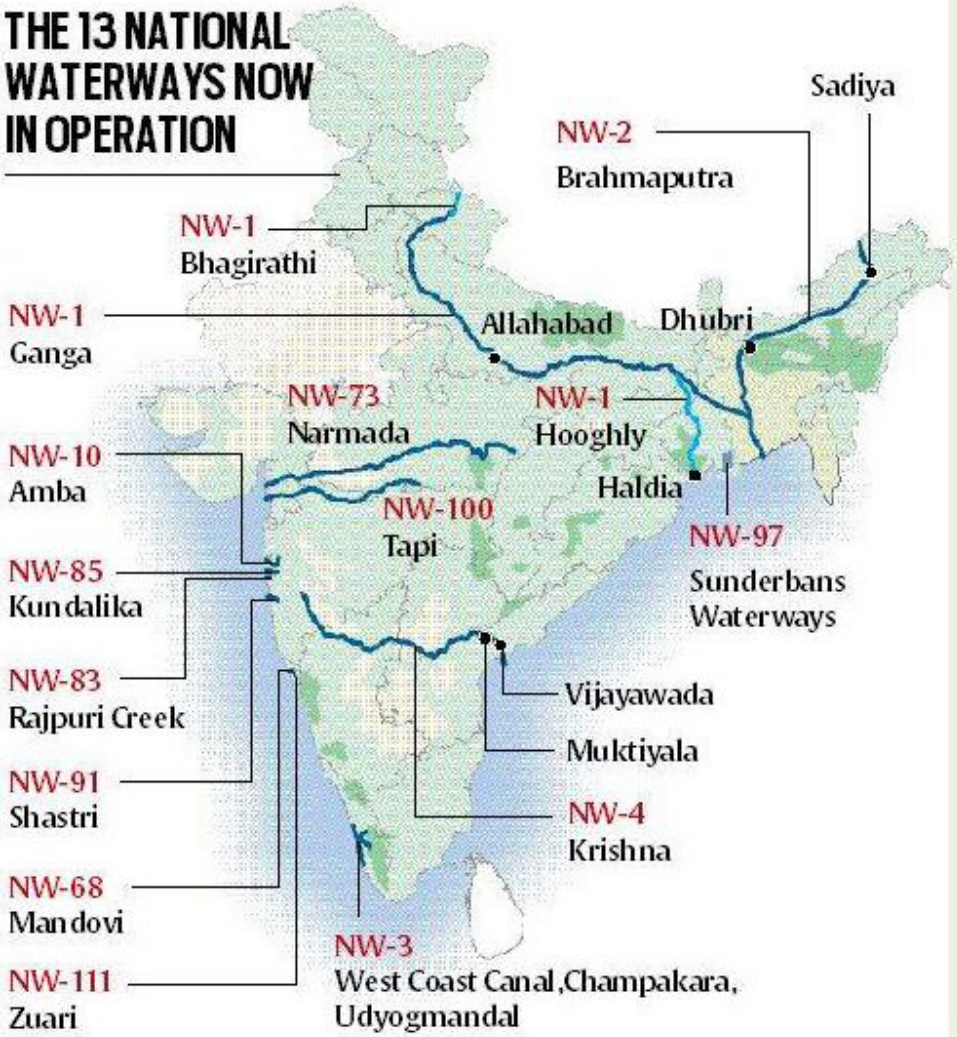
As the country gears up for a transformative journey towards 2047, the potential for growth in both tourism and trade through inland waterways is immense.

This vision not only aims at enhancing connectivity but also fosters an eco-friendly and inclusive approach to development.

Inland Waterways Development Council (IWDC)

- Inland Waterways Development Council (IWDC) set up in 2023 is an exercise to derive the maximum economic potential out of the Inland Water bodies, it requires exceptionally coordinated Centre-State relationship, collaborations and cooperation in the spirit of Cooperative Federalism.
- Chaired by the Union Minister for Ministry of Ports, Shipping, and Waterways, with participation from State Governments/UTs

THE 13 NATIONAL WATERWAYS NOW IN OPERATION



THE LINKS AND THE LENGTHS

NW-1	Ganga–Bhagirathi–Hooghly (Haldia-Allahabad)	1,620 km
NW-2	Brahmaputra river	891 km
NW-3	West Coast Canal – Champakara Canal – Udyogmandal Canal	205 km
NW-4	Krishna (Muktiyala–Vijayawada)	82 km
NW-10	Amba river	45 km
NW-83	Rajpuri Creek	31 km
NW-85	Revadanda Creek–Kundalika river	31 km
NW-91	Shastri river-Jaigad Creek System	52 km
NW-68	Mandovi river (Usgaon Bridge–Arabian Sea)	41 km
NW-111	Zuari river (Sanvordem Bridge–Marmugao Port)	50 km
NW-73	Narmada river	226 km
NW-100	Tapi river	436 km
NW-97	Sunderbans Waterways	172 km

RABH PANDEY
CSE
SICS TO UPSC BRILLIANCE

2024 was the first year to breach global warming limit, show data

It is the first time that mean temperature crossed the threshold of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, says global body; experts say that given the high rate of carbon emissions, the 2024 temperatures represent a point of no return

Jacob Koshy
NEW DELHI

Humanity has stepped into a future that climate scientists for decades have warned about. Temperature data made public on Friday by the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S), an authoritative source on historical trends in climate, show that 2024 was the first year in history when mean global temperature went 1.5 degrees Celsius above the pre-industrial level.

Annual climate conferences, or the Conference of Parties convened by the United Nations, are about getting world leaders to agree on measures to curb emissions to keep temperatures from going over 2 degrees Celsius above the temperature in the 1850-1900 pre-industrial period and "as far as possible" keeping it below 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Scorching heat: Each of the past 10 years was one of the 10 warmest years on record. FILE PHOTO

Consistent rise

The way climatological boundaries are determined, a single year in the red doesn't by itself spell catastrophe. Only when temperatures consistently breach the 1.5 degrees Celsius mark for a decade or two would a boundary considered to have been breached. However, experts say that given the high rate of carbon emissions at present, the 2024 temperatures represent a point of no return.

"While there may be year to year variability, an El Nino in some years or a major volcanic eruption in others might influence temperatures, this suggests that there is no going back and that we are on a trajectory on exceeding 2 degrees Celsius by 2050," Roxy Mathew Koll, climate scientist, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, told *The Hindu*.

At an average temperature of 15.1 degrees Celsius, 2024 was the warmest year in global temperature records, which go back till 1850, and was 0.72 degrees Celsius above the 1991-2020 average. It was 0.12 degrees Celsius above the average of 2023, the previous warmest year on record. It was also 1.6 degrees Celsius above an estimate of the 1850-1900 temperature designated to be the 'pre-industrial' level. Each of the past 10 years (2015-2024) was one of the 10 warmest years on record.

For 11 months in 2024, the monthly global average temperature exceeded 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

In 2024, the annual average sea surface temperature (SST) over the extra-polar ocean reached a record high of 20.87 degrees Celsius, 0.51 degrees Celsius above the 1991-2020 average.

The average extra-polar SST was at record high levels for the time of year from January to June 2024. From July to December 2024, the SST was the second warmest on record for the time of year, after 2023.

Among the reasons for the record-breaking temperatures in 2024 was the El Nino, which is warming of the Central Equatorial Pacific, that began in June 2023 with effects lasting well into 2024.

'Serious implications'

"A single year with temperatures 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels does not mean we've reached 1.5°C of global warming. However, it does mean we're getting dangerously close. Every fraction of a degree – whether 1.4, 1.5, or 1.6°C – brings more harm to people and ecosystems, underscoring the continued need for ambitious emissions cuts," Professor Joeri Rogelj, Director of Research at the Grantham Institute - Climate Change and Environment, Imperial College London, said in a statement.

Other experts referred to the latest, failed talks at Baku, Azerbaijan, where countries couldn't bring themselves to agree on a financial package that would realistically account for the costs of mitigating runaway carbon emissions.

"The year on year increase in average global temperature has serious implications for developing economies reeling under frequent climate disasters. This, coupled with the failure of COP29 to deliver on meaningful finance, only implies that developing economies will have to allocate more funds to deal with climate impacts and disasters in the future. Mitigation ambition of the developing world would be hit hard, unless fast and meaningful action happens on the carbon markets front," said Vaibhav Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, Council of Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW).

Topic → Climate Change and Global Warming: 2024 Overview

🌡️ Record Temperature

2024 marked the first year with a mean global temperature 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.
Data source: Copernicus Climate Change Service.

📈 Consistent Warming Trend

The decade from 2015-2024 has each year among the 10 warmest on record.
Indicates a troubling trend in global temperatures.

🌊 Sea Surface Temperature

Annual average sea surface temperature over the extrapolar ocean reached a record high of 20.87°C in 2024.
This is significantly above the 1991-2020 average.

🌍 El Niño Influence

Record temperatures partly attributed to the El Niño phenomenon.
Began in June 2023 and continued into 2024.

💔 Impacts on Developing Economies

Rising temperatures and failed climate talks in Baku have serious implications.
Developing nations face increased climate disasters and financial burdens.

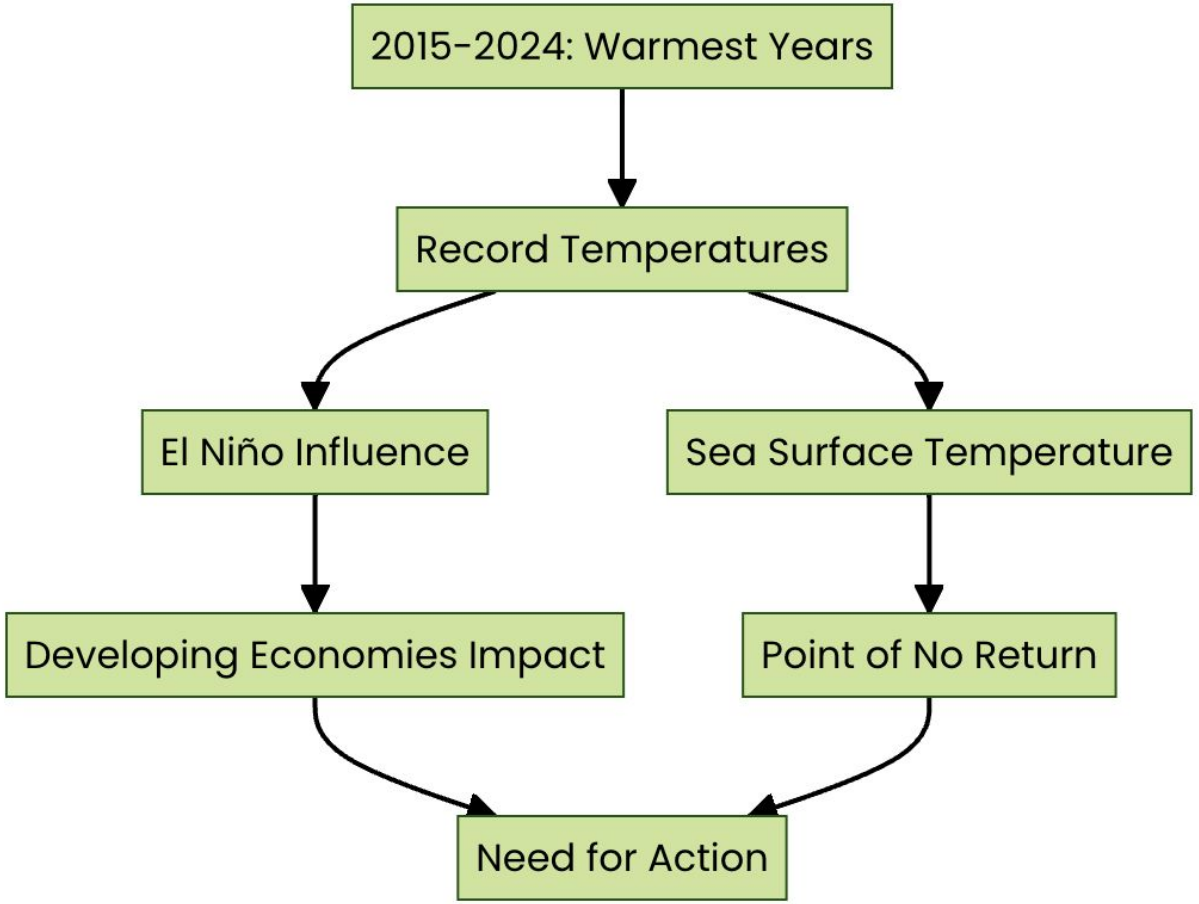
🔥 Point of No Return

Experts warn of a high likelihood of exceeding 2°C of warming by 2050.
Emphasizes the urgency for emissions reductions.

📉 Need for Action

Failure of COP29 to agree on a financial package for climate mitigation. Highlights the need for ambitious actions to address carbon emissions and support developing economies.

Summary: 2024 has set alarming temperature records, indicating a critical point in climate change, with significant implications for global warming and developing economies.


2015-2024: Warmest Years
Record Temperatures
El Niño Influence
Sea Surface Temperature
Developing Economies Impact
Point of No Return
Need for Action

India's journey so far on the AI military bandwagon

Adya Madhavan

research analyst at The Takshashila Institution

As the world has begun utilising and developing artificial intelligence (AI) for military purposes amidst debates of ethical concerns, India also appears to have hopped on the bandwagon. Last year saw a defence Budget of ₹6.21 lakh crore ($75 billion), with an emphasis on modernising and upgrading India's military. India has begun to make strides towards integrating AI systems with their military and using them across various systems. Products such as the Indrajaal autonomous drone security system have been developed. India has also attracted investments from numerous foreign tech giants for its AI ecosystem – Microsoft, for example, has committed approximately $3 billion to building data centres in Telangana.

On track but there are hurdles

Multiple government figures have made statements about the utility of AI for military purposes, including Union Defence Minister Rajnath Singh, who remarked that "artificial intelligence or AI has the potential to revolutionize military operations, from predictive analytics to autonomous decision-making systems".

Additionally, India is a part of multiple joint initiatives internationally that focus on AI. All these steps indicate the pouring of money and manpower into developing AI systems for military purposes. India is on track to fully utilising the potential of AI. However, there are some obstacles. Once addressed, they will ensure that India's adoption of AI will be even better.

A lack of digitised data to train systems on as well as a dearth of funds are the obvious factors. The biggest issue is the fact that the data centres required to run AI systems are expensive. India's military already has to focus on replacing legacy systems such as older aircraft with newer models, which is an expensive endeavour in itself. India's legacy hardware is no longer competitive in the global sphere, and significant resources are being directed towards replacing and upgrading it.

However, more general hurdles which are harder to overcome exacerbate the problem. One such issue is that India's policies on AI are still fragmented or lack guidelines for implementation. For instance, the National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence outlines India's vision for deploying AI. However it provides little insight on actual mechanisms for deployment.

Similarly, the responsible AI for All paper outlines the importance of accountability and transparency and puts forward principles for responsible AI use, but falls short in making military-AI-specific recommendations. Major strides have been made through these documents, but, as of now, arguably more robust frameworks need to be put in place for the deployment and the regulation of AI in the military. The Defence Artificial Intelligence Council (DAIC) and the Defence AI Project Agency (DAIPA) have been set up, and their objectives will bridge these gaps. However, there have not been any recent updates available to the public from these bodies.

India has begun harnessing AI's potential to strengthen its defence ecosystem, but there are still significant impediments

The international picture

AI is also a technology that is a must based on the alacrity with which other countries have been focusing on integrating it with their militaries. Israel and China have focused on rapidly developing and deploying military AI and their technologies are already far ahead. India needs clarity of vision in its attitude towards AI, to make it possible to roll out AI systems faster and catch up with the global AI wave. There appears to be some degree of inconsistency within the government regarding sentiments towards military AI. This is reflected in remarks made by notable figures that underscore resistance or mistrust regarding the new technology. For example, the Minister of External Affairs compared AI to nuclear weapons – AI will be as dangerous for the world as nuclear bombs once were" – in terms of their potential dangers to the world.

During the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) in 2023, the Prime Minister also remarked that there must be a focus proceeding with extreme caution and warned of the darker sides of AI. While there is clarity on the fact that AI will be critical in the coming years, especially military AI, there appears to be less clarity on how to roll it out.

The specific problems in India

One of the biggest challenges that must be addressed, even when India is at the stage where technologies are ready to be widely deployed, is the historically siloed nature of the armed forces. The Indian Army, Indian Navy, and Indian Air Force have separate doctrines, systems and communication practices. This will likely significantly hinder interoperability and the procurement of systems for joint operations.

Finally, when it comes to the procurement of systems themselves, one of the issues with developing AI for defence is the reliance on public sector units (PSU), which has prevailed in India for many decades. Despite the misconception that most of India's defence manufacturers are public sector companies, many private entities and startups produce advanced, high-quality systems. To equip the military with the best systems at a large enough scale, there will have to be public-private partnerships (PPPs) or an introduction of private competition. As seen with the space sector, this can significantly change the state of affairs.

India has already begun harnessing AI's potential to bolster its defence ecosystem. However, these multiple impediments serve as a reminder of the measures that need to be taken. Strategic alignment is paramount, and robust frameworks and policies are necessary to ensure AI's effective and ethical deployment. India needs to make systemic changes to tackle issues such as the inter-service silos and an overreliance on PSUs. Finally, collaboration and innovation internationally and in terms of PPPs will accelerate AI adoption and innovation. With a cohesive strategy, India will be able to maximise the utility of AI.

SAURABH PANDEY
CSE
CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION
FROM BASICS TO UPSC BRILLIANCE

The Rise of AI in India's Military
Introduction to AI in Military 1
Global adoption of AI 1
India's defense modernization 1
Ethical and effectiveness debates 1
Global Context of AI in Defense 2
Worldwide AI integration 2
India's technological landscape 2
India's Defense Budget Overview 2
Commitment to modernization 2
Focus on advanced technologies 2
India's AI Initiatives 3
Government projects 3
Indrajaal drone system 3
Enhancing surveillance and security 3
Foreign Investments in AI 4
Tech giants' investments 4
Importance of capital influx 4
Challenges in AI Adoption 4
Financial constraints 4
Cost of data centers 4
Outdated military hardware 4
Policy Fragmentation 5
Lack of clear guidelines 5
National Strategy for AI 5
International Comparisons 5
Israel and China's advancements 5
Need for a clear strategy 5
Internal Challenges in India 6
Unique deployment challenges 6

Topic → The Rise of AI in India's Military

As the world rapidly embraces artificial intelligence (AI) for military applications, India is not lagging behind. With a defense budget of ₹6.21 lakh crore (approximately $75 billion), the nation is making significant strides in modernizing its military capabilities. This article delves into the integration of AI in India's defense sector, the challenges faced, and the potential for future advancements.

:

Introduction to AI in Military

The integration of AI into military operations is a hot topic globally, sparking debates about ethics and effectiveness. In India, the government is keen on leveraging AI to enhance military operations, from predictive analytics to autonomous systems. But what does this mean for the future of India's defense?

:

Global Context of AI in Defense

Countries worldwide are racing to incorporate AI into their military strategies. The urgency is palpable, as nations recognize the transformative potential of AI in warfare and defense. India, with its rich technological landscape, is poised to join this global movement.

India's Defense Budget Overview

The substantial defense budget reflects India's commitment to modernizing its military. With a focus on integrating advanced technologies, the government is keen on ensuring that the armed forces are equipped to handle contemporary challenges.

India's AI Initiatives

India is not just talking the talk; it's walking the walk when it comes to AI in defense. The government has initiated several projects aimed at harnessing AI's potential.

Key Developments in AI Technology

One of the standout projects is the Indrajaal autonomous drone security system, which showcases India's capability to develop cutting-edge technology for military applications. This drone is designed to enhance surveillance and security, marking a significant step forward.

The Indrajaal Autonomous Drone

The Indrajaal drone is a game-changer. It operates autonomously, providing real-time data and enhancing situational awareness for military operations. This innovation is a testament to India's growing prowess in AI technology.

Foreign Investments in India's AI Ecosystem

India's AI ecosystem is attracting significant foreign investments. Tech giants like Microsoft are investing heavily, with a commitment of around $3 billion to build data centers in Telangana. This influx of capital is crucial for developing AI capabilities.

Challenges in AI Adoption

Despite the promising developments, India faces several hurdles in fully integrating AI into its military.

Financial Constraints

One of the most pressing issues is the financial burden associated with AI implementation. The costs of developing and maintaining AI systems can be staggering.

The Cost of Data Centers

Data centers, essential for running AI systems, are expensive to establish and maintain. This financial strain is compounded by the need to replace outdated military hardware, which is already a costly endeavor.

Policy Fragmentation

Another significant challenge is the fragmented nature of AI policies in India. While there are strategies in place, they often lack the necessary guidelines for effective implementation.

Lack of Clear Guidelines

The National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence outlines a vision but falls short on practical deployment mechanisms. This gap can hinder the effective use of AI in military operations.

: International Comparisons

To understand India's position in the global AI race, it's essential to look at how other countries are faring.

AI Developments in Other Countries

Nations like Israel and China are at the forefront of military AI development. Their rapid advancements serve as a benchmark for India, highlighting the need for a clear strategy.

Israel and China's Advancements

Israel's military AI technologies are already being deployed, while China is investing heavily in AI research and development. India must catch up to remain competitive.

Internal Challenges in India

Internally, India faces unique challenges that could impede the effective deployment of AI its military.

Siloed Military Structure

The Indian armed forces operate in silos, with the Army, Navy, and Air Force having separate systems and doctrines. This lack of integration can hinder joint operations and the effective use of AI.

Interoperability Issues

The siloed nature of the military can lead to interoperability issues, making it difficult to implement AI solutions that require collaboration across different branches.

Reliance on Public Sector Units

India's defense sector has historically relied on public sector units (PSUs) for manufacturing. While these entities have their strengths, they may not always be agile enough to keep pace with technological advancements.

Need for Public-Private Partnerships

To overcome these challenges, India must foster public-private partnerships (PPPs) that encourage innovation and competition. This approach has proven successful in other sectors, such as space exploration.

Conclusion

India is on the right track in harnessing AI's potential for its military. However, addressing the financial, policy, and structural challenges is crucial for successful implementation. With a cohesive strategy and collaboration between public and private sectors, India can maximize the benefits of AI in defense.

Topic → Zangbeto

- A swirling Zangbeto performs in Nigeria's Ouidah .
- Zangbeto are the traditional voodoo guardians of the night among the Ogu (or Egun) people of Benin, Togo, and Nigeria.
- The Zangbeto cult is charged with the maintenance of law and order

- 🕺 Cultural Significance: Zangbeto is a traditional masquerade in the Vodun culture, primarily practiced in Benin and Nigeria.
- Appearance: The masquerade is characterized by its elaborate costumes made from colorful fabrics and often features a large, circular shape.
- Ritual Purpose: Zangbeto serves as a guardian of the night, believed to protect communities from evil spirits and misfortune.
- Festivals: The masquerade is prominently featured during local festivals and celebrations, where it performs dances and rituals.
- Community Involvement: Participation in Zangbeto events fosters community spirit and cultural identity among the people.
- Historical Roots: The practice has deep historical roots, reflecting the rich traditions and beliefs of the Yoruba and Fon peoples.

Changing image: A street scene is pictured in Chemnitz, eastern Germany. FILE PHOTO

German far-right hotspot Chemnitz seeks rebranding

Agence France-Presse
CHEMNITZ

Known as Karl-Marx-Stadt under communism and later a notorious hotspot for far-right violence, the eastern German city of Chemnitz is now seeking to reinvent itself as a 2025 European Capital of Culture.

Chemnitz plans to welcome around two million visitors to 150 arts and cultural projects this year, including museum exhibits and a colourful mix of music, theatre, film and dance shows. The festivities, themed "C The Unseen", seek to highlight the cosmopolitan side of the city of 250,000 people in Saxony that tends to be overshadowed by the bigger eastern urban centres of Dresden and Leipzig.

The year-long programme will include panel talks, street chess, queer culture, toy-making, a cooking marathon and a new opera with a libretto written by Booker Prize-winning author Jenny Erpenbeck.

Chemnitz mayor Sven Schulze hopes the extravaganza will change perceptions about Chemnitz, where in 2018 right-wing extremists were accused of hunting down migrants through the streets between drab Cold War-era prefabricated housing blocks. "Chemnitz is a city that often finds itself in the shadows, that is underestimated, that has experienced many disruptions in recent decades," said Mr. Schulze, from the Social Democratic Party of Chancellor Olaf Scholz.

"As a Capital of Culture, we want to shine a spotlight on this city, on its unseen potential, on its people," he said.

But not everyone in Chemnitz is on board with the planned rebrand.

Topic → Chemnitz

→ Chemnitz is a city located in the state of Saxony, Germany.

→It is known for its rich industrial history and was once a major center for textile and machinery production.

→Chemnitz has a vibrant cultural scene, featuring museums, theaters, and galleries.

→The city is home to several historical landmarks, including the Chemnitz Castle and the Karl Marx Monument.

→ 🚆 It is well-connected by public transportation, including trains and trams, facilitating easy access to other cities.

→ Chemnitz has undergone significant urban development and revitalization in recent years.

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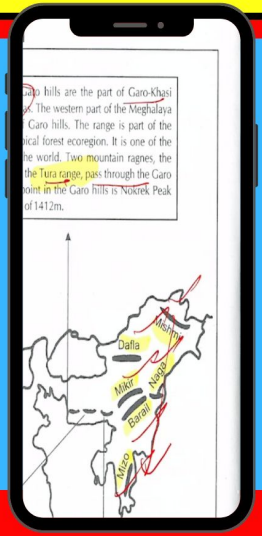

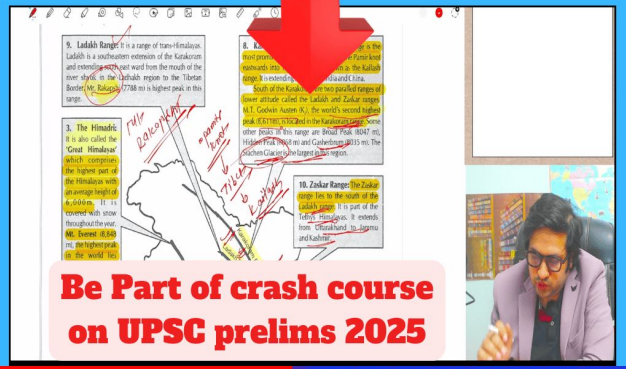

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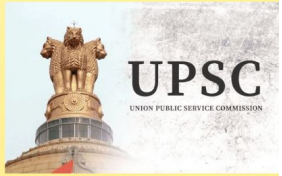

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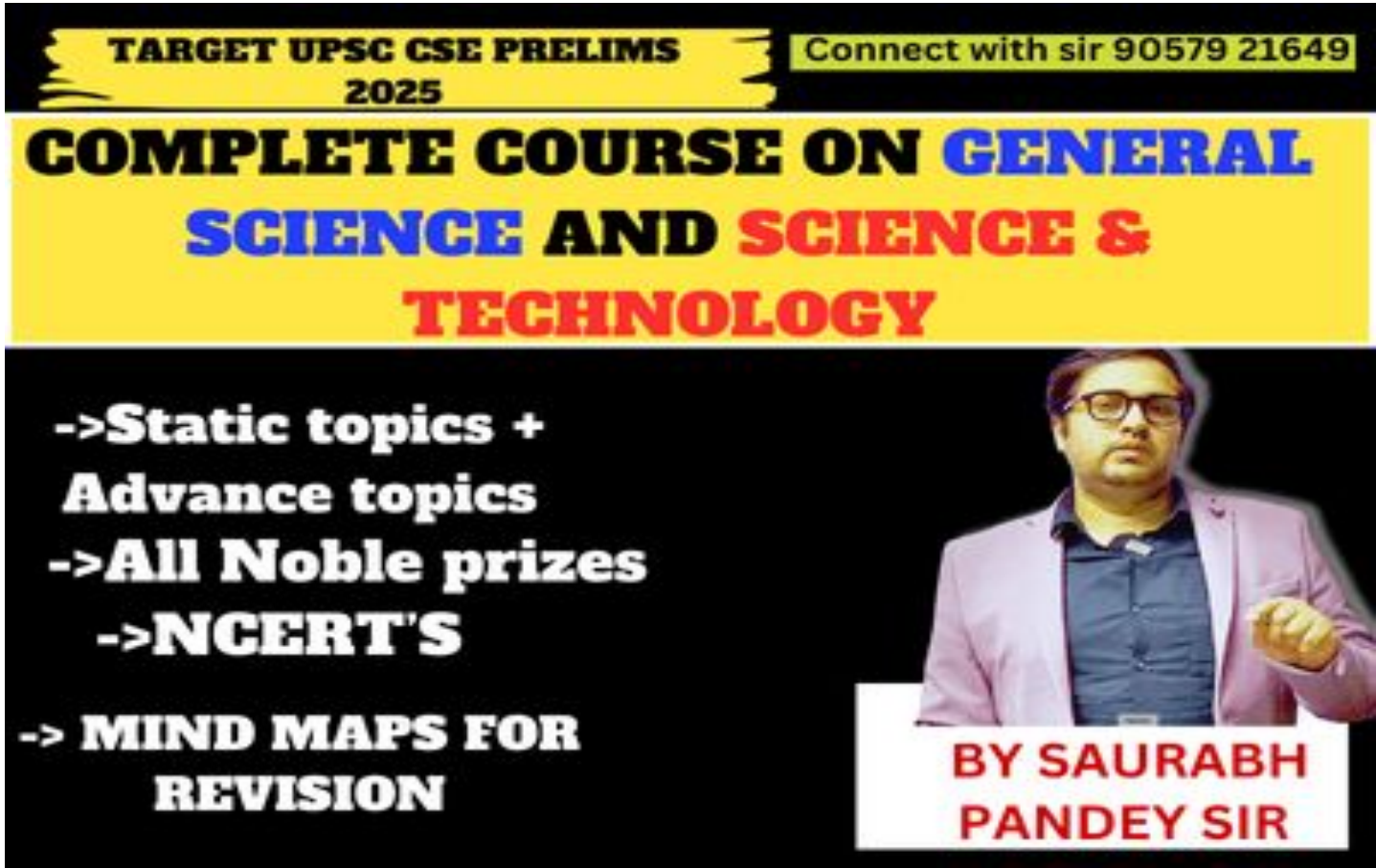

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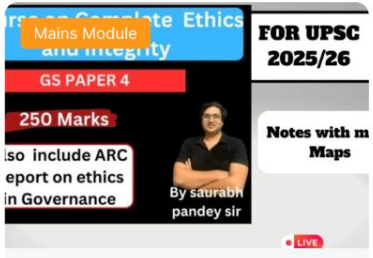

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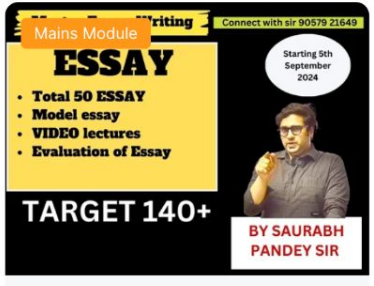

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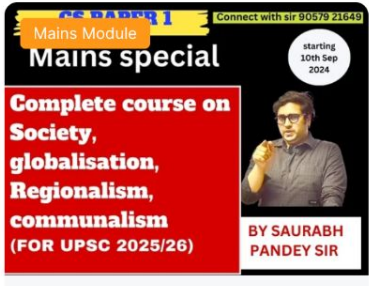

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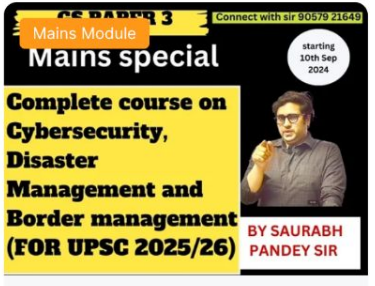

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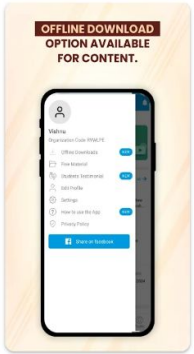

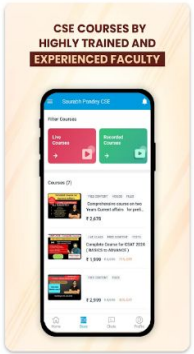

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Q. With reference to the BHARATPOL consider the following statements. (PIB)

1) Is launched by Union Minister of Home Affairs and Ministry of Cooperation.

2) Is the portal developed by central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

3) CBI, as the National Central Bureau for INTERPOL in India, facilitates international cooperation in criminal matters.

How many of the given statements is/are incorrect.

A) None

B) All three

C) Only two

D) Only one → Ans: A

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