UPSC Daily Current Affairs| One Liners 06-09-2025

One Liners 06-09-2025

History, Art and Culture

Onam

• It is an *annual Hindu festival*.
• **Origin –** Kerala.
• **Celebrated on –** *Malayalam calendar month of Chingam*, which in Gregorian calendar overlaps with August–September.
• **Reason for celebration**
- **Commemorate to -** The Vamana avatar of Vishnu, the subsequent homecoming of the legendary *Emperor Mahabali* and mythologies of Hinduism related to Kashyapa and Parashurama.
- **Agrarian celebration –** To mark the harvest month of Chingam after the harshness of Karkidakam.
- **New year day –** for Malayali people.
• **Include –** Vallam Kali (boat races), Pulikali (tiger dances), Pookkalam (flower Rangoli), Tug of War, Kummattikali (mask dance), Onathallu (martial arts), and other celebrations.

Shilp Samagam Mela 2025

• **Held in –** Bengaluru.
• **Started in –** 2022.
• **Organised by –** Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with Traditional Artisans' Upliftment Livelihood Programme.
• **Financed by -** National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation and National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation.
• **Objectives –** To provide a *marketing platform for the products of the communities.*
• To preserve the traditional arts and empower the economically weaker sections.

Traditional Artisans' Upliftment Livelihood Programme (TULIP)

• **Initiative in** – 2024, by National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) under *Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.*
• **Objectives –** To market the excellent products of the target groups to the general public in India and abroad through various e-platforms.
• To empower artisans with access to *digital marketplaces and participate in domestic/global trade fairs, exhibitions, and fashion shows.*

Emblem of India (Ashoka Emblem)

• It is an adaptation of the *Lion Capital of Asoka at Sarnath.*
• **Adopted on –** 26th January, 1950.
• **Original –** There are *4 lions*, mounted back-to-back, on a *circular abacus*, which itself rests on a *bell-shaped lotus.*
• The frieze of the abacus has sculptures in high relief of an *elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion* separated by intervening Dharma Chakras.
• **State emblem -** The profile of the Lion Capital showing *3 lions* mounted on the abacus with a *Dharma Chakra in the centre, a bull on the right and a galloping horse on the left,* and outlines of *Dharma Chakras on the extreme right and left.*
• The *bell-shaped lotus was omitted*.
• **Motto –** *Satyameva Jayate*, which means 'Truth Alone Triumphs', written in *Devanagari script* below the profile of the Lion Capital.

Milad-Un-Nabi (Eid-e-Milad)

• **Celebrated on –** 12th of Rabi' al-Awwal, the *3rd month in the Islamic lunar calendar.*
• **Origin –** Date back to the early Islamic era, beginning under the *Fatimid dynasty in Egypt.*
• **Commemorate to –** The *birth anniversary of Prophet Muhammad,* believed to have been born in Mecca in 570 CE on the 12th of Rabi' al-Awwal.

Science

4th Issue of Quarterly Insight document – "Introduction to 2D materials"

• It is the NITI Aayog's Frontier Tech Hub's Future Front Quarterly Insights series.
• **Released by –** NITI Aayog's Frontier Tech Hub with Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru.
• **Aim –** To drive awareness about the *strategic significance of 2D materials.*

2D materials

• Two-dimensional (2D) materials, characterized by their *atomically thin layers and extraordinary electronic, optical, and mechanical properties.*
• **Size –** It is just about *1 atom thick*, or around 1 nanometre.
• For scale, 1nm is about *1/80,000 the width of a human hair, or 800,000 times* smaller than the tip of a pencil.
• **Strength –** Despite this thinness, they are *200 times stronger than steel and conduct electricity more efficiently than copper.*
• **Significance –** It emerged as a beacon of innovation that promises to reshape the future of semiconductors, energy, electronics, and quantum computing.

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

• **AI –** It is a set of technologies that enable computers *to perform a variety of advanced functions*, including the ability to see, understand and translate spoken and written language, analyse data, make recommendations, and more.
• **Types –**
  - Artificial narrow intelligence (ANI)
  - Artificial general intelligence (AGI)
  - Artificial super intelligence (ASI)

Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)

• AGI – It is a type of artificial intelligence (AI) that aims *to mimic the cognitive abilities of the human brain.*

• **Characteristics –**

- **Generalization ability –** It can transfer knowledge and skills learned in one domain to another.
- It enables to adapt to new and unseen situations effectively.
- **Common sense knowledge –** It has a vast repository of knowledge about the world, including facts, relationships, and social norms, allowing it to reason and make decisions based on this common understanding.

AI vs AGI

Narrow AI (common form of AI)	AGI
Designed and trained for specific, singular or limited task such as image recognition, natural language processing.	Broad range of cognitive abilities, similar to those of humans.
Limited to the specific context for which they are designed.	Ability to generalize knowledge, skills, and problem-solving approaches across different tasks and domains.
It requires large amounts of labelled data and extensive training to achieve optimal performance within their predefined task.	It exhibits greater adaptability and learning capabilities, acquire knowledge and skills from diverse sources, learn new tasks with limited supervision.
It operates within well-defined parameters and relies on explicit instructions or algorithms to perform their tasks.	It has a higher degree of autonomy, capable of making decisions, solving problems, and learning independently within a broader range of contexts.

SHANKAR IAS PARLIAMENT
Information is Empowering