



FIDE Women's Chess World Cup, 2025

Divya Deshmukh won the final
against **Koneru Humpy**

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23rd July - 29th July, 2025

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23rd JULY 2025

UNESCO

- **Context:** The United States has decided to withdraw from the UN cultural and education agency UNESCO.

Key Facts

- The US has stated that UNESCO promotes social and cultural causes that are “out-of-step” with “America First” foreign policy.
- The US has lingering concerns about the need for fundamental reform within the organization.
- The US is a significant funder & its withdrawal impacts UNESCO's budget, threatening program continuity in education, culture, and heritage conservation.
- UNESCO oversees World Heritage Sites, including 26 in the US (Statue of Liberty, Grand Canyon, etc.). US sites may lose funding for preservation and miss opportunities for new inclusions.
- US absence creates vacuums for other powers (notably China) to boost influence in setting global norms and priorities. Seen as a retreat from multilateralism which may embolden other states to deprioritize UN agencies.

About UNESCO

- **Foundation:** Established in 1945 after World War II, its constitution came into force in 1946.
- **Objective:** It aims to foster peace through cooperation in education, science, culture, and communication.
- **Headquarters:** Paris, France.
- **Members:** 194 Member States and 12 Associate Members (as of July 2025, the USA rejoined in July 2023).
- **Governing Bodies:** General Conference and Executive Board.
- **Important Reports from UNESCO:**
 - Global Education Monitoring Report
 - The United Nations World Water Development Report

- **UNESCO Science Report:** Towards 2030

- Global Ocean Science Report

- **Key Programs and Initiatives:** Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme (1971), International Hydrological Programme (IHP), Global Geoparks Network, World Heritage Convention (1972), UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN) etc.

India and UNESCO

- India is a founding member of UNESCO and has two offices in India (since 1948).
- India has 44 UNESCO World Heritage Sites as of July 2025 (36 cultural, 7 natural, and 1 mixed site). The latest addition in 2025 is the Maratha Military Landscapes of India (12 forts).
- Several Indian traditions are inscribed on UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage list, including Tradition of Vedic Chanting, Ramlila, Chhau Dance, Buddhist Chanting of Ladakh, Yoga, Kumbh Mela, Durga Puja in Kolkata, Garba of Gujarat, among others.
- Several Indian cities are part of UNESCO Creative Cities Network: Varanasi (Music), Jaipur (Crafts and Folk Art), Chennai (Music), Hyderabad (Gastronomy), Srinagar (Crafts and Folk Art), Gwalior (Music), Kozhikode (Literature).
- India has 18 Biosphere Reserves, with 12 recognized internationally under the MAB program.

MIG-21 Jets

- **Context:** After serving the nation for over six decades, the Indian Air Force (IAF) will retire its last MiG-21 Bison jets in September 2025.

About MIG-21 Aircraft

- The MiG-21 or Mikoyan-Gurevich MiG-21 is a single-engine, single-seater supersonic jet fighter and ground attack aircraft, originally inducted into the Indian Air Force (IAF) in 1963.
- It holds the distinction of being India's first supersonic jet aircraft, and for several decades, served as the backbone of the IAF's combat fleet.

- Over the years, more than 700 MiG-21s of various variants were procured, with many manufactured indigenously by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL).
- The aircraft also played a significant role in the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War and the 1999 Kargil War.

World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative

- **Context:** The Union Government is moving swiftly to implement the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector.

Key Facts

- World's Largest Grain Storage Plan is an ambitious initiative aimed at revolutionizing rural agri-infrastructure and empowering Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) across the country.
- It was approved in 2023 and is currently being rolled out as a pilot project.
- It focuses on the creation of infrastructure at the PACS level, including godowns, custom hiring centers, food processing units, and Fair Price Shops.
- These developments are being implemented through convergence of various government schemes such as the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Scheme (AMI), Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), and the Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme.
- It is set to transform grain storage and agricultural logistics at the grassroots level.
- It is enhancing agricultural operations by improving transparency, record-keeping, and credit delivery in the cooperative sector.
- States such as Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, and Uttar Pradesh are leading in onboarding and operationalizing PACS under the ERP system.

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India-South Africa Maritime Partnership

- **Context:** India and South Africa signed two agreements on submarine cooperation during the 9th Joint Defence Committee meeting in Johannesburg.

Key Highlights

- **Blue Water Collaboration:** For India's goal to bolster blue-water naval presence, cooperation with South Africa enhances reach across the Indian and Atlantic Oceans.
- **Shared Security Beyond Submarines:** These agreements bolster not just rescue, but also training, surveillance, and joint R&D — a key to addressing threats like piracy, trafficking, and strategic rivalries.
- **Defence Industrial Growth:** India's defence manufacturing prowess, highlighted by Defence Secretary, aligns well with South Africa's naval modernization ambitions.
- **Regional and Historical Significance:** Rooted in shared anti-colonial histories, this partnership extends diplomatic convergence into deeper defence integration.

India-South Africa Relations

- India and South Africa share historic ties rooted in the struggle against colonialism and apartheid. India was the first country to cut trade ties with the apartheid regime in 1946 and led international efforts at the UN and NAM to impose sanctions.
- **Diplomatic Relations:** Formal diplomatic ties were restored in 1993.
 - The Red Fort Declaration of 1997 created a Strategic Partnership.
 - 2023 marked 30 years of renewed diplomatic relations.
- **Defence and Maritime Cooperation:** Defence cooperation began in 1996.
 - India and South Africa conduct joint naval exercises like IBSAMAR (India-Brazil-South Africa Maritime) and MILAN.

- South Africa also participates in India-Africa Defence Dialogue and has sent liaison officers to India's IFC-IOR.
- **Political Engagement:** India and South Africa regularly hold high-level meetings at BRICS, G20, and IBSA forums.
- **Trade and Investment:** Bilateral trade reached \$19.25 billion in 2023–24.
 - India exports vehicles, pharma products, rice, and chemicals.
 - It imports gold, coal, copper ore, phosphoric acid, and manganese from South Africa.
 - India is among the top 10 trading partners of South Africa.
- **Skill and Education Cooperation:** The Gandhi–Mandela Centre of Specialisation was set up in Pretoria in 2021 to train artisans.
 - India offers ITEC training programmes for South African professionals.
- **Indian Diaspora:** South Africa has a 1.7 million strong Indian-origin population.

Palna Scheme

- **Context:** The Ministry of Women and Child Development has approved 14,599 Anganwadi-cum-Creches (AWCCs) under the Palna Scheme, aimed at providing quality daycare and protection to children.

About Palna Scheme

- The Ministry of Women and Child Development has introduced the Palna Scheme under the Samarthya Vertical of Umbrella Mission Shakti for all States and Union Territories in 2022.
- **Target Beneficiaries:** All children aged 6 months to 6 years and their mothers (irrespective of employment status).
- **Key Features:**
 - Provision of full-day childcare support through Anganwadi Centres.
 - Focus on nutrition, health, cognitive development, and growth monitoring.
 - Integration with existing Anganwadi infrastructure to ensure last-mile delivery.

25th JULY 2025

India-U.K. Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreement (CETA)

- **Context:** India and the United Kingdom signed a Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreement (CETA) during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to the U.K.

Key Highlights

- This marks India's first major FTA in over a decade and the UK's fourth since its exit from the European Union (EU) in 2020.
- India and the UK finalized the trade pact following over three years of negotiations.
- It aims to make trade easier and more beneficial between India and the United Kingdom. The bilateral trade between the two countries stands at nearly USD 56 billion, with a joint goal to double this figure by 2030.
- The agreement will come into effect once ratified by both countries.
- While the Union Cabinet in India has approved the deal, it still requires approval from the UK Parliament.

Benefits

- **For India:**
 - **Duty-free access to the UK market for 99% of Indian products:** This is a huge win for Indian exports, especially in labour-intensive sectors like textiles, footwear, gems and jewellery, and engineering goods, which previously faced duties of 4% to 16%.
 - **Easier entry for Indian professionals:** The agreement provides assured temporary access to the UK market for Indian professionals like chefs, yoga instructors, and IT specialists.
 - **Exemption from social security contributions:** Under the agreement on the Double Contribution Convention, Indian workers temporarily posted in the UK can be exempt from paying social security for up to three years, saving them and their employers significant money.

- **Boost for Manufacturing:** Sectors like electronics, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, food processing, and plastics are expected to see a boost in exports.
- **Boost for Agriculture and Fisheries:** Indian farmers and the fisheries sector will benefit from duty-free access for many agricultural and marine products, allowing them to compete better in the UK market.
- **For the UK:**
 - **Reduced tariffs on nearly 90% of UK goods entering India:** This will make British products more affordable in India.
 - **Big cuts on duties for British whisky and gin:** Tariffs on popular British products like whisky and gin will drop significantly, from 150% to 75% immediately and then gradually to 40% within ten years. This gives UK distillers a significant advantage in the large Indian market.
 - **Lower tariffs on certain UK-made automobiles:** Car duties will be reduced, improving the competitiveness of British car manufacturers in India.
 - **Access to Indian federal government procurement tenders:** UK firms can bid for government contracts in India worth over a certain amount, opening up a large market.
 - **Benefits for financial and professional services:** The agreement includes commitments that benefit UK companies in IT, financial services, and professional services like consulting and engineering.

About UK-India Vision 2035 Roadmap

- Since elevating the relationship to a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, India and the UK have catalysed significant partnerships and growth across all sectors. The new vision builds on this momentum, setting ambitious goals to deepen and diversify bilateral cooperation.
- The India-UK Vision 2035 sets clear strategic goals and milestones, tracking a path for sustained future collaboration and innovation.

National Cooperation Policy, 2025

- **Context:** The Union Ministry of Cooperation unveiled the National Cooperation Policy – 2025, marking a transformative moment in the history of India's cooperative movement.

Key Highlights

- India's first National Cooperation Policy was introduced in 2002.
- The second cooperation policy in 2025, represents a renewed commitment to making cooperatives competitive, inclusive, and future-ready.
- **Pillars of the National Cooperation Policy, 2025:**
 - Strengthening the Foundation
 - Promoting Vibrancy
 - Preparing Cooperatives for the Future
 - Enhancing Inclusivity and Expanding Reach
 - Expanding into New Sectors
 - Preparing the Younger Generation
- **Objectives of the Policy:**
 - Triple the cooperative sector's contribution to GDP by 2034.
 - Increase cooperative societies by 30% from the current 8.3 lakh.
 - Bring 50 crore new or inactive citizens into active cooperative participation.
 - Establishment of at least one cooperative unit in every village & set up 5 Model Cooperative Villages in every tehsil, supported by NABARD.
 - Establish PACS or primary cooperative units in every panchayat.

About Cooperatives

- A cooperative (or co-op) is an organization or business that is owned and operated by a group of individuals who share a common interest, goal, or need.
- These individuals, known as members, participate in the cooperative's activities and decision-making process, typically on a one-member, one-vote basis, regardless of the amount of capital or resources each member contributes.

- The main purpose of a cooperative is to meet the economic, social, or cultural needs of its members, rather than to maximize profits for external shareholders.

About 97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011

- It established the right to form cooperative societies as a fundamental right (Article 19).
- It included a new Directive Principle of State Policy on the Promotion of Cooperative Societies (Article 43-B).
- It added a new Part IX-B to the Constitution titled "The Co-operative Societies" (Articles 243-ZH to 243-ZT).
- It authorizes the Parliament to establish relevant laws in the case of multi-state cooperative societies (MSCS) and state legislatures in the case of other cooperative societies.

National Sports Governance Bill, 2025

- **Context:** Recently, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports introduced the National Sports Governance Bill, 2025 in the Lok Sabha.

Key Objectives of the Bill

- Establish a National Sports Board (NSB) to regulate and recognize National Sports Federations (NSFs).
- Create a National Sports Tribunal with civil court powers to resolve disputes involving athletes and federations.
- Ensure transparency, accountability, and ethical governance across all sports bodies.
- Promote athlete-centric policies, including representation in decision-making

Major Provisions of the Bill

- All recognized sports bodies, including the BCCI, will be subject to the Right to Information Act, enhancing public accountability.
- At least 10% of voting members in NSFs need to be sportspersons of outstanding merit, with gender balance mandated in executive committees. Mandates that at least 25% of federation executives be former athletes.

- Introduces safeguards against harassment and abuse, especially for women and minors, in line with the POSH Act, 2013.
- Federation presidents and top officials face term caps to prevent entrenched power structures.
- A National Sports Election Panel aims to ensure free and fair elections within federations.
- The Bill formalizes a multi-tiered dispute resolution structure first, through internal dispute chambers within federations; then, to the National Sports Tribunal. The Supreme Court remains the final recourse.
- This model is inspired by global precedents such as FIFA's Dispute Resolution Chamber and the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).
- BCCI has historically functioned outside government control. This Bill intends to change that by:
 - Bringing BCCI under the legal umbrella, despite it not being an NSF.
 - Potentially aligning its governance norms with those of the NSFs.
- This would alter existing BCCI rules on age limits and term restrictions for office-bearers.

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PM Narendra Modi's State Visit to Maldives

- **Context:** Prime Minister Modi paid a state visit to Maldives.

Key Highlights

- The two sides exchanged four Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and signed three agreements.
- Cooperation in several key sectors, including fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, environment, digital solutions, and finalising the terms of reference to launch negotiations of a Free Trade Agreement.
- India agreed to extend a fresh Line of Credit (LoC) of ₹4,850 crore, to support the island as it faces an enduring twin deficit problem. This is the first time

that such credit is being extended to the Maldives in Indian Rupee.

- Both signed an amendatory agreement on reducing the Maldives's annual debt repayment obligations.
- Observers of India-Maldives ties see the renewed collaboration between the countries as a necessary and positive development.

India – Maldives Relations

- **Participation in Multiple Forums:** Both nations are founding members of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the South Asian Economic Union and signatories to the South Asia Free Trade Agreement.
- **Economic partnership:** India emerged as the Maldives' second largest trade partner in 2022 and became the largest trade partner in 2023, with bilateral trade reaching approximately \$548 million in 2023.
- **Tourism:** In 2023, India is the leading source market for Maldives with a 11.8% market share. In March 2022, India & Maldives agreed for an open skies arrangement which will further improve connectivity between two countries.
- **Defense and Security Cooperation:** Since 1988, defence and security has been a major area of cooperation between India and Maldives.
 - A comprehensive Action Plan for Defence was also signed in 2016 to consolidate defence partnership.
 - Estimates suggest that almost 70 per cent of Maldives' defence training is done by India — either on the islands or in India's elite military academies.
- **Connectivity:** The Male to Thilafushi Link project, popularly known as the Greater Male Connectivity Project (GMCP), is a USD 530 million infrastructure project aimed at establishing a direct link between the capital city of the Maldives and Thilafushi, an island located in the South Indian Ocean.

Significance of Maldives:

- **Strategic Importance:** The Maldives is strategically located in the Indian Ocean, and its stability and security are of interest to India.

- **Trade Route:** Situated along crucial maritime trade routes between the Gulf of Aden and the Strait of Malacca, the Maldives acts as a "toll gate" for nearly half of India's external trade and 80% of its energy imports.
- **Counterbalancing China:** Maldives presents an opportunity for India to counterbalance China's growing influence in the Indian Ocean, fostering regional balance of power.
- **Diplomatic Leverage:** Strong bilateral relations with the Maldives enhance India's leadership role in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) and in forums like the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA).

Atal Pension Yojana (APY)

- **Context:** The Atal Pension Yojana (APY) is India's flagship social security scheme aimed at workers in the unorganized sector, has crossed a major milestone of over 8 crore total gross enrolments as of July 2025.

About Atal Pension Yojana (APY)

- It is a government-backed pension scheme designed to provide social security for workers in India's unorganized sector.
- Administered by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) under the New Pension Scheme architecture.
- **Target Group:** Aimed at unorganized sector workers, but open to all Indian citizens aged 18–40 years (as of 2025), except those who are or have been income tax payers.
- **Defined Pension:** Assures a fixed minimum monthly pension of ₹1,000, ₹2,000, ₹3,000, ₹4,000, or ₹5,000 starting at the age of 60, selected based on individual contributions and age at joining.
- **Contribution Period:** Minimum 20 years of contribution, with the contribution amount dependent on the pension amount chosen and age at enrolment.
- **Automatic Debit:** Contributions are auto-debited monthly from the subscriber's bank account, ensuring regular savings.

Henley Passport Index, 2025

- **Context:** India's ranking in the Henley Passport Index in 2025 has improved significantly, jumping from 85th in 2024 to 77th in 2025.

Key Facts

- Indian passport holders now have visa-free or visa-on-arrival access to 59 countries, up from 57 the previous year.
- Singapore remains the strongest passport globally.

About Henley Passport Index

- The Henley Passport Index is a popular ranking of global passports that measures passport strength by the number of destinations that holders can visit without a prior visa.
- The index ranks countries based on statistics provided by the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

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Exercise Bold Kurukshetra 2025

- **Context:** The 14th edition of India – Singapore Joint Military Exercise, Bold Kurukshetra 2025, held in Jodhpur, India.

Key Highlights

- First held in 2005, Exercise Bold Kurukshetra is a Table Top Exercise and Computer-Based Wargame focused on validating mechanised warfare procedures.
- It aims to boost interoperability and joint training under a United Nations mandate, reinforcing India–Singapore defence cooperation.

■ NOTE:

The Singapore India Maritime Bilateral Exercise (SIMBEX), which began as 'Exercise Lion King' in 1994, holds the distinction of being the longest continuous naval exercise that the Indian Navy has with any other country.

Indian Railways tests First Hydrogen-Powered Coach

- **Context:** Indian Railways tested the first hydrogen-powered coach or driving power car at its Integral Coach Factory (ICF) in Chennai.

Key Highlights

- Indian Railways' Northern Railway zone has undertaken this project which began in 2020-21. The project has two major components.
 - First, the conversion of two conventional 1600 HorsePower (HP) diesel power cars into hydrogen fuel cell-powered traction system, and
 - Second, setting up a hydrogen storage and fuelling facility at Jind in Haryana.
- The primary design, validation, and testing is being undertaken by Indian Railways' Research Design & Standards Organisation (RDSO).
- The hydrogen train project was conceptualised for conversion of a 10-coach diesel-electric multiple unit (DEMU) into a hydrogen-powered multiple units, with two 1600 HP Power cars.
- The project marks a historic step in India's mission to build hydrogen-powered trains, a feat achieved by a few nations like Germany and China.
- The hydrogen coach is part of Indian Railways broader vision to deploy 35 hydrogen-powered trains under the "Hydrogen for Heritage" initiative, specially designed to run on heritage and hill routes across India.

About Hydrogen

- Hydrogen is the chemical element with the symbol H and atomic number 1.
- Hydrogen is the lightest element and the most abundant chemical substance in the universe, constituting roughly 75% of all normal matter.
- It is colorless, odorless, tasteless, non-toxic, and highly combustible gas.

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National Education Policy, 2020

- **Context:** The National Education Policy 2020, marked the first comprehensive education policy completed five years since adoption.

Key Features of NEP 2020

- **Structural Reform:** Shift from the 10 + 2 system to a 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 curricular structure – covering ages 3 – 18 across foundational, preparatory, middle, and secondary stages.
- **Foundational Literacy & Numeracy:** Emphasis on basic reading and arithmetic skills through initiatives like NIPUN Bharat for all children by Grade 3.
- **Mother Tongue & Multilingualism:** Promotes instruction in the mother tongue/regional language up to at least Grade 5 (preferably till Grade 8); advances the three-language formula.
- **Holistic & Multidisciplinary Education:** Multiple entry/exit options in higher education; flexible subject choices across streams.
- **Vocational & Skill Education:** Integration of vocational courses and internships from an early stage, with at least 50% learners exposed to vocational education by 2025.
- **Technology Integration:** National Digital Education Architecture (NDEAR), DIKSHA, and PM e-VIDYA as digital platforms for inclusive and scalable education delivery.
- **Higher Education Reforms:** Push for multidisciplinary institutions, Academic Bank of Credits (ABC), National Research Foundation, and increased autonomy for colleges/universities.
- **Universal Access & GER Targets:** Universal school access by 2030; gross enrolment ratio (GER) in higher education to 50% by 2035.

Achievements & Impacts

- **School Education:** Over 6,400 PM SHRI schools upgraded as model schools in 27 states/UTs.

- NIPUN Bharat has improved foundational learning outcomes, ASER 2024 shows remarkable progress: 23.4% of Class III students could read Grade II text in 2024, up from 16.3% in 2022.
- DIKSHA platform has surpassed 5 billion learning sessions.
- **Higher Education:** Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) portal has onboarded 1,667 institutions and 32 crore Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) IDs have been created.
 - Launch of Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs).
- **Equity, Access & Inclusion:** Steps taken to mainstream out-of-school children, reduce dropout rates, and improve participation of girls and disadvantaged groups.
 - Higher education enrolment has risen significantly to 4.46 crore students.
 - Enrolment of SC, ST, Muslim, and North-East (NE) students has seen substantial growth, ranging from 36–75%.

FIDE Women's World Cup 2025

- **Context:** Divya Deshmukh became the first Indian woman to win the FIDE Women's Chess World Cup, defeating seasoned compatriot Koneru Humpy in the 2025 final held in Batumi, Georgia.

Key Highlights

- The FIDE Women's World Cup is typically held every two years.
- FIDE 2025 was the third edition of the Women's Chess World Cup and featured 107 players from 46 federations.
- The tournament employs a single-elimination (knockout) format. Players are directly eliminated upon losing a match.



Match Structure in Each Round:

- **Classical Games:** Each match begins with two classical time control games, played over two days. Players are typically allotted 90 minutes for the first 40 moves, with an additional 30 minutes for the rest of the game, and a 30-second increment per move from move one.
- **Tie-breaks (if needed):** If the classical games are tied, tie-break games are played on the third day, with progressively shorter time controls:
 - **First Tie-breaker:** Two rapid games (e.g., 15 minutes + 10 second increment per move).
 - **Second Tie-breaker (if still tied):** Two quicker rapid games (e.g., 10 minutes + 10 second increment).
 - **Blitz Games (if still tied):** Two blitz games (e.g., 5 minutes + 3-second increment).
 - **Armageddon Game (if still tied):** A final, high-pressure decider where White gets more time (e.g., 3 minutes) but Black wins if the game is a draw (e.g., 2 minutes, with a 2-second increment from move 61).
- **Qualification for Candidates:** The top three finishers in the Women's World Cup typically qualify for the next Women's Candidates Tournament.

29th JULY 2025**Mera Gaon Mera Dharohar Programme**

- **Context:** Over 4.7 lakh villages have been mapped so far, with their cultural portfolios available on the Mera Gaon Mera Dharohar web portal.

About Mera Gaon Meri Dharohar Programme

- It was launched in June 2023 under the National Mission on Cultural Mapping (NMCM).
- **Implementing Agency:** Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) under the Ministry of Culture.

- **Objective:** To map, document, and digitally preserve the intangible cultural heritage of all 6.5 lakh villages across India, providing a comprehensive cultural portfolio for each village.
- **Thematic Categories:** 7 main types, including crafts, ecology, history, epics, architecture.
- **Significance:** Heritage preservation, rural development, inclusive documentation.

About National Mission on Cultural Mapping (NMCM)

- It is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, launched in 2017 to comprehensively document, preserve, and promote India's vast and diverse cultural heritage — particularly at the village level.
- **Major Components:**
 - **Mera Gaon Meri Dharohar (MGMD):** Maps and documents village-wise intangible and tangible cultural assets.
 - **Sanskritik Pratibha Khoj:** Talent discovery campaigns, revitalization of folk/tribal art, and cultural awareness.
 - **National Cultural Workplace (NCWP):** A web platform and mobile app to create a database of artists, art practices, and act as a cultural services platform.

Operation Mahadev

- **Context:** Under Operation Mahadev, Indian security forces have successfully neutralized three terrorists linked to the recent Pahalgam attack.

Key Highlights

- It is an anti-terror operation carried out jointly by the Indian Army, CRPF, and Jammu & Kashmir Police.
- It was carried out in Lidwas area near Dara & Harwan, close to Dachigam National Park, Srinagar, J&K.
- This would reinforce India's resolve against cross-border terrorism and boost morale of security forces amid ongoing Operation Sindoor debate.