



PadhAI



Kurukshetra

June 2026

Edition



Welcome to PadhAI

KURUKSHETRA MONTHLY COVERAGE

You are here because you understand a fundamental truth of UPSC preparation: ***it's not about reading everything – it's about reading what truly matters, in the right way, at the right time.***

Magazines like Kurukshetra offer deep insights into rural development, governance, social schemes, and grassroots policy implementation. Yet for many aspirants, the challenge lies in separating exam-relevant content from general narratives.

PadhAI's Kurukshetra coverage is designed to do exactly that - ***filter, structure, and align policy discussions with UPSC requirements.***

Why This Kurukshetra Coverage Matters

At PadhAI, we don't reproduce articles. We ***extract core themes***, map them with the syllabus, and connect them with ***Prelims and Mains PYQs***.

Every topic included here:

- carries relevance for ***GS Papers or Essay***,
- strengthens understanding of ***developmental and governance issues, and***
- builds ***analytical depth*** rather than surface-level knowledge.

Nothing is added for volume.

Everything is added for value.

Part of the PadhAI Preparation Ecosystem

This Kurukshetra coverage forms part of a larger, integrated learning system that includes:

- early and concise ***monthly magazines***,
- ***daily PIB summaries*** with exam-focused clarity,
- ***monthly compliance tracking***,
- complete ***Prelims & Mains PYQs with structured answers***,
- relevant ***news article summaries***, and
- ***personal tutor chat support*** for continuous guidance.

The aim is simple:

one trusted ecosystem instead of multiple scattered sources.

Our Guiding Philosophy

At PadhAI, everything is built around one belief:

- *Learn only what matters.*
- *Learn it the right way.*
- *Learn it at the right time.*

We don't believe in shortcuts.

We believe in clarity, consistency, and cumulative preparation.

A Final Note

UPSC preparation is demanding and often overwhelming.

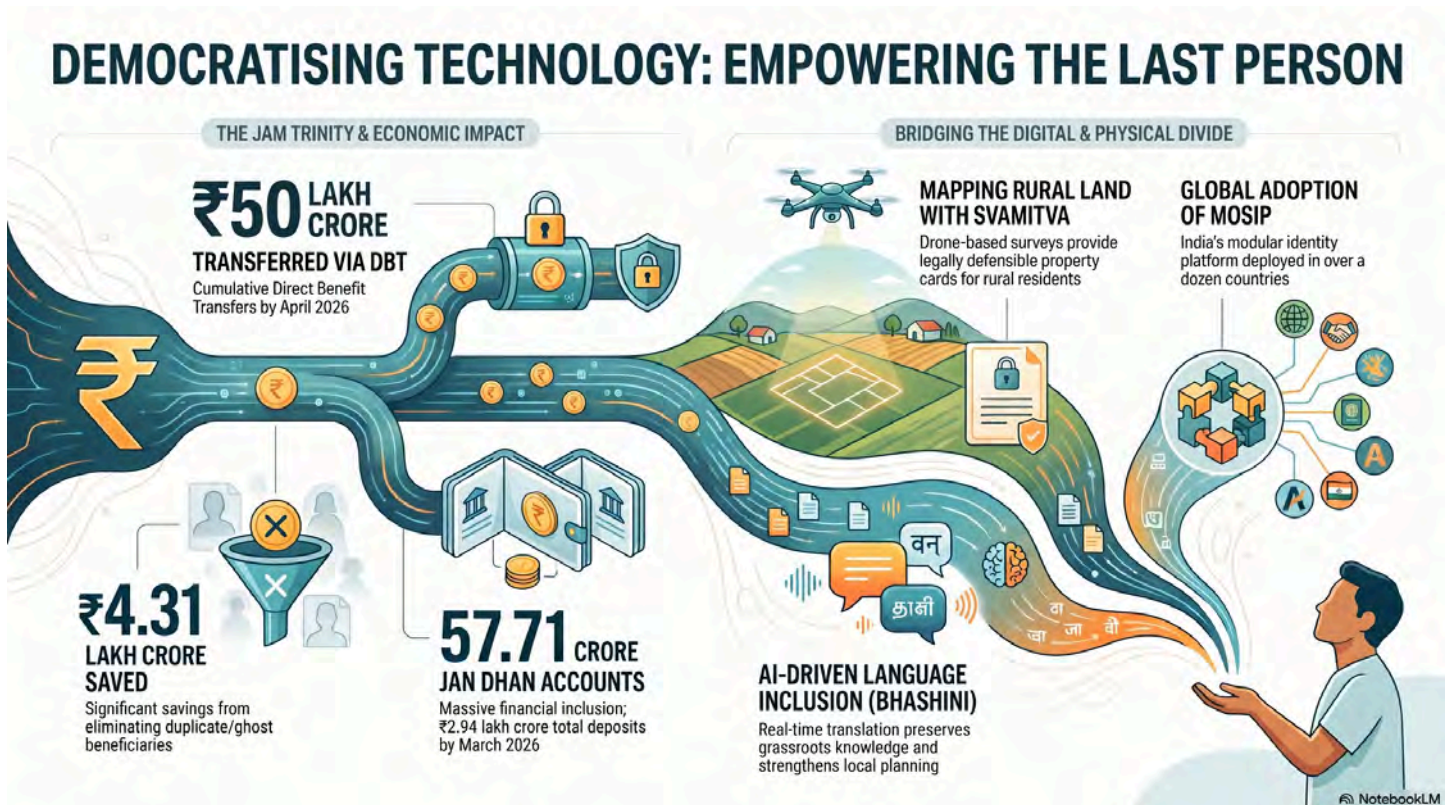
PadhAI exists to ensure you prepare with ***direction, relevance, and confidence*** — never blindly, never alone.

If this [Kurukshetra](#) coverage helps you save time, connect policy with practice, and strengthen your answers, then it has served its purpose.

Welcome to PadhAI.

A community built to prepare — not to overwhelm.

Topic 1: Democratising Technology: Empowering the Last Person



Summary: India's technology-led governance focuses on democratising access and advancing social justice, transforming technology into an instrument of welfare. Through Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) like the JAM Trinity, UPI, and SVAMITVA, the state is making services universally accessible, shifting from traditional administrative intermediation to a direct, citizen-centric model.

Background: Historically, welfare delivery was plagued by structural intermediation leading to the leakage of public resources. Inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's 'Sarvodaya' and Kautilya's 'Arthashastra', modern tech-governance aims to directly reach the most vulnerable, operationalising Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's call for substantive social democracy.

Key Points:

- **The JAM Trinity & DBT:** The Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile architecture created a biometrically authenticated chain for Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT). By April 2026, cumulative DBT transfers crossed Rs 50 lakh crore, generating estimated savings of Rs 4.31 lakh crore by removing duplicate and ghost beneficiaries.

- **SVAMITVA for Land Rights:** This scheme uses drone-based surveys and Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS) technology to map rural residential land, providing legally defensible property cards. This converts 'dead capital' into formal assets usable for institutional credit.
- **BHASHINI & SabhaSaar:** BHASHINI is the National Language Translation Mission offering real-time AI translation. SabhaSaar uses it to transcribe, translate, and summarise Gram Sabha proceedings daily, preserving grassroots knowledge and strengthening local planning.

Prelims Facts (One Liners):

- Cumulative Jan Dhan accounts reached **57.71 crore** by March 2026, amassing Rs 2.94 lakh crore in deposits.
- The **Modular Open-Source Identity Platform (MOSIP)**, rooted in India's experience, is now deployed in over a dozen countries including Ethiopia, Morocco, and the Philippines.

MCQ Practice: Q. What is the primary purpose of the SVAMITVA scheme? A) To distribute free agricultural land B) To map rural residential land and provide legal property cards using drone technology C) To provide crop insurance D) To digitise health records. **Answer: B** (It uses drones to map rural residential areas, providing owners with legally defensible property cards to access institutional credit.)

Topic 2: Smart Villages as Technology Hubs for Welfare



Summary: Smart villages represent a holistic approach where rural areas are equipped with digital connectivity, renewable energy, and institutional capacities to act as decentralised technology hubs. This model bridges rural-urban disparities by turning connectivity schemes like BharatNet and CSCs into vehicles of inclusive welfare.

Background: Urbanisation alone cannot drive equitable growth without rural rejuvenation. Policies like Digital India, BharatNet, and the National Broadband Mission 2.0 were initiated to provide the infrastructural backbone, ensuring technology adoption is sustained by local human agency and community institutions.

Key Points:

- **Digital Connectivity & Access:** BharatNet has connected over 2.14 lakh Gram Panchayats via optical fibre. Over 4.17 lakh rural Common Service Centres (CSCs) provide critical e-governance and banking services at the last mile.
- **Transformative Delivery Systems:** Welfare has shifted to digital delivery, with PM-JAY's eSanjeevani facilitating 372 million teleconsultations (over 57% women users) and e-NAM integrating 1,389 mandis to benefit farmers.
- **Role of Multipurpose PACS (MPACS):** Primary Agricultural Credit Societies are being computerised to function as agricultural aggregators and digital service centres. 67,930 PACS have been approved for computerisation with an Rs 865.81 crore support package.

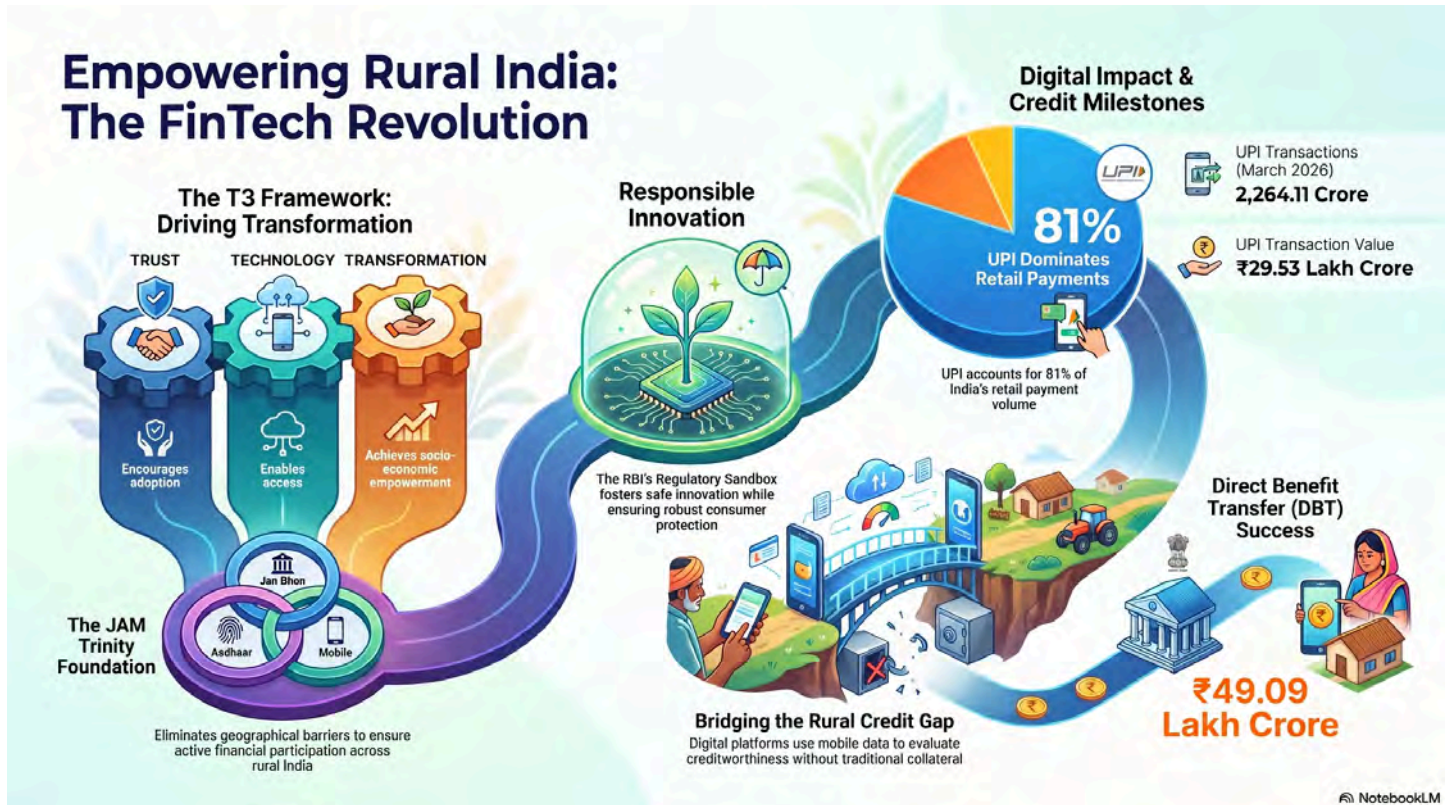
Prelims Facts (One Liners):

- The **Dhundi Solar Energy Producers' Cooperative Society (DSEPCS)** in Gujarat became the world's first solar irrigation cooperative.
- Under the *Sahkar se Samridhi* vision, the Government targets establishing **2 lakh multipurpose cooperatives (MPACS)** at the panchayat level by 2027.

MCQ Practice: Q. What is the primary function of the Dhundi Solar Energy Producers' Cooperative Society model? A) E-commerce deliveries B) Enabling farmers to use solar power for irrigation and sell surplus electricity to the grid C) Digital literacy training D) Traditional handloom weaving.

Answer: B (It is the world's first solar irrigation cooperative allowing members to dual-source income by irrigating and selling surplus power.)

Topic 3: FinTech, Financial Inclusion and Rural Welfare



Summary: FinTech has reshaped rural financial delivery, replacing branch-based banking with faster, transparent, and more accessible digital systems. Utilizing the Trust-Technology-Transformation (T3) Framework, innovations like micro-credit, digital lending platforms, and DBT are dismantling barriers and empowering underserved communities.

Background: True economic growth demands that rural and vulnerable masses are not left outside the formal financial system. The government leveraged the JAM Trinity to eliminate geographical barriers, ensuring inclusion goes beyond just opening accounts to achieving active financial participation.

Key Points:

- **The T3 Framework:** Financial inclusion in rural India relies on 'Trust' to encourage adoption, 'Technology' to enable access, and 'Transformation' to achieve meaningful socio-economic empowerment.

- **UPI and Payment Revolution:** UPI accounts for nearly 81% of total retail payment volume in India, executing 2,264.11 crore transactions worth ₹29.53 lakh crore in March 2026, democratising low-cost digital payments.
- **Overcoming Rural Credit Gaps:** Digital lending platforms and digitised SHGs provide affordable credit without traditional paperwork and collateral hurdles by analyzing transaction patterns and mobile usage data to evaluate creditworthiness.

Prelims Facts (One Liners):

- As of January 2026, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) cumulatively transferred **₹49.09 lakh crore** directly to citizens.
- The RBI introduced the **Regulatory Sandbox (RS)** to foster responsible innovation and consumer protection in the fintech sector.


MCQ Practice: Q. What does the "T3 Framework" in rural financial inclusion stand for? A) Target, Transfer, Transform B) Trust, Technology, Transformation C) Trade, Training, Technology D) Transparency, Time, Targeting. **Answer: B** (The framework asserts that Trust encourages usage, Technology enables access, and Transformation leads to socio-economic empowerment.)

Topic 4: AgriTech and Climate Resilient Technologies for Farmer Welfare


Transforming Indian Agriculture: The AgriTech Revolution

Indian agriculture is transitioning from a subsistence-based model to a data-driven, market-oriented sector. By integrating IoT, drones, and AI, the industry aims to mitigate climate risks and enhance the livelihoods of the 46% of the population dependent on farming.


Digital Infrastructure & Market Access



₹2,817 Crore Digital Mission
Investing in GIS land records and AI to generate 9.20 crore Farmer IDs.




25.79 Crore Soil Health Cards
Issued via a GIS-integrated platform to improve resource targeting and soil management.




Unified National Market (e-NAM)
Integrating mandis across India for transparent online trading and price discovery.

	2024 Status	2026 Projection
Integrated Mandis	1,389	1,656
Trade Value (Lakh Crore)	3.19	4.84


Climate-Resilient & Precision Tech



3,000+ Climate-Resilient Crop Varieties
Developed under the NICRA initiative to protect yields against erratic weather patterns.



Precision Farming via IoT & Drones
Sensors and drone monitoring optimise inputs like water and fertiliser to reduce costs.



Sustainable Practice Integration
Scaling zero tillage and agroforestry to significantly reduce agricultural greenhouse gas emissions.

NotebookLM

Summary: AgriTech and Climate Tech are transitioning Indian agriculture from a subsistence-based system to a data-driven, climate-resilient, and market-oriented sector. By integrating IoT, drones, AI, and climate-smart practices, these technologies optimize resource use, minimize production risks, and enhance food security.

Background: Indian agriculture, providing livelihoods to over 46% of the population, faces severe threats from climate change, erratic rainfall, and shrinking landholdings. This necessitated a rapid shift towards technology-enabled, climate-responsive innovations to build resilience.

Key Points:

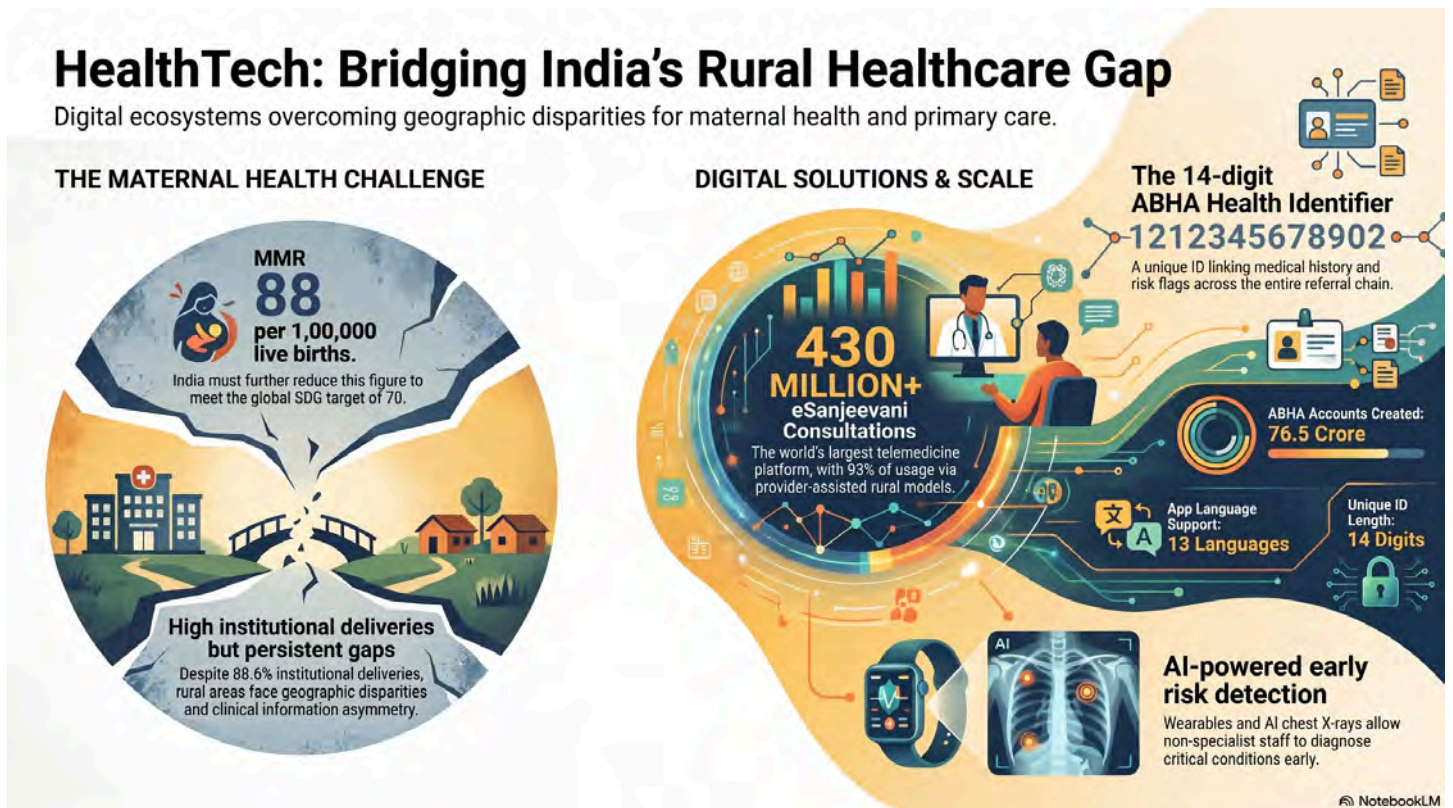
- **Precision and IoT Farming:** Smart irrigation, soil moisture sensors, and drone-based monitoring optimize agricultural inputs (water, fertilizers, pesticides), reduce costs, and promote environmentally sustainable practices.
- **Climate-Smart Agriculture Technologies (CSAT):** Initiatives under ICAR's NICRA focus on promoting climate-resilient crop varieties (over 3,000 developed) and practices like zero tillage and agroforestry to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Digital Agriculture Mission:** Launched in September 2024 with a ₹2,817 crore outlay, it promotes GIS-based land records, farmer registries, and AI solutions, generating over 9.20 crore Farmer IDs by March 2026 to improve resource targeting.

Prelims Facts (One Liners):

- The **National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)** was launched by ICAR in 2011 to promote climate-resilient technologies.
- By 31 March 2026, more than **25.79 crore Soil Health Cards** had been issued through a GIS-integrated digital platform.

MCQ Practice: Q. Which digital platform launched in 2016 integrates APMCs across India into a unified national market? A) PMKSY B) e-NAM C) NICRA D) mKisan. **Answer: B** (e-NAM is the Electronic National Agriculture Market that integrates APMCs for transparent online trading and price discovery.)

Topic 5: HealthTech: Bridging the Last Mile



Summary: Bridging the rural healthcare divide requires integrating physical infrastructure with a robust, interoperable digital ecosystem. Platforms like ABDM and eSanjeevani, combined with purpose-built AI diagnostics, are overcoming structural geographic and quality disparities, particularly in high-stakes areas like maternal care.

Background: Despite high institutional deliveries (88.6%), India's Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is 88 per 1,00,000 live births (2021-23), still short of the global SDG target. HealthTech offers a solution to persistent rural gaps in quality, geography, and clinical information asymmetry.

Key Points:

- **ABDM and ABHA:** The Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA) provides individuals a unique 14-digit identifier, allowing their medical history, antenatal records, and risk flags to follow them seamlessly across the referral chain.
- **eSanjeevani Scale:** As the world's largest primary-care telemedicine platform, eSanjeevani facilitated over 430 million consultations by November 2025. Over 93% of its usage flows

through the provider-assisted AB-HWC model, aiding rural populations with limited digital literacy.

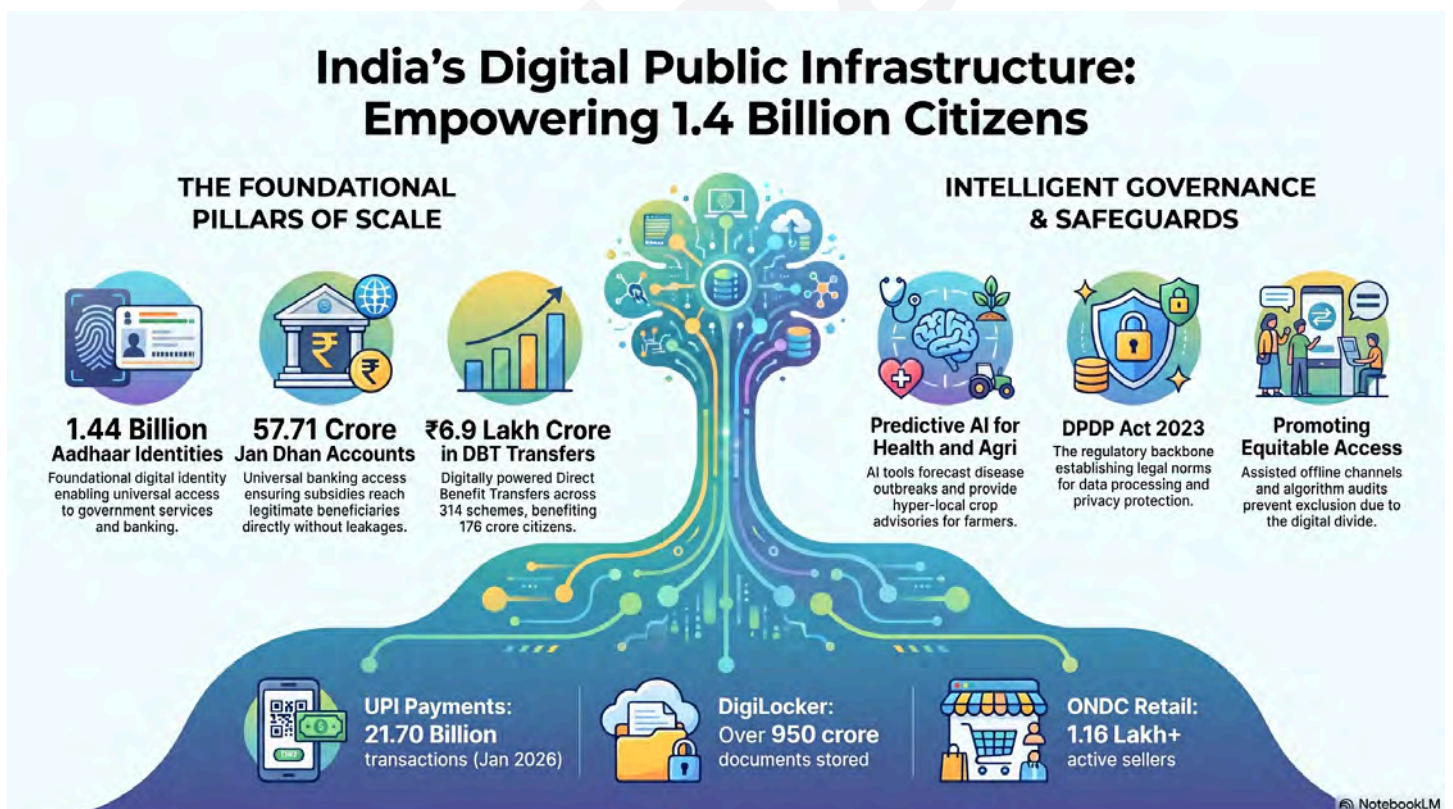
- **AI and Continuous Monitoring:** Innovations like Janitri's "Keyar" (a wearable fetal heart monitor) and AI-powered chest X-ray tools (Qure.ai) enable early risk detection by non-specialist staff, preventing perinatal deaths and diagnosing TB in low-resource settings.

Prelims Facts (One Liners):

- India's **Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)** declined to 88 per 1,00,000 live births in 2021-23.
- The global SDG target for MMR is to reach **fewer than 70 per 1,00,000 live births** by 2030.

MCQ Practice: Q. Under the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission, how many digits make up a unique ABHA health identifier? A) 10 digits B) 12 digits C) 14 digits D) 16 digits. **Answer: C** (ABHA is a unique 14-digit health identifier that links and shares health records across providers.)

Topic 6: Digital Public Infrastructure: Empowering Citizens



Summary: India's Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) has shifted governance from siloed bureaucracies to an integrated, tech-driven ecosystem. By converging foundational identity and payment platforms with predictive AI, India ensures targeted, transparent welfare delivery and anticipates citizen needs across agriculture, health, and disaster management.

Background: In a geographically vast country, delivering governance at scale necessitated innovations that prevented systematic leakages. To balance efficiency with rights, the enactment of the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023 provides the regulatory backbone to safeguard privacy in this data-heavy model.

Key Points:

- **Foundational Platforms:** The JAM Trinity has enabled universal identity and banking. Over 1.44 billion Aadhaar numbers and 57.71 crore Jan Dhan accounts ensure subsidies reach legitimate beneficiaries directly.
- **AI and Predictive Analytics:** AI tools like Bhashini break linguistic barriers, while predictive analytics are used in healthcare to forecast disease outbreaks (like dengue) and in agriculture for hyper-local crop advisories and fast crop insurance claim settlements.
- **Ethical Considerations:** Algorithmic bias and the digital divide threaten to exclude marginalized communities. Algorithm audits, assisted offline channels, and robust privacy protections are crucial to ensure the system remains equitable.

Prelims Facts (One Liners):

- In 2023-24, digitally powered DBT transfers under 314 schemes amounted to over **₹6.9 lakh crore**, benefiting over 176 crore citizens.
- The **Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act** was enacted in 2023 to establish legal norms for data processing and fiduciary accountability.

MCQ Practice: Q. What is the primary purpose of the 'One Nation One Ration Card' (ONORC) scheme? A) To standardize food prices B) To allow migrant workers to claim food grain entitlements from any fair price shop nationwide C) To eliminate the PDS system D) To digitize agricultural markets. **Answer: B** (ONORC leverages the Aadhaar-seeded PDS to ensure portability of food rations for migrants across the country.)

Topic 7: EdTech for Equity, Inclusion and Quality Education

EdTech for Equity: Bridging India's Rural Education Gap

Guided by NEP 2020, India is transforming technology into a systemic enabler, leveraging flagship platforms and infrastructure to provide inclusive, multilingual learning to the 66% of Indian students in rural areas.

FLAGSHIP DIGITAL PLATFORMS



DIKSHA: Multilingual Learning at Scale

Provides QR-coded textbooks and free content in over 30 Indian languages.

568 Crore+ learning sessions facilitated



SWAYAM: Elite Education for All

Offers 4,400+ MOOCs from premier institutions to 5.8 crore enrolled learners



PM eVIDYA: Unified Digital Access

A multimodal initiative integrating DTH TV channels, radio, and online platforms

PMGDISHA: 6.67 Crore+ citizens trained in digital literacy

INFRASTRUCTURE AND LITERACY



Massive Smart Classroom Rollout

2.89 lakh smart classrooms established under the Samagra Shiksha Scheme.

PM SHRI School Upgrades

Equipping schools with high-speed internet and advanced interactive learning tools.



Eradicating the Digital Divide

PMGDISHA provides foundational digital literacy to ensure meaningful adoption of EdTech

NotebookLM

Summary: Educational Technology (EdTech) is democratising high-quality pedagogy across rural India by overcoming traditional physical limitations. Guided by the NEP 2020, flagship platforms like DIKSHA and SWAYAM are realizing the vision of an inclusive, multilingual, and personalised learning ecosystem for rural youth.

Background: Rural areas host 82% of India's schools and 66% of its students. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 championed the transition of technology from a supportive aid to a systemic enabler of quality education to bridge the urban-rural gap.

Key Points:

- **Government Platforms: DIKSHA** provides free content in 30+ languages and QR-coded digital textbooks, facilitating over 568 crore learning sessions. **SWAYAM** offers over 4,400 MOOCs from elite institutions to over 1.2 crore enrolled students.
- **Infrastructure Interventions:** The Samagra Shiksha Scheme has helped establish over 1 lakh ICT labs and 2.89 lakh smart classrooms. The PM SHRI scheme is upgrading schools with high-speed internet and interactive tools.

- **Skill Development:** MeitY's PMGDISHA trained over 6.67 crore citizens in digital literacy basics, addressing the foundational digital divide required for meaningful EdTech adoption.

Prelims Facts (One Liners):

- **PM eVIDYA** is a unified digital education initiative encompassing DTH TV channels, community radio, and online learning platforms.
- The **National Educational Technology Forum (NETF)** is the institutional framework proposed by NEP 2020 to strengthen digital infrastructure in education.

MCQ Practice: Q. Which digital platform provides QR-code linked textbooks and free educational content in more than 30 Indian languages? A) SWAYAM B) PM eVIDYA C) DIKSHA D) NDEAR.
Answer: C (DIKSHA is a major digital platform offering QR-coded textbooks and content in multiple languages to facilitate blended learning.)

Topic 8: Assistive Technology for Inclusive Welfare

Assistive Technology: Empowering Inclusive Welfare

AI-Powered Mobility Innovations

Smart wheelchairs now feature sensors, GPS, and voice control for unparalleled navigation.



Digital Sensory Enhancers

Screen readers like NVDA and TalkBack convert text to speech for visually impaired users.



Advanced Sensory Hardware

Modern hearing aids filter background noise and connect directly to smartphones.



Mobility Support:
AI Smart Wheelchairs, Smart Prosthetics

Visual Impairment:
Screen Readers (NVDA, JAWS), Braille Displays

Hearing Support:
Digital Hearing Aids, Real-time Captioning

70% Rural Concentration

The majority of India's persons with disabilities reside in rural areas.



Flagship Accessibility Campaigns

Promotes inclusive physical and digital infrastructure.



Expanding Local Manufacturing

Utilizing 'Make in India' and CSR programmes to deliver low-cost, local assistive solutions.



NotebookLM

Summary: Assistive technologies—such as smart wheelchairs, screen readers, and AI prosthetics—are breaking barriers for persons with disabilities (Divyangjan). By expanding access

in rural areas, where a large share of this population lives, technology is providing renewed dignity, independence, and inclusive welfare.

Background: Previously, severe resource limitations and inadequate transportation in rural areas isolated PwDs from education and employment. Government campaigns like Accessible India (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan) and Digital India have systematically promoted an inclusive digital ecosystem to alter this reality.

Key Points:

- **AI and Mobility Innovations:** AI-powered smart navigation, real-time captioning, and voice assistants (like Google Assistant) provide unparalleled independence. Smart wheelchairs now feature sensors, GPS, and voice control.
- **Sensory Enhancements:** Screen readers (NVDA, TalkBack, JAWS) convert text to speech for visually impaired users, enabling access to online exams and digital content. Modern digital hearing aids filter background noise and connect directly to smartphones.
- **Rural Challenges & CSR:** Affordability and awareness remain major barriers in rural India. Expanding Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs, local Panchayat support centres, and 'Make in India' manufacturing are critical for delivering low-cost, local solutions.

Prelims Facts (One Liners):


- Nearly **70%** of persons with disabilities in India live in rural areas.
- **Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan** (Accessible India Campaign) is the flagship initiative aimed at making physical and digital infrastructure accessible.

MCQ Practice: Q. Which software technology is specifically designed to convert on-screen written text into speech for visually impaired individuals? A) Smart Prosthetics B) Screen Reader C) Real-time Captioning D) Speech-to-Text. **Answer: B** (Screen reader technology like NVDA and TalkBack converts written text on screens into speech, allowing independent access to information.)

Topic 9: Yoga for Well-Being and Community Health

Yoga for a Vibrant Rural India: Building Healthy Villages

Holistic Well-being for Rural Communities



Relief for Agricultural Labour

Specific Asanas like Tadasana and Bhujangasana alleviate muscular fatigue caused by manual farm work.

Mental Resilience and Stress Relief

Pranayama and meditation help reduce agricultural distress and anxiety among the rural youth.


Empowering Women and the Elderly

Yoga improves mobility and cardiovascular health for seniors while providing stress relief for women.

National Initiatives and Digital Reach


Ministry of AYUSH Campaigns

"Yoga Sangam" drives mass community participation, and fosters social cohesion.



21 June: International Day of Yoga




A globally recognised annual event celebrating yoga's impact on health and well-being.



Standardised Certification

The Yoga Certification Board (YCB) ensures quality by certifying volunteers and professional instructors.

Community & Digital Channels

Initiative	Target Audience	Focus Area
Yoga Unplugged		Digital engagement and social media
Namaste Yoga		Mobile app for accessible practice
SHGs & Anganwadis		Community-based health and stress relief

NotebookLM

Summary: Yoga is an accessible, cost-effective tool for preventive healthcare in rural India, mitigating physical strain from agricultural work and rising lifestyle diseases. It promotes physical health, mental resilience, and social cohesion, which are crucial for the holistic Viksit Bharat 2047 vision.

Background: Non-communicable diseases, lifestyle disorders, and stress are increasingly common in rural communities that face limited healthcare infrastructure and occupational hazards. Yoga requires no specialized equipment, making it an ideal preventive intervention for these regions.

Key Points:

- **Physical and Mental Resilience:** Asanas (like Tadasana, Bhujangasana) relieve muscular fatigue from manual labour, while Pranayama and Dhyana (meditation) alleviate agricultural distress and youth anxiety.

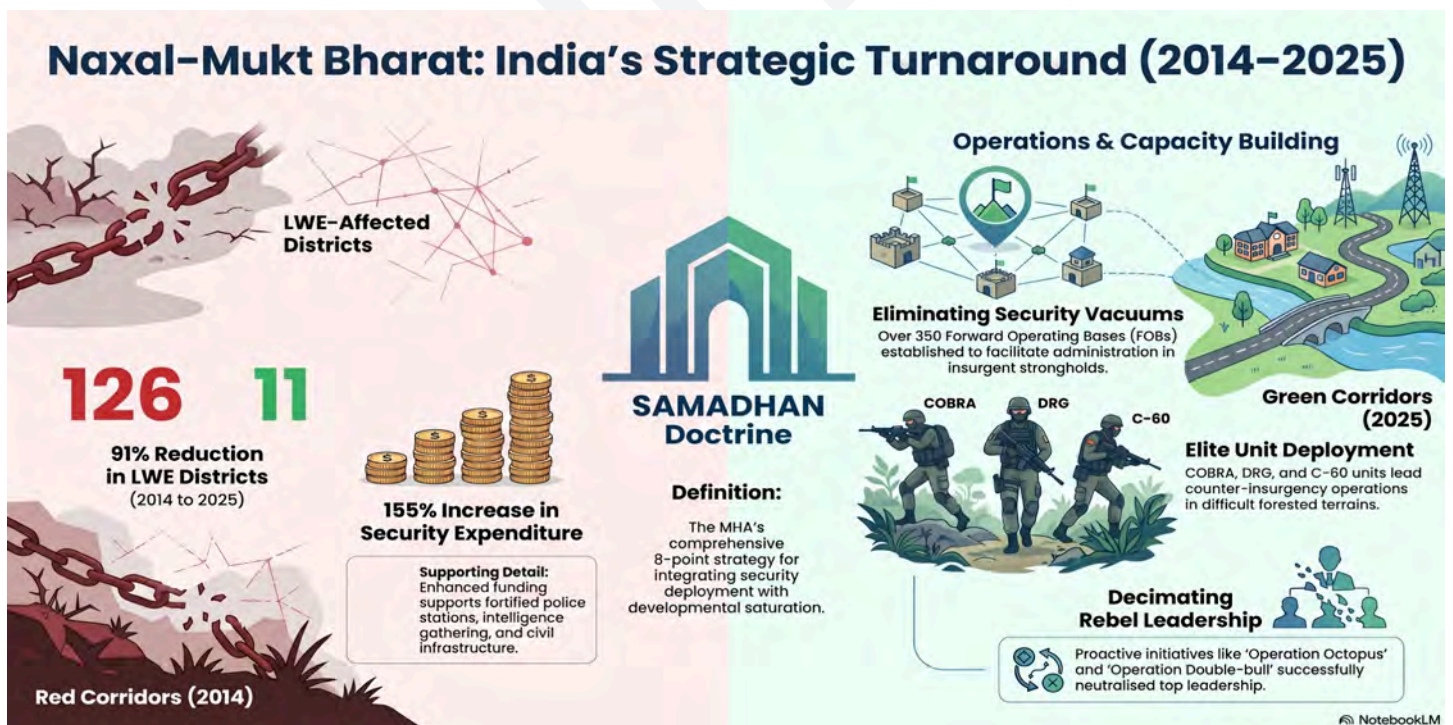
- **Women and Elderly:** Yoga practice through SHGs and Anganwadis provides women with stress relief. For the elderly, gentle yoga improves mobility, balance, and cardiovascular health, reducing fall risks.
- **Government Campaigns:** The Ministry of AYUSH drives campaigns like "Yoga Sangam" (mass demonstrations) and "Yoga Unplugged" (youth-centric digital engagement) to mainstream yoga alongside digital apps like Namaste Yoga.

Prelims Facts (One Liners):

- The **International Day of Yoga** is celebrated globally on **21 June**.
- The **Yoga Certification Board (YCB)**, under the Ministry of AYUSH, conducts certification programmes for Yoga Volunteers and instructors.

MCQ Practice: Q. Which youth-centric campaign was launched by the Ministry of AYUSH to connect younger generations with yoga through digital engagement and competitions? A) Yoga Sangam B) Yoga Unplugged C) PM eVIDYA D) Namaste Bharat. **Answer: B** (The "Yoga Unplugged" campaign uses social media, quizzes, and campus activities to engage youth.)

Topic 10: Naxal-Mukt Bharat: A Strategic Turnaround



Summary: A coordinated statecraft involving professional security operations, zero-tolerance policies, and developmental saturation has led to a historic decline in Left-Wing Extremism (LWE). The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) successfully reduced LWE-affected districts from 126 in 2014 to 11 in 2025.

Background: Naxalism was one of India's gravest internal security threats, disrupting development and exploiting vulnerabilities. The MHA adopted the 'SAMADHAN' doctrine—a whole-of-government approach integrating strategic force deployment with infrastructure and welfare delivery.

Key Points:

- **Security and Forward Operating Bases:** Over 350 security camps (FOBs) were set up in insurgent strongholds using CAPFs (CRPF, COBRA) alongside state units (DRG, C-60) to eliminate security vacuums and facilitate civil administration.
- **Leadership and Operations:** High-impact proactive operations like 'Operation Octopus' and 'Operation Double-bull' decimated the CPI (Maoist) leadership, neutralizing or arresting almost all top leaders.
- **Development and Capacity Building:** Security Related Expenditure (SRE) was increased by 155%, supporting fortified police stations, intelligence gathering, and infrastructure like roads and Eklavya Schools, shifting "red corridors" to "green corridors".

Prelims Facts (One Liners):

- The number of LWE-affected districts reduced drastically from **126 in 2014 to 11 in 2025**.
- The **SAMADHAN** doctrine is the MHA's comprehensive 8-point strategy for combating Left-Wing Extremism.

MCQ Practice: Q. Which specialised unit of the CRPF is primarily deployed for counter-LWE (Left Wing Extremism) operations in difficult forested terrains? A) NSG B) COBRA C) C-60 D) DRG.

Answer: B (The COBRA (Commando Battalion for Resolute Action) units of the CRPF play a pivotal role in tackling insurgents in difficult forested terrain.)

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