



PadhAI



Yojana Magazine

June 2026 Edition



Welcome to PadhAI

Yojana Monthly Magazine

You are reading this because you understand that **UPSC preparation is not about reading everything, but about reading what matters most.**

Government publications like Yojana are rich in ideas, policies, and perspectives — but reading them cover to cover is neither time-efficient nor exam-effective. PadhAI's Yojana coverage exists to **filter, structure, and translate policy discussions into exam-ready insights.**

Why PadhAI's Yojana Coverage

Most aspirants struggle with Yojana due to:

- Lengthy articles,
- Lack of direct exam linkage, and
- Difficulty connecting content with PYQs.

At PadhAI, we extract only the most relevant themes, align them with Prelims and Mains demands, and present them in a format that helps you think like the examiner expects.

Every topic included here:

- Has relevance to GS Papers or Essay,
- Links directly or indirectly with previous year questions, and
- Strengthens your policy understanding and analytical depth.

Nothing is added for volume. Everything is added for value.

Part of the PadhAI Preparation Ecosystem

This Yojana coverage is part of a larger, integrated system that includes:

- Fast and concise monthly magazines, published early
- Daily PIB summaries, filtered and exam-oriented
- Monthly compliance coverage
- Complete Prelims & Mains PYQs with structured answers
- News article summaries from relevant platforms
- Personal tutor chat support for continuous guidance

The aim is simple: **one trusted system instead of multiple disconnected 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.**

Topic 1: Naxal-Free India: A Historic Achievement

A Historic Milestone: India's Journey to a Naxal-Free Nation (2014–2026)

THE SCALE OF
TRANSFORMATION

98% REDUCTION
IN AFFECTED
DISTRICTS

126
Districts

2
Districts



**OPERATION
BLACK FOREST**
Success of high-tech strike
using drones and AI



**DECISIVE
"BULLET-FOR-BULLET"
POLICY**
Clear mandate of dialogue
and tactical force

BUILDING PEACE
THROUGH DEVELOPMENT



₹20,000 CRORE
INFRASTRUCTURE
SURGE



**REINTEGRATION INTO
THE MAINSTREAM**
Surrendered cadres receive
stipends, cash rewards, and housing



12,000 KM
NEW ROAD NETWORKS



5,000 UNITS
MOBILE CONNECTIVITY
TOWERS



1,804
BRANCHES
LOCAL BANK BRANCHES
OPENED

NotebookLM

Summary: The declaration of India as completely free from Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) by March 31, 2026, marks a historic internal security achievement. This success is the result of a clear policy, unwavering political will, and a multi-dimensional strategy that addressed security, development, and tribal rehabilitation.

Background: LWE was driven by the Maoist ideology that "power comes out of the barrel of a gun" rather than a genuine demand for development. The previous UPA government's policy ambiguity allowed the movement to expand into a "Red Corridor" across 12 states. The NDA government, post-2014, enacted a decisive policy: dialogue for those willing to talk, and a bullet-for-bullet response for armed cadres.

Key Points:

- **Security Operations and Technological Edge:** The government achieved massive success through an "All-Agency Approach" targeting funding and networks. Advanced technology like drone surveillance and AI data analysis culminated in decisive strikes like "Operation Black Forest," which dismantled a permanent Maoist camp on the Telangana-Chhattisgarh border.

- **Rapid Development Drive:** Alongside security, an aggressive development push was made, spending ₹20,000 crore on constructing 12,000 km of roads, setting up 5,000 mobile towers, and opening 1,804 bank branches in the region.
- **Humanitarian Rehabilitation:** A comprehensive surrender and rehabilitation policy provides a ₹50,000 cash reward, a monthly stipend of ₹10,000 for 36 months, and housing under the PM Awas Yojana for surrendered cadres, effectively reintegrating them into the mainstream.

Prelims Facts (One Liners):

- The number of Naxal-affected districts was reduced from 126 in 2014 to just 2 in 2026.
- **Operation Black Forest** was a 21-day successful operation that dismantled a major Maoist camp on the Telangana-Chhattisgarh border.

MCQ Practice: Q. How many districts remain affected by Naxalism as of 2026, compared to 126 in 2014? A) 35 B) 15 C) 7 D) 2 **Answer: D** (According to recent statistics, the number of affected districts plummeted from 126 to 2 by 2026 due to intensive security and development operations.)

Topic 2: SAMADHAN Doctrine and the Whole-of-Government Approach



Summary: The eradication of LWE was structurally and strategically driven by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) through a "Whole-of-Government" approach. The 2015 National Policy and Action Plan shifted the strategy from reactive containment to proactive, intelligence-led operations combined with aggressive infrastructure delivery.

Background: Naxal violence peaked in 2009–2010 with the formation of the CPI (Maoist) in 2004, claiming around 8,600 civilian lives. A unified strategy was needed to overcome the fragmented Centre-State coordination that historically plagued counter-insurgency efforts.

Key Points:

- **Forward Operating Bases (FOBs):** Security forces, led by Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) like the CRPF and COBRA units, established over 350 security camps deep within extremist strongholds, reclaiming territory and providing security vacuums that allowed civil administration to return.
- **Capacity Building of States:** To strengthen local responses, the MHA utilised the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) to fund 706 fortified police stations, and the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme to reimburse operational expenses, releasing over ₹3,756 crore since 2014–15.
- **Intelligence and Command Integration:** The Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) and 15 new Joint Task Forces synchronised intelligence and operations across borders, destroying the Maoist leadership structure—neutralising 12 of the 21 top leaders.

Prelims Facts (One Liners):

- The **SAMADHAN** doctrine is the Ministry of Home Affairs' comprehensive 8-point strategy for combating Left-Wing Extremism.
- The **CRPF's COBRA (Commando Battalion for Resolute Action)** units served as the primary specialized force for jungle warfare and counterinsurgency against LWE.

MCQ Practice: Q. What does the "S" stand for in the MHA's SAMADHAN doctrine used to combat Naxalism? A) Security B) Smart Leadership C) Strategic Deployment D) Social Welfare **Answer: B** (The acronym begins with 'Smart Leadership', setting the foundation for the tactical and operational strategy.)

Topic 3: Social & Cultural Resurgence: Bastar Olympics and Bastar Pandum



Summary: Regions like Bastar are undergoing a profound social resurgence, transitioning from zones of conflict into vibrant hubs of sports and culture. Initiatives like the Bastar Olympics and Bastar Pandum serve as powerful tools for community integration, youth empowerment, and healing deep societal divisions.

Background: For decades, the tribal youth of Bastar were deprived of exposure, platforms, and democratic freedom under the shadow of the Maoist "janatana sarkar". The state actively introduced cultural and sporting events to foster trust and channel youthful energy constructively.

Key Points:

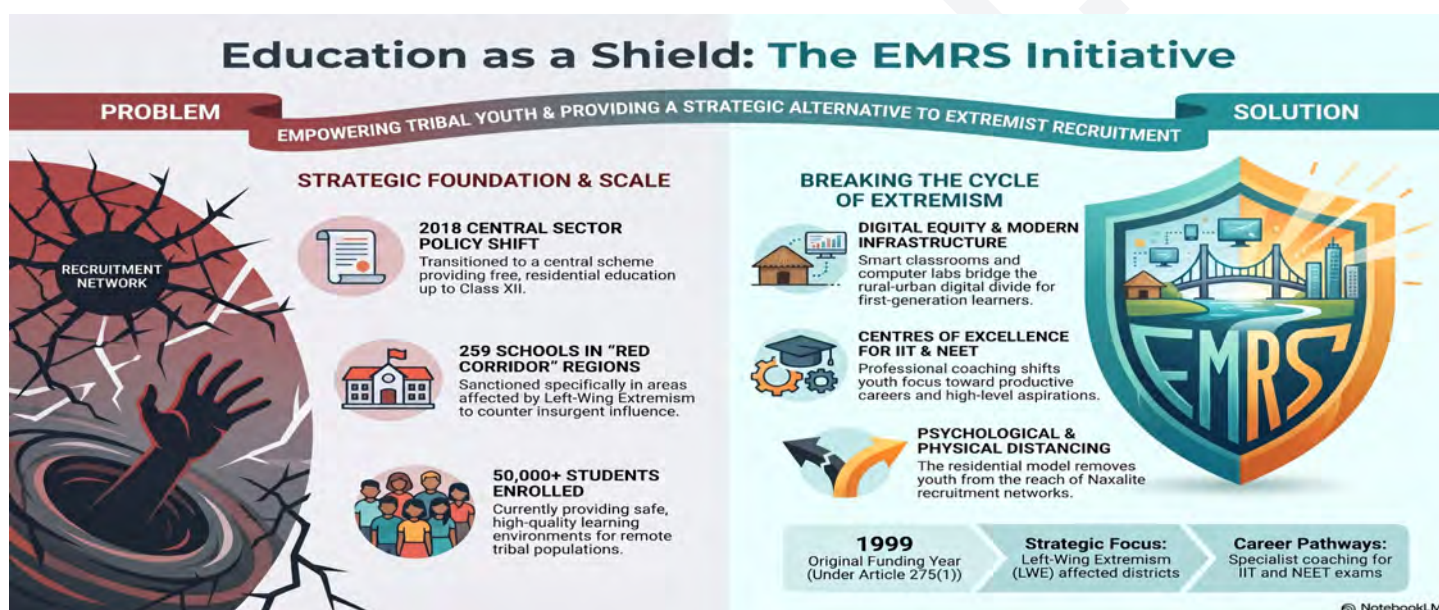
- **Bastar Olympics:** Evolving into a massive social movement, the event saw registrations skyrocket from 1,65,000 in 2024 to over 3,91,000 in 2025. It features traditional and modern sports across 32 development blocks.
- **"Nuva Baat" Initiative:** Meaning "New Path" in the local dialect, this team comprised former Maoist cadres, victims of LWE violence, and specially-abled athletes, promoting deep reintegration and demonstrating that former insurgents are welcome in the mainstream.
- **Bastar Pandum:** An assertion of cultural identity, the 2026 festival saw over 54,000 participants celebrating 12 disciplines, including tribal dance, cuisine, and forest-based medicinal knowledge, shifting Bastar's identity away from violence toward rich heritage.

Prelims Facts (One Liners):

- The term "**Nuva Baat**" translates to "New Path" in the local tribal dialect and represents a special sports team of rehabilitated individuals.
- The **Bastar Pandum 2026** expanded from 7 to 12 cultural disciplines and engaged all 1,885 Gram Panchayats in the region.

MCQ Practice: Q. In the context of the Bastar Olympics, what is the composition of the "Nuva Baat" team? A) Only professional athletes B) National-level referees C) Former Maoist cadres, victims of violence, and specially-abled athletes D) Government officials **Answer: C** (The team was specially formed to ensure inclusivity and promote the reintegration of those affected by or formerly involved in the conflict.)

Topic 4: Empowering through Education: Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)



Summary: Education is a critical tool for breaking the cycle of extremist recruitment, and Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) are at the forefront of this effort. By providing high-quality, fully residential education, EMRSs physically and psychologically distance tribal youth from the influence of Naxal groups.

Background: Originally funded under Article 275(1) in 1999, a major policy shift in 2018 brought EMRSs under a central sector scheme to deliver free, quality education up to Class XII directly to remote tribal populations.

Key Points:

- **Strategic Expansion in Red Corridors:** To directly counter insurgency, 259 EMRSs were sanctioned in LWE-affected regions, currently enrolling over 50,000 tribal students in safe environments.
- **Infrastructure and Digital Equity:** EMRSs feature smart classrooms, science and computer labs, and high-speed internet, bridging the rural-urban digital divide and providing first-generation learners with modern educational exposure.
- **Nurturing Aspirations:** The schools feature Centres of Excellence offering coaching for competitive exams like IIT and NEET. Nurturing ambition acts as a powerful antidote to extremism, shifting the youth's focus toward productive careers.

Prelims Facts (One Liners):

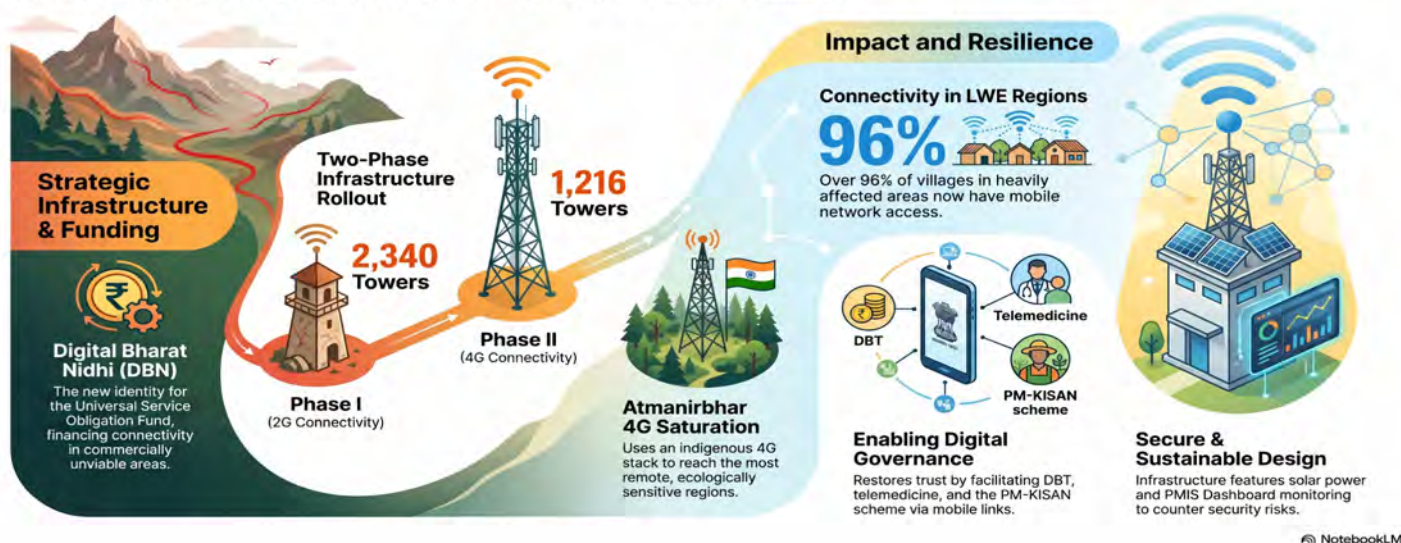
- A major policy shift in **2018** transformed EMRS into a central sector scheme for fully residential, free education for tribal students.
- As of recent data, **259 EMRSs** have been specifically sanctioned in Left-Wing Extremism-affected districts.

MCQ Practice: Q. How does the residential model of EMRS specifically aid in combating LWE? A) By teaching military tactics B) By physically and psychologically distancing tribal youth from extremist influence C) By generating direct tax revenue D) By deploying students as local informants **Answer: B** (The secure residential environment removes vulnerable youth from the reach of extremist recruitment while providing them with educational opportunities.)

Topic 5: The Telecom Trajectory: Connectivity as Governance

From Red Corridors to Digital Hubs: The Telecom Transformation

The Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) is spearheading a strategic push to install telecommunications infrastructure in remote regions historically isolated by Left-Wing Extremism (LWE). By deploying indigenous 4G technology and sustainable infrastructure, the initiative is restoring state presence and delivering essential digital services to underserved communities.



Summary: Extending telecommunications to LWE-affected areas represents the restoration of state presence, delivering governance, opportunity, and trust. Led by the Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN), the push for mobile connectivity has converted "Red Corridors" into integrated digital hubs.

Background: Historically, telecom operators deemed these remote areas commercially unviable, leading to severe isolation that extremism exploited. The government mandated public investment to bridge this digital divide, aligning with the broader Viksit Bharat and Digital India visions.

Key Points:

- **Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN):** Formerly the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), DBN funded Phase I (installing 2,340 2G towers) and Phase II (1,216 4G towers) to provide critical connectivity to LWE regions identified by the MHA.
- **4G Saturation and Atmanirbhar Bharat:** The DBN's 4G Saturation Project aims to cover the most remote areas using an indigenous 4G stack, facilitating services like DBT, telemedicine, and the PM-KISAN scheme.
- **Sustainable and Secure Infrastructure:** Given the ecological sensitivity and security risks (tower burnings by insurgents), installations feature dual power sources (including solar) and are closely monitored via platforms like the PMIS Dashboard.

Prelims Facts (One Liners):

- The **Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN)** is the new name for the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) under the Department of Telecommunications.
- Over **96% of villages** in heavily LWE-affected regions now have mobile connectivity.

MCQ Practice: Q. The "Digital Bharat Nidhi" primarily focuses on funding which of the following? A) Road construction B) Telecommunication infrastructure in remote and underserved areas C) Procurement of weapons for CAPFs D) Construction of EMRS schools **Answer: B** (DBN ensures affordable access to telecom services in areas where commercial viability is limited.)

Topic 6: Mental Wellness: The Yogic Way of Life



Summary: As India advances technologically and economically, it faces a growing crisis of mental unrest, stress, and emotional fatigue. Cultivating mental wellness through Yoga is critical, as a peaceful, emotionally healthy population is the foundation of a harmonious and resilient society.

Background: Modern lifestyles have intensified overstimulation and chronic stress. Ancient yogic seers like Maharshi Patanjali provided frameworks for inner balance that are highly relevant to contemporary mental health challenges.

Key Points:

- **Internal Balance over Fitness:** Yoga extends beyond physical postures; it is a holistic lifestyle that teaches emotional regulation and self-awareness. It addresses the root of restlessness rather than providing a temporary escape.
- **Scientific Validation:** Modern research supports that yogic breathing and meditation reduce stress hormones, improve sleep, and enhance overall emotional regulation.
- **Social Harmony:** Emotional imbalances often manifest as collective conflict. By introducing yoga-based emotional education in schools and communities, society can build resilience, empathy, and long-term peace.

Prelims Facts (One Liners):

- Maharshi Patanjali defines yoga in the Yoga Sutras as "*Yogash chitta vritti nirodhah*" (Yoga is the calming of the fluctuations of the mind).
- The **International Day of Yoga** is celebrated globally on 21st June.

MCQ Practice: Q. According to the Bhagavad Gita (2.48), how is Yoga primarily defined? A) Physical flexibility B) The state of balance (Samatvam) C) Intense physical exercise D) Renunciation of all duties **Answer: B** ("Samatvam yoga uchyate" defines Yoga as emotional and mental equilibrium.)