

DRS

MENTORSHIP FOR UPSC

DIAGNOSE

RECTIFY

SUCCEED



DIAGNOSE

Know where
you stand.



RECTIFY

Fix what
matters.



SUCCEED

Turn effort
into results.

**YEAR LONG 1:1 UPSC MENTORSHIP for
PRE+MAINS+INTERVIEW**



TEXT CHAT
QUICK SHORT
GUIDANCE



VOICE CHAT
CONTINUOUS
GUIDANCE



CALL
IN-DEPTH
DISCUSSION

WHAT MAKES XIAS DRS UNIQUE?



**NO
GROUP MENTORSHIP**

Your preparation is unique.
You won't be lost in a crowd.
No batch-based or
one-size-fits-all guidance.



**TRUE 1:1
PERSONAL MENTORSHIP**

A dedicated mentor.
Personalised strategy.
Focused support
throughout your journey.



**NO BOGUS
REPORT CARD ACTIVITIES**

We don't believe in
superficial reporting.
No fake progress graphs.
We focus on real improvement,
not numbers for the sake of it.



**PRACTICAL &
HONEST GUIDANCE**

No false promises.
No shortcuts.
Just experienced mentors,
practical advice and
what actually works.



8287115435

CLICK HERE

www.xias.in



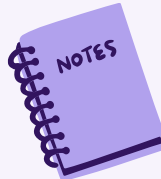
A COMPREHENSIVE MENTORSHIP FOR EVERY STAGE OF YOUR UPSC JOURNEY

— PERSONALISED | PRACTICAL | RESULT-ORIENTED —



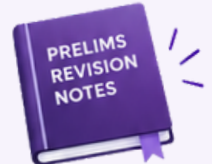
PERSONALIZED MENTORSHIP

DIAGNOSIS OF YOUR PROBLEMS AND TAILORED SOLUTIONS TO WORK UPON THEM.



NO INFORMATION OVERLOAD

GUIDANCE AND NOT INFORMATION OVERLOAD



HIGH-ROI REVISION NOTES

CRISP, CURATED AND EXAM-FOCUSED NOTES DESIGNED FOR SMARTER PRELIMS REVISION.



MAINS ANSWER WRITING GUIDANCE

STRUCTURED, TEMPLATE-BASED ANSWER WRITING GUIDANCE.



CURRENT AFFAIRS (CT30 MODULE NOTES + CLASSES)

PROVEN WITH 40 DIRECT HITS IN 2026 PRELIMS.



PRELIMS TEST SERIES

EXAM-ORIENTED PRACTICE TO BUILD ACCURACY, SPEED AND CONFIDENCE.

MOST IMPORTANT:
‘DRS’ is your
strength-discovery mechanism
with problem rectification,
rather than
“mentor approach imposition”

WHY MOST UPSC MENTORSHIPS DISAPPOINT?

HIGH FEES. BIG CLAIMS. BUT WHERE IS THE REAL MENTORSHIP?

THE REAL PROBLEMS WITH MOST UPSC MENTORSHIP PROGRAMS

Looks Good on Paper. But Does It Really Work for You?



No proper **1:1 mentorship** to diagnose the real issues.



Everyone is asked to follow **same forced approach**.



Too much of content **PDF dumping** making preparation too complex.



Chief mentor is **not available instantly**.



Huge fee, **low return**.

Guidance or Confusion?



Just **weekly Zoom meeting** to tell the resources to cover which everyone already knows.



Mains answer still **not improved** or **prelims result** is not changing.



No proof of content hitting in exam. Just PDF dump system.



Focus on **old outdated guidance** to all.



No micro analysis of each aspirant.

SOLUTION= X IAS DRS MENTORSHIP

DRS APPROACH = KOTA MODEL APPROACH



Personalised & Target Based Strategy

Plan as per your strengths, weaknesses and goals.



Rigorous Mentor Monitoring & Testing

Regular evaluation and direct accountability.



Focused Guidance to Build Real Performance

Quality over quantity, relevant and updated content.



Discipline, Constructive Pressure & Measurable Progress

Like Kota. But for UPSC.

ADMISSIONS OPEN

DRS UPSC MENTORSHIP PROGRAM

For UPSC CSE 2027

REGISTER NOW



DRS vs Other Mentorships

MORE GUIDANCE. LESS CONFUSION. BETTER RESULTS.

 FEATURES	 OTHER MENTORSHIPS	
 Dedicated Mentor 1:1 guidance, personalised feedback	✗	✓
 Personalised Strategy Based on your current level, goals and pace	✗	✓
 High-ROI Prelims Revision Notes Crisp, exam-focused and revision-friendly	✗	✓
 Current Affairs Support (CT 30) Quality notes + classes (40 Direct Hits in 2026)	✗	✓
 Template-Based Mains Answer Writing Guidance Address your Mains gaps with structure	✗	✓
 Prelims Test Series Exam-like practice and detailed analysis	✗	✓
 Flexible Mentorship Support Chat, Voice or Call – as per your preference	✗	✓
 No Information Overload Guidance towards what matters, not endless material	✗	✓
 End-to-End Guidance From preparation to Mains – all three stages covered	✗	✓

ADMISSIONS OPEN

DRS UPSC MENTORSHIP PROGRAM

For UPSC CSE 2027

REGISTER NOW 

SAMPLE PRELIMS NOTES

CHAPTER 2: INTERIOR OF EARTH, PLATE TECTONICS AND RELATED PHENOMENON

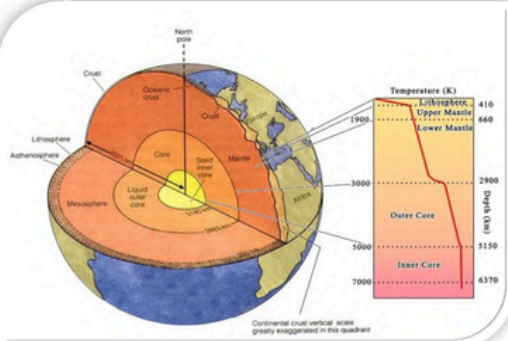
2.1 SOURCES OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT EARTH'S INTERIOR

- Direct Sources:** Surface rock samples; rocks brought up by **volcanic eruptions** (lava/magma from mantle); **deep drilling projects** — e.g., **Kola Superdeep Borehole** (Russia) at 12.2 km deep but still penetrates only the upper crust; mine samples
- Indirect Sources:** **Seismic waves** (most important — P-waves and S-waves reveal internal structure by their speeds and shadow zones); **gravitational anomalies** (deviations from expected gravity reveal density variations); **meteorites** (remnants of planetary formation, reveal possible Earth composition); temperature and magnetic field measurements

2.2 EARTH'S INTERNAL STRUCTURE

A. Crust

- Crust: Earth's outermost, rigid and brittle layer; divided into Continental Crust and Oceanic Crust.



- Conrad Discontinuity:** Boundary between upper and lower continental crust (marks shift in composition)
- Mohorovičić Discontinuity (Moho):** Boundary between crust and upper mantle; seismic P-waves accelerate sharply here; discovered by Croatian seismologist **Andrija Mohorovičić** (1909)

Property	Continental Crust	Oceanic Crust
Mean Thickness	~30 km avg (up to 70–90 km under major mountain ranges like Himalayas)	~5–10 km (much thinner; ~7 km average)

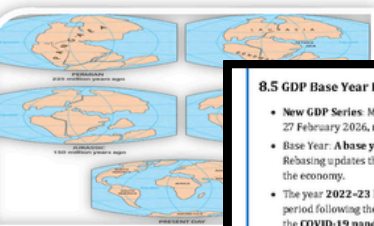
XIAS

WWW.XIAS.IN

CALL TO MENTOR: 8287115435

Join Telegram: <https://t.me/xias>

Bullard (1965) using computers.



- Geological Similarities:**
 - 2,000 million-year-old** old mountain belt rock formations in **western Africa** — same original landmass
 - Appalachian Mountains** (eastern USA) match in geological continuity with **Caledonian Mountains** (Scotland, Norway)
- Fossil Evidence:**
 - Mesosaurs:** Freshwater reptile fossils found in both **southern Brazil and South Africa** — could not have swum the Atlantic; indicates land connection
 - Glossopteris** (ancient plant/ferr): Found in **India, Australia, Antarctica, Africa, and South America** — all former Gondwanaland; single strongest botanical evidence (UPSC 2014)
 - Lystrosaurus** (land reptile): Found in **Africa, Antarctica, and India** — impossible without land bridge
- Tillites (Glacial Deposits):** Tillite (sedimentary rock formed from glacial till) found in **South Africa, India, Antarctica, and South Pole** under glaciation ~300 Mya; Indian tillites match coast
- Placer Deposits:** Gold placer deposits along **Ghanatan (West)** matching gold-bearing veins found in **Brazilian plateau** — same

XIAS

WWW.XIAS.IN

CALL TO MENTOR: 8287115435

Join Telegram: <https://t.me/xias>

8.5 GDP Base Year Revision: 2022-23 Series

- New GDP Series:** MoSPI released the new National Accounts series with FY 2022-23 as the base year on 27 February 2026, replacing the previous 2011-12 base year series.
- Base Year:** A base year is the reference year whose prices are used to calculate real GDP and real growth. Releasing updates the statistical benchmark, data sources and methodology to reflect the current structure the economy.
- The year **2022-23** has been selected as the new base year as it represents the **most recent "normal"** period following the disruptions of **2019-20** and **2020-21** were heavily impacted the **COVID-19** pandemic, which temporarily distorted consumption trends and industrial activity.

New Data Sources

- GST Data:** Used for State-wise allocation of private corporate GVA, identification of active companies, validation of annual estimates and quarterly GDP estimation.
- ASUSE:** Provides regular data on output and value added of unincorporated enterprises, improving estimation of the household sector.
- PLFS:** Provides labour and employment data, supporting improved estimation of the household and informal sectors.
- Administrative Data:** Greater use of EPFO, CMFPO, SMPFO, RBI and other administrative datasets improves coverage of financial and government-related activities.

Improved Measurement of GDP

- Informal Sector:** ASUSE and PLFS replace much of the earlier proxy-based extrapolation with actual survey-based estimates.
- Corporate Sector:** GST data improves State-wise GVA allocation and identification of active companies, while MCA data strengthens corporate estimates.
- Double Deflation:** Output and intermediate inputs are deflated separately, particularly improving real GVA measurement in manufacturing.
- Granular Deflation:** Greater use of item-level WPI and CPI improves conversion of nominal values into real output.
- SUT Integration:** Supply and Use Tables reconcile production, income and expenditure estimates, improving consistency of national accounts

8.6 Types of Incomes - Personal, Private, National Disposable

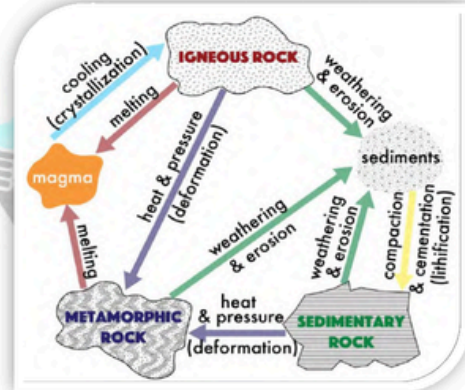
Mineral	Composition	Key Properties	Economic/Geological Significance
Olivine	(Mg,Fe) ₂ SiO ₄	Olive-green; high melting point ; dominant mineral of the upper mantle ; common in basalt	Gemstone (peridot); research into carbon sequestration (reacts with CO ₂ + water to form solid carbonates)

B. Non-Silicate Minerals

- Metallic Minerals** (contain economically valuable metals):
 - Precious Metals:** Gold (Au), Silver (Ag), Platinum (Pt) — high economic value; jewellery, electronics, investment assets
 - Ferrous Metals:** Iron (Fe) and alloys — fundamental to construction, infrastructure, and steel production
 - Non-Ferrous Metals:** Copper (Cu) for electrical wiring; Aluminium (Al) for lightweight structures; Lead (Pb) in batteries; Zinc (Zn) for galvanising; Tin (Sn) for alloys
- Non-Metallic Minerals:** Sulphur (S) — fertilisers and chemicals; Phosphates — agriculture; Nitrates — explosives and fertilisers; **Gypsum** (CaSO₄·2H₂O) — plaster, construction; **Rock Salt** (NaCl) — food, chemical industry

2.6 ROCKS AND THE ROCK CYCLE

- Rocks:** Naturally occurring aggregates of one or more **minerals or mineraloids** (mineral-like substances lacking crystalline structure); variable composition; study of rocks = **Petrology**.
- Three major types: **Igneous**, **Sedimentary**, and **Metamorphic** — distinguished by their formation process



A. Igneous Rocks (Latin: ignis = fire)

- Formation:** Solidification of **magma** (molten rock below surface) or **lava** (at/above surface)
- Cooling rate determines texture: Slow cooling (deep) → large crystals → coarse-grained texture → Intrusive/Plutonic rocks. Rapid cooling (shallow) → tiny/no visible crystals → Extrusive/Volcanic rocks

Subcategory

Intrusive — Felsic

Intrusive —

XIAS HTS ECONOMY NOTES

© X IAS

WWW.XIAS.IN

- Example:** Consider the production of bread: Farmer produces wheat worth ₹100, Flour mill sells flour worth ₹160, creating ₹60 of value added, Bakery sells bread worth ₹250, creating ₹90 of value added.
- Total value added = ₹100 + ₹60 + ₹90 = ₹250
- Thus, GDP counts ₹250, rather than adding all sales of ₹100 + ₹160 + ₹250 = ₹510, which would result in double counting.
- Major difficulties:** Measurement is challenging in the informal sector, subsistence production may require imputed values, and incomplete reporting can lead to underestimation. Treatment of illegal activities also depends on national accounting standards and data availability.

2. Expenditure Method / Final Expenditure Method

- The **Expenditure Method** measures GDP by adding expenditure on final goods and services during a given period. Since expenditure on intermediate goods is already embodied in the value of final goods, counting it separately would cause double counting.
- GDPMP = PFCE + GFCE + GCF + (X - M)**
 - Where: PFCE = Private Final Consumption, GFCE = Government Final Consumption, GCF = Gross Capital Formation, X = Net Exports
- Example:** If households spend ₹600 crore, government spends ₹100 crore, firms undertake ₹300 crore of gross capital formation, and net exports are ₹120 crore:
 - GDP = ₹600 + ₹100 + ₹300 - ₹120 = ₹880 crore
- Inventory investment** is included within GCF. Thus, goods produced but unsold during the year are treated as inventory investment, ensuring that current-year production is captured in GDP.
- Major difficulties:** Problems may arise in measuring changes in inventories, estimating informal-sector expenditure and distinguishing final expenditure from intermediate expenditure. Differences between independently estimated components can also create a statistical discrepancy.

3 Methods of GDP Calculation

Income Method	Expenditure Method	Output Method
- Income of Labour (Wages & Salaries) - Profits of Private Sector Businesses - Rent Income from Ownership of Land	- Consumption Expenditure - Investment Expenditure - Government Expenditure - Net Exports	- Value Added from each of the following economic sectors - Agriculture - Manufacturing - Service

3. Income Method

- The **Income Method** measures the income generated from production by adding the incomes earned by factors of production and other production-related income components. For GDP, the focus is on income generated from domestic production, not simply the income of normal residents.
- Under the traditional factor-income presentation:
 - GDPMP = Compensation of Employees + Rent + Interest + Profit + Mixed Income + CFC + NIT
- Here, CFC is added because GDP is a gross measure, while NIT converts factor-cost income into market-price valuation.
- Under the **modern national accounts framework**, the income approach is expressed more precisely as:

XIAS

WWW.XIAS.IN

CALL TO MENTOR: 8287115435

Join Telegram: <https://t.me/xias>

SAMPLE TEMPLATE-BASED MAINS NOTES

CHAPTER 5

GS3 Tips — Economy, Environment & Security

Agriculture case studies, graphs, and a deliberately differentiated way forward

GS3 is the most case-study-dependent GS paper. The tips below are built around one principle: when everyone writes the same generic answer, the candidate with a sharper case study and a cleaner graph pulls ahead.

TIP 75 Visualise Economic Concepts With Graphs

The **Phillips Curve**, the **Laffer Curve**, and simple pie or bar charts make abstract economic relationships, such as inflation versus employment, tax rate versus revenue, instantly legible to an examiner in a way that prose cannot.



TIP 76 Quote Contemporary Economists

Abhijit Banerjee, **Amartya Sen**, **Esther Duflo**, and **Gita Gopinath** are credible, current names to cite in development economics answers far more impactful than generic, unattributed textbook language.

TIP 77 Design One Unique Diagram per Major Economic Concept

A single, well-thought-out diagram, for instance, a simple **input-output loop** explaining how a cooperative functions, does more to convince an examiner of genuine understanding than a full page of prose ever could.

XIAS WRITE ELITE: TURBO NOTES



CHAPTER 2

Marks Booster Tips

Every general, subject-agnostic strategy that converts a good answer into a high-scoring one

This is the largest chapter in the module by design — these are the cross-cutting habits, exam-hall tactics and note-making systems that apply regardless of which GS paper or which question you're attempting. Internalise these, and the +1 mark becomes a +1 mark on almost every page.

TIP 19 Attempt Linked Question Numbers Together

If certain question numbers within a paper tend to cluster by subject, plan to **attempt them consecutively** so you stay in the same mental zone instead of repeatedly switching topics — this also lets you understand your own attempting behaviour through deliberate offline practice.

EXAMPLE: Attempting Q9 and Q19 on Polity back-to-back, rather than alternating with History questions in between, saves the recall time otherwise lost to topic-switching.

GS-3 2025: Interrelated Questions (Full Questions)

ECONOMY & INDUSTRY

Q1. What are the challenges before the Indian economy after the world's economy goes into recession? How will India manage to overcome the challenges and maintain its growth? (Answer in 150 words)

Q2. Explain the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in maintaining the stability of the Indian economy. (Answer in 150 words)

Q3. Discuss the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in maintaining the stability of the Indian economy. (Answer in 150 words)

Q4. Discuss the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in maintaining the stability of the Indian economy. (Answer in 150 words)

Q5. Discuss the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in maintaining the stability of the Indian economy. (Answer in 150 words)

Q6. Discuss the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in maintaining the stability of the Indian economy. (Answer in 150 words)

Q7. Discuss the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in maintaining the stability of the Indian economy. (Answer in 150 words)

Q8. Discuss the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in maintaining the stability of the Indian economy. (Answer in 150 words)

Q9. Discuss the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in maintaining the stability of the Indian economy. (Answer in 150 words)

Q10. Discuss the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in maintaining the stability of the Indian economy. (Answer in 150 words)

Q11. Discuss the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in maintaining the stability of the Indian economy. (Answer in 150 words)

Q12. Discuss the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in maintaining the stability of the Indian economy. (Answer in 150 words)

Q13. Discuss the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in maintaining the stability of the Indian economy. (Answer in 150 words)

Q14. Discuss the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in maintaining the stability of the Indian economy. (Answer in 150 words)

Q15. Discuss the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in maintaining the stability of the Indian economy. (Answer in 150 words)

Q16. Discuss the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in maintaining the stability of the Indian economy. (Answer in 150 words)

Q17. Discuss the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in maintaining the stability of the Indian economy. (Answer in 150 words)

Q18. Discuss the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in maintaining the stability of the Indian economy. (Answer in 150 words)

Q19. Discuss the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in maintaining the stability of the Indian economy. (Answer in 150 words)

Q20. Discuss the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in maintaining the stability of the Indian economy. (Answer in 150 words)

TIP 20 Practise on Standard-Dimension Sheets (QCAB)

Never practise on randomly sized A4 sheets. The actual **UPSC answer booklet** has fixed line spacing and page width that directly affect how much you can fit per minute. Practising on the real dimension is what makes your time-management training trustworthy.

EXAMPLE: A point that fits in two lines on a wide A4 sheet may take three lines on the narrower UPSC sheet — only standard-sheet practice reveals this gap before exam day.

AIR 8, 2025

"Constitution can only provide a basic framework, but it will be bad on good based on people who rule" — **DR Ambedkar**

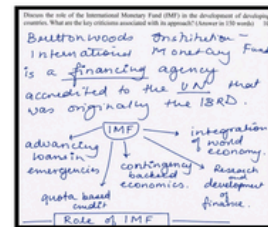
TIP 24 Choose One Dimension to Go Deep: Don't Spread Thin Across All

While GS answers benefit from breadth across many dimensions, a high-scoring Essay typically goes deep on **four or five well-developed dimensions** rather than superficially touching ten. Depth of argument, not breadth of coverage, is what separates a 150-plus essay from a merely competent one.

TIP 25 The Clip-Art Pointer Approach

Where genuinely appropriate, represent a short list of points as **small labelled sketches** rather than plain bullet text. It breaks visual monotony and signals creativity, but should be used sparingly and only where it truly aids clarity rather than as decoration.

AIR 6, UPSC 2025

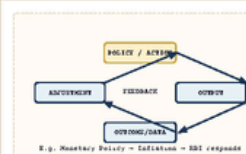


TIP 26 Build Notes the "Mango-Picking" Way

Rather than relying on a single source, extract the **single best point** on a topic from four or five different toppers' notes and assemble them into your own new structure, "a cycle of **continuous content enrichment** that consistently outperforms single-source notes."

EXAMPLE: Combine the sharpest introduction from one source, the cleanest diagram from another, and the strongest conclusion from a third into your own master note on "Disaster Risk Reduction."

91 Feedback Loop — Action-Reaction Cycle



WHEN TO USE

Monetary policy (RBI reaction), democratic accountability cycles, environmental feedback loops, adaptive governance, learning organisations.

92 Spectrum / Continuum Line



WHEN TO USE

Showing a range — economic systems (market to command), political spectrum, federalism degree, judicial activism spectrum, democracy quality index.

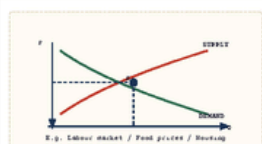
93 Impact Matrix — Severity vs Likelihood



WHEN TO USE

Disaster management, risk assessment, climate change vulnerability, UPSC ethics case studies, any scenario analysis requiring prioritisation.

94 Supply-Demand Cross / Intersection



WHEN TO USE

Economic analysis — labour market, food prices, housing shortage, agricultural commodity prices, any GS3 economics question involving market equilibrium.

ADMISSIONS OPEN

DRS UPSC MENTORSHIP PROGRAM

For UPSC CSE 2027

REGISTER NOW

PERSONALLY LED BY :



Ankit Porwal Sir
Founder XIAS,

**Mentor to Thousands of Civil Service Aspirants
Including Top Rankers
(5 UPSC/PCS Mains, Cleared 20+ Govt Exams)**



**1:1
Mentorship**

Personal guidance
at every stage



**Personalised
Strategy**

A plan for your
strengths, gaps and
goals



**Mains Answer
Support**

Structured feedback
to improve continuously



**Current Affairs
& Test Series**

Stay ahead
with focused practice

ADMISSIONS OPEN

DRS UPSC MENTORSHIP PROGRAM

For UPSC CSE 2027

REGISTER NOW >



Call / WhatsApp
82871 15435



Visit Our Website
www.xias.in

Send Your Query to **XIAS** Mentor



on Telegram

CLICK HERE