SUCCESS IN MAINS

Ace your Mains 2026

Features:

1. Answer writing workshops
2. 45 Days Rigorous Daily Answer Writing
3. 8 Sectional Tests + 2 Essays + 8 Simulator FLTs
4. Mains theme based revision classes
5. Mentorship by selected and CSE interview appeared candidates.
6. Value Addition based Mains Notes

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Classes Start On 2nd June 2026

Mentorship Starts On the Day You Reach US

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Date	No. of Classes	Timing	Subject	Topics
Tuesday 02 June 26	1	1pm to 5:30 pm	Answer Writing Workshop	Answer Writing Workshop
Wednesday 03 June 26	2	1pm to 5:30 pm	Answer Writing Workshop	Answer Writing Workshop
Thursday 04 June 26	3	1pm to 5:30 pm	Answer Writing Workshop	Answer Writing Workshop
Friday 05 June 26	4	1pm to 5:30 pm	Answer Writing Workshop	Answer Writing Workshop
Saturday 06 June 26	5	1pm to 5:30 pm	Answer Writing Workshop	Answer Writing Workshop
Monday 08 June 26	6	1pm to 5:30 pm	Economy - I	Indian Economy, Issues of Planning, Mobilisation of Resources, Growth, Development and Employment.
Tuesday 09 June 26	7	1pm to 5:30 pm	Economy - II	Inclusive Growth, Government Budgeting, LPG Reforms & Industrial Policy
Wednesday 10 June 26	8	1pm to 5:30 pm	Economy - III	Infrastructure Sector – Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc., Investment Models
Thursday 11 June 26	9	1pm to 5:30 pm	Economy - IV	Crops & Cropping patters, Irrigation and Irrigation Systems; Storage, Transport & Marketing of Agri-produce, E-technology for farmers.
Friday 12 June 26	10	1pm to 5:30 pm	Economy - V	Direct & Indirect farm subsidies; MSP; Public Distribution System; Buffer Stock; Food Security
Saturday 13 June 26	11	1pm to 5:30 pm	Economy - VI	Animal Rearing; E-technology; Technology missions for agriculture; Food Processing; Land Reforms
SECTIONAL TEST - 1 (ECONOMICS)				
Monday 15 June 26	12	1pm to 5:30 pm	Polity-I	Historical underpinnings, Evolution, Features, Amendments, Significant provisions & Basic Structure
Tuesday 16 June 26	13	1pm to 5:30 pm	Polity-II	Parliament & State Legislature
Wednesday 17 June 26	14	1pm to 5:30 pm	Polity-III	Executive & Judiciary
Thursday 18 June 26	15	1pm to 5:30 pm	Polity-IV	Federalism & Local Government
Friday 19 June 26	16	1pm to 5:30 pm	Polity-V	Dispute resolution, Separation of powers, Comparison of India's constitution with other countries, RPA
Saturday 20 June 26	17	1pm to 5:30 pm	Polity-VI	Constitutional & Non-Constitutional Bodies, Regulatory bodies, Quasi-Judicial Bodies
SECTIONAL TEST - 2 (POLITY)				
Monday 22 June 26	18		Governance -I	Development Industry - NGO, SHG, Donors, Charities etc.
Tuesday 23 June 26	19	1pm to 5:30 pm	Governance -II	Civil Services, e-Governance, Issues of Governance, Transparency & Accountability, Citizen Charter etc.

Date	No. of Classes	Timing	Subject	Topics
Wednesday 24 June 26	20	1pm to 5:30 pm	Social Justice- I	Welfare Schemes for Vulnerable Section by Centre and States, Health, Education, Human Resource,
Thursday 25 June 26	21	1pm to 5:30 pm	Social Justice- II	Poverty, Development, Social Empowerment
Friday 26 June 26	22	1pm to 5:30 pm	IR - I	India's Neighborhood and Foreign Policy
Saturday 27 June 26	23	1pm to 5:30 pm	IR- II	India and Great Powers; International Organizations and Indian Diaspora
Sectional Test - 3 (Governance, Social Justice, IR)				
Monday 29 June 26	24	1pm to 5:30 pm	Essay-0	Essay Writing workshop
Tuesday 30 June 26	25	1pm to 5:30 pm	Essay-I	Philosophical Essay
Wednesday 01 July 26	26	1pm to 5:30 pm	Essay-II	Philosophical Essay
Thursday 02 July 26	27	1pm to 5:30 pm	Essay-III	Philosophical Essay
Friday 03 July 26	28	1pm to 5:30 pm	Essay-IV	Thematic Essay
Saturday 04 July 26	29	1pm to 5:30 pm	Essay-V	Thematic Essay
Sectional Test - 4 (Essay)				
Monday 06 July 26	30	1pm to 5:30 pm	Ethics-I	Ethics and Human Interface
Tuesday 07 July 26	31	1pm to 5:30 pm	Ethics-II	Attitude & Emotional Intelligence
Wednesday 08 July 26	32	1pm to 5:30 pm	Ethics-III	Aptitude & Foundational Values of Civil Services
Thursday 09 July 26	33	1pm to 5:30 pm	Ethics-IV	Contributions of Moral Thinkers and Philosophers
Friday 10 July 26	34	1pm to 5:30 pm	Ethics-V	Public/Civil Service Values and Ethics in Public Administration
Saturday 11 July 26	35	1pm to 5:30 pm	Ethics-VI	Probity & Governance
Sectional Test - 5 (Ethics, Integrity & Aptitute)				
Monday 13 July 26	36	1pm to 5:30 pm	History - I	Salient features of Art Forms, Literature and Architecture
Tuesday 14 July 26	37	1pm to 5:30 pm	History - II	Salient features of Art Forms, Literature and Architecture
Wednesday 15 July 26	38	1pm to 5:30 pm	History - III	Modern Indian History – Events, Personalities & Issues
Thursday 16 July 26	39	1pm to 5:30 pm	History - IV	Modern Indian History – Events, Personalities & Issues
Friday 17 July 26	40	1pm to 5:30 pm	History-V	World History
Saturday 18 July 26	41	1pm to 5:30 pm	History-VI	Post-Independent History
Sectional Test - 6 (History)				
Monday 20 July 26	42	1pm to 5:30 pm	Geog - I	Salient Features of World Physical Geography
Tuesday 21 July 26	43	1pm to 5:30 pm	Geog - II	Important Geophysical Phenomena and changes and its effects
Wednesday 22 July 26	44	1pm to 5:30 pm	Geog -III	Mineral Resources & Industries
Thursday 23 July 26	45	1pm to 5:30 pm	Society - I	Salient Features of Indian Society, India's Diversity
Friday 24 July 26	46	1pm to 5:30 pm	Society - II	Women Issues, Urbanisation & Globalisation
Saturday 25 July 26	47	1pm to 5:30 pm	Society - III	Communalism, Regionalism, Secularism.

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Date	No. of Classes	Timing	Subject	Topics
SECTIONAL TEST - 7 (GEOGRAPHY AND SOCIETY)				
Monday 27 July 26	48	1pm to 5:30 pm	Internal Security-I	Introduction to Internal Security, Role of External and Non-state actors, LWE, Terrorism
Tuesday 28 July 26	49	1pm to 5:30 pm	Internal Security-II	Impact of Social Media, Cybercrime, Money Laundering on Internal Security.
Wednesday 29 July 26	50	1pm to 5:30 pm	Internal Security-III	Border Management, Organised Crime, Security Forces and their mandate
Thursday 30 July 26	51	1pm to 5:30 pm	Envt and Disaster Management	Disaster Management, Conservation, Environmental Pollution and Degradation, Environmental Impact Assessment.
Friday 31 July 26	52	1pm to 5:30 pm	S&T - I	Applications of Science in IT, Space, Computers, Nanotechnology, Biotechnology etc.
Saturday 01 August 26	53	1pm to 5:30 pm	S&T - II	Issues of IPR, Indigenization of technology, Contribution of Indians in Science, Applications in everyday life.
SECTIONAL TEST - 8 (INTERNAL SECURITY, DM, S&T, ENVIRONMENT)				
Friday 07 August 26		9 AM to 12 AM	Simulator Test - I	Essay
Saturday 08 August 26		9 AM to 12 AM; 2 PM to 5 PM	Simulator Test -II & III	GS Paper I & GS Paper II
Sunday 09 August 26		9 AM to 12 AM; 2 PM to 5 PM	Simulator Test - IV & V	GS Paper III & GS Paper IV
Wednesday 12 August 26		9 AM to 12 AM	Simulator Test - VI	Essay
Thursday 13 August 26		9 AM to 12 AM; 2 PM to 5 PM	Simulator Test - VII & VIII	GS Paper I & GS Paper II
Friday 14 August 26		9 AM to 12 AM; 2 PM to 5 PM	Simulator Test - IX & X	GS Paper III & GS Paper IV

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SIM:Test Schedule			
Date	**Test**		**Subject**
Sunday 14 June 26	Sectional Full Length Test-1		Economy and Agriculture
Sunday 21 June 26	Sectional Full Length Test-2		Polity
Sunday 28 June 26	Sectional Full Length Test-3		Governance,Social Justice,International realtions
Sunday 05 July 26	Full length Test-4		Essay
Sunday 12 July 26	Sectional Full Length Test-5		Ethics
Sunday 19 July 26	Sectional Full Length Test-6		History
Sunday 26 July 26	Sectional Full Length Test-7		Geography & Society
Sunday 02 August 26	Sectional Full Length Test-8		Internal Security,Environment,Disaster Management,Science and Technology
Simulator 1			
Friday 07 August 26	9 AM to 12 AM		Essay
Saturday 08 August 26	9 AM to 12 AM	2 PM to 5 PM	GS1 & GS2
Sunday 09 August 26	9 AM to 12 AM	2 PM to 5 PM	GS3 & GS4
Simulator 2			
Wednesday 12 August 26	9 AM to 12 AM		Essay
Thursday 13 August 26	9 AM to 12 AM	2 PM to 5 PM	GS1 & GS2
Friday 14 August 26	9 AM to 12 AM	2 PM to 5 PM	GS3 & GS4
21- 30 August: Execution Phase!!! ALL THE BEST			

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Success in Mains 2026 - Sample Notes

Introduction: Volcanism refers to all processes by which magma, gases, and other materials are expelled from the Earth's interior onto or near the surface. Globally, ~1,500 potentially active volcanoes exist, of which ~500 have erupted in recorded history. About 75% lie within the Circum-Pacific Belt (Ring of Fire).

KEYWORDS	EXPLANATION	SUBSTANTIATION
	Causes of Volcanism	
Plate Tectonics (Convergent Boundary)	At subduction zones, one oceanic plate dives beneath another, releasing water into the mantle. This lowers the melting point of rock, generating magma that rises as arc volcanoes.	Circum-Pacific Ring of Fire — Japan, Philippines, Andes. ~75% of world's volcanoes. Mount Pinatubo (1991), Krakatoa.
Plate Tectonics (Divergent Boundary)	At mid-ocean ridges, plates pull apart, creating rifts through which mantle material wells up and erupts as mostly effusive basaltic lava.	Mid-Atlantic Ridge, Iceland sits on it; Eyjafjallajökull (2010) erupted here.
Hot Spots (Intraplate)	Stationary mantle plumes deliver intense heat through the lithosphere, creating chains of volcanoes as tectonic plates move over them.	Hawaiian-Emperor Seamount Chain (Pacific Hotspot). Réunion Hotspot (Indian Ocean). Yellowstone Supervolcano (USA).
Gas Pressure Build-up	Dissolved gases (H_2O, CO_2, SO_2) in magma exsolve as pressure drops during ascent, creating bubbles that expand and drive explosive eruptions.	Mount St. Helens (1980): rapid decompression triggered lateral blast. Pinatubo (1991): high volatile content drove Plinian column.
Crustal Fractures & Rift Zones	Deep-seated faults and rift zones allow magma to exploit zones of crustal weakness, especially in continental rift systems.	Afar Triangle (Ethiopia): triple junction of three diverging plates — site of Hayli Gubbi (2025). Deccan Traps: past rift volcanism over Indian Plate.
Decompression Melting	As mantle rock rises, reduction in pressure (not increase in temperature) causes it to melt — dominant at spreading centres.	Mid-ocean ridges produce 75% of Earth's annual volcanic output through decompression melting.
	Global Distribution of Volcanoes	
Circum-Pacific Belt (Ring of Fire)	~75% of world's active volcanoes; convergent and transform plate boundaries; subduction-driven; also frequent earthquakes.	Japan, Philippines, Indonesia, Andes (South America), Cascades (USA). Pinatubo, Krakatoa, Mt. St. Helens.
Mid-Atlantic Ridge (Divergent Belt)	Spreading centre; effusive basaltic eruptions; ~15% of world's volcanic output; mostly submarine.	Iceland (sits astride the ridge), Azores. Eyjafjallajökull (2010).
East African Rift	Continental divergence; triple junction at Afar; active rift volcanism; recent uptick in activity.	Hayli Gubbi (2025), Erta Ale (Ethiopia — persistent lava lake), Ol Doinyo Lengai (Tanzania), Nyiragongo (DRC).
Mediterranean Belt (Alpine-Himalayan)	Convergence of Eurasian and African plates; seismically and volcanically active arc.	Vesuvius (Italy), Etna (Italy — Europe's tallest active volcano), Santorini (Greece).
Intraplate Hot Spots	Mantle plumes pierce lithosphere far from plate boundaries.	Hawaii (Pacific Hotspot), Réunion Island (Indian Ocean Hotspot — linked to Deccan Traps formation), Yellowstone.
India — Volcanoes	Barren Island: India's only active volcano (last erupted 2017); located in Andaman arc. Narcondam: dormant. Deccan Traps: ancient fissure volcanism (65 Ma).	Barren Island eruption has affected marine biodiversity in the Andaman Sea. Deccan Traps linked to Cretaceous mass extinction debate.
	Positive Impacts of Volcanic Eruptions	
Formation of Fertile Soils	Volcanic ash and lava weather over time into nutrient-rich soils (potassium, phosphorus, iron), supporting dense agriculture.	Java (Indonesia) and Hawaii: among world's most fertile agricultural zones due to volcanic soils. Deccan Trap soils (regur/black cotton soil) ideal for cotton cultivation in India.

KEYWORDS	EXPLANATION	SUBSTANTIATION
Geothermal Energy Potential	Volcanic regions provide subsurface heat for renewable geothermal electricity generation, reducing fossil fuel dependence.	Iceland: ~30% electricity from geothermal. New Zealand: Wairakei geothermal plant. Ethiopia: Afar Depression geothermal fields — renewed magma movement near Hayli Gubbi may enhance potential.
Mineral Wealth & Resources	Volcanic processes deposit valuable minerals — copper, gold, silver, sulfur, and gemstones in associated ore bodies.	Andes volcanoes: world's largest copper deposits (Chile, Peru). Iceland: sulfur deposits. Japanese volcanic zones: mineral hot springs.
Formation of Islands & New Land	Submarine and shield volcanoes build new land above sea level, creating islands and expanding coastal areas.	Hawaiian Islands: entirely volcanic in origin. Surtsey Island (Iceland): emerged from sea 1963.
Promotion of Tourism & Ecotourism	Unique volcanic landscapes — lava lakes, calderas, hot springs, fumaroles, basaltic formations — attract significant tourism.	Yellowstone: 4 million visitors/year.
Climate Moderation (Long-term)	Over geological timescales, volcanic CO_2 emissions contributed to maintaining habitable temperatures; submarine volcanism regulates ocean chemistry.	Deccan Traps volcanism: debated role in Cretaceous climate and extinction events.
Hydrothermal Vents & Deep-sea Biodiversity	Underwater volcanic activity creates hydrothermal vents that support unique ecosystems independent of sunlight.	Pacific and Atlantic Ocean vent systems host chemosynthetic organisms
Negative Impacts of Volcanic Eruptions		
Loss of Life & Property	Explosive eruptions destroy settlements, infrastructure, and farmland through lava, ash, pyroclastic flows and associated hazards.	WHO: 6.2 million affected by volcanic events (1998–2017).
Lahars (Volcanic Mudflows)	Ash mixed with water creates fast mudflows destroying valleys, bridges, roads, and croplands; can persist for years post-eruption.	Pinatubo (1991): lahars buried towns and silted rivers for years.
Aviation Hazards & Air Disruption	Volcanic ash contains glass shards that melt in jet engines, causing engine failure; ash clouds disrupt air traffic corridors.	Hayli Gubbi (2025): plume at 45,000 ft forced air traffic warnings across Middle East and Indian airspace.
Health Impacts (Air Quality)	Fine volcanic particles (PM2.5) and SO_2 cause respiratory distress, acid rain, and long-term lung disease. Fluorine compounds in ash poison livestock water.	Hayli Gubbi (2025): SO_2 plume caused AQI alerts in Yemen and Oman; particulates reached western India.
Short-term Climate Cooling	Large eruptions inject SO_2 into stratosphere, forming sulphuric acid aerosols that reflect sunlight — causing temporary global cooling and disrupted monsoons.	Pinatubo (1991): global temperatures fell 0.5°C for 2 years; disrupted monsoons in South Asia.
Tsunamis	Submarine volcanic eruptions or caldera collapses generate tsunamis affecting distant coastlines.	Hunga Tonga (2022): generated Pacific-wide tsunami reaching South America, Japan, and USA.
Environmental Disruption	Ashfall destroys crops, contaminates freshwater sources, kills livestock, and alters soil pH and river chemistry.	Hayli Gubbi (2025): ash-coated vegetation threatened pastoral Afar communities.
Urban Infrastructure Damage	Weight of ash deposits collapses roofs; lava flows destroy roads, power lines, and communication networks.	Nyiragongo (2021): lava flow cut the main highway in eastern DRC.

Recent Global Volcanic Events

1. **Mount Lewotobi Laki-Laki-(2025-Ongoing):** Flores Island, Indonesia. Highly explosive stratovolcano eruption featuring lethal pyroclastic flows and towering ash columns.
2. **Sundhnúkur Crater:** Reykjanes Peninsula, Iceland. Effusive, high-volume fissure eruptions manifesting as spectacular lava fountains and fast-moving basaltic flows.
3. **Hayli Gubbi (2025):** Erta Ale Range, Afar Depression, Ethiopia. Rare, high-intensity explosive eruption along the East African Rift.
4. **Shiveluch (2025):** Kamchatka Peninsula, Russia. Highly explosive subduction-zone volcanism; massive dome collapse generating major ash plumes and pyroclastic surges.

KEYWORDS	EXPLANATION	SUBSTANTIATION
	India and Volcanism	
Barren Island (Andaman Sea)	India's only active volcano; part of Andaman arc (convergent boundary).	Periodic eruptions affect coral reefs in Andaman Sea. Aviation alerts issued. Marine biodiversity around the island disrupted during active phases.
Narcondam Island (Andaman Sea)	~150 km northeast of Barren Island; considered dormant (not erupted in recorded history).	Dense forest cover; important seabird habitat. Listed as Wildlife Sanctuary. If reactivated, could impact Andaman ecosystem.
Deccan Traps	Massive flood basalt province covering ~5 lakh sq km of peninsular India. Formed ~65-66 million years ago via fissure volcanism over the Réunion Hotspot.	Created Deccan Plateau. Regur (black cotton) soil, ideal for cotton; rich in Maharashtra, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh.
	Global Monitoring & Governance Initiatives	
Global Volcanism Program (GVP — Smithsonian): Tracks worldwide volcanic activity; maintains database of active, dormant, and extinct volcanoes.		
VAAC (Volcanic Ash Advisory Centres): Nine WMO-designated centres worldwide track volcanic ash clouds for aviation safety in real-time.		
WMO GAW Programme: Global Atmosphere Watch monitors SO_2 and aerosols from volcanic events for climate and air quality impact.		
Sendai Framework (2015–2030): Global disaster risk reduction framework — includes volcanic hazard preparedness, early warning, and community resilience.		
UNDRR Volcano Monitoring (InSAR): Use of satellite-based Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) by UNDRR and partner agencies to detect ground deformation before eruptions.		
IGAD & African Union: Intergovernmental Authority on Development coordinates Horn of Africa disaster preparedness, including volcanic threats.