TATHASTU
Institute Of Civil Services

PARTH SAARTHI

Residential Mentorship Program

UPSC CSE 2028



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Is Your Preparation Stuck in These Challenges?



YOUR CHALLENGE	PARTH SARTHI SOLUTION
I don't know how to manage Ethics, Essay and GS 1–4 together.	A structured approach for **GS, Ethics and Essay** preparation effectively.
I lack clarity on theme-wise preparation.	Organised coverage of **important themes** to bring clarity.
I have no dedicated mentor—only general advice from seniors	**Personalised guidance** based on your preparation level and specific needs.
My answers are evaluated generically, and no one tracks my progress.	**Detailed feedback** with continuous monitoring of your performance.
I am becoming a PDF collector—I have everything, but don't know what to read.	Focused guidance on **what to study, and what to avoid.**
I mark random questions right and obvious ones wrong.	**Regular practice, analysis and guidance** to improve accuracy.
CSAT scares me—I don't know what to prioritise.	Focused guidance on **passages, reasoning and aptitude**
I am stuck between too many test series in the market.	A **planned test schedule** designed to avoid confusion.
I struggle to handle Prelims questions accurately.	**Regular practice and performance** analysis to identify mistakes.
Multiple, conflicting test series leave me confused.	A clear testing roadmap with **systematic analysis and improvement.**

Do You Relate to Any of These Challenges?

How Phase-Wise Preparation Helps You

01 Mains Foundation Building

March – April

Focus:

- NCERT-based conceptual clarity
- GS 1–4 & Ethics Fundamentals
- Basic answer-writing skills
- Mains-oriented Current Affairs

02 Mains Core Completion

May – August

Focus:

- Standard book coverage
- Daily answer writing
- Essay preparation
- Topic-wise tests & feedback

03 Mains Value Addition

September - November

Focus:

- Advanced answer writing
- Ethics case studies & Essay refinement
- Usage of Data, reports & examples
- GS interlinkages

04 Prelims Basics & Transition

December – Febuary

Focus:

- Prelims-oriented revision
- PYQ-based preparation
- MCQ practice
- Test series initiation

05 Prelims Intensive Practice

March - April

Focus:

- Regular FLT mock tests
- Accuracy & speed
- Error tracking
- Weak-area revision

06 Prelims Ready

April – May

Focus:

- Multiple revisions
- Frequent mock tests
- Elimination strategies & Factual recall
- Exam temperament

What You Get with the
PARTH SARTHI MENTORSHIP PROGRAMME

Features

Classes & Mentorship Session

- Weekly Mentorship Sessions.
- Mentorship Session with Dr. Tanu Jain Ma'am.
- Strategy Sessions covering all UPSC modules.
- Recorded CSAT, Essay & Ethics Classes.
- Recall Sessions for better content retention.
- Mapping Sessions for location based questions.
- Third Eye PYQs marathon.

Study Material

- 15 Tathastu ICS Reference Books + 5 NCERTs.
- Monthly Current Affairs Magazine.
- Thematic Notes based on PYQs.
- Thematic NCERT Notes for focused revision.

Test

- Daily 1 Question — GS, Ethics & Essay
- Daily MCQs practice questions
- Weekly Sectional Tests (Subjective)
- Monthly Current Affairs Test — Every First Sunday of the month
- 40+ Mains test Series (20 Sectional/10 FLT/ 10 Essay)
- Prelims Test Series (56 HLTs/ 10 FLTs/ 10 Sectional/ 5 CSAT)

The PARTH SARTHI MENTORSHIP Approach



01

Personal Mentorship Session

Focus

Identify your weak areas, assess your preparation level, and define a **personalised roadmap**.

02

Expert Faculty Guidance

Focus

Decode your challenges and receive **subject-specific guidance from expert faculty**.

03

IAS/IPS Officer Session

Focus

Learn **effective strategies and techniques** for approaching and attempting the UPSC paper.

04

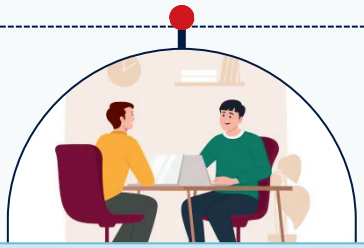
Session with Dr. Tanu Jain Ma'am

Focus

Guidance on handling exam **pressure, staying motivated, and strengthening** your overall preparation.

How Does Mentorship Work?

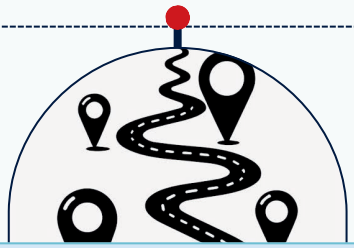
MAINS EXAM



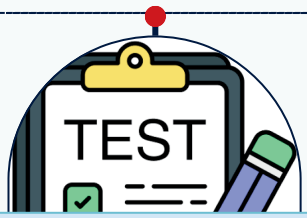
MENTOR ALLOTMENT
A dedicated mentor is assigned to guide and track your UPSC preparation.



KNOW YOUR PARTH FORM
Fill out a detailed form covering your preparation level, study habits and goals.



PREPARATION ROADMAP
A customised study plan will be created by mentors.



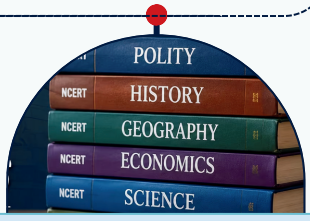
DAILY ANSWER WRITING
Question based on the chapter being studied, with regular practice and feedback.



CHAPTER WISE REVISION
Assignments are provided chapter-wise to strengthen conceptual understanding.



SUBJECT-WISE PLANNING
Complete Mains syllabus is divided subject-wise, with a clear schedule for each subject.



SUBJECT STRATEGY SESSION
Focused strategy sessions help you understand the approach, and preparation plan for each subject.



WEEKLY MENTORSHIP
Every Saturday: Expert Sessions / Group Mentorship / Tanu Ma'am Sessions.

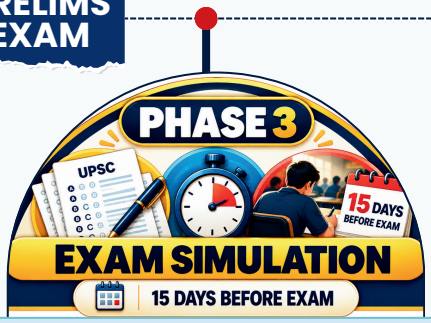


SUNDAY SECTIONAL TEST
Weekly sectional tests to assess understanding, retention and answer-writing progress.

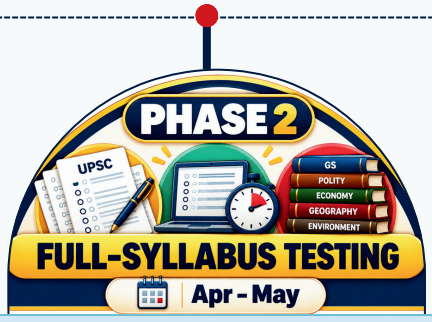


FULL-LENGTH TESTING
A full-length test is conducted after completing each subject to evaluate overall preparation.

PRELIMS EXAM



UPSC PYQ PRACTICE → GS | CSAT
Mentors Review & Feedback



FLT →MWF | Discussion → TTS
Mentors Review & Feedback

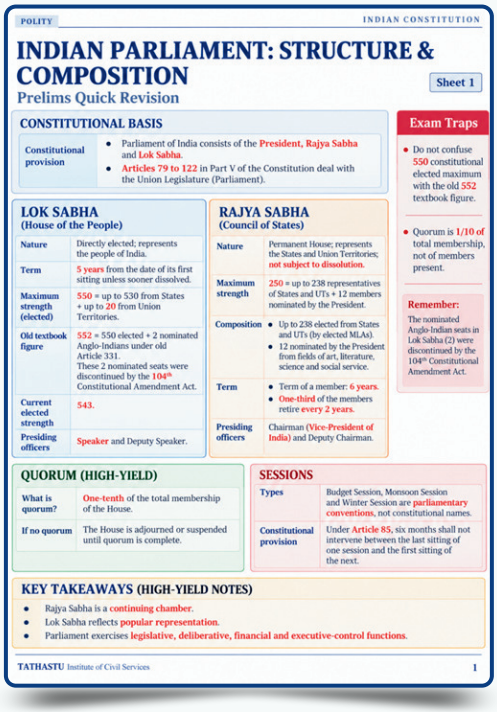


Class →MWF | HLT → TTS
Sunday: PYQ Marathon

Your Daily Schedule at a Glance

S.No.	Date	Day	Subject	Topic / Theme	Source(s) Combined	Key Content Covered
1	03-Sep-2026	Thu	Ancient History	Stone Age, Chalcolithic Cultures & Indus Valley Civilization	R.S. Sharma (Old NCERT) Ch.5-7	Paleolithic-Mesolithic-Neolithic ages; Chalcolithic farming cultures; IVC town planning, economy, religion, art, decline theories
2	04-Sep-2026	Fri	Ancient History	Vedic Age & Rise of Jainism, Buddhism	R.S. Sharma Ch.8-10	Early & Later Vedic polity, society, economy, religion; Mahajanapadas background; life & philosophy of Jainism and Buddhism
	05-Sep-2026	Sat	Weekend	Breather Day		
	06-Sep-2026	Sun	Weekend	Breather Day		
3	07-Sep-2026	Mon	Ancient History	Magadha's Rise, Persian & Macedonian Invasions	R.S. Sharma Ch.11-13	16 Mahajanapadas and Magadha's success; Iranian invasion; Alexander's invasion and its effects; Varna society in age of Buddha
4	08-Sep-2026	Tue	Ancient History	Mauryan Empire & Central Asian Contacts	R.S. Sharma Ch.14-16	Mauryan administration & society; Ashokan edicts and Dhamma; Indo-Greeks, Shakas, Parthians, Kushanas; Gandhara & Mathura schools of art
5	09-Sep-2026	Wed	Ancient History	Satavahanas, Sangam Age & Post-Mauryan Economy	R.S. Sharma Ch.17-19	Satavahana polity; Megalithic culture & Sangam era in the deep south; crafts, trade & towns in post-Mauryan age
6	10-Sep-2026	Thu	Ancient History	Gupta Empire & Spread of Civilization	R.S. Sharma Ch.20-22	Rise and growth of the Gupta empire; administration & society; Gupta art, literature and science; spread to eastern India
7	11-Sep-2026	Fri	Ancient History	Harsha, Post-Gupta Polity & Philosophical Schools	R.S. Sharma Ch.23-25	Harshavardhana and his times; rise of new states in the peninsula; six orthodox philosophical schools
	12-Sep-2026	Sat	Weekend	Breather Day - SESSION WITH NIKITA MA'AM		
8	13-Sep-2026	Sun	Ancient History	Ancient History Test		
	14-Sep-2026	Mon	Weekend	Breather Day		
9	15-Sep-2026	Tue	Ancient History	Revision Day - History (review test mistakes, weak areas, quick notes)	Self-revision	Consolidate errors from the preceding test; revisit weak topics; update short notes/mind-maps.

A Glimpse of Your Thematic Notes



POLITY — INDIAN CONSTITUTION

INDIAN PARLIAMENT: STRUCTURE & COMPOSITION

Prelims Quick Revision — Sheet 1

CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS

Constitutional provision
- Parliament of India consists of the President, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.
- Articles 79 to 122 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the Union Legislature (Parliament).

LOK SABHA (House of the People)

Nature	Directly elected; represents the people of India.
Term	5 years from the date of its first sitting unless sooner dissolved.
Maximum strength (elected)	550 = up to 530 from States + up to 20 from Union Territories.
Old textbook figure	552 = 550 elected + 2 nominated Anglo-Indians under old Article 331. These 2 nominated seats were discontinued by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act.
Current elected strength	543.
Presiding officers	Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

RAJYA SABHA (Council of States)

Nature	Permanent House; represents the States and Union Territories; not subject to dissolution.
Maximum strength	250 = up to 238 representatives of States and UTs + 12 members nominated by the President.
Composition	• Up to 238 elected from States and UTs (by elected MLAs). • 12 nominated by the President from fields of art, literature, science and social service.
Term	• Term of a member: 6 years. • One-third of the members retire every 2 years.
Presiding officers	Chairman (Vice-President of India) and Deputy Chairman.

Exam Traps

- Do not confuse 550 constitutional elected maximum with the old 552 textbook figure.
- Quorum is 1/10 of total membership, not of members present.

Remember: The nominated Anglo-Indian seats in Lok Sabha (2) were discontinued by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act.

QUORUM (HIGH-YIELD)

What is quorum?	One-tenth of the total membership of the House.
If no quorum	The House is adjourned or suspended until quorum is complete.

SESSIONS

Types	Budget Session, Monsoon Session and Winter Session are parliamentary conventions, not constitutional names.
Constitutional provision	Under Article 85, six months shall not intervene between the last sitting of one session and the first sitting of the next.

KEY TAKEAWAYS (HIGH-YIELD NOTES)

- Rajya Sabha is a continuing chamber.
- Lok Sabha reflects popular representation.
- Parliament exercises legislative, deliberative, financial and executive-control functions.

TATHASTU Institute of Civil Services — 1



Sheet 2 — UPSC POLITY — PEOPLE | PROCESS | CONSTITUTION

PARLIAMENT: SESSIONS, DISSOLUTION & LAPSE OF BILLS

High-Yield for Prelims

1 Basic terms

- **Summoning:** The President summons each House from time to time (Article 85).
- **Adjournment:** Suspends the sitting for a specified time. It can be for a few hours, a day or a longer period.
- **Prorogation:** Terminates a session. After prorogation, a new session is summoned by the President.
- **Dissolution:** Ends the life of the Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha is not dissolved as it is a continuing chamber (one-third of its members retire every two years).

2 Lapse of Bills on dissolution of Lok Sabha

Situation	Lapses?
Bill pending in Lok Sabha (originated in Lok Sabha or received from Rajya Sabha)	Yes
Bill passed by Lok Sabha, pending in Rajya Sabha	Yes
Bill pending in Rajya Sabha but not passed by Lok Sabha	No
Bill passed by both Houses, pending President's assent	No
Bill passed by both Houses, returned by President for reconsideration	No
President has already notified a joint sitting under Article 108	No

3 High-yield explanation

- A bill pending only in Rajya Sabha does not lapse because Rajya Sabha is a continuing chamber.
- If the President has already notified intention to summon a joint sitting, the bill does not lapse even if Lok Sabha is dissolved.

4 Joint Sitting of the Two Houses

- Constitutional basis: Article 108.
- Purpose: To resolve deadlock between the two Houses on an ordinary bill. It is not used for a Money Bill or a Constitutional Amendment Bill.
- Historical examples: Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1961; Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1978; Prevention of Terrorism Bill (POTA), 2002.

5 Follow-up for further study

- Further compare: Ordinary Bill, Money Bill and Finance Bill (Article 110) — a high-yield follow-up topic.

Verbatim PYQ – UPSC 2024

With reference to the Indian Parliament, consider the following statements:

1. A bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses on its dissolution.
2. A bill passed by the Lok Sabha and pending in the Rajya Sabha lapses on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.
3. A bill in regard to which the President of India notified his/her intention to summon the Houses to a joint sitting lapses on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3
(d) 3 only

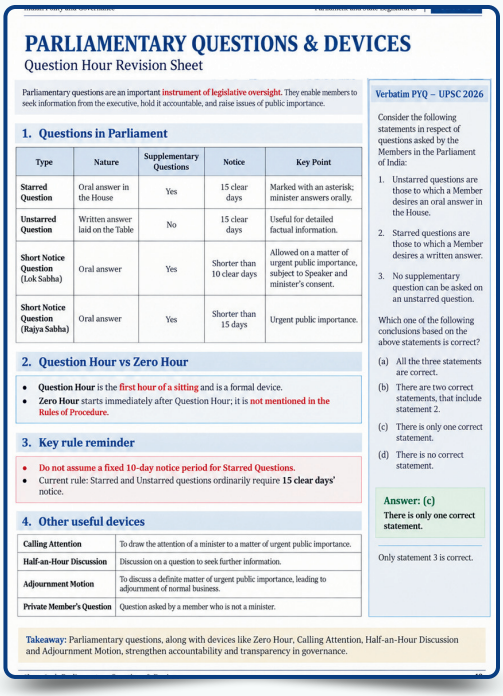
Answer: (b) 1 and 2

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Summoning, adjournment, prorogation and dissolution are distinct events.
- Bills pending in Lok Sabha (or passed by Lok Sabha and pending in Rajya Sabha) lapse on dissolution.
- A bill pending only in Rajya Sabha does not lapse.
- If joint sitting under Article 108 is already notified, the bill does not lapse even if Lok Sabha is dissolved.
- Rajya Sabha is a continuing chamber.

EXAM TIP

- Remember the exceptions to lapse and the purpose and examples of joint sitting. Questions often test edge cases and procedural nuances.



PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS & DEVICES

Question Hour Revision Sheet

Parliamentary questions are an important instrument of legislative oversight. They enable members to seek information from the executive, hold it accountable, and raise issues of public importance.

1. Questions in Parliament

Type	Nature	Supplementary Questions	Notice	Key Point
Starred Question	Oral answer in the House	Yes	15 clear days	Marked with an asterisk; minister answers orally.
Unstarred Question	Written answer laid on the Table	No	15 clear days	Useful for detailed factual information.
Short Notice Question (Lok Sabha)	Oral answer	Yes	Shorter than 10 clear days	Allowed on a matter of urgent public importance, subject to Speaker and minister's consent.
Short Notice Question (Rajya Sabha)	Oral answer	Yes	Shorter than 15 days	Urgent public importance.

2. Question Hour vs Zero Hour

- **Question Hour** is the first hour of a sitting and is a formal device.
- **Zero Hour** starts immediately after Question Hour; it is not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure.

3. Key rule reminder

- Do not assume a fixed 10-day notice period for Starred Questions.
- Current rule: Starred and Unstarred questions ordinarily require 15 clear days' notice.

4. Other useful devices

Calling Attention	To draw the attention of a minister to a matter of urgent public importance.
Half-an-Hour Discussion	Discussion on a question to seek further information.
Adjournment Motion	To discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, leading to adjournment of normal business.
Private Member's Question	Question asked by a member who is not a minister.

Verbatim PYQ – UPSC 2026

Consider the following statements in respect of questions asked by the Members in the Parliament of India:

1. Unstarred questions are those to which a Member desires an oral answer in the House.
2. Starred questions are those to which a Member desires a written answer.
3. No supplementary question can be asked on an unstarred question.

Which one of the following conclusions based on the above statements is correct?

(a) All the three statements are correct.
(b) There are two correct statements, that include statement 2.
(c) There is only one correct statement.
(d) There is no correct statement.

Answer: (c)
There is only one correct statement.

Only statement 3 is correct.

Takeaway: Parliamentary questions, along with devices like Zero Hour, Calling Attention, Half-an-Hour Discussion and Adjournment Motion, strengthen accountability and transparency in governance.

SAMPLE DAILY STUDY PLAN



GS Topic
As per the provided schedule
3 Hours



Optional Revision
1.5 Hours



Current Affairs and Newspaper
1 Hours



MCQs / PYQs Practice
1.5 Hours



Daily Answer Writing
1 Mains Answer
1.5 Hours



Revision
Previously completed topics
1 Hours



Other Exam Preparation
State PSCs / other exams, if targeting
1 Hours

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY REVIEW

Weekly Review

- **Progress %**
  Topics Completed vs. Topics Planned
- **Test Scores**
  Marks Scored Across Tests
- **Accuracy**
  Correct Answers vs. Attempted Answers
- **Weak Areas**
  Topics with Repeated Errors
- **Backlog**
  Pending topics, tests and revision
- **Answer Quality**
  Structure, content and relevance

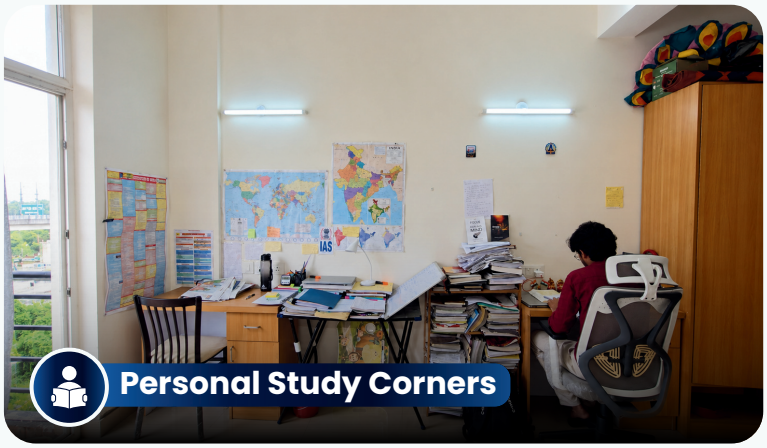
Monthly Review

- **Syllabus Progress**
  Planned Syllabus vs. Completed Syllabus
- **Test Performance**
  Current Scores vs. Previous Month
- **Revision Status**
  Planned Revision vs. Completed Revision
- **Strengths & Weaknesses**
  Planned Days vs. Completed Days
- **Consistency**
  Strong Topics vs. Topics Needing Improvement

Your Home for the Next 15 Months?

















Life in Delhi vs Life at Gurukul

Aspect	🔴 Delhi – Separate Expenses	🟢 Tathastu Gurukul
Accommodation (PG/Room)	₹15000–20,000/-	🟢 Included
Food (Mess/Tiffin)	₹3,000–5,000/- **(Only lunch & dinner)**	🟢 Included **(Breakfast/Lunch/Evening Snacks /Dinner)**
Daily commute	₹1,500–3,000/-	🟢 Nil
Library/Study Space	₹2,000-2500/-	🟢 Included
Laundry	₹500–1,000/-	🟢 Included
Gym/Fitness	₹2,000-2500/-	🟢 Included
Mentorship	Buy Separately	🟢 **1-to-1 Mentorship Included**
Doubt Support	Limited Access	🟢 Unlimited Access
Security	Depends on accommodation	🟢 Dedicated Campus Security
UPSC Peer Environment	Need to find independently	🟢 UPSC-focused Community
Structured Routine	Self-managed	🟢 Designed by mentors
TOTAL COST	**₹28,000-35,000 / month**	**₹20,000 / Month**

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