



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

SMART

Current Affairs Program 2027 for Prelims and Mains



AIR
16

**Monika
Srivastava**

**A Catalyst
to
Top Ranks!**

Date of Commencement

14th July 2026

Mode: Offline / Online

Course Fees: 28,000/-
(Discount: 10% (External Students),
15% (internal Students))



AIR
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Vikas



AIR
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Kanishak Agarwal



AIR
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Aakash Om Trivedi



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Rahul Shekhar

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SMART Current Affairs Program 2027

Embark on an empowering journey to the top ranks of the UPSC Civil Services exam with our SMART Current Affairs Program. **Current affairs form an integral part of the UPSC syllabus.** With more than **60% of the questions** related to current events appearing in both the Preliminary and Main Examinations directly or indirectly. Therefore, staying updated about current events is essential to score well in these exams.

S.M.A.R.T. Current Affairs Program by Vajiram & Ravi is a comprehensive program that aims to provide aspirants with a **Simple** yet **Strategic**, **Multi-dimensional**, **Advanced** and **Adaptive**, **Resourceful**, and **Targeted** approach to their Current Affairs preparation.

One Expert is Never Enough for UPSC Current Affairs!
That's why we're giving you three.



Dr. Jayant Parikshit
(IIM Lucknow, DSE)

Macro analysis and
economic perspectives



Srivatsan
(Ex-IRS)

Insights from governance
and public service



Abhinav Srivastav
(IIT Roorkee)

Analytical and data-driven
approach

SMART

Current Affairs Programme 2025



50+ Selections

Phases of the SMART Current Affairs Programme



Phase I



Phase II

Phase I

Integrated Current Affairs for both Prelims and Mains (July to January)

- Coverage of both the Prelims and Mains relevant Current Affairs.
- Integration of the factual and analytical aspects of current issues with the UPSC static syllabus.
- **SMART Question Solving Skills:** Live in-class strategies to tackle tricky MCQs and develop unique Answer-Writing and Answer-Generation skills.

Phase II

Targeted Prelims-Oriented Current Affairs (January to April)

- **Coverage of current affairs** – important for the Prelims Examination.
- **PYQ based** focus on the conceptual and factual aspects of current issues.
- **SMART Question Solving Skills:** Live in-class strategies to tackle tricky MCQs.
- **Regular tests** to assess the aspirants' preparation.

Phase III

Targeted Mains-Oriented Current Affairs (June to August – depending on Mains exam schedule)

- **Coverage of current affairs** – important for the mains Examination.
- Integration of the factual and analytical aspects of current issues with the UPSC static syllabus.
- **Learn and use** current affairs in the Mains answers in the form of examples, case studies and explanations.
- **PYQ Analysis** and Live in-class Mains answer writing practice of possible Mains Questions.

Features of the SMART Current Affairs Program

SMART Current Affairs Program has been meticulously curated to redefine UPSC CSE preparation for aspirants. Thoughtfully created, it has the following distinguishing features:

CLASSES

RESOURCES

PRELIMS AND MAINS READY



Classes

- **Comprehensive Coverage** of multiple reliable sources like The Hindu, Indian Express, Economic Times, PIB, etc. (including Economic Survey, Budget, Schemes and Indices)
- **Interlinkages** of Current Affairs with static concepts.
- **Understanding the Examiner's Mindset** to gauge the kind of questions that might appear in exam.

Resources

- **Handouts** to support learning, revision and active recall during the exam. No additional study material required.
- **Value Addition** through **comprehensive diagrams, dimensions, data points, examples, and case studies**—ready to use in your answers.

Prelims and Mains ready

- **Prelims problem solving** skills based on PYQs to understand the examiner's mindset.
- **Mains Answer-Writing** and **Answer-Generation Skills** to seamlessly integrate current affairs into your arguments and elevate your Mains score.

Dynamic Assessment & Feedback

1

Pre-cum-Mains Phase (Phase I)

- **Live MCQ Quiz:** Engage in regular, formative assessments through in-class live MCQ Quiz.
- **Live Answer writing:** Engage in regular answer writing practice in each class to learn the art of writing high quality arguments and examples directly from the Faculties of the program.

2

Prelims Phase (Phase II)

- **Live MCQ Quiz:** Engage in regular, formative assessments through in-class live MCQ Quiz.
- **Fortnightly test:** To help the students with regular revision and assessment of their progress.
- **Full-length tests:** Comprehensive full-length tests for ultimate exam readiness.

2

Mains Phase (Phase III)

- **Live Answer writing:** Engage in regular answer writing practice in each class to learn the art of writing high quality arguments and examples directly from the Faculties of the program.
- **Regular Assessment tests:** for ultimate exam readiness.

Course Details

Phase I

- Course Start date and time: 14th July 2026, 5:30PM
- Classes will be conducted 2 times a week
- Mode: both Online and Offline
- Class duration will be 2.5-3 hours
- Crisp Handouts for Quick revision
- Live MCQ, Answer writing and PYQ sessions – For interactive learning, every class features MCQs, Answer writing to reinforce concepts and encourage active participation.

Phase II

- Course Start date and time: will be announced later (Tentative Jan 2027)
- Classes will be conducted 3 times a week.
- Mode: both Online and Offline
- Class duration will be 2.5–3 hours
- Class Handouts and Factsheets for Quick revision
- Live MCQ and PYQ sessions – For interactive learning, every class features MCQs to reinforce concepts and encourage active participation.
- Includes fortnightly tests to track progress and 2 comprehensive full-length tests for exam readiness.

Phase III

- Course Start time: will be announced later (Tentative June 2027)
- Classes will be conducted ~3 times a week
- Class/video duration will be 2.5–3 hours
- Class Handouts and Value Addition material for high scoring.
- Includes regular Live in-class Answer Writing sessions to track progress for exam readiness.
- Regular Assessment tests or ultimate exam readiness.

Holistic Preparation: Our program combines the structured rigor of learning with the flexibility of an adaptive environment, ensuring comprehensive preparation and equipping you to face the challenges of the exam with confidence.

Why choose SMART Current Affairs Program?

As a renowned coaching institute for UPSC CSE, Vajiram & Ravi recognizes that despite a solid understanding of the static syllabus, certain aspirants encounter challenges in effectively incorporating and correlating current affairs. Their struggle lies in seamlessly applying this knowledge during both the Prelims and Main Examination stages, hindering their ability to answer questions and discern how a current issue might be framed as a question.



Prelims Reflections

23 Direct Questions



Reflected from SMART Current Affairs Classes - in Prelims 2026

Artificial Intelligence

Q67. Which of the following statements with regard to Large Language Models (LLMs) used in machine learning is/are correct?

1. LLMs assign probabilities to the next possible words and then pick the one with the highest probability.

2. LLMs process data through mathematical optimization to minimise prediction errors.

3. LLMs produce unbiased outputs.

Select the answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Evidence

Large Language Models (LLMs): The Engines of Generative AI

What is an LLM?

An LLM is a **Statistical Pattern Recognition Engine**, not a factual database.

- **The "Large" Criteria:**
 - **Parameters:** Billions/Trillions of internal "numerical dials" (synapses).
 - **Dataset:** Trained on almost all digitized human knowledge (Books, Web, Code).
- **Probabilistic Nature:** LLMs do not "know" facts; they calculate the **most likely next sequence of words** based on patterns.

The Parameters: Brain Cells of the Model

Parameters are the **Weights and Biases** adjusted during training.

- **Weights (Importance):** Numerical values determining the strength of a connection. (e.g., Higher weight for "York" following "New").
- **Biases (Flexibility):** Constant values that allow the model to activate a "thought process" even with weak input signals.

AI India Summit

Q90. Consider the following statements with respect to the AI Impact Summit, 2026 held in New Delhi:

1. The Summit's intellectual framework was based on three foundational Sutras: People, Planning, and Progress.

2. The Preamble of the Summit stresses Democratising AI Resources, which acknowledges the Charter for Democratic Diffusion of AI as a binding framework to support locally relevant innovation and strengthen resilient AI ecosystems while respecting national laws.

3. The New Delhi Declaration on AI Impact was structured around seven Chakras (Pillars), which included Access for Social Empowerment, AI for Science, and Secure and Trusted AI.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 3 only

Evidence

Step – IndiaAI Mission: Building a Sovereign "Viksit Bharat"

Current Affairs

- **IndiaAI Impact Summit 2026:** India successfully hosted the world's largest AI gathering at Bharat Mandapam (Feb 16–20, 2026), positioning itself as the leader of the **Global South**.
- **New Delhi Declaration 2026:** Endorsed by **88 countries (initially) – now 92 countries**, this declaration adopts the **"Seven Chakras"** of AI impact as a global blueprint for inclusive technology.

Core Philosophy: Sovereign AI

The **IndiaAI Mission (₹10,372 crore)** is a National Stack designed to ensure **Technological Sovereignty**.

- **Vision – Consumer to Producer:** Transition from being a **"Consumer"** of foreign AI to a **"Producer"** of native intelligence.
- **Democratic Access – Startup Access:** Ensuring a startup in a Tier-3 city has the same **Computational Power** as a global tech giant.

The 7 Pillars of IndiaAI (The Seven Chakras)

Pillar	Focus Area	2026 Status / Impact
1. Compute Capacity	The Body: Providing hardware infrastructure.	38,000+ GPUs onboarded; accessible at a subsidized rate of ₹65/hour . Target = 100,000+
2. Innovation Centre	The Brain: Building indigenous models.	Developing BharatGen (Multimodal) and sector-specific Small Language Models (SLMs) .

Prelims Reflections

23 Direct Questions

Reflected from SMART Current Affairs Classes - in Prelims 2026

Green Hydrogen

Q70. Which of the following statements with regard to Green Hydrogen is/are correct?

1. It is decarbonized hydrogen obtained from natural gas reforming combined with carbon capture and storage (CCS).
2. It is produced using electrolysis of water with electricity generated by renewable energy.
3. National Green Hydrogen Mission of India aims for abatement of nearly 50 MMT of annual greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.

Select the answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 2 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

■ Evidence

National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM) & GHCI

Foundational Concepts: The "Hydrogen Spectrum"

- **Grey Hydrogen:** From natural gas (SMR process); high emissions.
- **Blue Hydrogen:** From natural gas, but with **Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS)**.
- **Green Hydrogen:** Produced via **Electrolysis** (splitting) using **100% Renewable Energy**.

The Indian Standard: Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme (GHCI)

Launched in April 2025, the GHCI is the mandatory "Identity Card" for clean molecules in India.

- **The "2kg Rule":** To be certified "Green," emission intensity must be **2 kg per kg** of (measured on a 12-month average).
- **The "Well-to-Gate" Boundary:**
 - **Included:** Water treatment, electrolysis, gas purification, and compression at the plant.

Defence

Q85. Consider the following statements about Mission Sudarshan Chakra of India:

1. It aims to enhance India's air defence, ballistic missile defence and aerial offensive capabilities.
2. This Mission is being designed to enhance rapid, precise, and powerful defence responses, reinforcing India's strategic autonomy.
3. One of the aims of this Mission is to cover all public places of India by an expanded nationwide security shield by 2035.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1 only

■ Evidence

The Vision for 2035 – Mission Sudarshan Chakra

Current Affairs Relevance

- **Strategic Announcement (August 15, 2025):** A 10-year roadmap to fuse all defensive (**SAMs, BMD**) and offensive (**Rocket Forces**) layers into a single AI-enabled national network.

Conceptual Foundation: The "Sword and Shield"

- **Paradigm Shift:** Moves India from **Area Defence** (protecting bases) to **National Comprehensive Defence** (protecting entire cities, industrial hubs, and cultural sites).
- **Defensive-Offensive Hybrid:** Not just a "shield"; it identifies the source of a threat and enables **near-instant retaliatory strikes** through the Integrated Rocket Force.

The Five-Layered "Raksha Kavach" (Technical Hierarchy)

Layer	Component	Primary Asset	Role
Layer 1	Space Surveillance	52 dedicated satellites (by 2030)	Real-time tracking of ICBMs and troop movements from space.

4

Layer 2	Airborne Warning	Netra (AEW&C) and AWACS aircraft	Provides 10-15 minute early warning via beyond-the-horizon detection.
Layer 3	Ground Radar Grid	6,000–7,000 radars (Arudhra, Ashwini, OTH)	Gap-less tracking of low-flying drones and cruise missiles.
Layer 4	Automated Command	AI-enabled C2C2 (Centralised Command)	The "Brain"; uses Big Data to select the optimal weapon in milliseconds.
Layer 5	Terminal Neutralization	S-400, Project Kusha, Lasers	physical destruction of the incoming threat.

Mains Reflections

22 Direct Questions



Reflected from Vajiram and Ravi SMART Current Affairs in Mains 2025

GS3 - Q9. Terrorism is a global scourge. How has it manifested in India? Elaborate with contemporary examples. What are the counter measures adopted by the State? Explain.

Counter Terrorism & Operation Sindoor

Recent Context Trigger → Pulwama Attack (Apr 22, 2023) Pakistan-backed (LUF/JeM) cross-border terror strike in J&K → high-profile → public outrage → pressure on India's defence. Response → Operation Sindoor (May 7-10) air strikes on terror camps using drones, fighter jets, satellites, Indian Air Force → no ground troops, no civilian harm → new doctrine: tech-led, external, surgical retaliation.	Messaging & Goal From revenge narrative → to global strategic signalling & pre-emptive deterrence. Ownership & Capability From imported systems → to indigenous (Udair, Nagendra etc.) + joint tri-service ops.
The Strategic Shift in India's Approach Doctrinal Shift → Internalisation vs Externalisation Old Approach → Internalisation Focused on counter-insurgency within Kashmir using ground forces, covert ops, and arrests. New Approach → Externalisation Targets terror roots in DfK and regional using drones, airstrikes, satellites → visible, tech-led, deterrence-oriented. Key Examples → Evolution Path: 2016 Surgical Strikes (LUF, 2019 Balakot (Pulwama), 2023 Sindoor (Pulwama)) → rising precision, deeper targeting.	Strategic Goals of Op. Sindoor 1. Military Objective → Destroy terror infrastructure, precision strikes, zero-casualty warfare, zero casualties, deep strikes from Indian airspace (within the cost of terror) 2. Psychological Objective → Break nuclear shield assumption, restore deterrence, shatter Pakistan overconfidence, target sensitive military sites (joint retaliation) 3. Political Objective → Show strong leadership, assert national security doctrine, responsible escalation control, hybrid deterrence via economic pressure (RATT) 4. Narrative & Diplomatic Objective → Global pre-briefing, media control, restore moral high ground, isolate Pakistan diplomatically
Strategic Shift → Sindoor vs Earlier Ops Force & Mode From Army-ground ops → to IAF-led zero-casualty airstrikes. Tech & Tools From manual raids → to AI-driven, C4I, Jamming, ISR, Satellite, etc.	Key characteristics of Op. Sindoor Nuclear Deterrence Doctrine Shift → Pakistan's nuclear shield challenged, Stability-instability Paradox broken, counterforce strikes under nuclear umbrella demonstrated, deterrence now includes limited conventional retaliation Full-Spectrum Deterrence → Multi-domain capability across air, land, sea, cyber, space, information, nuclear posture maintained but not relied on, precision + escalation control + strategic messaging successful

GS3 - Q10. The Government of India recently stated that Left Wing Extremism (LWE) will be eliminated by 2026. What do you understand by LWE and how are the people affected by it? What measures have been taken by the government to eliminate LWE?

LWE - Achievements and Assessment

Achievements Geographic Shrinkage → Red Corridor Broken LWE-affected districts down from 126 (2014) → Q2 Q2023 "Most affected" districts halved: 12 → 6 (Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra) Major influence area: 16,000 sq. km → 4,200 sq. km Inference → Corridor now split into isolated pockets → no mass mobilisation Violence Plummeted → Lowest in Decades Casualties: 1960s: ~700; 1970s: ~25; 1980s: ~25 Casualties: ~100 for first time in 30 yrs (2022) Inference → State now dominating the battlefield Top Leadership Wiped Out → Psychological Blow Banswara (CPI-M Gen Secy killed May 2023) → first time in 30 yrs Other key leaders: Sukumar, Bhaskar, Uday → all neutralised Total 155+ Maoists killed in Bihar in 18 months Inference → Leadership vacuum, internal demoralisation Organisational Collapse → Cadre & Command Eroded Pushpura: 12 → 3 members Cadres in Gadchiroli: 24 left, confined to 2 talukas Armed Maoists: 1,500 → 1,300 (last 2 years) Inference → Hollowed out chain of command, supply collapse State Reclaims Red Zones → Development + Domination Roads, BSNL towers, 4000 mobile coverage, schools, PHCs Regional hospitals, camps established Safe corridors lost: Bhaskar, Gadchiroli, Lathour now under watch Inference → "Jungle Republic" replaced by Republic of India Mass Surrenders & Rehabilitation → Break from Violence 6,000+ surrenders since 2014 & 1,000+ in last 6 months	Revised Strategy Security Dimension Strategic Vision → Total Elimination, Not Management Now: Maoism declared as India's gravest internal threat with a clear goal of elimination by March 31, 2026 Earlier: Viewed as a socio-economic issue; goal was containment, not elimination Political LWE → Mission-Mode National Leadership Nitin Gadkari, reshaped leadership, sustained political momentum Earlier: Inconsistent Centre-State approach; weak follow-through and diluted focus Leadership Targeting → Decapitation as Core Doctrine Nitin: Systematic targeting of top Maoist leadership (e.g., Banswara, Sukumar) disrupts ideological base Earlier: Lacked prioritised targeting, leadership structure remained intact for decades Security Infrastructure → Fortified, Penetrative Grid Now: 612 fortified police stations (up from 44-2014), 280+ new camps, helipads for deep-area access Earlier: Sparse camps, weak forward deployment; security vacuum in Red Corridor interiors Force Deployment → Elite Forces + Tribal Integration Now: CofBDA, Genghoms, and local Bihar Fighters dominate counter-insurgency Earlier: Generic CMPP deployments with little specialisation or community representation Local Recruitment → Community-Backed Policing
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22 Direct Questions



Reflected from Vajiram and Ravi SMART Current Affairs in Mains 2025

GS2 - Q2. Comment on the need of administrative tribunals as compared to the court system. Assess the impact of the recent tribunal reforms through rationalization of tribunals made in 2021.

Lok Adalat • One of the alternative dispute redressal mechanisms. • NALSA, along with other Legal Services Institutions, conducts Lok Adalats. • Forum where disputes/cases pending in the court of law or at the pre-litigation stage are settled/compromised	Administrative tribunals Administrative tribunals are constituted with the 42nd Constitutional Amendment to Articles 323A and 323B of the Indian Constitution. However, the Administrative Tribunal is a substitute to the High Court. These tribunals are quasi-judicial in nature but are assigned to adjudicate the matters referred before them. It is a sign of a welfare state. As many tribunals are working today, a reconstitutive mechanism is very much needed.
Waqf Amendment Act - 2025 1. Art - 323A: Civil Service disputes a. e.g. Central Administrative Tribunal 2. Art - 323B: Other Tribunals a. e.g. Income Tax Tribunal, NCLT, SEBI Tribunal, NCLAT, IRDA, etc. • Violates the Theory of Separation of Powers. • They violate the Principle of Natural Justice as they may decide the matter ex parte. • They are not bound to follow precedents, which reduces the public trust. • The public hearing is not allowed. • They suffer from a lack of publicity. • Vacancy affects the efficiency temp; objectives of these institutions. • Decisions of Tribunals are subject to appeal in the Supreme Court & High Courts which defeats the purpose.	Waqf Amendment Act - 2025 • Clearly define "waqf" as waqf by any person practicing Islam for at least five years and having ownership of such property. • Ensuring that the creation of waqf-alal-ahad does not lead to the denial of inheritance rights to women. • Providing the functions of the Survey Commissioner to the Collector or any other officer not below the rank of Deputy Collector, duly nominated by the Collector • Providing for a broad-based composition of the Central Waqf Council and the State Waqf Boards and ensuring the representation of Muslim women and non-Muslims. • Providing for the establishment of a separate Board of Waqf for Boharas and Aghakhans. • Providing for the representation of Shia, Sunni, Bohra, Aghakhani, and other backward classes among Muslim

GS2 - Q14. Examine the evolving pattern of Centre-State financial relations in the context of planned development in India. How far have the recent reforms impacted the fiscal federalism in India?

Fiscal Federalism • U/A - 26A: Duties levied by the Union but collected & appropriated by States, e.g. Stamp duties & duties of excise on medicinal & toilet preparations mentioned in the Union list. • Article 268A: Service Tax added by 88th CAA - 2003 & repealed by 101st CAA - 2016. • U/A - 26A: Taxes levied & collected by Union but assigned to the States, e.g. Taxes on sales or purchase of Goods in course of inter-state trade or commerce. Terminal Taxes on Goods or Passengers carried by Rail, Road, Air or Ship. • U/A - 26A: Levy and collection of goods and services tax in course of inter-State trade or commerce (IGST) such tax shall be apportioned between the Union and the States on the recommendations of the Goods and Services Tax Council. • U/A - 270: Taxes levied & distributed between Union & States. It is on the recommendation of the Finance Commission. • U/A - 271: Surcharge on certain duties & taxes for the purposes of the Union. • U/A - 273: Grants in lieu of export duty on jute & jute products (Assam, Bihar, Odisha & West Bengal) • U/A - 275: Grants from the Union to certain States for raising levels of administration of Scheduled areas & promotion of welfare of Scheduled Tribes (Schedule V & VI States) • Union can make grants for any public purposes, even if it	ROYALTY IS NOT A TAX • Supreme Court Nine Judge Constitution Bench of Dr. DY Chandrachud, CJI, held that royalty paid by mining operators to the Central government is not a tax and that States have the power to levy cesses on mining and mineral-use activities. • Royalty is a contractual consideration paid by the mining lessee to the lessor for enjoyment of mineral rights. • M. P. V. Sundaramier & Co. v. State of Andhra Pradesh (1968). The legislative power to tax mineral rights vests with the State legislatures. Parliament does not have the legislative competence to tax mineral rights. Background • Regulation of mines and mineral development is enumerated under both the Union List and the State list. • Parliament enacted the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) provides that the holder of a mining lease shall pay royalty in respect of any mineral removed or consumed from the leased area at the specified rates. • In the India Cement case , a seven-Judge Bench of this Court held that royalty is tax, and the State legislatures lack competence to levy taxes on mineral rights because the subject-matter is covered by the MMDR Act. • Later in time, in State of West Bengal v. Kesoram Industries Ltd 2004, a Constitution Bench of this Court held that the decision in India Cement (supra) stemmed from its technical nature and should not be extended to tax
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Key Challenges faced by aspirants in current affairs preparation are

- **Identifying important current affairs** for UPSC CSE Prelims and Main Examination.
- Avoiding the **deluge of current affairs material** and focusing on quality over quantity.
- **Understanding the UPSC current affairs question pattern** and the difference between news and issues. (News talks about an incident while Issues focus on ideas)
- **Analyzing and establishing connections** between the forward and backward linkages of a current affairs topic.
- **Covering and connecting** current affairs with the static syllabus.
- **Adopting an active and engaging approach** rather than a passive and superficial one

How will our SMART Current Affairs Program help you?

We understand that students face difficulties in recalling or remembering current affairs/news that they regularly watch on YouTube channels and other such sources. The SMART Current Affairs Program by Vajiram & Ravi offers the solution to this problem. The program follows a multi-dimensional approach towards current affairs, which means that it covers all aspects of current affairs, including political, economic, and social events. This comprehensive approach ensures that you receive multi-level guidance that covers all aspects of your preparation, including time management and exam strategy.

1 Structured Approach

Divided into separate phases, our Current affairs program provides a structured and organised approach to cover the diverse range of Current Affairs for Prelims, Mains and Interview stages of examination.

2 Focused Coverage

The program focuses on the specific requirements of the UPSC exam, covering current affairs topics related to politics, economics, science, technology, environment, international relations, and more.

3 Time Efficiency

Scouring multiple newspapers, magazines, and online sources for current affairs information can be time-consuming. Our dedicated Current Affairs program streamlines this process, saves time and ensures comprehensive coverage of current affairs under one single program.



4 Integration with Syllabus

The program adopts an integrated approach, correlating current affairs with the static portions of the UPSC syllabus. This helps aspirants understand the interconnections between current events and broader subjects.

5 Improve MCQ solving skills

The regular MCQ tests within class hours will help aspirants assess their retention and knowledge of current affairs.

6 Improve Main Answer Writing Skills

Our Current Affairs program has been designed to impart the skill of seamlessly incorporating current affairs into the static syllabus when writing your answers in the UPSC Main Examination for GS Paper-I, II, III, and IV.

7 Boosts Essay and Interview Preparation

Being well-versed in current affairs is essential for essay writing and interview rounds. Our program aims to help aspirants develop the depth of knowledge needed to tackle these stages effectively.

8 Confidence and Clarity

Regularly attending our current affairs classes will boost confidence in one's knowledge of current events and provide clarity on complex issues. This confidence is advantageous for all stages of the UPSC CSE Examination.

9 Suitable for all Aspirants

Tailored for both fresher and senior aspirants, our program is uniquely structured. It not only enhances understanding for freshers but also equips seniors with the skills to integrate current affairs seamlessly into problem-solving during exams. Therefore, ensures a comprehensive approach for all, addressing the specific needs of each aspirant.



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Scan to Watch

How Our SMART Mains Current Affairs Programme

Helped UPSC Toppers 2024

Real Stories. Real Ranks. Real Results.



Shakti Dubey
AIR 1



Priyanshu Agrawal
AIR 123



Akshat Koolwal
AIR 352



to take
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dent election