



IAS BABA



60 Days RARE Series 2026

Rapid • Accurate • Relevant • Exam-Oriented

Program Schedule

Starting from 23rd February 2026



The Final 60 Days Before Prelims

Structured. Strategic. Result-Oriented.

60 DAYS RAPID REVISION (RARE) SERIES 2026– SCHEDULE

Note to Aspirants:

Dear students,

The next 60 days are not ordinary days. They represent the **most decisive phase** of your Prelims preparation where clarity must replace confusion, revision must replace accumulation, and precision must replace randomness. This **RARE series schedule** has been carefully designed to channel your energy into **high-yield themes, structured revision, and exam-oriented practice** so that every single day contributes meaningfully to your performance.

At this stage, your biggest enemies are **distraction and self-doubt**. Stay away from **unnecessary comparisons, social media noise, and last-minute experimentation** with new sources. Equally important, keep your **doubts in check** — not by ignoring them, but by countering them with disciplined action. **Trust the structure**, follow the plan sincerely, and show up every single day with focus. In competitive exams like UPSC, it is often not intelligence, but consistency and mental steadiness that determine who crosses the cut-off.

Finally, remember that this phase is not about doing more — **it is about doing what truly matters**. Protect your time, guard your energy, and commit fully to the process. If you approach these 60 days with seriousness and self-belief, you will walk into the examination hall with **quiet confidence earned through disciplined preparation**.

The **entire IAS BABA team** stands with you in this **final lap**. We wish you clarity of thought, strength of mind, and unwavering consistency. Stay focused, trust the process, and give your very best — **we look forward to seeing you cross the cut-off**.

**Wish you all the very best.
Team IASBABA.**

TABLE OF CONTENT

Day	Date	Topic /Subject
Day 1 To Day 6	23 Feb To 28 Feb	Polity
Sunday	1 March	CSAT Revision Test-1 Of 80 Questions
Day 7 To Day 9	2 March To 4 th March	Polity
Day 10	5 th March	Complete Polity Revision Test Of100 Questions
Day 11 And Day 12	6 th March And 7 th March	Geography
Sunday	8 th March	CSAT Revision Test-2 Of 80 Questions
Day 13 To Day 18	9 th March To 14 th March	Geography
Sunday	15 th March	CSAT Revision Test-3 Of 80 Questions
Day 19	16 th March	Physical Geography Revision
Day 20	17 th March	Complete Geography Revision Test Of 100 Questions
Day 21 To Day 24	18 th March To 21 st March	Modern History
Sunday	22 nd March	Sunday: CSAT Revision Test-04 Of 80 Questions
Day 25 To Day 29	23 rd March To 27 th March	Ancient History
Day 30	28 th March	Complete History Revision Test Of 100 Questions.
Sunday	29 th March	CSAT Revision Test - 05 Of 80 Questions.
Day 31 To Day 36	30 th March To 4 th April	Economics
Sunday	5 th April	Test On Budget, Economic Survey And Mapping Of 100 Questions.
Day 37 To Day 39	6 th April To 7 th April	Economics
Day 40	9 th April	Complete Economics Revision Test: 100 Questions
Day 41 And Day 42	10 th April And 11 th April	Environment
Sunday	12 th April	-----
Day 43 To Day 48	13 th April To 18 th April	Environment
Sunday	19 th April	-----
Day 49	20 th April	Environment
Day 50	21 st April	Complete Environment And Ecology Revision Test: 100 Questions.
Day 51 To Day 54	22 nd April To25 th April	Science And Technology
Sunday	26 th April	-----
Day 55 To Day 59	27 th April To May 1 st	Science And Technology
Day 60	May 2 nd	Complete Science And Technology Revision Test: 100 Questions.

60 DAYS RAPID REVISION (RARE) SERIES 2026– SCHEDULE

CURRENT AFFAIRS: COVERED FROM JULY 2025 – APRIL 2026

Week No	Month
1 st Week	July 2025
2 nd Week	August 2025
3 rd Week	September 2025
4 th Week	October 2025
5 th Week	November 2025
6 th Week	December 2025
7 th Week	January 2026
8 th Week	February 2026
9 th Week	March 2026
10 th Week	April 2026

Note: Monday to Saturday – 5 Current Affairs Questions will be asked Everyday

CIVIL SERVICE APTITUDE TEST (CSAT)

Week No	Coverage of Topics
1 st Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Reading Comprehension❖ Number System❖ Permutation and Combination
2 nd Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Reading Comprehension❖ Ratio & Proportion❖ Time Speed Distance
3 rd Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Reading Comprehension❖ Time & Work❖ Counting Figures
4 th Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Reading Comprehension❖ Percentages❖ Mensuration
5 th Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Reading Comprehension❖ Data Interpretation❖ Probability and Dices
6 th Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Reading Comprehension❖ Sets, Mixtures & Allegations❖ Coding & Decoding

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7th Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Reading Comprehension❖ Averages❖ Blood Relations
8th Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Reading Comprehension❖ Sequences and Series❖ Syllogism & Statement and Conclusion
9th Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Reading Comprehension❖ Interests❖ Profit & Loss
10th Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Reading Comprehension❖ Partnerships❖ Arrangements❖ Clock & Calendars

Note: Monday to Saturday – 5 CSAT Questions will be asked Everyday

GENERAL STUDIES

POLITY

Day	Date	Topics to be Covered
Day 01	23 rd February	<p>Historical Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What is Constitution? ▪ Importance of Constitution. ▪ Historical evolution of the Constitution. ▪ Constituent Assembly ▪ Objectives of the Constitution. ▪ Salient features of Indian Constitution. ▪ Unitary features. ▪ Federal features. ▪ Parliamentary form of government. ▪ Presidential form of government. ▪ Parliamentary vs. Presidential system of government. <p>Making of the Constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Historical Background/Making – Give more importance to Acts – post 1857, when British Crown assumed sovereignty over India from the East India Company. ▪ Role of Cripps Mission in the making of the Constitution ▪ Composition and role of the Constituent Assembly and its criticism ▪ Salient Features, Schedules and Sources from where it has been borrowed. <p>Philosophy of the Constitution and Preamble</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Preamble - its importance and utility; Understand the objective of the Preamble along with the key words like Sovereignty, Socialist, Secular, Equality, Liberty, Integrity and Justice etc. <p>Union Territories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Components of Indian territories. ▪ Process of formation of new states ▪ Zonal Councils

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Union territories ▪ Special provisions for states ▪ Article 1, Article 2, Article 3 and Article 4 – how article 2 is different from Article 3? ▪ Understand the expression ‘Union of India’, how it’s different from the ‘Territory of the India’ ▪ Parliament’s power to reorganize State. ▪ State Reorganization Commission. <p>Citizenship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basic constitutional features ▪ Methodology of getting citizenship. ▪ Constitutional Rights and Privileges of Citizens of India. ▪ Modes of Losing the Citizenship of India. ▪ Concept of dual citizenship. ▪ Citizenship provisions in J&K. ▪ Citizenship Amendment Acts. ▪ Special privileges enjoyed by citizens in India. ▪ Difference between a PIO, NRI, OCI. <p>Recent policies and schemes related to PIO, NRI or OCI.</p>
<p>Day 02</p>	<p>24rd February</p>	<p>Fundamental Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meaning and importance of Fundamental Rights ▪ Right to equality, Freedom, Freedom of Religion etc. ▪ Cultural and Educational Rights ▪ Right to Constitutional Remedies ▪ Difference between procedure established by law and due process of law ▪ Writs and their uses ▪ Restrictive limitations on Fundamental Rights ▪ Significance implications and applications are important, than just remembering all the articles. ▪ Have a broader understanding of classification of Fundamental Rights and to which section of people are they targeted.

		<p>Fundamental Duties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Features. ▪ Link of Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties. ▪ General awareness on list of FD's. ▪ Enforcement of FD's – is it justiciable or non-justiciable. ▪ Significance and Criticism of FD's. <p>DPSP's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basic features. ▪ Directives. ▪ Classification of DPSP - Socialistic, Gandhian, Liberal-Intellectual. principles: Its significance. ▪ Comparison between DPSP and Fundamental Rights. ▪ Implementation of DPSP.
<p>Day 03</p>	<p>25th February</p>	<p>Constitutional Amendment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amenability of Fundamental Rights. ▪ Important amendments. ▪ Special provisions to different states. ▪ Provisions related to NE states. ▪ Provisions related to J&K. ▪ What constitutes 'Basic Structure' like Supremacy of the Constitution, Judicial Review, Secular character etc. ▪ Important Constitutional Amendments Acts – 42nd, 44th , 61st 72nd, 73rd, 101, 103. ▪ Note down the recent amendments from 91st Amendment Act, 2003 till date. <p>Union Executive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A general understanding on the difference between Prime Ministerial and Presidential form of Government, its merits and de-merits. <p>President</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Qualification. ▪ Election procedure. ▪ Advantages and disadvantages of single transferable form of voting. ▪ Presidents' Term of Office and emoluments.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Executive Powers, Legislative Powers, Emergency Powers, Financial Powers, Judicial powers. ▪ Impeachment. <p>Vice-President</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Office of the Vice-President. ▪ Functions. ▪ Election procedure/Mode of Appointment. ▪ Removal/Impeachment
Day 04	26th February	<p>Union Executive (Continued)</p> <p>Prime Minister</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appointment of PM. ▪ Functions of PM. ▪ Role of PM. ▪ Relationship between President and Prime-Minister with regard to their roles and responsibilities. <p>Central Council of Minister</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Importance of 91st Amendment Act with regard to composition of COM. ▪ Difference between COM's and Cabinet Ministers. ▪ Cabinet ministers, Cabinet Committees –their role and responsibilities. <p>Union Legislature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Working of the Parliament – Role and functions of the Parliament; Sessions, Motions, Parliamentary procedure – Summoning, Prorogation, Joint sitting. ▪ Devices of Parliamentary proceedings like Question Hour, Zero Hour, and Adjournment Motion etc. ▪ Similarities and Differences between Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, their composition, election, powers and functions; Special powers of Rajya Sabha.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Qualifications and Disqualification’s of members; Anti defection law. ▪ Parliamentary Privileges. ▪ Type of Majorities. ▪ Enactment/Procedure to make Law – Different stages in passing of a Bill; Different types of bills – Ordinary Bill, Money Bill, Finance Bill – its importance. ▪ Budget - Enactment of Budget; What does the budget contain? Its significance. What do you understand by Charged Expenditure? ▪ Funds available like Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund, Public Accounts Fund- who authorizes it, what does it contain? ▪ Role of important institutions in the Parliament like Speaker and Chairman of Rajya Sabha – their election, removal/resignation, functions ▪ Role of Leader of opposition (LoP). ▪ Importance of Parliamentary Committees – Estimates Committee, Business Advisory Committee, Committee on Government Assurance – their composition, functions, and a general idea about the less significant committees like Rules Committee etc.
Day 05	27th February	<p>Union Legislature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Working of the Parliament – Role and functions of the Parliament; Sessions, Motions, Parliamentary procedure – Summoning, Prorogation, Joint sitting. ▪ Devices of Parliamentary proceedings like Question Hour, Zero Hour, Adjournment Motion etc. ▪ Similarities and Differences between Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, their composition, election, powers and functions; Special powers of Rajya Sabha. ▪ Qualifications and Disqualification’s of members; Anti defection law. ▪ Parliamentary Privileges. ▪ Type of Majorities. ▪ Enactment/Procedure to make Law – Different stages in passing of a Bill; Different types of bills – Ordinary Bill, Money Bill, Finance Bill –

		<p>its importance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Budget - Enactment of Budget; What does the budget contain? Its significance. What do you understand by Charged Expenditure? ▪ Funds available like Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund, Public Accounts Fund- who authorizes it, what does it contain? ▪ Role of important institutions in the Parliament like Speaker and Chairman of Rajya Sabha – their election, removal/resignation, functions. ▪ Role of Leader of opposition (LoP). ▪ Importance of Parliamentary Committees – Estimates Committee, Business Advisory Committee, Committee on Government Assurance – their composition, functions, and a general idea about the less significant committees like Rules Committee etc. <p>Elections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Representation of People Act, 1950 ▪ Salient features of Representation of Peoples Act, 1951. ▪ Election Commission. ▪ Electoral reforms – VVPAT, Electoral Bonds. <p>Political Parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Political parties in India ▪ Party reforms ▪ Strengthening of Anti-defection measures ▪ National Party/State Party ▪ Regional parties
<p>Day 06</p>	<p>28th February</p>	<p>State Executive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ State Executive and State Legislature; Administration of Union Territories (UT). <p>Governor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appointment, Term of office, qualification, etc. ▪ Powers - Discretionary powers, Ordinance making power etc.

		<p>Chief Ministers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appointment ▪ Powers and responsibilities ▪ Relationship between the Governor and the Chief Minister ▪ Relationship. <p>Focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On the ‘differences’ between the different institutions like Governor, Chief Minister. ▪ State Legislature, High Court w.r.t the Centre Government (like President, Prime Minister, Parliament, and Supreme Court). ▪ Example: In the topic ‘Governor focus on– The controversial nature in the ‘Appointment of Governor’ Constitutional position of Governor. ▪ The Governor’s Legislative functions, Judicial functions and Discretionary powers. (As they slightly differ from the President’s functions). <p>State Legislature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The composition of Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad. ▪ Qualifications of the Members of Legislature. ▪ Powers and Functions of State Legislature. ▪ Relationship between both the Houses ▪ Officers of State Legislature ▪ Powers, Privileges and Immunities of State ▪ Legislatures and their Members ▪ Legislative procedure ▪ Governor’s assent to Bills ▪ Procedure in Financial Matters/Budget
	1st March	Sunday: CSAT Revision Test – 01 : 80 Questions
Day 07	2nd March	<p>Emergency Provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Different kinds of Emergency- National (A - 352), President’s rule(A - 356) and Financial emergency (A - 360). ▪ Changes brought about by 42nd and 44th Amendment Act w.r.t Emergency

- Procedure and Time duration for approval, renewal and revocation of emergency and who is authorized to declare and revoke emergency.
- Impact on distribution of legislative, Executive and Financial Powers when Emergency is in force.
- Effect on Fundamental Rights during emergency (Article 358 and Article 359).
- Criticism/misuse of emergency powers by the Central Government.
- Procedure of proclamation and removal of emergency.
- Emergency and fundamental rights.

Judiciary

- Supreme Court– Appointment of judges, Procedure for removal of judges.
- Constitutional provisions to safeguard the Independence of Supreme Court.
- Jurisdictions and Powers of Supreme Court – Writ jurisdiction, Appellate jurisdiction, Original jurisdiction, Special leave petition, Advising jurisdiction.
- Power of judicial review: High Court – Differences between High Court and Supreme Court with regard to their powers, jurisdiction; Removal of a HC judge.
- Subordinate Courts – Understand the Organization of the Subordinate Courts.

Note: Supreme Court and High Courts Judgments, verdicts and directions are always in news.

- National Court of Appeal.
- Middle Income Group Legal Aid Scheme.
- Public Interest Litigation.
- Criminal Defamation.
- Capital Punishment.
- E-Courts.
- Tele-law initiative.
- Pro-bono legal services.
- Prison reforms.
- Law panel on TRIBUNALS.
- S.C Collegium proceedings in public domain.
- Removal of judges.

Day 08	3rd March	<p>Administrative areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Significance and differences between 5th Schedule (Scheduled Areas) and 6th Schedule (Tribal Areas) ▪ Powers of President and Governor w.r.t administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas <p>Federal System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribution of legislative, Executive and Financial Powers between the Union and the State Government. ▪ Comparison between Unitary and Federal features; advantages and disadvantages. ▪ Legislative – The Union list, State List and the Concurrent list; Residuary powers. ▪ Principles underlying distribution of Tax revenues. ▪ Circumstances under which Parliament can legislate in the State field like when Rajya Sabha passes a resolution (A-249), during national emergency (A-352) etc. ▪ Finance – Role of Finance Commission (Statutory grants) and Planning Commission (Discretionary grants). ▪ Issues with the above two institutions – FC and PC ▪ Borrowing powers of the Union and the States from Market and Abroad. ▪ Executive – in giving directions to the State Government. ▪ All-India Services, UPSC ▪ Extra-Constitutional devices like Planning Commission, National Development Council, National integration Council etc. <p>Inter-State Relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For coordination between States, the Constitution has provided for Inter-State Comity which consists of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Full Faith and Credit clause. ▪ Inter-state River water dispute (A-262). ▪ Inter-state council (A-263) - composition, functions. ▪ Zonal council- composition, functions. ▪ Freedom of Inter-State trade and Commerce. ▪ Freedom of Movement and residence throughout the country (Article 19(1) (d) and (e)).
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Day 09	4 th March	<p>Panchayats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decentralization- steps taken by the government in this regard, people participation. ▪ Important Acts related to Panchayat Raj system like 73rd Amendment Act, 74th Amendment Act, Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 or PESA, Forest Rights Act etc. ▪ Evolution & recommendations of committees. ▪ Provisions of 73rd amendment- Compulsory and Voluntary. ▪ Provisions of 74th amendment – structure, powers, functions. ▪ Municipal Corporations. ▪ Municipal Councils. ▪ Nagar Panchayats. ▪ Role of State Election Commission. ▪ Role of State Finance Commission. ▪ XIth and XIIth Schedules. <p>Urban Local bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Types of urban government. ▪ Metropolitan planning committee (MPC) ▪ Problems faced by Panchayat Raj institutions and Urban Local Governments. <p>Constitutional Bodies and Non-Constitutional bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Election Commission. ▪ Union Public Service Commission. ▪ State Public Service Commission. ▪ Finance Commission. ▪ National Commission for SCs and ST's. ▪ National Commission for Backward Classes. ▪ Special officer for Linguistic Minorities. ▪ Comptroller and Auditor General of India. ▪ Attorney General and Solicitor General. ▪ Advocate General of the State. ▪ GST council. ▪ Focus on Composition, Powers and functions, Removal of the Constitutional bodies.
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- National Development Council.
- National Human Rights Commission.
- State Human Rights Commission.
- Central Information Commission.
- State Information Commission.
- Central Vigilance Commission.
- Central Bureau of Investigation.
- Lokpal and Lokayuktas.
- National Investigation Agency.
- National Disaster Management Authority.
- Focus on Composition, Functions, Working of the Non-Constitutional Bodies.

Tribunals

- Establishment of the Tribunal, appointment of the Chairman.
- Tribunals under Article 323A and Tribunals under Article 323B.
- Functions and Powers of Administrative Tribunals – Central Administrative Tribunal. (CAT) and State Administrative Tribunal (SAT).

Special Provisions Relating to Certain Classes

- Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Economically Weaker Sections in center and state legislatures.
- Representation of the Anglo-Indian Community.
- National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- National Commission for Backward Classes.

Acts

- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act.
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Prevention and Control) Act, 2017.
- Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act.
- Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017.
- Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.
- Human Trafficking Prevention Act.
- Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.

Day 10

5th March

Complete Polity Revision Test: 100 Questions

GEOGRAPHY

<p>Day 11</p>	<p>6th March</p>	<p>Geomorphology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Earth’s Interior - Types of Earthquake (Seismic) Waves. ▪ Earth’s Layers: Crust, Mantle & Core. ▪ Fundamentals of Geomagnetism. ▪ Earth Movements: Endogenetic Earth Movements. ▪ Earth Movements: Exo-genetic Earth Movements ▪ Weathering. ▪ Continental Drift Theory - Evidence in Support of Continental Drift. ▪ Geosynclines. Tectonics: Sea Floor Spreading & Paleo magnetism. ▪ Isostasy. ▪ Theory of Plate Tectonics - Indian Plate Movement. ▪ Ocean – Ocean Convergence - Island Arc Formation. ▪ Continent – Ocean Convergence - Formation of Fold Mountains. ▪ Continent – Continent Convergence - Formation of Himalayas. ▪ Types of Mountains - Classification of Mountains. ▪ Fold Mountains & Block Mountains (most important types of mountains). ▪ Important mountain ranges. ▪ Volcanism. ▪ Volcanic Landforms: Extrusive & Intrusive Volcanism. ▪ Types Based on Out Flow of Lava: Exhalative, Effusive, Explosive and Subaqueous. ▪ Hotspot Volcanism: Hawaiian Hotspot & Reunion Hotspot. ▪ Earthquakes: Causes and Types of Earthquake Waves ▪ Tsunami: Propagation of Tsunami Waves. ▪ Rock Types: Igneous, Sedimentary & Metamorphic Rocks. ▪ Fluvial Erosional Landforms. ▪ Glacial Landforms: Erosional and Depositional. ▪ Marine Landforms and Cycle of Erosion. ▪ Arid Landforms: Wind Eroded & Water Eroded. ▪ Karst Landforms & Cycle of Erosion. ▪ Important Lakes on Earth & Facts About Lakes. ▪ Plateau Formation & Types of Plateaus. Major Plateaus of The World.
<p>Day 12</p>	<p>7th March</p>	<p>Location and physiography of India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geological development. ▪ Political geography including India’s neighbours, border and frontiers etc. ▪ Physiographic regions. ▪ Cratons Regions.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Himalayas. ▪ The Peninsular Plateau. ▪ Indo-Gangetic plain. ▪ Thar Desert. ▪ Coastal plains and Ghats.
	8th March	Sunday: CSAT Revision Test – 02: 80 Questions
Day 13	9th March	<p>Climatology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Atmosphere: Role, Structure & Composition. ▪ Temperature Distribution on Earth & Heat Budget. ▪ Adiabatic Lapse Rate. ▪ Atmospheric Pressure Belts and Wind Systems. ▪ Factors Affecting Wind movement. ▪ Types of Winds: Permanent, Secondary & Local Winds. ▪ Temperature Inversion: Types & Effects on Weather. ▪ Geostrophic Wind, Jet Streams & Rossby Waves. ▪ Major Jet Streams: Subtropical Jet Stream & Polar Jet Stream. ▪ Air Mass. ▪ Fronts and its formation. ▪ Humidity: Relative Humidity & Dew point. ▪ Condensation - Forms of Condensation: Dew, Fog, Frost, Mist ▪ Types of Clouds. ▪ Smog: Photochemical smog & Sulfurous smog. ▪ Precipitation: Types of Precipitation. ▪ Tropical Cyclones: Favorable Conditions for Formation, Stages of Formation & Structure. ▪ Storm Surge. ▪ Temperate Cyclones (Mid Latitude Cyclone or Extra tropical cyclones or Frontal Cyclones). ▪ Comparison of Tropical Cyclones & Temperate Cyclones. ▪ Polar Vortex & Ozone Hole (Ozone Depletion). ▪ Different types of Climates. ▪ Urban Climate.
Day 14	10th March	<p>Indian Climate and Indian drainage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drainage system and watersheds ▪ River regimes ▪ Drainage patterns ▪ Types of drainage based on origin, watershed and size of drainage basin. ▪ Important rivers and tributaries of India ▪ Watershed management and Multipurpose projects

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interlinking of rivers project ▪ Indian monsoon and its branches ▪ Role of Tibet plateau and Jet streams in Monsoon ▪ El Nino/ La Nina, Indian ocean dipole, Madden Julian Oscillation ▪ Seasons in India ▪ Distribution of rainfall and variability of rainfall.
Day 15	11th March	<p>Oceanography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bottom topography of major oceans. ▪ Temperature and salinity of the oceans ▪ Salinity and density changes ▪ Ocean deposits ▪ Waves, currents and tides ▪ Marine resources: biotic, mineral and energy resources ▪ Coral reefs, coral bleaching ▪ Sea level changes ▪ Law of the sea. <p>Water Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Glaciers of India. ▪ Lakes and their origin. ▪ Underground water resources. ▪ Artesian basins.
Day 16	12th March	<p>Soil, Natural vegetation and its impact and energy resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Genesis of Soil. ▪ Characteristics of Soil like Soil texture, structure, colloid etc. ▪ Classification and distribution of soil (Majorly in the context of India). ▪ Soil erosion, degradation and conservation. ▪ Applications ▪ Natural vegetation of India and world ▪ Associated problems like habitat destruction ▪ Energy resources like coal, petroleum, renewable energy etc.
Day 17	13th March	<p>Agriculture, Mineral resources and Industries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Types of agriculture

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cropping patterns ▪ Characteristics of Indian agriculture ▪ Irrigation and its modern methods ▪ Cropping seasons in India ▪ Important crops and related problems ▪ Important mineral resources of India and their locations ▪ Important industries (Focus on current issues) ▪ Factors responsible for location of Industries ▪ Footloose industries ▪ Locational factors of cotton, jute, textile, iron and steel, aluminium, fertilizer, paper, chemical and pharmaceutical, automobile, cottage and agro-based industries; Industrial houses and complexes including public sector undertakings; Industrial regionalisation; New industrial policies; Multinationals and liberalization; Special Economic Zones; Tourism including eco - tourism.
Day 18	14th March	<p style="color: #0070c0; margin: 0;">Human Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Racial, linguistic and ethnic diversities; religious minorities; major tribes, tribal areas and their problems; cultural regions; Growth, distribution and density of population; Demographic attributes: sex-ratio, age structure, literacy rate, work-force, dependency ratio, longevity; migration (inter-regional, intra- regional and international) and associated problems; Population problems and policies. ▪ Types of settlements, Conurbations and metropolitan regions; urban sprawl; Slums and associated problems; town planning; Problems of urbanization and remedies. ▪ Regional development and planning.
	15th March	Sunday: CSAT Revision Test -03: 80 Questions
Day 19	16th March	<p style="color: #0070c0; margin: 0;">Physical Geography Revision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Topics will include Geomorphology, Climatology, Oceanography and biogeography.
Day 20	17th March	Complete Geography Revision Test: 100 Questions

MODERN HISTORY

Day 21	18 th March	<p>Advent of Europeans to 1857 Revolt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ India in the late Eighteenth Century. ▪ The Advent of the Europeans and British Conquest of India. ▪ British Government Structures, Economic, Social and Cultural Policies. ▪ Economic Consequences of Colonial Rule – Impact on Agriculture, Commercialization of Agriculture, Ruralisation, Irrigation, Famine, Capitalism, De-industrialisation, Railways etc. ▪ Various Settlement Policies, its significance and impact – Subsidiary alliance, Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari, Mahalwari system etc. ▪ Education policies, Impact of Press and Literature, Judicial system during British India. ▪ British extension: The Carnatic Wars, invasion of Bengal. Mysore and its confrontation to British expansion: The three Anglo-Maratha Wars. Regulating and Pitt’s India Acts. Early composition of the British raj. ▪ Constitutional Developments (From Regulating Act of 1773 to 1857 revolt and post 1857 revolt till Independence Act of 1947).
Day 22	19 th March	<p>Social and Religious Movements in 19th and 20th centuries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Examples – Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Theosophical Society, Harijan Movement etc. ▪ Social reforms that had an impact on Education, Status of Women, Caste system of the society. ▪ Role of Christian Missionaries, Western Education, Indian intellectuals, Theosophical Society. <p>Various Resistance Movements against British Prior to 1857</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Examples – Bhil Uprisings, Ramosi uprising, Revolt in Sawantwadi, Revolt of the Raja of Vizianagaram, Revolt of the Poligars, The Wahabi Movement, Sepo Mutinies etc. ▪ Reform Movements in Southern India and Western India. ▪ The revolt of 1857 and changes after 1857 - reasons, character, course and

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		result.
Day 23	20th March	<p>Indian Freedom Struggle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Moderate Phase (1885-1905) ▪ The Extremist Phase (1905-1918) ▪ Partition of Bengal, Swadeshi Movement, 1909 Morley-Minto Reforms, Partition of Congress, Home Rule League Movement, Ghadar Party etc. ▪ Revolutionary Terrorism World War I and its Consequences.
Day 24	21st March	<p>Gandhi – Advent and Achievement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Gandhian Politics (1917-1947) ▪ Satyagraha, Rowlatt act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Montague Chelmsford Reforms ▪ Swaraj Party, Nehru Report and Simon Commission. ▪ Non-Cooperation - Khilafat Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement. ▪ The post -1945 developments. <p>Other important Topics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INA and RIN Mutiny ▪ Freedom with Partition ▪ Key Personalities of Freedom Struggle ▪ Governor-General/Viceroy ▪ Important Reports, Sessions, Acts, Committees setup during the British period ▪ Congress Sessions ▪ British Response and Negotiations <p>Various Sections of Society and their Participation – Women, Peasants, Labours, Dalits, Youth, Tribals, Minorities etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Various Ideologies.
	22nd March	Sunday: CSAT Revision Test 04: 80 Questions

Day 25	23 rd March	<p>Ancient History</p> <p>Various pre-historic periods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Palaeolithic Age. ▪ The Mesolithic Age. ▪ The Neolithic Age. ▪ The Chalcolithic Culture. <p>Harappan or IVC – Social, Economic and Political condition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The lifestyle of people during this period- Social, Economic (agriculture, trade and commerce), Religious and Cultural activities. ▪ Important Harappan sites and its significance. Example: Mohenjodaro, Harappa and others. ▪ Script and language used during IVC. ▪ Art and Crafts- seals, pottery etc. ▪ Why did the civilization decline? <p>Vedic and Later Vedic Age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advent of Aryans in India, Economic and Social life of Aryans. ▪ Early Vedic Era - Social, Economic and Political condition. ▪ Later Vedic Age (1000-600 B.C.)- Social, Economic and Political condition. ▪ Society (people and their lifestyle)- family, marriage, status of women, caste system or social divisions. ▪ Economic Life and Political Organization. ▪ Culture and Religion. ▪ Literature during Vedic times – Vedas, Upanishads, Dharma Shastras, Puranas and Six systems of Philosophy. ▪ Important Gods worshipped and their significance to Vedic people. ▪ Differences between Early and Later Vedic Society and life styles followed. <p>Kingdoms/Empires during the Ancient Period</p> <p>Pre Mauryans Age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sources of Mauryan History. ▪ The Mahajanapadas. ▪ The Age of Satavahanas. ▪ Foreign Invasions during Pre Mauryan Age – Greek, Sakas, Kushans,
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Hunas.

- Magadhan Empire.
- Janapadas and Mahajanapadas.

Mauryan Era - Social, Economic and Political condition

- Ashoka the Great.
- Mauryan Dynasty.
- Economy, Social Life, Art and Architecture in Mauryan Age.
- The Mauryan Empire: Administration.
- Mauryan Empire: Its Decline and Significance.

Contemporary and Post-Mauryan Rulers

- Kanishka: The Kushan Dynasty.
- Palas, Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas.
- Sunga, Kanva and Chedi Dynasty.
- Impact of Central Asian Contacts (During Shaka-Kushan age).

Gupta Empire

- Gupta Dynasty: Important Rulers.
List of the Titles adopted by Gupta Kings.
- List of Taxes levied during Gupta Period.

Post Gupta's Era

- Chola Kingdom: Administration, Art and Architecture.
- Chola, Chera and Pandya Dynasties.
- Delhi Sultanate: Balban (Slave Dynasty).
- Chola Empire: Medieval Cholas.
- Gupta Empire: Trade, Art & Architecture and Literature.
- Gupta Empire: Administration.
- Economy, Social life and Temple Architecture in Post Gupta Era.
- Chola Empire: Later Cholas.
- Tripartite Struggle for Kannauj.

Post Gupta Dynasties in Indian Peninsula

- The Harshavardhana Era.
- Other ancient Indian Dynasties and their contributions - Vakataka Empire, Chalukyas, Pallavas.

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		<p>Note: While studying these Kingdoms, you have to focus on the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The rise of the Empires – causes, impact. ▪ Important Rulers – Chandra Gupta Maurya, Ashoka (Ashoka’s Dhamma, Edicts and important sites where they were found) and their contribution to the society, art and culture. ▪ The Economic and Social Conditions during the rule. ▪ The Decline of the empires – causes.
Day 26	24th March	<p>Religions of Ancient India: Buddhism and Jainism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Buddhist Literature, Councils and Scholars. ▪ Hinayana and Mahayana. ▪ Bodhisattvas. ▪ List of Jain Tirthankaras. ▪ The origin of Buddhism and Jainism. ▪ Jainism: Teaching of Mahavira and Spread of Jainism. ▪ Buddhism: Teaching of Buddha, Buddhist Council and Causes of Decline. ▪ Sangam age. ▪ Bhakti and Sufi movements. <p>Miscellaneous:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ List of the Ancient Indian Scholars and their Patrons. ▪ List of Ancient Historical monuments in India and their builders. ▪ List of the Poets in the Courts of the Kings in Ancient India. ▪ Literature - Famous literary works. ▪ Important Facts of Ancient India: Science & Technology. ▪ Foreign travellers and their works.
Day 27	25th March	<p>Art and Culture Indian Art and Architecture</p> <p>Indus Valley Civilization: Architecture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focus on town planning and various sites associated with architecture like Lothal, Kalibangan and Harappa etc. – their significance and location. ▪ Sculptures – male and female figurine Dancing girl, Bearded Male and terracotta figurine etc; Pottery. <p>Buddhist Architecture</p>

- Chaitya and Viharas, Sanchi Stupa, Ashokan Pillars, Location of stupa and pillars, Why were they built?
- Sculpture: Lion Capital, Bull capital, yaksha and Yakshi, various Buddha's sculpture - Its significance like seated Buddha and Standing Buddha, significance of different postures.

Temple Architecture

- Famous Temples constructed during the reign of different Empires.
- Their location.
- Different styles of Temples like Dravida, Nagara, Vesara, Panchayatana
- Rock cut temples, specific features of temples - Garbhagriha, Shikhara etc.
- Gupta Era – Golden age of Indian Architecture - Caves - Ajanta and Ellora - Religious aspects of these caves.
- Temple Architecture in South India – Nayaka, Vesara, Dravidian and Vijayanagara etc.
- Sculpture – Chola - Nataraja etc.
- Other school of arts – Pala, Rashtrakuta and Hosala etc. Their religious themes.
- Indo-Islamic Architecture – Decoration, Dome etc, Difference between Indo-Islamic and ancient architecture.

Visual Art and Performing Art

- Sculpture, Painting, Dance, Music, Theatre, Literature, Science and Technology, Pottery, Crafts and Textiles.

Post Mauryan Art

- School of Art - Gandhara, Mathura, Gupta, Amravati.
- Difference and similarities among them.
- Significant features associated with each School.

Paintings

- Prehistoric Paintings like Bhimbetka Rock paintings.
- Wall Paintings.
- Mural Paintings (Badami).
- Cave Paintings at Ajanta and Ellora.
- Themes associated with these paintings.
- Special features/styles associated with different.
- Their locations.

		<p>Miniature Painting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pala School of Painting. ▪ Western Indian Paintings (Rajasthan, Gujrat and Malwa). ▪ Mughal School of Painting. ▪ Deccan School of Painting (Tanjore, Ahemadnagar, Bijapur etc). ▪ Pahari School of Paintings (Basholi, Kangra and Guler etc). ▪ Special features/styles associated with different paintings. ▪ Similarities and Differences. ▪ Their Location. <p>Modern Painting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bengal School of Painting. ▪ Santiniketan school. ▪ Specific personalities like Raja Ravi Verma, Rabindranath Tagore’s, Amrita Shergil and their works etc.
<p>Day 28</p>	<p>26th March</p>	<p>Art and Culture Visual and Performing Art</p> <p>Indian Dance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Classical Dance forms like Bharatnatyam, Kathakali, Kuchipudi, Manipuri, Kathak, Odissi and Sattriya dance forms. ▪ A general idea about the Features of these dance forms. ▪ Similarities and dissimilarities. ▪ Difference between Hindustani and Classical Music-Styles. ▪ Other forms of Music- Ghazal, Khayal etc. <p>Martial Arts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kalaripayattu, Gatka, Mardanikhel, Silambam, Sqay, hang-Ta – their styles or weapons used and region famous for. <p>Famous Tribal and Folk Arts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Folk music and Communities associated. <p>Theatre Forms and Puppetry forms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bhand Pather, the traditional theatre form of Kashmir etc.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The string puppets of Karnataka are called Gombeyatta etc. <p>Indian Languages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Classical language. <p>Literature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Ancient Literatures like Veda, Upanishada, Shruti and Smriti etc.▪ Buddhist and Jains literature – Features, Vinaya Pitaka and Tri Pitaka, Scholars associated, purpose of these literatures.▪ Sanskrit Literature, Sangam Literature and famous scholars- Aryabhatta and Kalidas etc.▪ Important writers Poets and their works – Kabir, Meera, Surdas etc.
Day 29	27th March	<p>Medieval History Early Medieval Period</p> <p>Medieval India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Emergence of Provincial kingdoms and rise of Rajput.▪ Northern India and Southern India.▪ The Delhi Sultanates.▪ Age of Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdoms.▪ The Mughal Period and the Marathas.▪ Decline of Mughal and Maratha Empire.▪ Successors of Mughal.▪ Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and the Successors of Shivaji.▪ Mughal and Maratha Administration.▪ Peshwas under Maratha Empire.▪ Religious movements- Bhakti, Sufi, Vaishnavas etc. <p>Rise of the Regional States and European Power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ History of the Punjab, Rajputs, Awadh, Mysore State etc.▪ Independent Rulers of Bengal during 17th Century.▪ History of Hyderabad State and Nizams of Hyderabad.▪ History of Jats State during 17th Century.▪ Establishment of the Portugal Dominion.▪ Establishment of the Dutch Dominion.▪ Arrival of the French and establishment of French East India Company.

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		▪ Arrival of the British & Establishment of British East India Company.
Day 30	28 th March	Complete History Revision Test: 100 Questions.
	29 th March	Sunday: CSAT Revision Test 05: 80 Questions.

IASBABA

ECONOMICS

<p>Day 31</p>	<p>30th March</p>	<p>Introduction to Economics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Macro Economics – Poverty, Growth, Employment etc. ▪ Microeconomics – decisions/choices made at a company, household or an individual level. ▪ Economy Sectors. ▪ Classification of Economy. ▪ Basic Characteristics of Indian Economy. ▪ Difference between Growth and Development; indicators used to measure. ▪ Example: To measure Growth- GDP is used and for Development – HDI (Human Development Index). ▪ National Income Accounting – Gross National Product (GNP), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Income (GNI), Factor cost, Market Price, Purchasing power parity (PPP), Per-Capita Income (PCI) – a general understanding on how they are calculated and what all factors go into their calculation. ▪ Example: GDP is calculated using either of the following 3 methods- production method, expenditure method, income method. ▪ Primary, Secondary, Tertiary Sectors – what constitutes each sector? What are their contributions to the GDP. ▪ Example: Primary sector covers agriculture and allied activities, mining. It contributes over 13% to India’s GDP Capitalist, State, Mixed Economic System – which type of Economic system India has adopted and why?
<p>Day 32</p>	<p>31st March</p>	<p>Growth & Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poverty – concepts like Below Poverty line (BPL), Poverty Gap, Poverty estimates by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), which Institution in India decides on Poverty line- Planning Commission ▪ Different Committees set-up to measure poverty, methodology used – Alag committee, Lakadwala, Suresh Tendulkar Committee, NC Saxena Committee, Rangarajan Committee. ▪ A general understanding of how each committee differed in their measurement. ▪ Example: Rangarajan Committee was set-up by Planning Commission in 2012. ▪ Methodology used is ‘Monthly Expenditure of family of five’. According to the estimates- poverty per day per person in urban area is X Rs and in rural area it is Y Rs. Why? ▪ Inequality– how is it measured –Gini co-efficient, Lorenz Curve; concepts like relative inequality, absolute inequality.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Issues with employment, different types of unemployment like disguised unemployment, underemployment etc; Globalization and its impact on labour. ▪ Demographic Dividend, Skill Development. ▪ Development Indicators from International organisations like HDI, MPI (Multiple Poverty Index), Millennium Development Goals etc. ▪ Note: Make a note of the Government Schemes, Committees related to growth, development, eradication of Poverty, Employment, Labour issues etc. ▪ National Rural Livelihood Mission, Bharat Nirman etc; Initiatives like 'Make in India', Innovation Council, Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS).
Day 33	1 st April	<p>Inflation & Business Cycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inflation, Depression, Recession and related terms and concepts like deflation, disinflation, reflation, stagflation, Philip's curve. ▪ Types of Inflation – based on the rate of growth of the prices – creeping, trotting, galloping, hyper-inflation. ▪ Types of Inflation – based on the causes – Demand-pull, Cost-push, Structural, Speculation. ▪ Impact of Inflation on Indian Economy, different stakeholders in the economy. Is a minimum inflation necessary? If so why? ▪ Inflation measurements like CPI, WPI, GDP deflator: Composition or what constitutes these indicators; Their merits and demerits. ▪ Which measurement is better indicator of inflation and why? Which index is used to measure inflation in India currently? ▪ Base year from which it's calculated. What is this Base year? Why does Government change the Base Year? ▪ What impact it has on the economic growth or inflation? ▪ Measures taken by RBI. ▪ RBI and Government Monetary Policy Committee. ▪ Role of Government and RBI in controlling inflation.
Day 34	2 nd April	<p>Money & Banking System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indian currency system. ▪ Broad and Narrow Money. ▪ Money multiplier. ▪ Digital Money. ▪ Role and functions of RBI. ▪ Monetary Policy/measures taken by RBI like Bank rate, repo rate, reverse repo rate, Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR), Cash reserve Ratio (CRR), Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF), Marginal Standing Facility (MSF).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Why are these measures taken? ▪ What impact it has on the Supply of money, Inflation and the Economy? ▪ Different types of Banks and their functioning – Commercial Banks, RRB’s, Development banks, NABARD, Co-operative Banks, Development Banks, Merchant Banks, Non-Banking Financial Company’s (NBFC’s), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) etc. ▪ Functions of these Banks, to whom do they lend? ▪ How are these Banks regulated? Concepts like priority sector lending. ▪ Example: NBFC’s are regulated by RBI, unlike the normal banks, NBFC cannot accept demand deposits (DD); NBFCs do not form part of the payment and settlement system and cannot issue ‘cheques’ drawn on itself. ▪ White Label ATM. ▪ Unified Payments Interface. ▪ Banking reforms like Bank Nationalisation (1969, 1980) Basel Norms, Recapitalisation of Banks etc. ▪ Why were/are these reforms needed? What was/is the Purpose of these reforms. ▪ Understand Key-Terms – Financial Inclusion, Fiscal Consolidation, Narrow Banking, Non-Performing Assets, Shadow Banks, Weak Bank, Core Banking, Bank Run, Priority Sector lending, Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (CRAR) etc., and other related concepts related to Banking – what steps have been taken by the Government and RBI in this regard. ▪ Steps taken by government with regard to Financial Inclusion. ▪ Example: Introduction of Business Correspondent model in rural areas or Woman only banks, Jan Dan Yojana, Micro-finance, Mudra Bank etc ▪ Recent Committee’s setup with regard to Banking Reforms and its important recommendations. ▪ Bank Board Bureau. ▪ Micro ATMs. ▪ Bad bank. ▪ Payment Banks – IPPB. ▪ Domestic Systematically Important Banks (SIBs).
<p>Day 35</p>	<p>3rd April</p>	<p>Fiscal Policy Fiscal Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fiscal policy, Finance Commission and its important provisions ▪ Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) Act, other actions taken by the Finance Ministry (Government), Disinvestment of Public Sector Units (PSU’s) to improve the financial health of the Economy ▪ What is Financial Stability? Steps taken by Government in this regard ▪ Financial Sector Reforms brought about by the government in these sectors- Banking, Insurance, Provident Fund (PF).

- Financial Regulators – Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) – powers, functions, jurisdiction issues between the regulators
- Financial Stability and Development Council – objective and functions
- Economic Reforms – concepts related to privatization and globalization, SEZ's etc.
- Sources of financial resources for Government – Tax and Non-tax revenue (Foreign aid, Disinvestment from PSU's etc), Disinvestment, Borrowings (internal and external), User Charges.

Budget

- Components of Budget, Revenue and Capital receipts and expenditure.
- Key Terms like public debt, External debt, Internal debt, Revenue Deficit, Primary Deficit, deficit financing, fiscal consolidation Zero-based Budgeting.
- Steps taken by the government to bring down the Fiscal Deficit. Example: FRBM Act.
- Deficit and Surplus Budget.
- Deficit Financing.
- Vote on Account.

Taxation

- Direct, Indirect tax and other Taxes like Pigovian tax, Ad Valorem tax, Tobin Tax, Difference between a Cess and a Surcharge.
- Direct Tax like Corporate Tax, Income Tax, Wealth Tax, Stock Market transactions.
- Indirect Tax like Excise Tax, Customs, VAT, Service tax.
- Taxation Reforms – Direct Tax Code (DTC), General Anti-Avoidance Rule (GAAR), Goods and Service Tax (GST).
- Example: With regard to GST – Purpose; advantages and disadvantages of GST; issues with regard to implementation of GST.
- Understand the basic concepts like what is Tax Base, Progressive taxation, Tax Expenditure, Tax avoidance, Tax evasion, Tax Havens, Tax elasticity, Tax Buoyancy, Laffer curve, Crowding-out.
- Six Tax, Pigovian Tax.
- Subsidies – Food, Water, Fertilizers.
- Tax terrorism.

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		<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutions involved in Planning in India: A general idea on how planning has evolved over the years (since Independence). ▪ How planning takes place at the State and National level. ▪ Niti Ayog - its purpose. <p>Note: Make a note on the latest committees set-up with regard to Fiscal and Economic Reforms like Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission (FSLRC), Financial Action Task Force (FATF), Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC), Nachiket mor committee etc.</p>
Day 36	4th April	<p>Market – Money & Capital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Money Market – Treasury Bills, Commercial paper, Certificate of Deposit, Call Money. ▪ Capital Market – Government Securities (G-Secs). ▪ Difference between Money and Capital market. ▪ Exchange Market – NEER and REER. ▪ Fixed Foreign Currency Market. ▪ Float Foreign Currency Market. ▪ A general idea about Stock-exchanges in India – BSE, NSE; Nifty (Abroad); What is SENSEX- what does it indicate? ▪ Regulatory Bodies – SEBI, IRDA, PFRDA – their power, functions in regulating Market, Mutual funds, Pension Fund etc.; reforms brought about by the Regulatory Bodies. ▪ Foreign Direct Investment (FDI's) and Foreign Institutional Investors (FII's) ▪ On what basis are they classified as FDIs and FIIs? Differences between them. ▪ Why are FII's called 'hot money' or 'Portfolio investment'? ▪ Which type of investment would be better for India? ▪ Other investments such as Qualified Institutional Placement (QIPs) – Angel investors, Venture Capitals, Foreign institutional investors, Mutual Funds, Public Financial institutions. ▪ Have a Basic understanding of these terms – Primary market, Secondary market, Bull and Bear (what does it symbolize), Derivatives, Futures, Bonds, Debentures – partially and fully convertible, Participatory Notes, Hedge Funds, Blue chip shares, Market depth. ▪ Mechanisms to raise money in the Capital Market in India by Foreign countries - Indian Depository Receipts (IDR's); Similarly for an Indian company to raise money in the Foreign market – Global Depository Receipts (GDR's) and in America it is known as American Depository Receipts (ADR's).
	5th April	Sunday: Test on Budget, Economic Survey and Mapping: 100 Questions.

Day 37	6th April	LPG Reforms, Industries, PSU'S etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Organisational Structure of PSU's – Departmental Undertakings, Statutory Corporations, Control Boards, Co-operative Societies, Companies registered under the Companies Act 1956▪ Purpose/Objectives of PSU's▪ Reforms – post Liberalisation, Privatization, Globalisation (LPG) era- Disinvestment, Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs), Miniratnas, Navaratna, Maharatna, New Companies Act, 2013, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)▪ What is Corporate Governance? What are its Objectives?▪ Industry: A general idea about Industrial Policies in India▪ Medium and Small-Scale Enterprises (MSME's), Small-Scale Industries (SSI), Village and Cottage Industries (VCI)- On what basis are they classified so.▪ What measures are taken by Government to revive these industries?
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Day 38	7 th April	<p>External Sector/Foreign Trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ India's Foreign Policy – Recent initiatives taken. ▪ Balance of Payment (BoP). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What constitutes BoP? ○ What do you understand by 'Invisibles'? How does it affect BoP? ▪ External Commercial Borrowings (ECB). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What does it constitute, what is it meant for? Who regulates it? Who borrows from it? Example: Corporate sector. ▪ Capital and Current Account Convertibility – India has full Current Account Convertibility but when it comes to Capital Account Convertibility, it is only partial. Why? ▪ A general idea about MRTP Act, 1969; FERA, 1973; FEMA, 1999 – this will help you in understanding the changes made to capital account convertibility and why India is yet to go for full convertibility and what is the present status Current Account Deficit (CAD). What is CAD? Who reports CAD? ▪ Why India has huge CAD? Is a minimum CAD necessary? What are the measures taken by India to reduce CAD. ▪ Rupee appreciation, depreciation. ▪ How is Rupee value determined? ▪ How and why does Rupee appreciate or depreciate? ▪ Its impact on domestic and external market? On imports and exports. ▪ What measures does RBI take when rupee appreciates or depreciates? How does it impact Forex Reserves? ▪ Difference between Depreciation and Devaluation of currency (in Indian – rupee). ▪ Why does a country devalue its currency? ▪ Currency Exchange rate. ▪ How is the currency exchange rate determined? Who determines it? Exchange rate in terms of Purchasing power parity (PPP). ▪ What is Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER) and Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER)? ▪ Forex Reserves. ▪ What does it constitute? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Foreign Currency Assets (FCA) (e.g., US Dollar, Euro, Pound, Yen). ○ Gold Reserves. ○ Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) with the IMF. ○ Reserve Tranche Position (RTP) in the IMF. ▪ What is the use of having Forex Reserve? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To act as a cushion against economic shocks. ○ To manage and stabilize the exchange rate of the Rupee.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To maintain confidence in the country's ability to meet external obligations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Why do we need more Forex Reserves? ○ To cover import bills (Import Cover). ○ To handle sudden capital outflows by foreign investors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How can we accumulate more Forex reserves? ○ Increasing exports and attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and FII. ○ Receipts from remittances and external aid. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concepts like Trade deficits, Elasticity of Demand, Savings, Investment, J-curve effect. ▪ Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA): Differences between the two agreements. ▪ How is it different from Free Trade Agreement (FTA)? ○ <i>Note:</i> CEPA is more comprehensive, covering goods, services, and investment, whereas traditional FTAs often focus primarily on goods. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Benefits that India will have with these agreements. ▪ A general awareness on the countries with which India has signed these agreements recently and what are the issues involved and benefits from the same. ○ <i>Example:</i> India signed a landmark CEPA with the UAE in 2022 and an EFTA agreement in 2024. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Note:</i> Issues like GAAR, Euro Zone Crisis, Gold imports or any issue that you come across in the newspaper, make a note of it.
Day 39	8th April	<p>REVISION (of all the Topics from Economics)</p> <p>Miscellaneous</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Schemes - Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PMAASHA), Gold Monetization Scheme (GMS), MUDRA Yojana, Vittiya Saksharta Abhiyan etc. ● Committee - Ratan Watal, Uday Kotak, Deepak Mohanty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investment Models ● Mutual Funds ● Pension Reforms and Schemes ● GST related developments - National Anti-Profitteering Authority, Composition Scheme, E-Way Bill

Day 40

9th April

Complete Economics Revision Test: 100 Questions

ENVIRONMENT

Day 41

10th April

Basics of Environment and Ecology

- Meaning of Environment.
- Jargons on Environment and Ecology.
- Ecosystem and its Components, Functions, Types - Terrestrial and Aquatic, Ecotone and Ecological niche, Effects of Environmental Deterioration.
- Difference between Ecology, Environment and Ecosystem.

Ecosystem and its dynamics

- Ecosystem Definitions.
- Functions and Properties of Ecosystem.
- Ecological successions.
- The Structure/Components of Ecosystem - Abiotic Components and Biotic Components.
- Ecosystem Dynamics – Flow of Energy in Ecosystem, Trophic Levels, Food Chain, Types and Significance of Food Chain, Food Web
 - Models for Energy Flow, Ecological Productivity and Ecological Pyramid
 - Ecological adaptations.
 - Biotic interactions.
 - Biomagnifications.
 - Biological Control.
 - Organic Farming.

Biogeochemical Cycles

- Parts of a Bio Geochemical Cycle.
- Types of Biogeochemical Cycle.
- Carbon Cycle.
- Nitrogen Cycle.
- Phosphorus Cycle.
- Sulphur Cycle.

Day 42

11th April

Biomes: Forest, Grassland, Mountain, and Desert Ecosystems

- Biome.
- Grasslands.
- Tundra.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deserts. ▪ Mountain biome. <p>Aquatic Life Zones: Ocean, Rivers, Lakes, and Wetlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aquatic ecosystems. ▪ Basic facts about the ocean. ▪ Importance of the ocean. ▪ Zones of the ocean - Marine life. ▪ Eutrophication. ▪ Coral reefs. ▪ Coral reefs in India. ▪ Conserving coral reefs. ▪ Mangroves and Wetlands – Definition and its importance. ▪ Mangroves and Wetlands in India. ▪ Freshwater in India, Importance of lakes & National Lake Conservation ▪ Ramsar Convention, Ramsar Sites, Montreux Record. ▪ Extent and distribution of wetlands in India. ▪ Conserving the wetlands of India.
	12th April	Sunday
Day 43	13th April	<p>Biodiversity and Conservation – India and World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meaning and Benefits of Biodiversity. ▪ Levels and Measurement of Biodiversity, Biodiversity in India and threats to it, Biodiversity Hotspots, Causes of biodiversity loss. ▪ Modes of Conservation, Conservation efforts. ▪ National and International- Biodiversity, Wildlife, Flora and Fauna, Conservation measures. ▪ Eco Tourism, Protected Area Network (National Park, Wildlife Sanctuaries and biosphere reserves), National and Global Initiatives. ▪ Forest and Wild Life Resources, Ecologically Sensitive areas: Western Ghats, Himalayas etc., Environmental Impact Assessment. <p>Climate change, impact, institution and measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Global warming. ▪ Climate forcings. ▪ Receding glaciers and impacts. ▪ Institutions and measures.

60 DAYS RAPID REVISION (RARE) SERIES 2026– SCHEDULE

		<p>Environmental Pollution and issues, Degradation of Land and Water Resource Degradation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air, Water, Soil, Noise, Radioactive, E waste, Solid Waste. ▪ Pollution and related issues - Acid rain, Photochemical smog, Green House Gases (GHGs), Ozone hole, Algal bloom. ▪ Environmental issues due to urbanisation – e-waste Management and Handling, Disposal of untreated sewage, Real estate boom and environment degradation, Haphazard construction in hilly areas and impact, Polythene bags and pollution, Impact of tower radiation etc. ▪ Water Pollution and National River Conservation Plan. ▪ Environmental Issues and health effects. ▪ Agriculture and environment – GM food and its impact, Contamination of land and water.
Day 44	14th April	<p>Environmental Laws, Regulatory Bodies, Organizations, Acts and Policies - National and International.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National conservation efforts and programmes: Example – Environment Protection Act, Forest Right Act, National Biodiversity Authority. ▪ International conservation programmes, Worldwide initiatives, Mitigation Strategies Conventions and Protocols. ▪ Important Protocols and Summits, Intergovernmental Organizations, Treaties and Conventions related to climate change, biodiversity, Ramsar Convention, Montreux Record, the Rio Conventions etc, Organisations like UNEP, FAO, UNESCO etc. ▪ Bonn Convention, Washington and the Ramsar Convention. ▪ The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) - Cartagena Protocol, Nagoya Protocol, Aichi Biodiversity Targets. ▪ The International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. ▪ The Montreal Protocol and the Vienna Convention. ▪ United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD). ▪ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, related Conference of Parties and National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). ▪ Paris Climate Agreement and other Climate related agreements.
Day 45	15th April	<p>Disaster Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hazard, Disaster and Emergency. ▪ Types of Hazards – Atmospheric, Geological, Hydrological, and Biological (e.g., Ebola), Technological (e.g., Bhopal Gas Tragedy). ▪ Vulnerability – Institutional factors, Economic factors, Socio-cultural factors.

60 DAYS RAPID REVISION (RARE) SERIES 2026– SCHEDULE

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total Disaster Risk Management, Stages of Disaster Management, Disaster Assessment: Sustainable Development and related issues like Agriculture etc. ▪ Sustainable Development, Renewable energy, Bioremediation etc. ▪ Concept of Modern Agriculture, Sustainable Agriculture. ▪ Climate change and its impacts.
Day 46	16th April	<p>Wildlife and Conservation of flora and fauna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bird Sanctuaries, National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Tiger Reserves, Biosphere Reserves, Wetlands. ▪ Be aware of their location, near-by important places on the map. ▪ Differences among the three Protected areas-National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserves. ▪ Wildlife and its conservation, Ex-situ and in-situ conservation, Seed Banks, Protected area network – laws and International initiatives. ▪ IUCN’s classification scheme and IUCN Red-List of Threatened Species. ▪ Important Bird Areas (IBAs) of India; Global Tiger Initiative; Project Tiger; Project Elephant; Indian Rhino Vision. ▪ Endangered Species, Vulnerable and Extinct species. ▪ Protected Areas and Important Species found.
Day 47	17th April	<p>Biodiversity and Conservation – India and World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meaning and Benefits of Biodiversity. ▪ Levels and Measurement of Biodiversity, Biodiversity in India and threats to it, Biodiversity Hotspots, Causes of biodiversity loss ▪ Modes of Conservation, Conservation efforts. ▪ National and International- Biodiversity, Wildlife, Flora and Fauna, Conservation measures. ▪ Eco Tourism, Protected Area Network (National Park, Wildlife Sanctuaries and biosphere reserves), National and Global Initiatives ▪ Forest and Wild Life Resources, Ecologically Sensitive areas: Western Ghats, Himalayas etc., Environmental Impact Assessment. <p>Environmental Pollution, Degradation of Land and Water Resource Degradation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air, Water, Soil, Noise, Radioactive, E waste, Solid Waste. ▪ Pollution and related issues - Acid rain, Photochemical smog, Green House Gases (GHGs), Ozone hole, Algal bloom. ▪ Environmental issues due to urbanisation – e-waste Management and Handling, Disposal of untreated sewage, Real estate boom and environment degradation, Haphazard construction in hilly areas and impact, Polythene bags and pollution, Impact of tower radiation etc.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Pollution and National River Conservation Plan. Environmental Issues: Global warming, Climate change, Ozone depletion, Eutrophication, Acidification etc and their impact.
Day 48	18 th April	<p>Environmental Pollution & Degradation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of Pollution: Air (PM2.5/PM10), Water, Soil, Noise, Radioactive, E-waste, and Solid Waste. <p>Key Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acid Rain: Caused by SO₂ and NO₂ emissions. Photochemical Smog: "Summer smog" involving ozone and PAN. Greenhouse Gases (GHGs). Ozone Hole: Depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer by CFCs/HFCs. Eutrophication & Algal Bloom: Nutrient enrichment (Nitrogen/Phosphorus) leading to oxygen depletion in water bodies. <p>Urbanization Challenges (2026 Context):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E-waste: India is currently the 3rd largest producer; management focus is on "Circular Economy" and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). Heat Islands: Rapid construction leading to localized temperature rises in cities like Delhi and Bengaluru. Untreated Sewage: A major driver of urban river pollution. Water & River Conservation: * National River Conservation Plan(NRCP): Rejuvenating 57+ rivers across 17 states. Namami Gange: Extended to 2027 with a focus on "Good to Moderate" biological water quality. Mission Amrit Sarovar: Targeted rejuvenation of 75 water bodies per district. <p>Global Environmental Issues & Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change: Receding glaciers in the Himalayas leading to "GLOF" (Glacial Lake Outburst Floods) risks. Agriculture & Environment: * GM Crops: Bt Cotton (commercialized) and ongoing debates over GM Mustard (DMH-11) and imported GM soy/corn feed under recent 2026 trade frameworks. Concerns: "Genetic contamination" of wild varieties, herbicide resistance (super-weeds), and impact on non-target species (like honeybees).

60 DAYS RAPID REVISION (RARE) SERIES 2026– SCHEDULE

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Organic Farming: Shift towards "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana" to reduce land contamination.
	19 th April	Sunday
Day 49	20 th April	<p>Conservation Efforts and Mitigation Strategy</p> <p>Environmental Laws, Regulatory Bodies, Acts, and Policies – National and International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Conservation Efforts and Programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environment Protection Act (1986): An "umbrella" legislation providing a framework for coordination of central and state authorities. ○ Forest Rights Act (2006): Recognizes the rights of forest-dwelling communities over forest land. ○ National Biodiversity Authority (NBA): A statutory body established to implement the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. ▪ International Conservation Programmes and Mitigation Strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Important Protocols and Summits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rio Conventions (1992): UNFCCC (Climate Change), CBD (Biodiversity), and UNCCD (Desertification). ▪ Intergovernmental Organizations: UNEP (Global environmental authority), FAO (Food and Agriculture), UNESCO (World Heritage and Biosphere Reserves). ▪ Bonn Convention (CMS): Focuses on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals. ▪ CITES (Washington Convention): Regulates international trade in endangered species of flora and fauna. ▪ Ramsar Convention: Conservation and wise use of wetlands. ▪ Montreux Record: A register of wetland sites on the List of Wetlands of International Importance where changes in ecological character have occurred or are likely to occur. ▪ The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cartagena Protocol: Governance of Biosafety and the movement of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs). ○ Nagoya Protocol: Framework for Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) of genetic resources. ○ Aichi Biodiversity Targets: A set of 20 targets aimed at halting biodiversity loss (now superseded by the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework for the post-2020 era). ▪ The Montreal Protocol and the Vienna Convention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vienna Convention: Framework for the protection of the Ozone Layer. ○ Montreal Protocol: Binding agreement to phase out Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). <i>Note: The Kigali Amendment (2016) specifically targets the phase-down of HFCs.</i> ▪ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):

60 DAYS RAPID REVISION (RARE) SERIES 2026– SCHEDULE

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Paris Climate Agreement (2015): Goal to limit global warming to well below 2°C, preferably 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels.○ <i>Update (2026)</i>: The U.S. has officially withdrawn from the Paris Agreement for the second time effective January 2026.○ National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC): India's strategy consisting of 8 National Missions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Solar Mission● Enhanced Energy Efficiency● Sustainable Habitat● Water Mission● Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem● Green India● Sustainable Agriculture● Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change.
Day 50	21 st April	Complete Environment and Ecology Revision Test: 100 Questions.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Day 51

22nd April**Evolution of Universe**

- Big bang to present

Basic Physics and Astronomy

- Standard model of physics.
- God particle.
- Neutrinos.
- Large hadron collider.
- LIGO.
- Dark matter.
- Dark energy.
- Black holes.
- Gravitational waves.
- Cosmic microwave background radiation.
- Shifting of magnetic north pole etc.
- Types of orbits; Different types of satellite, categorization based on application.
- Space technology like different launch vehicles – GSLV and PSLV; Cryogenic engine.
- Different types of stars and their life cycle.
- Solar system and its parts.
- Other celestial bodies.
 - Kuiper Belt Objects.
 - Ploonet.
 - Exoplanets etc.
- Satellite series of India.
- India's space program and contribution of ISRO.
 - Latest communication satellites.
 - Remote sensing satellites.
 - Hyperspectral imaging basics; principle of spectroscopy and digital imaging.
 - Indian regional navigation satellite system.
 - Indian data relay satellite system.
- ISRO's space exploration missions.
- Important missions of NASA.
- Space observatories on surface and in space and important Telescopes.
- Space debris projects.

Note: Questions will be based on Current Affairs and related issues.

Day 52	23 rd April	<p>Defence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Missile system of India. ▪ Artillery weapon system of India. ▪ Aircraft carriers of Indian navy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submarine arm of India. ▪ Important fighter jets of India. ▪ Space weaponization. ▪ Anti-satellite technologies. ▪ Treaties governing outer space. ▪ Integrated tri-service agencies. ▪ Chief of Defence staff. ▪ Department of military affairs. ▪ Information fusion centre-IOR. ▪ Bold-QIT (border electronically dominated QRT interception technique). ▪ Military exercises. ▪ Important discoveries in aircraft technology eg. UAVs, RAMJET, SCRAMJET etc. ▪ Role of HAL and DRDO. ▪ India's collaboration with other countries. ▪ Nuclear Deterrence of India and Nuclear doctrine. ▪ Chemical and Biological weapons. ▪ International Conventions dealing with disarmament. <p>Note: Questions will be based on Current Affairs and related issues.</p>
Day 53	24 th April	<p>Biotechnology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basics: DNA, chromosome, gene, genome. ▪ DNA profiling. ▪ Gene therapy. ▪ Stem cell technology; Pluripotent, multipotent and totipotent cells. ▪ Mitochondrial DNA and nuclear DNA. ▪ Three parent Baby. ▪ Gene editing; DNA replication and its process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In-vivo gene editing. o CRISPR Cas9. ▪ Gene drive technology. ▪ Gene expression; Genetic disorder. ▪ Genome organization, Human Genome project. ▪ Biotechnology in India and global trends.

60 DAYS RAPID REVISION (RARE) SERIES 2026– SCHEDULE

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cloning and genetic engineering mechanism. ▪ Genetically Modified crops and related issues. <p>Nuclear Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basics of nuclear science. ▪ Nuclear Fission and Fusion. ▪ Nuclear power reactors. ▪ Types of fission reactors. ▪ Fissionable material. ▪ Energy and bi-products of Nuclear fission. ▪ Radioactivity. ▪ Nuclear fusion experiments across the globe; ITER (International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor). ▪ India’s 3 stage Nuclear program. ▪ Regulation and development of nuclear technology in India. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Department of atomic energy. o Civil liability law in India. ▪ National & International Organisations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o International atomic energy agency (IAEA). o Public sector institutions. o Nuclear power corporation of India limited (NPCIL). o World association of nuclear operators etc. ▪ Important nuclear non- proliferation treaties. ▪ Export control regimes. ▪ Technology sharing with other nations. <p>Note: Questions will be based on Current Affairs and related issues.</p>
Day 54	25th April	<p>Basics of Nano Science and nanotechnology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nano materials. ▪ Applications of Nano tech in medicine and healthcare, agriculture, robotics, defence, space, energy etc. ▪ Ethical issues and regulations in India. ▪ Basics of Robotics. ▪ Socio – economic Importance of robotics. ▪ Humanoid robots and artificial intelligence. ▪ Applications of Robotics in different fields.
	26th April	Sunday

<p>Day 55</p>	<p>27th April</p>	<p>Communications. IT and Computer Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cyber security threats. ▪ Cyber security preparedness. ▪ Data protection bill. ▪ Basics of mobile network like GPRS, 3G, 4G, 5G etc. ▪ Mobile technologies eg – Android, mobile applications, Warp Charging. ▪ Basic Communications technology like GPS, CDMA etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WiFi 6.0. • Wi-Fi CALLING. • LTE and VoLTE. • Open API (Application Programming Interfaces). • Public domain name server. • Government instant messaging system (GIMS). • National Supercomputing Mission. • Modern computational technologies like quantum computing, gene computing etc. • Quantum supremacy. • DEEPNET and DARKNET. • Indices like Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI); Broadband Readiness Index for States etc. • Optical fiber Network. • D2H Vs OTT. ▪ Net neutrality. ▪ Cloud Computing. ▪ Big Data. ▪ Block chain technology. ▪ Internet of Things. ▪ Artificial Intelligence. ▪ Digital India and other government initiatives. ▪ Digital payment platforms. ▪ Cryptocurrency and related issues. ▪ Data mining.
<p>Day 56</p>	<p>28th April</p>	<p>Healthcare and Pharmaceuticals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disease in News (Viral, Bacterial and Protozoan; Genetic diseases). ▪ New emerging disease. ▪ Nutrient deficiencies and related issues. ▪ Life style diseases and healthcare issues. ▪ Narcotics and drug abuse. ▪ Plant diseases and disease causing agents (Yellow Rust, Fall Armyworm, Pink Bollworm, Locust etc).

60 DAYS RAPID REVISION (RARE) SERIES 2026– SCHEDULE

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New vaccinations and medicines; antibiotic resistance; Lifesaving drugs. ▪ Generic Medicine. ▪ Various new therapies and diagnostics techniques like CAR-T; TRUENAT. ▪ Pharmaceutical Policy in India. ▪ Health related current affairs like Eat right movement, WHO's replace, trans fat etc. ▪ Health related partnerships. ▪ Health related organizations. ▪ Report and indices related to health and disease. ▪ IPR policy.
Day 57	29th April	<p>General Physics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPSC tends to ask questions related to general physics like Nobel Prize, general physical phenomenon used in day to day life like magnetism, electricity, basic forces in nature, light and related phenomenon etc.
Day 58	30th April	<p>General Chemistry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focus will be on general concepts of chemistry like atoms, molecules, elements and compounds. ▪ Properties of metals and non-metals and some unique elements. ▪ Nobel Prize in chemistry. ▪ Some common chemical reactions like formation of secondary pollutants (photochemical smog etc.) ▪ Differences between organic and inorganic compounds.
Day 59	May 1st	<p>General Biology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basic concepts of animal and plant Kingdom. ▪ Cells and cell types. ▪ Human Anatomy. ▪ Life processes of Digestion, reproduction, circulation, Respiration etc. ▪ Important plant tissues and processes. ▪ Single celled organisms and their anatomy.

60 DAYS RAPID REVISION (RARE) SERIES 2026– SCHEDULE

Day 60

May 2nd

Complete Science and Technology Revision Test: 100 Questions.

Note: Monday to Saturday – 20 GS Questions will be asked Everyday

Attention: Sundays are not counted for 60 days estimation.

Attention: FLTs will be aligned with our All India Mock Tests (UNNATI 2026) and Schedule for the same will be notified in due course.

Wish you all the very best!

Team IASBABA.

