

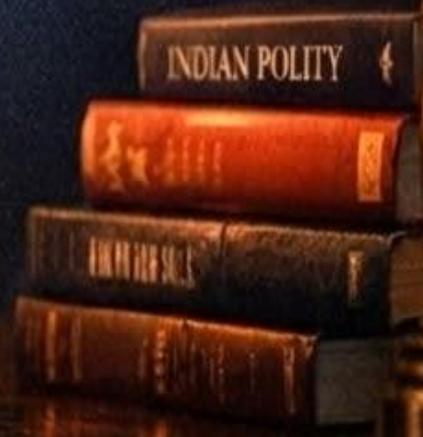


IAS BABA

60 Days RaRe Series 2026

Program Schedule

Starting from **9th MARCH 2026**



The Final 60 Days Before Prelims

Structured. Strategic. Result-Oriented.



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	9th March To 14th March	Geography
Sunday	15th March	CSAT Revision Test-1 Of 80 Questions
Day 7	16th March	Physical Geography Revision
Day 8	17th March	Complete Geography Revision Test Of 100 Questions
Day 9 To Day 12	18th March To 21st March	Modern History
Sunday	22nd March	Sunday: CSAT Revision Test-2 Of 80 Questions
Day 13 To Day 19	23rd March To 27th March	Ancient History
Day 20	28th March	Complete History Revision Test Of 100 Questions
Sunday	29th March	CSAT Revision Test - 03 Of 80 Questions
Day 21 To Day 24	30th March To 4th April	Economics
Sunday	5th April	CSAT Revision Test - 04 Of 80 Questions
Day 25 To Day 29	6th April To 7th April	Economics
Day 30	9th April	Complete Economics 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	September 2025
2 nd Week	October 2025
3 rd Week	November 2025
4 th Week	December 2025
5 th Week	January 2026
6 th Week	February 2026
7 th Week	March 2026
8 th Week	April 2026
9 th Week	July 2026
10 th Week	August 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❖ Time & Work❖ Counting Figures
2 nd Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Reading Comprehension❖ Percentages❖ Mensuration
3 rd Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Reading Comprehension❖ Data Interpretation❖ Probability and Dices
4 th Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Reading Comprehension❖ Sets, Mixtures & Allegations❖ Coding & Decoding
5 th Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Reading Comprehension❖ Averages❖ Blood Relations
6 th Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Reading Comprehension❖ Sequences and Series❖ Syllogism & Statement and Conclusion

60 DAYS RAPID REVISION (RaRe) SERIES 2026– SCHEDULE

7 th Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Reading Comprehension❖ Interests❖ Profit & Loss
8 th Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Reading Comprehension❖ Partnerships❖ Arrangements❖ Clock & Calendars
9 th week	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Reading Comprehension❖ Number System❖ Permutation and Combination
10 th week	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Reading Comprehension❖ Ratio & Proportion❖ Time Speed Distance

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

GENERAL STUDIES

GEOGRAPHY

Day 1	9 th March	<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.
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<p>Day 2</p>	<p>10th 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. ▪ The Himalayas. ▪ The Peninsular Plateau. ▪ Indo-Gangetic plain. ▪ Thar Desert. ▪ Coastal plains and Ghats.
<p>Day 3</p>	<p>11th March</p>	<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.

<p>Day 4</p>	<p>12th March</p>	<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. <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.
<p>Day 5</p>	<p>13th March</p>	<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.
<p>Day 6</p>	<p>14th March</p>	<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.

60 DAYS RAPID REVISION (RaRe) SERIES 2026– SCHEDULE

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications. Natural vegetation of India and world. Associated problems like habitat destruction. Energy resources like coal, petroleum, renewable energy etc.
	15th March	Sunday: CSAT Revision Test – 01 : 80 Questions.
Day 7	16th March	<p>Agriculture, Mineral resources and Industries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of agriculture. 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 8	17th March	<p>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;

60 DAYS RAPID REVISION (RaRe) SERIES 2026– SCHEDULE

		<p>town planning; Problems of urbanization and remedies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Regional development and planning.
Day 9	18th March	Physical Geography Revision <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Topics will include Geomorphology, Climatology, Oceanography and biogeography.
Day 10	19th March	Complete Geography Revision Test: 100 Questions.

MODERN HISTORY

Day 11	20 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- industrialization, 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 12	21 st March	<p>Social and Religious Movements in 19th and 20th centuries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Examples – Brahma 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, Sepoy Mutinies etc. ▪ Reform Movements in Southern India and Western India. ▪ The revolt of 1857 and changes after 1857 - reasons, character, course and result.

	22 nd March	Sunday: CSAT Revision Test – 02: 80 Questions.
Day 13	23 rd 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 14	24 th 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. ▪ Various Sections of Society and their Participation – Women, Peasants, Labours, Dalits, Youth, Tribals, Minorities etc. ▪ Various Ideologies.
Day 15	25 th 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.

Harappan or IVC – Social, Economic and Political condition

- 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?

Vedic and Later Vedic Age

- 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.

Kingdoms/Empires during the Ancient Period

Pre Mauryans Age

- Sources of Mauryan History.
- The Mahajanapadas.
- The Age of Satavahanas.
- Foreign Invasions during Pre Mauryan Age – Greek, Sakas, Kushans, Hunas.
- Magadhan Empire.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Janapadas and Mahajanapadas. <p>Mauryan Era - Social, Economic and Political condition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ashoka the Great. ▪ Mauryan Dynasty. ▪ Economy, Social Life, Art and Architecture in Mauryan Age. ▪ The Mauryan Empire: Administration. ▪ Mauryan Empire: Its Decline and Significance. <p>Contemporary to Mauryans and Post-Mauryan Rulers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sunga, Kanva and Chedi Dynasty. ▪ Kanishka: The Kushan Dynasty. ▪ Impact of Central Asian Contacts (During Shaka-Kushan age). <p>Gupta Empire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gupta Dynasty: Important Rulers. ▪ List of the Titles adopted by Gupta Kings. ▪ List of Taxes levied during Gupta Period. ▪ Gupta Empire: Trade, Art & Architecture and Literature. ▪ Gupta Empire: Administration. <p>Post Gupta's Era</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Harshavardhana Era. ▪ Other ancient Indian Dynasties and their contributions - Vakataka Empire, Chalukyas, Pallavas. <p>Note: While studying these Kingdoms, you have to focus on the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chola Kingdom: Administration, Art and Architecture. ▪ Chola, Chera and Pandya Dynasties. ▪ Chola Empire: Medieval Cholas. ▪ Economy, Social life and Temple Architecture in Post Gupta Era. ▪ Chola Empire: Later Cholas. ▪ Tripartite Struggle for Kannauj.
<p>Day 16</p>	<p>26th March</p>	<p>Religions of Ancient India: Buddhism and Jainism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Buddhist Literature, Councils and Scholars. ▪ Hinayana and Mahayana.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 17	27th March	<p>Indian Art and Architecture</p> <p>Architecture, Paintings and Sculptures</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. <p>Temple Architecture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Famous Temples constructed during the reign of different Empires. ▪ Their location.

- Different styles of Temples like Dravida, Nagara, Vesara, Panchayatan etc.
- Rock cut temples, specific features of temples - Garbgriha, 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.

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.

Miniature Painting

- 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.
Day 18	28th March	<p>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. ▪ 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.

60 DAYS RAPID REVISION (RaRe) SERIES 2026– SCHEDULE

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sanskrit Literature, Sangam Literature and famous scholars- Aryabhata and Kalidas etc. ▪ Important writers Poets and their works – Kabir, Meera, Surdas etc.
	29th March	Sunday: CSAT Revision Test -03: 80 Questions.
Day 19	30th March	<p>Medieval History Early Medieval Period Medieval India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergence of Provincial kingdoms and rise of Rajput. ▪ The Delhi Sultanates. ▪ Age of Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdoms. ▪ The Mughal Period and the Marathas. ▪ Decline of Mughal and Maratha Empire. ▪ Successors of Mughals. ▪ Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and the Successors of Shivaji. ▪ Mughal and Maratha Administration. ▪ Peshwas under Maratha Empire. <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. ▪ Arrival of the British & Establishment of British East India Company.
Day 20	31th March	Complete History Revision Test: 100 Questions.

ECONOMICS

Day 21	1 st April	<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?
Day 22	2 nd April	<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 23	3 rd 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 24	4 th 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).
	5 th April	Sunday: CSAT Revision Test 04: 80 Questions.
Day 25	6 th April	<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.
- Sin Tax, Pigovian Tax.
- Subsidies – Food, Water, Fertilizers etc.
- Tax terrorism.

Planning

		<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 Aayog - 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 26	7 th 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).
Day 27	8 th 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?
<p>Day 28</p>	<p>9th April</p>	<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.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ○ To maintain confidence in the country's ability to meet external obligations. ▪ Why do we need more Forex Reserves? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To cover import bills (Import Cover). ○ To handle sudden capital outflows by foreign investors. ▪ How can we accumulate more Forex reserves? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increasing exports and attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and FII. ○ Receipts from remittances and external aid. ▪ 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)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Note:</i> CEPA is more comprehensive, covering goods, services, and investment, whereas traditional FTAs often focus primarily on goods. ▪ 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. ○ Example: India signed a landmark CEPA with the UAE in 2022 and an EFTA agreement in 2024. ▪ <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.
<p>Day 29</p>	<p>10th April</p>	<p>International Economic Organizations</p> <p>Bretton Wood Twins- World Bank, IMF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A general awareness on- When was it started? Where is its Headquarters? ▪ What is the purpose? To whom do they lend money to? ▪ How does It function?

- Reports published by WB and IMF.
- Recently joined members of WB and IMF.
- World Bank and World Bank Groups.
- Relevance of IMF and WB to the developing countries (especially India)
- Example: IMF was setup in 1944, its HQ- Washington, USA.
- Purpose- to facilitate balanced growth of International trade, Exchange rate, to overcome Balance of Payment crisis and it lends only to member countries and not for a specific purpose, unlike WB. Functioning- Each member is assigned a quota (based on size of the economy), which indicates the voting power, access to financing, the amount a member is obliged to provide to the IMF.
- What are SDR's? How does it help member countries?

World Trade Organization (WTO)

- A general idea on how WTO came into being and what was the set-up before WTO.
- Difference between General Agreement on tariffs and Trade (GATT) and WTO.
- What is the objective of WTO? How does it function (example- WTO works on the principle 'one country one vote', unlike WB or IMF.
- Recently joined members of WTO.
- Doha round – why is Doha round stalled? Issue's between developed and developing countries.
- WTO and India – how has it helped India, if so in what way? what are the issues- is it a boon or a bane to India?
- WTO principles– Most Favored Nation (MFN)- non-discriminatory Trade, General system of Preference (GSP) for developing countries and Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA), Free Trade Agreement (FTA) for economics integration.
- Stages in economic integration – PTA > FTA > Customs Union > Monetary Union.
- Others Safeguard mechanisms– Safeguard Mechanisms, Sanitary and Phytosanitary agreement (SPS), Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT).

WTO agreements

- Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) – Domestic support (Green Box, Amber Box, Blue Box), Export subsidies, Market access.
- Agreement on TRIPS and Patent Issues: Make a note of the current issues related to Patent.
- Copyrights, Trademark, Industrial Design right – for what type of products are each given.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Example: Copyrights for creative and artistic work, whereas Patents for inventions. TRIPS agreement and Safeguards – Parallel importation, Compulsory Licensing. ▪ Geographical indicators – significance; to what products and for whom are they granted to? A general awareness on the latest products which have been granted the status. <p>General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Difference between Protectionism and Import Substitution. ▪ Instruments of protectionism- tariffs, import quotas, administrative barriers, antidumping duties, direct or export subsidies, exchange rate manipulation ▪ A general idea about Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) by World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) group, NAMA 11 ▪ Regional trade agreements and Regional Groupings like ASEAN FTA, SAFTA, MERCOSUR, BRICS, SAARC, The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP), G20 etc. ▪ Their objectives, recent summits especially where India is a major player in the grouping, recent initiatives undertaken in the summits, How do these initiatives help India? <p>Miscellaneous</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). ▪ International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). ▪ International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). ▪ International Labour Organization (ILO). ▪ International Maritime Organization (IMO). ▪ International Telecommunication Union (ITU). ▪ International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). ▪ International Finance Corporation (IFC). ▪ Asian Development Bank. ▪ Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). ▪ New Development Bank. ▪ African Development Bank.
Day 30	11 th April	Complete Economics Revision Test: 100 Questions.

**Note: The Schedule for the next 30 days will be updated soon.
Monday to Saturday – 20 GS Questions will be asked Everyday.**

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.**

