

Prelims Test Series

Built to the UPSC Civil Services Preliminary Examination pattern, question for question.

Fifteen weeks of examination, from 15 January to 30 April 2027, built to the papers a candidate actually has to survive.

30

TESTS IN ALL

25 General Studies
5 CSAT

The series at a glance

30

TESTS

25

GENERAL STUDIES

5

CSAT

15

WEEKS

Every General Studies test carries 100 questions in two hours with negative marking of one third, matching the real paper exactly. The split is 75 to 80 static questions on the declared topic and 20 to 25 current affairs questions on the declared window. Every CSAT test carries 80 questions in two hours on the same negative marking.

THE THREE PHASES

PHASE	WEEKS	DATES	TESTS	PURPOSE
I. Coverage	1 to 6	15 Jan to 24 Feb	13 sectional	One subject slice at a time, examined to depth
II. Consolidation	7 to 9	28 Feb to 14 Mar	5 revision	Paired and cumulative, higher difficulty
III. Simulation	10 to 15	21 Mar to 30 Apr	7 full length	Weekly on Sunday, mirroring exam day

Phase I runs two tests a week, Sunday and Wednesday. Phase III runs one General Studies test a week, on Sunday, deliberately, because a full length needs six days of analysis and revision behind it, not three. CSAT runs from March onward, alongside, and never displaces a General Studies slot.

FEE FOR THE FULL SERIES

All 30 tests, solutions and errata included · inclusive of GST

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How the paper has changed

The seven full lengths reproduce the difficulty envelope of the 2020 to 2026 papers rather than an average of them. An average is the wrong target, because the papers a candidate must survive are the outliers.

What changed since 2023 is not toughness in general. It is the composition of the paper, and that matters more than any statement about how hard a year was. The **how many of the above are correct** format is the single largest driver of the rise, because it removes partial elimination. Knowing that one statement is wrong no longer eliminates an option. Every full length in this series carries a stated minimum of that format, so that no candidate meets it for the first time in the examination hall.

Two of the seven papers are therefore set at the hardest observed level, of the kind seen in 2023 and again in 2026. The remaining five are distributed across the moderate band that the other years occupied. A further category cuts across every type below: news anchored questions, roughly a fifth to a quarter of a paper, described in full under Phase III.

Difficulty is not raised beyond what UPSC has actually set, and it is not softened below it either.

QUESTION TYPE MIX, DECLARED FOR EVERY PAPER

TYPE	SHARE OF PAPER
Statement based, two or three statements	30 to 35 per cent
How many of the above are correct	12 to 18 per cent
Matching pairs	10 to 15 per cent
Direct factual recall	15 to 20 per cent
Conceptual application	15 to 20 per cent

The schedule

Three phases, fifteen weeks, twenty five General Studies papers. Phase I runs two tests a week on Sunday and Wednesday. Phase II pairs and accumulates. Phase III runs one full length a week on Sunday. Every test declares its current affairs window in advance. The five CSAT tests run from March onward and are set out on the CSAT page; the two papers are brought together in the master calendar.

#	DATE	DAY	TEST	CURRENT AFFAIRS
PHASE I · COVERAGE Thirteen subject sectionals · 15 Jan to 24 Feb				
01	15 Jan	Fri	Polity I — Constitutional Framework	Jan 2026
02	17 Jan	Sun	Polity II — Institutions, Federalism, Elections	Feb 2026
03	20 Jan	Wed	Economy I — Macro, Money, Banking, Public Finance	Mar 2026
04	24 Jan	Sun	Economy II — Sectors, Growth, External Sector	Apr 2026
05	27 Jan	Wed	Geography I — Physical Geography	May 2026
06	31 Jan	Sun	Geography II — Human, Economic and Map	Jun 2026
07	3 Feb	Wed	Environment I — Ecology and Biodiversity	Jul 2026
08	7 Feb	Sun	Environment II — Climate, Pollution, Governance	Aug 2026
09	10 Feb	Wed	Science and Technology I — Physical Sciences, Space, Defence	Sep 2026
10	14 Feb	Sun	Science and Technology II — Life Sciences, Health, Digital	Oct 2026
11	17 Feb	Wed	History and Culture I — Ancient and Medieval India	Nov 2026
12	21 Feb	Sun	History and Culture II — Art and Culture	Dec 2026
13	24 Feb	Wed	History and Culture III — Modern India	Jan 2027
PHASE II · CONSOLIDATION Five revision tests · 28 Feb to 14 Mar				
14	28 Feb	Sun	Revision I — Polity and Economy	Feb 2027
15	3 Mar	Wed	Revision II — Geography and Environment	Cumulative Jan to Jun 2026
16	7 Mar	Sun	Revision III — History and Art and Culture	Cumulative Jul to Dec 2026
17	10 Mar	Wed	Revision IV — Science, Technology and Environment	Cumulative Jan to Feb 2027
18	14 Mar	Sun	Revision V — Schemes, Reports, Indices, Institutions, Places in News	Full window consolidated
PHASE III · SIMULATION Seven full lengths · 21 Mar to 30 Apr				
19	21 Mar	Sun	Full Length I	Jan 2026 to Feb 2027
20	28 Mar	Sun	Full Length II	Jan 2026 to Feb 2027
21	4 Apr	Sun	Full Length III	to Mar 2027
22	11 Apr	Sun	Full Length IV	to Mar 2027
23	18 Apr	Sun	Full Length V	to Mar 2027, recency weighted
24	25 Apr	Sun	Full Length VI	to mid Apr 2027
25	30 Apr	Fri	Full Length VII	to 25 Apr 2027, recency weighted

What each sectional examines

TEST 01 Polity I – Constitutional Framework

15 Jan · Fri

Historical underpinnings from the Regulating Act 1773 to the Government of India Act 1935. Constituent Assembly, its committees and the making of the Constitution. Sources and borrowed features. Preamble and its amendability. Union and its territory, Articles 1 to 4, reorganisation of states. Citizenship, Articles 5 to 11, and the amendments of 1955, 1986, 2003, 2019. Fundamental Rights, Articles 12 to 35, with the leading cases. Directive Principles, Articles 36 to 51. Fundamental Duties. Amendment procedure under Article 368 and the basic structure doctrine. Schedules of the Constitution.

CURRENT AFFAIRS · JANUARY 2026

TEST 02 Polity II – Institutions, Federalism, Elections

17 Jan · Sun

Union executive: President, Vice President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Attorney General. Parliament: composition, sessions, devices of parliamentary proceedings, motions, legislative procedure, money bill against finance bill, parliamentary committees. Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Courts, subordinate judiciary, judicial review, judicial activism, public interest litigation, tribunals. State executive and legislature, the Governor and discretionary powers. Centre state relations, legislative, administrative and financial. Inter State Council, Zonal Councils, GST Council. Emergency provisions. Local government, the 73rd and 74th Amendments, PESA, urban local bodies. Constitutional bodies: Election Commission, UPSC, State PSCs, Finance Commission, CAG, Attorney General, National Commissions for SC, ST and Backward Classes. Non constitutional bodies: NITI Aayog, NHRC, CIC, CVC, Lokpal and Lokayuktas. Representation of the People Acts, electoral reforms, anti defection under the Tenth Schedule.

CURRENT AFFAIRS · FEBRUARY 2026

TEST 03 Economy I – Macro, Money, Banking, Public Finance

20 Jan · Wed

National income aggregates, methods of measurement, base year revision, GDP deflator, nominal against real. Inflation: CPI, WPI, core inflation, measurement issues, inflation targeting framework. Money supply M0 to M3, money multiplier, high powered money. Reserve Bank of India, Monetary Policy Committee, repo, reverse repo, standing deposit facility, marginal standing facility, CRR, SLR, open market operations, liquidity adjustment. Banking structure, scheduled and non scheduled, small finance and payments banks, cooperative banks. Non performing assets, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, prompt corrective action, asset reconstruction, priority sector lending, financial inclusion. Financial markets: SEBI, primary and secondary markets, derivatives, mutual funds, government securities, corporate bonds, credit rating. Public finance: budget documents, types of deficit, FRBM, direct and indirect taxation, GST architecture, Finance Commission devolution, cesses and surcharges.

CURRENT AFFAIRS · MARCH 2026

TEST 04 Economy II – Sectors, Growth, External Sector

24 Jan · Sun

Agriculture: minimum support price, procurement and public distribution, agricultural marketing, e NAM, farmer producer organisations, subsidies, credit, crop insurance, WTO Agreement on Agriculture and the peace clause. Industry: industrial policy, MSME definition and schemes, production linked incentives, Make in India, ease of doing business, industrial corridors. Services sector, information technology, tourism. Infrastructure: power sector reforms, renewable capacity, transport, PPP models, National Infrastructure Pipeline, PM Gati Shakti, National Monetisation Pipeline. Poverty and unemployment: types, measurement, Periodic Labour Force Survey, Multidimensional Poverty Index, inequality. Planning and NITI Aayog, Sustainable Development Goals. External sector: balance of payments, current and capital account, FDI and FPI, exchange rate systems, forex reserves, convertibility, external debt. International institutions: IMF, World Bank Group, WTO, ADB, AIIB, New Development Bank, FATF. Latest Union Budget and Economic Survey.

CURRENT AFFAIRS · APRIL 2026

TEST 05 Geography I – Physical Geography

27 Jan · Wed

Geomorphology: interior of the earth, plate tectonics, continental drift, seafloor spreading, earthquakes and seismic waves, volcanism, rock cycle, weathering, fluvial, glacial, aeolian, karst and coastal landforms. Climatology: composition and structure of the atmosphere, insolation and heat budget, temperature distribution, pressure belts, planetary and local winds, jet streams, air masses and fronts, cyclones tropical and temperate, precipitation types, world climatic classification, El Nino, La Nina, Indian Ocean Dipole, Madden Julian Oscillation, Indian monsoon mechanism and variability. Oceanography: ocean relief, temperature and salinity, ocean currents, tides, waves, coral reefs and bleaching, marine resources. Soils of the world and India. Indian physiography: Himalayan system, Indo Gangetic plains, peninsular plateau, coastal plains, islands, drainage systems Himalayan and peninsular.

CURRENT AFFAIRS · MAY 2026

TEST 06 Geography II – Human, Economic and Map

31 Jan · Sun

Mineral and energy resources, distribution in India and the world, conventional and non conventional. Agricultural geography, cropping patterns and seasons, agro climatic zones, green and other revolutions, irrigation. Industrial location theory, major industries and industrial regions in India and the world. Population: distribution, density, growth, demographic transition, census concepts, sex ratio, migration. Settlement patterns, urbanisation, million plus cities, smart cities. Transport and communication networks, corridors, ports, inland waterways.

Map component, approximately 20 questions. Rivers and tributaries, mountain ranges and peaks, passes, plateaus, lakes, national parks and sanctuaries by location, tiger reserves, straits, seas and gulfs, canals, countries and capitals in news, tribal regions, places in news over the preceding eighteen months.

CURRENT AFFAIRS · JUNE 2026

TEST 07 Environment I – Ecology and Biodiversity

3 Feb · Wed

Ecosystem structure and function, energy flow, food chains and webs, trophic levels, ecological pyramids, primary and secondary productivity, ecological efficiency. Biogeochemical cycles: carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur, water. Terrestrial and aquatic biomes, wetlands, mangroves, estuaries. Ecological succession. Biodiversity: genetic, species and ecosystem levels, measurement, hotspots, endemism, keystone, flagship, umbrella and indicator species. IUCN Red List categories and species in news. Protected area network: national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, conservation and community reserves, tiger and elephant reserves, Ramsar sites, important bird areas. Conservation projects and programmes. International conventions: CBD, Nagoya and Cartagena Protocols, CITES, CMS, Ramsar, UNCCD, Bonn Challenge. Invasive alien species, human wildlife conflict, wildlife trade.

CURRENT AFFAIRS · JULY 2026

TEST 08 Environment II – Climate, Pollution, Governance

7 Feb · Sun

Climate change science: greenhouse gases, global warming potential, radiative forcing, feedback loops, tipping points, IPCC assessment reports. International architecture: UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, nationally determined contributions, Article 6 and carbon markets, loss and damage, recent COP outcomes, Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment. India's climate action: National Action Plan on Climate Change and its missions, state action plans, net zero commitment, panchamrit, Mission LiFE, carbon credit trading scheme. Pollution: national ambient air quality standards, National Clean Air Programme, particulate matter, stubble burning, vehicular norms; water pollution, Namami Gange, eutrophication; soil, noise, thermal, radioactive and plastic pollution; extended producer responsibility, e waste, biomedical and solid waste rules. Environmental governance: Environment Protection Act 1986, Environmental Impact Assessment, Coastal Regulation Zone, Forest Conservation Act and 2023 amendment, Wildlife Protection Act, Biological Diversity Act, National Green Tribunal, CPCB and state boards. Renewable energy, energy transition, green hydrogen, biofuels. Disaster management framework, Sendai, NDMA, disaster types.

CURRENT AFFAIRS · AUGUST 2026

TEST 09 Science and Technology I – Physical Sciences, Space, Defence

10 Feb · Wed

Applied physics in the news: waves and optics, lasers, semiconductors, superconductivity, quantum phenomena, sensors, LED and display technology. Space: launch vehicles and their classes, orbits and their uses, satellite systems, ISRO missions past and current, Gaganyaan, Chandrayaan, Aditya L1, planetary and astronomy missions, NavIC, space policy and private sector participation, space debris. Nuclear science: fission and fusion, reactor types, three stage nuclear programme, thorium, uranium enrichment, ITER, nuclear agreements and suppliers group, radioisotopes and applications. Defence technology: missile classes and systems, DRDO programmes, hypersonics, drones and counter drone systems, indigenisation and positive lists, defence corridors. Energy technology: battery chemistries, energy storage, fuel cells, solar photovoltaics. Materials: nanotechnology, graphene, rare earths, critical minerals, composites.

CURRENT AFFAIRS · SEPTEMBER 2026

TEST 10 Science and Technology II – Life Sciences, Health, Digital

14 Feb · Sun

Cell biology, cell organelles, cell division. Genetics: DNA and RNA structure, replication, transcription, translation, mutation, Mendelian inheritance, genetic disorders. Biotechnology: recombinant DNA, polymerase chain reaction, gene sequencing, CRISPR and gene editing, gene therapy, stem cells, cloning, tissue culture, genetically modified crops and regulation, biofortification. Health: immunity, vaccine platforms and cold chain, communicable diseases, non communicable diseases, antimicrobial resistance, one health, drug development and clinical trials, CDSCO and drug regulation, national health programmes and schemes, Ayushman Bharat, medical devices. Intellectual property, biosafety, bioethics. Computing: artificial intelligence and machine learning, large language models, blockchain and distributed ledger, quantum computing and cryptography, 5G and 6G, internet of things, semiconductors and fabrication, cybersecurity and threats. Digital public infrastructure: Aadhaar, UPI, ONDC, Digital Personal Data Protection Act, data centres, telecom regulation. Robotics and automation.

CURRENT AFFAIRS · OCTOBER 2026

TEST 11 History and Culture I – Ancient and Medieval India

17 Feb · Wed

Prehistoric cultures. Indus Valley Civilisation: extent, sites, town planning, economy, script, decline. Vedic period, early and later, polity, society, economy, literature. Mahajanapadas and the rise of Magadha. Heterodox sects: Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivikas, councils and schisms. Persian and Macedonian invasions. Mauryan empire, Ashoka, edicts, administration, decline. Post Mauryan: Sungas, Kanvas, Indo Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Satavahanas. Sangam age. Gupta empire and the classical age. Post Gupta: Vardhanas, tripartite struggle, Rajputs. South India: Chalukyas, Pallavas, Cholas, Rashtrakutas, Cheras, Pandyas, local government under the Cholas. Delhi Sultanate: five dynasties, administration, economy, Sultanate decline. Vijayanagara and Bahmani kingdoms. Mughal empire: Babur to Aurangzeb, Sher Shah and the Sur interregnum, mansabdari and jagirdari, land revenue systems, decline. Marathas: Shivaji, Peshwas, confederacy. Later regional states: Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Punjab. Bhakti and Sufi movements.

CURRENT AFFAIRS · NOVEMBER 2026

TEST 12 History and Culture II – Art and Culture

21 Feb · Sun

Architecture: Harappan, stupa, chaitya and vihara, rock cut caves, temple styles Nagara, Dravida and Vesara with regional schools, cave and structural temples, Indo Islamic architecture and its provincial styles, Mughal architecture, colonial and modern architecture. Sculpture: Mauryan, Gandhara, Mathura and Amaravati schools, bronze sculpture, Chola bronzes. Painting: prehistoric, Ajanta, Ellora, Bagh, Mughal, Rajasthani and Pahari schools, Deccan, folk and tribal painting traditions, Company school, modern movements. Music: Hindustani and Carnatic traditions, ragas and talas, gharanas, instruments and their classification. Dance: eight classical forms and their features, folk and tribal dance. Theatre and puppetry. Literature: Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Tamil Sangam, medieval vernacular, Bhakti and Sufi literature. Philosophy: six orthodox schools and heterodox systems. Religion, festivals, fairs, calendars and eras. Handicrafts, textiles and geographical indication tags. UNESCO World Heritage sites, tangible and intangible, and the tentative list. Institutions: ASI, sites protection, museums.

CURRENT AFFAIRS · DECEMBER 2026

TEST 13 History and Culture III – Modern India

24 Feb · Wed

European penetration and commercial rivalry. Battles of Plassey and Buxar, expansion of British power, subsidiary alliance, doctrine of lapse, Anglo Mysore, Anglo Maratha and Anglo Sikh wars. Economic impact: drain of wealth, deindustrialisation, commercialisation of agriculture, famines, land revenue systems permanent, ryotwari and mahalwari. Administrative and constitutional development, the Acts of 1773, 1784, 1813, 1833, 1853, 1858, 1861, 1892, 1909, 1919 and 1935. Early uprisings, tribal and peasant revolts, the Revolt of 1857. Socio religious reform movements across regions and communities. Rise of nationalism, formation of Indian National Congress, moderates and extremists, partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi movement, Surat split. Revolutionary nationalism in India and abroad. Home Rule movement, Lucknow Pact. Gandhian era: Champaran, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Rowlatt and Jallianwala Bagh, Khilafat and Non Cooperation, Swaraj Party, Simon Commission, Nehru Report, Civil Disobedience, Round Table Conferences, Poona Pact, Government of India Act 1935 and provincial ministries, Quit India. Left, peasant, tribal, labour, caste and women's movements. Muslim League, two nation theory, Cripps, Wavell, Cabinet Mission, Mountbatten Plan, partition and independence. Integration of princely states. Governors General and Viceroys with their associated measures. Personalities of the freedom struggle. Press, education and cultural nationalism.

CURRENT AFFAIRS · JANUARY 2027

Consolidation

Five revision tests, paired and cumulative, at a higher difficulty than the sectionals. Each returns to a block of the coverage phase and examines the joins between subjects, which is where prelims actually sets its questions.

Test 14 – Revision I: Polity and Economy

Entire syllabus of Tests 1 to 4. Difficulty raised. Emphasis on statement based and matching formats, and on questions that require holding a constitutional provision and an economic institution together, for example the Finance Commission and fiscal federalism, or the GST Council as a constitutional body and as an economic mechanism.

Test 15 – Revision II: Geography and Environment

Entire syllabus of Tests 5 to 8, with emphasis on the overlap where prelims actually asks: monsoon and climate change, soils and land degradation, ocean currents and coral bleaching, physiography and protected areas, resource distribution and energy transition.

Test 16 – Revision III: History and Art and Culture

Entire syllabus of Tests 11 to 13. This is the largest single revision load in the series and is deliberately placed on a Sunday.

Test 17 – Revision IV: Science, Technology and Environment

Entire syllabus of Tests 7 to 10, concentrating on the boundary that prelims favours: biotechnology and biodiversity, energy technology and climate policy, pollution science and control technology.

Test 18 – Revision V: Schemes, Reports, Indices, Institutions, Places in News

Central sector and centrally sponsored schemes with implementing ministry, target group and salient feature. Reports and indices with publishing body and India's standing. International and national organisations, their mandate, membership and headquarters. Places in news, domestic and international, with location. Awards, missions, summits and their venues. Committees and commissions of the preceding eighteen months.

Simulation

Seven full lengths, one a week on Sunday, because a full length needs six days of analysis and revision behind it, not three.

SEQUENCING

The two hardest papers sit at Full Length III and IV, in the middle of the phase. A candidate needs to meet the worst case with four weeks left to respond to it, not with four days. Full Length VII returns to the moderate band, so the series ends on the paper the examination is most likely to resemble.

AREA DISTRIBUTION, EVERY PAPER

Calibrated to recent actual papers rather than to syllabus weight.

Polity and Governance	13 to 15
Economy	14 to 17
Geography including maps	12 to 15
Environment and Ecology	13 to 16
Science and Technology	11 to 14
History, Art and Culture	13 to 16
Miscellaneous and schemes	5 to 8

NEWS ANCHORED QUESTIONS

A distinct category, cutting across every question type and accounting for roughly a fifth to a quarter of a paper. These name an entity, scheme, report, species, institution or technology that has appeared in the news, and then examine the underlying concept rather than the news item itself. They are what makes a paper feel unfamiliar on first reading.

The important property is that a large share of them remain eliminable by reasoning even when the named entity is unknown. Solutions for every such question show the elimination path explicitly. The skill being trained is not recognition, which cannot be trained at that breadth, but disciplined inference under unfamiliarity, which can.

CURRENT AFFAIRS IN FULL LENGTHS

Twenty to twenty five questions per paper, drawn from the full window of roughly eighteen months, with two deliberate weightings.

Not less than forty per cent from months that no sectional examined individually: November and December 2025, and February 2027 onward. These are the gaps in the sectional grid and a candidate should not be able to find them by arithmetic.

The remainder spread across the whole window with recency weighting, which is how UPSC itself distributes.

This is the reverse of the sectional logic. A sectional tells you which month it will examine, so you prepare it. A full length does not, so you carry the whole window.

Residual current affairs from 26 April to mid May goes into a free compendium issued around 12 May, not into a test.

CSAT

Five papers, spread across March and April

CSAT is a skill rather than a syllabus, and a skill responds to distributed practice across months rather than to a block. The first paper on 5 March is a diagnostic taken cold, before the General Studies full lengths begin, so that a candidate knows the size of the problem while there is still time to act on it.

Four of the five are complete examination days

General Studies in the morning slot, CSAT in the afternoon, with the same interval the actual examination uses. From 21 March onward every CSAT paper falls on a General Studies full length day, which is the only way to rehearse sitting a second two hour paper after a difficult first one.

#	DATE	DAY	TEST	PAIRED WITH
C1	5 Mar	Fri	CSAT Full Length I	—
C2	21 Mar	Sun	CSAT Full Length II	GS Full Length I
C3	4 Apr	Sun	CSAT Full Length III	GS Full Length III
C4	18 Apr	Sun	CSAT Full Length IV	GS Full Length V
C5	30 Apr	Fri	CSAT Full Length V	GS Full Length VII

FULL LENGTH DESIGN

Every one of the five is a full length paper of 80 questions in two hours; there are no sectional CSAT tests, because the paper is only difficult as a whole and a sectional hides exactly the pressure that decides it. Each reproduces the 2023 to 2026 difficulty envelope, which is the period in which CSAT stopped being a formality. Indicative distribution: comprehension 25 to 30 questions, reasoning and analytical ability 25 to 30, basic numeracy and data interpretation 22 to 28. Because the paper is qualifying at 33 per cent, results are reported as qualified or not qualified together with a percentile and a margin, not as a score to be maximised. The target stated to candidates is a stable margin above the threshold across all five papers, since a single qualified attempt proves nothing about the paper that actually appears.

What every CSAT paper draws on

Each of the five papers draws on all three areas in the proportions the real paper uses. Coverage deepens across the five rather than rotating: the later papers carry the denser passages and the longer arrangement sets set from 2023 onward.

Comprehension

25 to 30 questions per paper

Passage types and how each is set. Main idea and title. Inference against stated fact, which is where most marks are lost. Author tone, attitude and purpose. Identifying assumptions. Vocabulary in context. Single passage and linked passage sets.

Dense and abstract passages of the kind set from 2023 onward, including philosophical, economic and policy prose, with multiple inference chains within one passage. Passage selection and time allocation are examined as skills rather than treated as an aside.

Reasoning and Analytical Ability

25 to 30 questions per paper

Syllogism. Statement and conclusion, statement and assumption, statement and argument. Cause and effect. Courses of action. Blood relations. Direction sense. Ranking and ordering. Seating arrangement, linear and circular. Coding and decoding. Number, letter and mixed series. Analogy and classification. Venn diagram reasoning. Advanced arrangement and puzzle sets, attempted under deliberate time pressure.

Basic Numeracy and Data Interpretation

22 to 28 questions per paper

Number system and divisibility. HCF and LCM. Fractions, decimals, surds and indices. Ratio and proportion. Percentage. Average. Mixture and alligation. Profit, loss and discount. Simple and compound interest. Partnership. Time, speed and distance, including relative speed, trains, boats and streams. Time and work, pipes and cisterns. Mensuration in two and three dimensions. Elementary algebra and equations. Permutation and combination. Probability. Clocks and calendars. Cubes and dice. Data interpretation across tables, bar, line and pie representations, caselets, and data sufficiency.

Master calendar

☐ GENERAL STUDIES
 ☐ CSAT
 ☐ FULL EXAMINATION DAY

	#	DATE	DAY	PAPER	TEST	CURRENT AFFAIRS
PHASE I COVERAGE	01	15 Jan	Fri	GS	Polity I — Constitutional Framework	Jan 2026
	02	17 Jan	Sun	GS	Polity II — Institutions, Federalism, Elections	Feb 2026
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	11	17 Feb	Wed	GS	History and Culture I — Ancient and Medieval India	Nov 2026
	12	21 Feb	Sun	GS	History and Culture II — Art and Culture	Dec 2026
	13	24 Feb	Wed	GS	History and Culture III — Modern India	Jan 2027
PHASE II CONSOLIDATION	14	28 Feb	Sun	GS	Revision I — Polity and Economy	Feb 2027
	15	3 Mar	Wed	GS	Revision II — Geography and Environment	Cumulative Jan to Jun 2026
	C1	5 Mar	Fri	CSAT	CSAT Full Length I	—
	16	7 Mar	Sun	GS	Revision III — History and Art and Culture	Cumulative Jul to Dec 2026
	17	10 Mar	Wed	GS	Revision IV — Science, Technology and Environment	Cumulative Jan to Feb 2027
	18	14 Mar	Sun	GS	Revision V — Schemes, Reports, Indices, Institutions, Places in News	Full window
PHASE III SIMULATION	19	21 Mar	Sun	GS	Full Length I	Jan 2026 to Feb 2027
	C2	21 Mar	Sun	CSAT	CSAT Full Length II · afternoon	—
	20	28 Mar	Sun	GS	Full Length II	Jan 2026 to Feb 2027
	21	4 Apr	Sun	GS	Full Length III	to Mar 2027
	C3	4 Apr	Sun	CSAT	CSAT Full Length III · afternoon	—
	22	11 Apr	Sun	GS	Full Length IV	to Mar 2027
	23	18 Apr	Sun	GS	Full Length V	to Mar 2027, recency weighted
	C4	18 Apr	Sun	CSAT	CSAT Full Length IV · afternoon	—
	24	25 Apr	Sun	GS	Full Length VI	to mid Apr 2027
	25	30 Apr	Fri	GS	Full Length VII	to 25 Apr 2027, recency weighted
	C5	30 Apr	Fri	CSAT	CSAT Full Length V · afternoon	—

Question and solution policy

Four commitments, published here because they are the most common complaint about a test series and almost nobody commits to them in writing.

Sourcing

Every question is traceable to a defined source: NCERT, the standard reference for that subject, a government document, or an established prelims pattern. No question rests on a detail that has no reachable source.

Difficulty

Calibrated to the observed range of the 2020 to 2026 papers, not to a fixed cap. Sectionals sit at or slightly above the real level, because a sectional is a diagnostic. Full lengths reproduce the actual envelope including its hardest points. What is never permitted is difficulty manufactured by obscurity: a question is hard because it demands reasoning or careful reading, not because it names something no reachable source contains.

Solutions

Each solution explains why the correct option is correct and why each incorrect option is incorrect. Where a question is eliminable by reasoning rather than recall, the elimination path is shown explicitly.

Errata

Published within 48 hours of each test, with marks revised where a question is withdrawn.

ENROLMENT

Fee and enrolment

Rs 9,999

for the full series
of 30 tests
inclusive of GST

Course fee	Rs 8,473
GST at 18 per cent	Rs 1,526
Total payable	Rs 9,999

WHAT THE FEE COVERS

All 30 tests: 25 General Studies and 5 CSAT. Full solutions to every question, with the elimination path shown wherever a question is eliminable by reasoning. Errata within 48 hours of each test. The free current affairs compendium issued around 12 May, covering the residual window from 26 April.

DATES THAT MATTER

Enrolment opens	1 October 2026
First test	15 January 2027
Series closes	30 April 2027
Prelims	23 May 2027

Fifteen weeks, thirty papers, and a schedule published in full before you pay for it. Everything in this prospectus is a commitment, not an estimate.

ENROL AT

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