

**CDI Prelims Test series Schedule****CDI MARGADARSHAN****UPSC 2026****26 Sectional Tests (19 core + 7 revision) and 9 Full-Length Tests (FLTs).**

This Prelims Test Series designed to mirror the **depth, difficulty, and unpredictability of UPSC Prelims.**

**Phase 1: Core Sectional Tests (19 tests)****Duration: January 14 – March 11**

Test No.	Date	Subject Coverage
1	Jan 14	<b>Polity – Constitutional Framework and Features</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Historical background of the Constitution</li><li>• Making of the Constitution</li><li>• Salient features of the Constitution</li><li>• Preamble</li><li>• Union and its territory</li><li>• Citizenship</li><li>• Fundamental Rights</li><li>• Fundamental Duties</li><li>• Directive Principles of State Policy</li><li>• Amendments of the Constitution</li><li>• Schedules of the Constitution</li><li>• Official language</li><li>• Constitutional provisions related to emergency philosophy (overview)</li></ul>
2	Jan 18	<b>Polity – Parliament, Executive, Judiciary</b> <b>Executive</b>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• President</li> <li>• Vice-President</li> <li>• Prime Minister and Council of Ministers</li> <li>• Cabinet system</li> <li>• Attorney General of India</li> <li>• Governor</li> <li>• Chief Minister and Council of Ministers (State)</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Legislature</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliament: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha</li> <li>◦ Composition, qualifications, disqualifications</li> <li>◦ Powers, privileges, and immunities</li> <li>◦ Parliamentary procedures</li> <li>◦ Parliamentary committees</li> </ul> </li> <li>• State Legislature</li> </ul>
3	Jan 22	<p><b>Judiciary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supreme Court: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Composition, jurisdiction, powers</li> <li>◦ Judicial review</li> </ul> </li> <li>• High Courts</li> <li>• Subordinate courts</li> <li>• Judicial independence and activism</li> </ul> <p><b>Polity – Federalism, Local Government, Bodies</b></p> <p><b>Federalism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal features of the Constitution</li> <li>• Centre–State relations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Legislative</li> <li>◦ Administrative</li> <li>◦ Financial</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Inter-State relations</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ National Emergency</li> <li>◦ State Emergency</li> <li>◦ Financial Emergency</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Local Government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Panchayati Raj institutions</li> <li>• Urban local bodies</li> <li>• 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments</li> </ul> <p><b>Bodies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitutional Bodies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Election Commission</li> <li>◦ Union Public Service Commission</li> <li>◦ State Public Service Commission</li> <li>◦ Finance Commission</li> <li>◦ Comptroller and Auditor General</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Statutory bodies</li> <li>• Non-constitutional bodies</li> <li>• Tribunals</li> <li>• Governance-related bodies (anti-corruption, regulatory institutions)</li> </ul>
4	Jan 26	<p>Geography – Physical Geography (Geomorphology, Climatology)</p> <p><b>Geomorphology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Origin and evolution of the Earth</li> <li>• Interior of the Earth</li> <li>• Rocks and minerals</li> <li>• Plate tectonics</li> <li>• Earthquakes and volcanoes</li> <li>• Weathering, erosion, deposition</li> <li>• Landforms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Mountains</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Plateaus</li> <li>○ Plains</li> <li>○ Coastal landforms</li> <li>○ Desert landforms</li> <li>○ Karst topography</li> </ul> <p><b>Climatology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atmosphere: composition and structure</li> <li>• Insolation and heat budget</li> <li>• Temperature distribution</li> <li>• Atmospheric pressure and winds</li> <li>• Planetary wind systems</li> <li>• Cyclones and anticyclones</li> <li>• Air masses and fronts</li> <li>• Precipitation</li> <li>• World climatic regions (Köppen)</li> <li>• Climate change basics (physical geography angle)</li> </ul>
5	Jan 30	<p>Geography – Indian Geography (Resources, Agriculture)</p> <p><b>Physical Setting of India</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physiographic divisions of India</li> <li>• Drainage systems and river basins</li> <li>• Himalayan and Peninsular river systems</li> <li>• Coastal plains and islands</li> </ul> <p><b>Resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mineral resources (metallic and non-metallic)</li> <li>• Energy resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Conventional</li> <li>○ Non-conventional</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Water resources</li> <li>• Soil types of India</li> </ul> <p><b>Agriculture</b></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cropping seasons (Kharif, Rabi, Zaid)</li> <li>• Major crops and their geographical requirements</li> <li>• Irrigation systems</li> <li>• Green Revolution</li> <li>• Agricultural regions</li> <li>• Issues related to agriculture (productivity, sustainability)</li> </ul>
6	Feb 3	<p>Geography – Human &amp; Economic Geography</p> <p><b>Human Geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population distribution and density</li> <li>• Population growth and migration</li> <li>• Demographic transition</li> <li>• Human settlements (rural and urban)</li> </ul> <p><b>Economic Geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary, secondary, tertiary activities</li> <li>• Industrial location factors</li> <li>• Major industries (world and India)</li> <li>• Transport and communication</li> <li>• Trade and trade routes</li> <li>• Globalisation and economic activities</li> </ul> <p><b>Applied Geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World resources and their distribution</li> <li>• Regional development</li> <li>• Environmental geography linkages</li> </ul>
7	Feb 6	<p>Economy – Basics, Growth, National Income</p> <p><b>Basic Concepts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature and scope of economics</li> <li>• Microeconomics vs macroeconomics</li> <li>• Basic economic terms used in news</li> </ul> <p><b>National Income</b></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GDP, GNP, NDP, NNP</li> <li>• Nominal vs real GDP</li> <li>• Factor cost vs market price</li> <li>• Methods of national income calculation</li> <li>• Limitations of national income</li> </ul> <p><b>Growth and Development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic growth vs economic development</li> <li>• Factors affecting growth</li> <li>• Structural change in the economy</li> <li>• Poverty and inequality (basic concepts)</li> <li>• Employment and unemployment</li> <li>• Demographic dividend</li> </ul>
8	Feb 10	<p>Economy – Banking, Inflation, Monetary Policy</p> <p><b>Banking System</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structure of Indian banking system</li> <li>• RBI: functions and tools</li> <li>• Commercial banks, cooperative banks, RRBs</li> <li>• NBFCs</li> <li>• Financial inclusion</li> </ul> <p><b>Inflation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types of inflation</li> <li>• CPI, WPI, GDP deflator</li> <li>• Causes and effects of inflation</li> <li>• Disinflation vs deflation</li> </ul> <p><b>Monetary Policy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)</li> <li>• Policy rates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Repo</li> <li>◦ Reverse repo</li> <li>◦ MSF</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Bank rate</li> <li>• Liquidity management tools:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ CRR</li> <li>○ SLR</li> <li>○ Open Market Operations</li> <li>○ LAF</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Transmission mechanism</li> </ul>
9	Feb 14	<p>Economy – Fiscal Policy, Budget, External Sector</p> <p><b>Fiscal Policy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenue and capital receipts</li> <li>• Revenue and capital expenditure</li> <li>• Fiscal deficit, revenue deficit, primary deficit</li> <li>• FRBM Act</li> <li>• Subsidies</li> </ul> <p><b>Budget</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Union Budget:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Budget documents</li> <li>○ Budgetary process</li> <li>○ Vote on Account</li> <li>○ Finance Bill</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Economic Survey (overview)</li> </ul> <p><b>External Sector</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balance of Payments</li> <li>• Balance of Trade</li> <li>• Current account and capital account</li> <li>• Exchange rate systems</li> <li>• Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)</li> <li>• Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI)</li> <li>• Trade agreements and institutions</li> </ul>

<b>10</b>	<b>Feb 18</b>	Ancient History
<b>11</b>	<b>Feb 22</b>	Medieval History
<b>12</b>	<b>Feb 25</b>	Modern History – 1757 to 1857
<b>13</b>	<b>Feb 28</b>	Modern History – 1857 to 1947
<b>14</b>	<b>Mar 1</b>	Art and Culture
		<p>Environment – Ecology, Biodiversity</p> <p><b>Ecology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic ecological concepts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Ecosystem</li> <li>◦ Biotic and abiotic components</li> <li>◦ Food chain, food web</li> <li>◦ Ecological pyramids</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Energy flow in ecosystems</li> <li>• Biogeochemical cycles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Carbon cycle</li> <li>◦ Nitrogen cycle</li> <li>◦ Phosphorus cycle</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ecological succession</li> <li>• Population ecology</li> <li>• Species interactions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Mutualism</li> <li>◦ Commensalism</li> <li>◦ Parasitism</li> <li>◦ Predation</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Biodiversity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Levels of biodiversity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Genetic</li> <li>◦ Species</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>15</b>	<b>Mar 1</b>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ecosystem</li> <li>• Biodiversity hotspots</li> <li>• Endemic species</li> <li>• Keystone species</li> <li>• Flagship species</li> <li>• Invasive alien species</li> <li>• Extinction:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Causes</li> <li>○ Types</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Conservation methods:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In-situ conservation</li> <li>○ Ex-situ conservation</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Protected Areas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Parks</li> <li>• Wildlife Sanctuaries</li> <li>• Biosphere Reserves</li> <li>• Conservation Reserves</li> <li>• Community Reserves</li> </ul>
16	Mar 4	<p>Environment – Climate Change, Conventions</p> <p><b>Climate Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenhouse effect</li> <li>• Greenhouse gases</li> <li>• Global warming</li> <li>• Climate variability vs climate change</li> <li>• Carbon cycle (applied perspective)</li> <li>• Impacts of climate change:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Agriculture</li> <li>○ Water resources</li> <li>○ Biodiversity</li> <li>○ Coastal systems</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigation strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Renewable energy</li> <li>◦ Carbon sequestration</li> <li>◦ Carbon markets</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Adaptation strategies</li> </ul> <p><b>International Conventions and Agreements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNFCCC</li> <li>• Kyoto Protocol</li> <li>• Paris Agreement</li> <li>• Montreal Protocol</li> <li>• Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)</li> <li>• CITES</li> <li>• Ramsar Convention</li> <li>• Basel Convention</li> <li>• Stockholm Convention</li> <li>• Minamata Convention</li> </ul> <p><b>National Framework (Prelims-relevant)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)</li> <li>• Climate-related institutions and initiatives</li> </ul>
17	Mar 6	<p>Science and Technology – Basics</p> <p><b>Biotechnology (Foundational)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DNA and RNA</li> <li>• Genes and chromosomes</li> <li>• Cell division (mitosis and meiosis)</li> <li>• Basics of heredity</li> <li>• Basics of genetic engineering</li> </ul> <p><b>Health and Disease</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communicable and non-communicable diseases</li> <li>• Vaccines and immunisation</li> <li>• Antibiotics and resistance</li> </ul>

		Science and Technology – Applied & Emerging Tech
18	Mar 9	<p><b>Biotechnology and Health (Applied)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Genetic engineering techniques</li> <li>• GM crops</li> <li>• Stem cell technology</li> <li>• Gene therapy</li> <li>• Vaccines and new medical technologies</li> </ul> <p><b>Information and Communication Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basics of computers</li> <li>• Artificial Intelligence</li> <li>• Machine learning</li> <li>• Quantum computing</li> <li>• Blockchain</li> </ul> <p><b>Space Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian space programmes</li> <li>• Satellites and launch vehicles</li> <li>• Navigation systems (NavIC)</li> </ul> <p><b>Defence Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Missiles and defence systems</li> <li>• Indigenous defence technologies</li> </ul> <p><b>Energy and Environment Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable energy technologies</li> <li>• Nuclear energy basics</li> <li>• Hydrogen energy</li> </ul> <p><b>Emerging Technologies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nanotechnology</li> <li>• Robotics</li> <li>• Internet of Things (IoT)</li> <li>• 3D printing</li> </ul>
19	Mar 11	Current Affairs – Polity, Economy, Environment, Sci-Tech

### Phase 1: Core Sectional Tests (19 tests)

This phase focuses on **building strong subject-wise foundations** while simultaneously integrating relevant current affairs. Each sectional test is designed to cover the syllabus **exhaustively and conceptually**, ensuring that aspirants do not study topics in isolation.

By the end of this phase, aspirants should achieve **syllabus familiarity, conceptual clarity, and subject-wise confidence**, which is essential before moving to integrated revision and full-length simulations.

### Phase 2: Integrated Revision Sectional Tests (7 tests)

March 13 – April 1

Test No.	Date	Integrated Focus
20	Mar 13	Polity + Economy
21	Mar 16	Modern History + Art and Culture
22	Mar 19	Environment + Ecology + Geography
23	Mar 22	Science & Technology + Current Affairs
24	Mar 24	Governance and Constitution
25	Mar 28	Budget, Economic Survey, Economy
26	Apr 1	High-weightage Static–Current Overlap Areas

### Phase 2: Integrated Sectional Revision Tests (7 tests)

This phase is designed to mirror how **UPSC actually frames Prelims questions**, where subjects overlap and demand application rather than recall. Instead of testing individual subjects, these tests combine related areas to strengthen **interlinkages and analytical thinking**.

This phase ensures that revision becomes **dynamic and exam-oriented**, helping aspirants convert static knowledge into **usable scoring ability**.

### Phase 3: Full-Length Tests (9 FLTs)

April 4 – April 24

FLT No.	Date	Nature of Test
FLT 1	Apr 4	Baseline full-syllabus test
FLT 2	Apr 7	Moderate difficulty, PYQ-oriented
FLT 3	Apr 10	Current-affairs intensive
FLT 4	Apr 12	Static-heavy with conceptual traps
FLT 5	Apr 14	Elimination-dominant paper
FLT 6	Apr 16	Mixed unpredictable simulation
FLT 7	Apr 18	High-difficulty UPSC-style
FLT 8	Apr 21	Final fine-tuning test
FLT 9	Apr 24	Grand rehearsal

### Phase 3: Full-Length Tests (9 FLTs)

The final phase replicates the **real Prelims environment** as closely as possible. Each full-length test contains 100 GS Paper I questions with **balanced subject distribution, evolving difficulty, and PYQ-aligned trends.**

The focus is on:

- Developing **time management and question selection strategies**
- Improving **accuracy under pressure**
- Building mental stamina for a two-hour, high-stakes exam

The last few FLTs act as **final rehearsals**, allowing aspirants to fine-tune strategy, manage risk, and enter the actual examination with **confidence and clarity**.

**By the end of this series, aspirants will have** developed strong conceptual clarity across all Prelims subjects, revised the complete syllabus multiple times through testing, and mastered **UPSC-style questions**.

