

# PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY



## **DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS (30/06/2026)**

Q1. Land reforms have been central to achieving agrarian justice and rural development in post-Independence India. Despite significant legislative interventions, their outcomes have remained uneven. Critically examine the land reform movement in India, highlighting its achievements, challenges and the way forward. (15 marks, 250 words)

Q2. “With the increasing frequency and intensity of natural and human-induced disasters, India needs to shift from a relief-centric approach to a resilience-based disaster management framework.” Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

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## Model Answer

### 1. Introduction

Land reforms aimed to abolish exploitative agrarian structures, redistribute land, provide security of tenure and improve agricultural productivity while promoting social justice.

### Achievements

- Abolition of Zamindari.
- Tenancy reforms.
- Land ceiling laws.
- Consolidation of holdings.
- Reduction of feudalism.
- Better access to land for weaker sections in some states.

### Challenges

- Uneven implementation.
- Benami transfers and loopholes.
- Poor land records.
- Insecure tenancy.
- Gender and tribal inequalities.
- Land disputes.

### Way Forward

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- Digitise land records.
- Time-bound dispute resolution.
- Protect women and tribal land rights.
- Reform land leasing.
- Integrate reforms with irrigation, credit, FPOs and markets.

## Conclusion

Land reforms remain vital for inclusive growth, rural development and social justice. Transparent governance and effective implementation are essential for realizing their objectives.

## 2. Introduction

Disaster management refers to the systematic process of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and reconstruction to reduce disaster risk. Climate change, rapid urbanisation and environmental degradation have increased India's vulnerability to disasters.

### Need for a Resilience-Based Approach

Increasing frequency of floods, cyclones, heat waves, landslides and earthquakes.

Climate change has intensified extreme weather events.

Rapid urbanisation has increased disaster risks due to unplanned development.

Economic losses and disruption of livelihoods demand long-term resilience.

Strengthens community preparedness and reduces dependence on post-disaster relief.

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## Government Initiatives

Disaster Management Act, 2005.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030).

Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI).

Early Warning Systems and Digital India initiatives.

## Challenges

Weak enforcement of land-use planning and building codes.

Insufficient local capacity and financial resources.

Poor coordination among stakeholders.

Low public awareness and disaster preparedness.

Growing risks from climate change and urban flooding.

## Way Forward

Mainstream disaster risk reduction into development planning.

Strengthen local bodies and community-based disaster management.

Expand climate-resilient infrastructure and nature-based solutions.

Leverage AI, GIS, remote sensing and satellite technology for early warning.

Increase investment in disaster preparedness and resilience.

## Conclusion

India must adopt a proactive, technology-driven and community-centric disaster management framework that prioritises resilience over relief.

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Strengthening institutions, infrastructure and public participation is essential to safeguard lives, livelihoods and sustainable development.

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