

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS (02/07/2026)

Q1. “Earthquakes remain one of the most devastating natural hazards due to their unpredictability and cascading impacts.” Discuss the causes, impacts and disaster mitigation strategies for earthquakes in India. 15 marks, 25

Q2. “Climate change has emerged as the greatest long-term challenge to sustainable development.” Examine its impacts on India and evaluate the measures required to build climate resilience. 15 marks, 250 words

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Model Answer

Introduction

Earthquakes result from the sudden release of energy within the Earth's crust, primarily along tectonic plate boundaries. India is highly vulnerable because of the Himalayan collision zone and intraplate faults.

Body

Major causes include plate tectonics, faulting and reservoir-induced seismicity. Impacts include loss of life, infrastructure damage, landslides, tsunamis, economic disruption and ecological degradation. India has adopted the Disaster Management Act, NDMA guidelines, seismic zoning, earthquake-resistant building codes and early warning initiatives.

Way Forward

Enforce seismic building codes, strengthen urban planning, retrofit critical infrastructure, expand seismic monitoring, improve community preparedness and integrate disaster risk reduction into development planning.

Conclusion

Earthquake risk cannot be eliminated, but scientific planning, resilient infrastructure and community participation can significantly reduce disaster losses.

Model Answer

Introduction

Climate change refers to long-term alterations in temperature and weather patterns caused mainly by greenhouse gas emissions. India faces increasing climate-related risks despite relatively low historical emissions.

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Body

Impacts include extreme weather events, heat waves, glacier retreat, sea-level rise, biodiversity loss, agricultural stress, water scarcity and health risks. India has undertaken the National Action Plan on Climate Change, updated NDCs, renewable energy expansion, Mission LiFE and disaster-resilient infrastructure initiatives.

Way Forward

Accelerate clean energy transition, climate-smart agriculture, ecosystem restoration, urban resilience, climate finance, technology transfer and strengthened adaptation at local levels.

Conclusion

Balancing economic growth with environmental sustainability through climate-resilient development is essential for achieving inclusive and sustainable progress.