



Step 02 (Date : 20-04-2021)

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Question 1:

With reference to Fundamental Rights, consider the following statements:

1. Fundamental Rights provide provisions which prohibit discrimination both by the state and the private individuals.
2. Fundamental Rights ban the use of hereditary titles.
3. Fundamental Rights provide the right to demonstration or picketing but not the right to strike.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 2 and 3 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer : 4

Explanation

- Article 15 provides that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- The second provision of Article 15 says that no citizen shall be subjected to any disability, liability, restriction or condition on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth with regard to
 - access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment; or
 - the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly by State funds or dedicated to the use of general public.

- This provision prohibits discrimination both by the State and private individuals, while the former provision prohibits discrimination only by the State. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - **Article 18 abolishes titles:** Hereditary titles of nobility like Maharaja, Raj Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, Rai Saheb, Dewan Bahadur, etc, which were conferred by colonial States are banned by Article 18 as these are against the principle of equal status of all. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - **Article 19 guarantees** to all citizens the six rights. These are:
 - Right to freedom of speech and expression.
 - Right to assemble peaceably and without arms.
 - Right to form associations or unions or co-operative societies.
 - Right to move freely throughout the territory of India.
 - Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.
 - Right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.
 - **Freedom of Speech and Expression:**
 - Implies that every citizen has the right to express his views, opinions, belief and convictions freely by word of mouth, writing, printing, picturing or in any other manner.
 - **Freedom of Speech and Expression provides:** (a) Right to propagate one's views as well as views of others, (b) Freedom of the press, (c) Freedom of commercial advertisements, (d) Right against tapping of telephonic conversation, (e) Right to telecast, that is, government has no monopoly on electronic media, (f) Right against bandh called by a political party or Organisation, (g) Right to know about government activities, (h) Freedom of silence, Right against imposition of pre-censorship on a newspaper, (j) **Right to demonstration or picketing but not right to strike.** Hence, statement 3 is correct.
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Question 2:

When Rajya Sabha passes a resolution allowing Parliament to make Laws on subjects in the State list:

1. Such a resolution must be supported by a simple majority in Rajya Sabha.
2. The resolution remains in force for 6 months.
3. The laws cease to have effect on the expiration of six months after the resolution has ceased to be in force.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 2 only
3. 3 only

4. 1 and 3 only

Correct Answer : 3

Explanation

- If the Rajya Sabha declares that it is necessary in the national interest that Parliament should make laws on a matter in the State List, then the Parliament becomes competent to make laws on that matter.

Such a resolution must be supported by **two-thirds of the members present and voting. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**

- The resolution **remains in force for one year**; it can be renewed any number of times but not exceeding one year at a time. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- The **laws cease to have effect on the expiration of six months** after the resolution has ceased to be in force. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

This provision does not restrict the power of a state legislature to make laws on the same matter. But, in case of inconsistency between a state law and a parliamentary law, the latter is to prevail.

Question 3:

Which of the following are predominantly found in a saline soil?

1. Sulphates of sodium
2. Calcium
3. Magnesium
4. Sodium carbonate

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

1. 1 and 3 only
2. 1, 2 and 3 only
3. 1, 2 and 4 only
4. All of the above

Correct Answer : 2

Explanation

- Soil shows **salinity due to the predominance of chlorides and sulphates of sodium, calcium and magnesium** in sufficient quantities to be able to seriously interfere with the growth of most plants. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

- **Alkalinity implies the dominance of sodium salts, especially sodium carbonate.**
 - Although salt of alkali are somewhat different in their chemical properties from the salts of saline soils both soils occur in the same area.
 - Increasing salinity and alkalinity always indicate extension of waterlogging salt encrustation (saline efflorescence).
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Question 4:

Consider the following statements about Miyawaki method:

1. It is a Japanese method of urban afforestation.
2. The method was adopted by the Government of India in the Conference of Parties (COP-14) to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer : 1

Explanation

- The Miyawaki method has revolutionised the concept of urban afforestation by turning backyards into mini-forests. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - It has not been adopted by the Government of India but states like Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Telangana adopted this method so far. Further, Kerala is planning to adopt the same method. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
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Question 5:

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Limited amending power of parliament is one of the basic features of the Constitution.
2. Parliament can expand its amending power so as to acquire for itself the right to repeal or abrogate the Constitution or to destroy its basic features.
3. Separation of powers between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary is one of the basic structures of the Constitution.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

1. 1 only
2. 1 and 2 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. 1, 2, and 3

Correct Answer : 3

Explanation

- According to the Supreme Court, limited amending power of parliament is one of the basic features of the Constitution and therefore, the limitations on that power cannot be destroyed. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Parliament cannot, under Article 368, expand its amending power so as to acquire for itself the right to repeal or abrogate the Constitution or to destroy its basic features. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- **Elements of the Basic Structure :**

1. Supremacy of the Constitution.
 2. Sovereign, democratic and republican nature of the Indian polity.
 3. Secular character of the Constitution
 4. Separation of powers between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
 5. Federal character of the Constitution
 6. Unity and integrity of the nation
 7. Welfare state (socio-economic justice)
 8. Judicial review
 9. Freedom and dignity of the individual
 10. Parliamentary system
 11. Rule of law
 12. Harmony and balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principle
 13. Principle of equality
 14. Free and fair elections
 15. Independence of Judiciary
 16. Limited power of Parliament to amend the Constitution
 17. Effective access to justice
 18. Principles (or essence) underlying fundamental rights.
 19. Powers of the Supreme Court under Articles 32, 136, 141 and 142
 20. Powers of the High Courts under Articles 226 and 227
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Question 6:

Right to Privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty. Which of the following in the Constitution of India correctly and appropriately implies the above statement?

1. Article 14 and the provisions under the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution.
2. Article 17 and the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV.
3. Article 21 and the freedoms guaranteed in Part III.
4. Article 24 and the provisions under the 44th Amendment to the Constitution.

Correct Answer : 3

Explanation

- In 2017, a nine-judge bench of the Supreme Court (SC) in its verdict in Justice **K.S. Puttaswamy vs Union of India** case unanimously affirmed that the Right to Privacy is a Fundamental Right under the Indian Constitution.
 - **The SC bench held that privacy is a Fundamental Right as it is intrinsic to guarantee of life and personal liberty as provided under Article 21 of the Constitution.**
 - The bench also stated that the elements of privacy also arise in varying contexts from the other facets of freedom and dignity recognised and guaranteed by the Fundamental Rights contained in Part III of the Constitution. **Therefore, option C is correct.**
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Question 7:

What are the benefits of implementing the 'Integrated Watershed Development Programme'?

1. Prevention of soil runoff
2. Linking the country's perennial rivers with seasonal rivers
3. Rainwater harvesting and recharge of groundwater table
4. Regeneration of natural vegetation

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 2, 3 and 4 only
3. 1, 3 and 4 only
4. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer : 3

Explanation

- The Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP) is implemented by the Department of Land Resources of the Ministry of Rural Development.
 - **The main objective of IWDP is to restore ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water.**
 - Watershed development refers to the conservation, regeneration and the judicious use of all the resources – natural (like land, water, plants, animals) and human – within the watershed area.
 - However, the linking of the country's perennial with seasonal rivers is **not done under the watershed development programme. Hence, option C is correct.**
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Question 8:

Consider the following statements:

1. Only Parliament can make 'extra-territorial legislation'.
2. Only the Parliament can make regulations for the peace, progress and good governance of all the Union Territories.
3. The governor is empowered to direct that an act of Parliament does not apply to a scheduled area in the state or apply with specified modifications and exceptions.
4. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 transferred certain subjects to Concurrent List from State List.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

1. 1, 2, 3 and 4
2. 1, 2 and 4 only
3. 1, 3 and 4 only
4. 2, 3 and 4 only

Correct Answer : 3

Explanation

- The Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India. The territory of India includes the states, the union territories, and any other area for the time being included in the territory of India. Parliament alone can make extra-territorial legislation. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

- The **President** can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the four Union Territories—Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- Both, the Parliament and state legislature can make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List.
 - This list has at present 52 subjects (originally 47 subjects) like criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, marriage and divorce, population control and family planning, electricity, labour welfare, economic and social planning, drugs, newspapers, books and printing press, and others.
 - The **42nd Amendment Act of 1976 transferred five subjects to Concurrent List** from State List, that is, **(a) education, (b) forests, (c) weights and measures, (d) protection of wild animals and birds, and (e) administration of justice**; constitution and organisation of all courts except the Supreme Court and the high courts. **Hence, statement 4 is correct.**
- The governor is empowered to direct that an act of Parliament does not apply to a scheduled area in the state or apply with specified modifications and exceptions. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Question 9:

Regarding the Fundamental Duties, consider the following statements:

1. The duty directing every citizen of India to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years was added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976.
2. Fundamental duties contain moral duties as well as civic duties.
3. Parliament has the right to enforce Fundamental Duties by suitable legislation.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 2 and 3 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer : 2

Explanation

- In 1976, the Congress Party set up the **Sardar Swaran Singh Committee** to make recommendations about fundamental duties, the need and necessity of which was felt during the operation of the internal emergency (1975–1977).

- The Congress Government at Centre accepted these recommendations and enacted the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976**. It inserted Article 51A into the Constitution.
- Some of them are moral duties while others are civic duties. For instance, cherishing noble ideals of freedom struggle is a moral precept and respecting the Constitution, National Flag and National Anthem is a civic duty. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Like the Directive Principles, the **fundamental duties are also non-justiciable**. The Constitution does not provide for their direct enforcement by the courts.
- Moreover, there is no legal sanction against their violation. However, the Parliament is free to enforce them by suitable legislation. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- According to Article 51 A, it shall be the duty of every citizen of India:
 - to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
 - to cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom;
 - to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
 - to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
 - to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
 - to value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture;
 - to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures;
 - to develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
 - to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
 - to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement; and
 - to **provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years.**

This duty was added by the **86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002**. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**

Question 10:

With reference to the Indian Skimmer, consider the following statements:

1. It is a waterbird species only found in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.
2. It is listed as vulnerable in the IUCN Red List.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

1. 1 only

2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer : 2

Explanation

- In India, the species can be sighted near the Chambal river in Central India, in few parts of Odisha and in Andhra Pradesh. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
 - Its IUCN Red List status is vulnerable. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
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Question 11:

With reference to tropical cyclones, consider the following statements:

1. The eye of the cyclone is usually the area which has the highest turbulence.
2. Pressure is found to be very high at the centre of the cyclones.
3. Vertical clouds with strong winds surround the area of the eye of the tropical cyclone.

Which of the statements given above is correct?

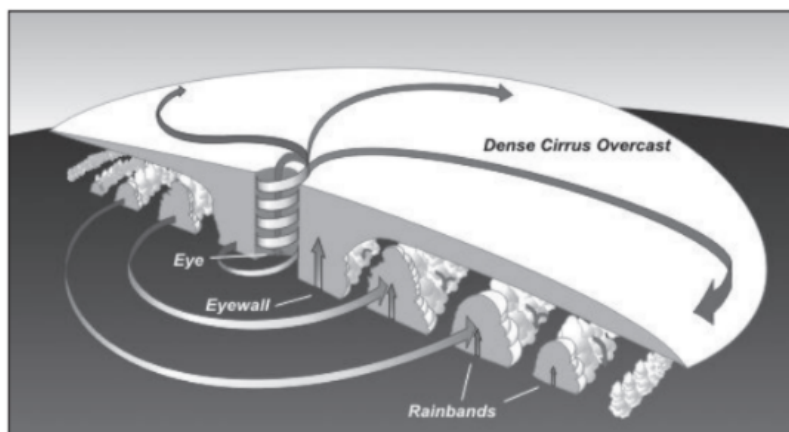
1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. 3 only
4. None of the above

Correct Answer : 3

Explanation

- Tropical Cyclones which are known as Hurricanes in North America and Typhoons in China usually develop in late summers and always emerge from the Oceans.
- Due to high Ocean temperature in the summers a low-pressure system develops. As the system intensifies a cumulonimbus cloud is formed and circulating air rises above.
- Tropical Cyclones are more devastating than Temperate Cyclones.
- A fully developed tropical cyclone has a central calm area where the weather is quiet with calm winds. This area is known as the eye of the cyclone with a diameter varying from 10 to 100 km. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- The pressure is lowest and the temperature is highest in the central region with either clear or partly cloudy skies. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

- The eye of the tropical cyclone is surrounded by a zone of strong winds with clouds extending vertically. This area is called the ‘**wall cloud**’ zone and is the area of **maximum winds. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**



Question 12:

With reference to river Teesta, consider the following statements:

1. The source of river Teesta is the same as that of Brahmaputra but it flows through Sikkim.
2. River Rangeet originates in Sikkim and it is a tributary of river Teesta.
3. River Teesta flows into the Bay of Bengal on the border of India and Bangladesh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

1. 1 and 3 only
2. 2 only
3. 2 and 3 only
4. 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer : 2

Explanation

- **River Teesta/Tista originates from the Tso Lhamo lake of North Sikkim Himalayas and the Brahmaputra originates in the Kailash ranges of Himalayas. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- **Teesta runs downhill through Sikkim and Darjeeling Hills and then meanders along the plains of West Bengal before entering into Bangladesh, where it flows into the river Brahmaputra at Fulchori. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

- **Rangeet, the largest river in the State of Sikkim, is the main tributary of river Teesta** which originates in the Himalayan mountains of West Sikkim district. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
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Question 13:

With reference to the amendment of the constitution, consider the following statements:

1. In Kesavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court ruled that the power to amend the constitution does not include the amendment to the 'basic structure' of the constitution.
2. In case of disagreement on an issue of amendment to the constitution, both the houses of Parliament are required to convene a joint session.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer : 1

Explanation

- **Article 368 in Part XX of the Constitution** deals with the powers of **Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure.**
- It states that the Parliament may, in exercise of its constituent power, amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of the Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down for the purpose.
- However, the **Parliament cannot amend those provisions which form the 'basic structure of the Constitution.** This was ruled by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973). **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

- The **procedure for the amendment of the Constitution as laid down in Article 368** is as follows:
 - An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament and not in the state legislatures.
 - The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the President.
 - The bill must be passed in each House by a special majority, that is, a majority (that is, more than 50 per cent) of the total membership of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting.
 - Each House must pass the bill separately. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, there is no provision for holding a joint sitting of the two Houses for the purpose of deliberation and passage of the bill. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
 - If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the Constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of half of the states by a simple majority, that is, a majority of the members of the House present and voting.
 - After being duly passed by both the Houses of Parliament and ratified by the state legislatures, where necessary, the bill is presented to the President for his assent.
 - The President must give his assent to the bill. He can neither withhold his assent to the bill nor return the bill for reconsideration of the Parliament.
 - After the President's assent, the bill becomes an Act (i.e., a constitutional amendment act) and the Constitution stands amended in accordance with the terms of the Act.
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Question 14:

How are the Fundamental rights different from Directive principles?

1. Fundamental Rights establishes political democracy whereas Directive Principles aims to establish social democracy only.
2. Fundamental Rights promote the welfare of the community whereas Directive Principles promote the welfare of the individual.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer : 4

Explanation

Fundamental rights	Directive Principles
1. These are negative as they prohibit the State from doing certain things.	1. These are positive as they require the State to do certain things.
2. These are justiciable, that is, they are legally enforceable by the courts in case of their violation	2. These are non-justiciable, that is, they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.
3. They aim at establishing political democracy in the country.	3. They aim at establishing social and economic democracy in the country.
4. These have legal sanctions.	4. These have moral and political sanctions.
5. They promote the welfare of the individual. Hence, they are personal and individualistic	5. They promote the welfare of the community. Hence, they are societal and socialistic.
6. They do not require any legislation for their implementation. They are automatically enforced.	6. They require legislation for their implementation. They are not automatically enforced.
7. The courts are bound to declare a law violative of any of the Fundamental Rights as unconstitutional and invalid.	7. The courts cannot declare a law violative of any of the Directive Principles as unconstitutional and invalid. However, they can uphold the validity of a law on the ground that it was enacted to give effect to a directive principle.

- Difference number (3). **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- Difference number (5). **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

Question 15:

Consider the following statements:

1. Regulation of mines and mineral development is exclusively under the Union List.
2. The State Governments grant mineral concessions for all the minerals located within the boundary of their States.
3. Prior approval of the Central Government is necessary while granting mineral concessions for any mineral.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

1. 1 and 3 only

2. 2 and 3 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer : 3

Explanation

- The **Union List** in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution rests the power of regulation and development of oilfields and mineral oil resources, mines and minerals with the Centre under entry 53 and 54. Mines and mineral development are part of the **State List** as well but here they are subject to the powers conferred on the Centre. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
 - The **State Governments grant mineral concessions for all the minerals located within the boundary of the State**, under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and Mineral Concession Rules, 1960. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - Prior approval of the Central Government is necessary while granting mineral concessions in cases such as **minerals specified in the First Schedule** to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Schedule I contains minerals such as coal and lignite, minerals of the “rare earths” group containing Uranium and Thorium. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**
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Question 16:

Consider the following statements:

1. Narmada is the largest west flowing river of peninsular India.
2. Cauvery river has the largest river basin of peninsular India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer : 1

Explanation

- The Narmada is the largest west flowing river of peninsular India. It originates from Amarkantak and flows through the rift valley between Vindhya and Satpura ranges. It flows through the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - The **Godavari is the largest river basin** of peninsular India not Cauvery and extends over 10% of the total geographical area of the country. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
 - Godavari river basin is shared by Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Maharashtra
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Question 17:

Which of the following share(s) borders with both the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf?

1. Iraq
2. Iran
3. Turkmenistan

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 2 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer : 2

Explanation

- The **Caspian Sea** is bounded by **Kazakhstan** to the northeast, Russia to the northwest, Azerbaijan to the west, **Iran** to the south, and Turkmenistan to the southeast.
- Countries with a coastline on the Persian Gulf are (clockwise, from the north): Iran; Oman's Musandam exclave; the United Arab Emirates; Saudi Arabia; Qatar, on a peninsula off the Saudi coast; Bahrain, on an island; Kuwait; and **Iraq** in the northwest. **Hence, option B is correct.**



Question 18:

Consider the following statements:

1. The order to suspend telecom services in any part of the country is passed by the Minister of Home Affairs.
2. The telecom services can be suspended in the case of any public emergency.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer : 2

Explanation

- The order to suspend telecom services in any part of the country is passed by the **Home Secretary of the country. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
 - The telecom services can be suspended due to **public emergency or public safety. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
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Question 19:

Consider the following pairs:

Rivers	Tributaries
1. Krishna	: Manjra, Penganga
2. Godavari	: Amravati, Hemavati
3. Kaveri	: Musi, Bhima

Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1,2 and 3
- None of the above

Correct Answer : 4

Explanation

- The Godavari Basin: The Godavari is joined by a number of tributaries, such as the Purna, Wardha, the Pranhita, the Manjra, the Wainganga and the Penganga. **Hence, pair 1 is not correctly matched.**
- The Krishna Basin: The Tungabhadra, the Koyana, the Ghatprabha, the Musi and Bhima are some of its tributaries. **Hence, pair 3 is not correctly matched.**
- The Kaveri Basin: Its main tributaries are Amravati, Bhavani, Hemavati and Kabini. **Hence, pair 2 is not correctly matched.**

Question 20:

Which principle among the following was added to the Directive Principles of State Policy by the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution?

1. Equal pay for equal work for both men and women
2. Participation of workers in the management of industries
3. Right to work, education and public assistance
4. Securing living wage and human conditions of work to workers

Correct Answer : 2

Explanation

- The **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act**, which is also called a Mini-Constitution, was introduced in 1976.
 - The additions to the Directive Principles of State Policy through this amendment were:
 - **Incorporation of clause (f)**, in Article 39, which reads “The State shall direct its policy towards **securing that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity** and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.”
 - **New Article 39A**, which provides **equal justice and free legal aid** by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.
 - **Article 43A** provides for, ‘**Participation of workers in management of industries**’. Thus, the State shall take steps, by suitable legislation or in any other way, to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishments or other organisations engaged in any industry. **Hence, option B is correct.**
 - **Article 48A**, which provides for the **protection and improvement of the environment and safeguarding forests and wildlife**.
-