

Revision sans vision: On the three Bills that replace the body of criminal laws in India

New laws have positive features, but bring no **path-breaking** change in system

Law-making in the absence of a significant number of Opposition members **does** not **reflect well on** the **legislature**. The three **Bills** that replace the body of criminal laws in India **were** passed by Parliament in its **ongoing** session in the absence of more than 140 members. Even though the revised versions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS, which will replace the IPC), the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (which will replace the CrPC) and the Bharatiya Sakshya Bill (instead of the Evidence Act) were introduced after **scrutiny** by a **Parliamentary Standing Committee**, they still required legislative **deliberations** in the full **chambers**, **given** their **implications** for the entire country. Many **concerns** that the Bills **gave rise to could** not be raised in Parliament **as a result**. A **conspicuous aspect** of the new **codes is** that **barring** reordering of the sections, much of the language and contents of the original laws have been retained. However, Union Home Minister Amit Shah's **claim** that the **colonial imprint** of the IPC, CrPC and the Evidence Act **has** been replaced by a purely Indian legal **framework** may not be correct, as the new codes do not **envisage** any path-breaking change in the way the country is **policed**, crimes are investigated and **protracted** trials are conducted.

The **improvements** in the BNS **include** the removal of the **outdated sedition** section, as exciting **disaffection** against the government or bringing it into **hatred** and **contempt** is no more an offence, and the introduction of **mob lynching** (including hate crimes such as causing death or **grievous hurt on the ground** of a person's race, caste, community, sex, language or place of birth) as a separate offence. Another positive feature is the government ignoring the panel's recommendation to bring back **adultery, struck down** by the Supreme Court, as a **gender-neutral** offence. However, it is questionable whether 'terrorism' should have been included in the general penal law when it is punishable under special legislation. **Grave** charges such as terrorism should not be lightly **invoked**. On the procedural side, some welcome features are the **provision** for FIRs to be registered by a police officer **irrespective of** where an offence **took place** and the **boost sought** to be given to use of forensics in investigation and videography of searches and **seizures**. A significant failure **lies** in not clarifying whether the new criminal procedure allows police custody beyond the 15-day limit, or it is just a provision that allows the 15-day period to spread across any days within the first 40 or 60 days of a person's arrest. **Revisions** in law **cannot** be made without a vision for a legal framework that **addresses** all the **inadequacies** of the criminal justice system. [Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicate subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

Vocabulary

1. **Sans** (preposition) – Without, devoid of, lacking, absent, minus बिना
2. **Path-breaking** (adjective) – Innovative, pioneering, groundbreaking, revolutionary, novel क्रांतिकारी
3. **Reflect well/bad/good on** (on) (phrase) – make somebody/something appear to be good, bad, etc. to other people अच्छी/ खराब तरह से दर्शाना
4. **Legislature** (noun) – Parliament, assembly, congress, council, legislative body विधायिका
5. **Ongoing** (adjective) – Continuing, ongoing, in progress, under way, current चल रहे
6. **Scrutiny** (noun) – Examination, analysis, inspection, review, assessment जाँच
7. **Parliamentary standing committee** (noun) – A permanent committee in a parliament that focuses on a specific area of government affairs.
8. **Deliberation** (noun) – Consideration, thought, reflection, discussion, contemplation विचार-विमर्श
9. **Chamber** (noun) – Room, hall, compartment, enclosure, cell कक्ष
10. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, taking into account, bearing in mind, in light of, in view of देखते हुए
11. **Implication** (noun) – Consequence, result, effect, repercussion, ramification परिणाम
12. **Give rise to** (phrase) – Cause, lead to, bring about, result in, provoke उत्पन्न करना
13. **As a result** (phrase) – Consequently, therefore, hence, thus, accordingly नतीजतन
14. **Conspicuous** (adjective) – Noticeable, clear, visible, evident, prominent स्पष्ट
15. **Aspect** (noun) – Feature, facet, side, element, characteristic पहलू
16. **Code** (noun) – System, set of rules, regulations, guidelines, principles नियम संहिता
17. **Bar** (verb) – Prohibit, forbid, block, ban, prevent रोकना
18. **Colonial** (adjective) – of relating to Britisher अंग्रेजों
19. **Imprint** (noun) – Mark, impression, stamp, indentation, footprint छाप
20. **Framework** (noun) – Structure, system, scheme, arrangement, organization ढांचा
21. **Envisage** (verb) – Imagine, foresee, anticipate, predict, contemplate कल्पना करना
22. **Police** (verb) – enforce the provisions of (a law, agreement, or treaty). लागू करना

23. **Protracted** (adjective) – Extended, lengthy, long, prolonged, drawn-out लम्बा
24. **Outdated** (adjective) – Outmoded, obsolete, old-fashioned, antiquated, dated पुराना
25. **Sedition** (noun) – Incitement, agitation, subversion, insurrection, rebellion राजद्रोह
26. **Disaffection** (noun) – Dissatisfaction, discontent, disenchantment, disillusionment, alienation असंतोष
27. **Hatred** (noun) – Loathing, detest, animosity, antipathy, abhorrence घृणा
28. **Contempt** (noun) – Scorn, disdain, disrespect, disparagement, derision अवहेलना
29. **Mob lynching** (noun) – The act of killing someone by a mob without legal authority, often motivated by prejudice or vigilantism. भीड़ हत्या
30. **Grievous** (adjective) – Serious, severe, grave, acute, critical गंभीर
31. **On the ground** (phrase) – On the basis of के आधार पर
32. **Adultery** (noun) – Infidelity, unfaithfulness, extramarital affair, cheating, philandering व्यभिचार
33. **Strike down** (phrasal verb) – Abolish, annul, invalidate, nullify, cancel रद्द करना
34. **Gender-neutral** (adjective) – relating to words that do not show gender, and especially not male or female:
35. **Grave** (adjective) – Serious, important, significant, weighty, momentous गंभीर
36. **Invoke** (verb) – to use a law in order to achieve something नियम, क़ानून आदि प्रयोग करना
37. **Provision** (noun) – stipulation, condition, clause प्रावधान
38. **Irrespective of** (phrase) – Regardless of, without regard to, without consideration of, despite, no matter की परवाह किए बिना
39. **Take place** (phrase) – Occur, happen, transpire, ensue, unfold होना
40. **Boost** (noun) – improvement. सुधार
41. **Seek** (verb) – try, attempt, endeavour, strive प्रयास करना
42. **Seizure** (noun) – Capture, taking, confiscation, appropriation, taking possession जब्ती
43. **Lie** (verb) – Rest, recline, be situated, be located, be positioned स्थित होना
44. **Address** (verb) – Deal with, tackle, handle, attend to, approach निपटना
45. **Inadequacy** (noun) – Insufficiency, deficiency, shortfall, lack, shortage अपर्याप्तता

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Introduction of New Laws:** Three Bills were introduced in Parliament to replace India's criminal laws, including IPC, CrPC, and the Evidence Act.
2. **Legislative Process Concerns:** The Bills were passed in the absence of over 140 members, raising concerns about the legislative process.
3. **Parliamentary Scrutiny:** Despite scrutiny by a Parliamentary Standing Committee, further deliberations were needed due to the Bills' national implications.
4. **Retention of Original Laws' Language:** The new codes largely retain the language and content of the original laws, with some reordering of sections.
5. **Questionable Elimination of Colonial Imprint:** The claim that the colonial imprint has been completely removed is debatable, as significant changes in policing, investigation, and trials are not evident.
6. **Removal of Seditious Section:** The outdated seditious section has been removed from the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS).
7. **Introduction of Mob Lynching as Offence:** The BNS introduces mob lynching, including hate crimes, as a separate offense.
8. **Adultery Not Reintroduced:** The government decided against reintroducing adultery as a gender-neutral offense, despite recommendations.
9. **Inclusion of Terrorism in General Penal Law:** The inclusion of terrorism in general penal law, despite existing special legislation, is questionable.
10. **Procedural Improvements:** Provisions for FIR registration irrespective of offence location, and enhanced use of forensics and videography in investigations are positive changes.
11. **Unclear Police Custody Limits:** The new criminal procedure does not clarify whether police custody beyond the 15-day limit is permissible.
12. **No Significant System Change:** The new laws do not bring path-breaking changes to the criminal justice system.
13. **Failure to Address Inadequacies:** There's a significant failure in addressing all inadequacies of the criminal justice system.
14. **Need for Vision in Law Revision:** The revisions lack a vision for a comprehensive legal framework improvement.
15. **Overall Assessment:** While the new laws have positive features, they fall short of bringing substantial reform to the existing system.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

- What is the tone of the first paragraph of the passage?**
 - Optimistic
 - Critical
 - Indifferent
 - Supportive
- What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - The evolution of the Indian legal system
 - Critique of the legislative process in passing significant Bills
 - The importance of Parliamentary Standing Committees
 - Changes in the criminal laws of India
- Which word in the passage is a synonym for "noticeable"?**
 - Conspicuous
 - Legislative
 - Outdated
 - Path-breaking
- Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the need for legislative deliberations on the new Bills?**
 - They were unnecessary as the Bills had already been scrutinized by a Parliamentary Standing Committee.
 - They were crucial due to the significant implications of the Bills for the entire country.
 - They were focused mainly on changing the language of the original laws.
 - They were limited to discussions on procedural aspects of the new laws.
- What can be inferred from the passage about the nature of changes in the new criminal codes?**
 - The changes are revolutionary, completely transforming the Indian legal framework.
 - The changes are moderate, retaining much of the language and content of the original laws.
 - The changes are primarily cosmetic, with no real impact on legal procedures.
 - The changes are focused only on procedural aspects, not on substantive law.
- Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select No improvement.**

Biologists believe that increased human activity means an accelerated rate of change in habitat for all creatures of the world.

 - No improvement
 - human activity meant a accelerated rate in change
 - human activities mean an accelerated rate from change
 - human activity is meaning an accelerated rate of change
- Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.**

- A. Here, the picture perfect French Quarter and heritage laden Tamil streets blend into one another.
- B. The conflict of coexistence is evident in many metropolitan cities.
- C. The old and new, like two different worlds, surviving side by side yet never crossing that chasm.
- D. There is a place though- Puducherry, where contrasts are celebrated like nowhere else
- A. BACD
- B. BCDA
- C. DCBA
- D. CDAB
8. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words given.**
Something which cannot be understood
- A. illegible
- B. incomprehensible
- C. inexplicable
- D. Infallible
9. **Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.**
He is clicking good pictures with his new camera
- A. Good pictures were clicked with his new camera.
- B. Good pictures have been clicked with his new camera.
- C. Good pictures are being clicked with his new camera.
- D. Good pictures are clicked with his new camera
10. **In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.**
No sooner did he see the tiger when he ran as fast as he could.
- A. no sooner did
- B. he see the tiger
- C. when he ran
- D. as fast as he could
11. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
PENSIVE
- A. spontaneous
- B. spiteful
- C. reflective
- D. Tragic
12. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined **idiom** in the given sentence.
Coming from an affluent family, she found herself **a square peg in a round hole** when she married a poor farmer and moved to a small village.
- A. in a favourable situation
- B. unhappy and regretful
- C. a misfit in the environment
- D. in a financial crisis

13. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
VINDICTIVE
- A. watchful
 - B. revengeful
 - C. forceful
 - D. Helpful
14. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined **idiom** in the given sentence.
When his envious competitor extended a hand of friendship, he smelt a rat.
- A. detected something wrong
 - B. felt very pleased
 - C. became complaisant
 - D. behaved arrogantly
15. **In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.**
The match is about to begin since the captain as well as the team are on the field
- A. are on the field
 - B. The match is about to begin
 - C. since the captain
 - D. as well as the team
16. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.**
- A. European cloth manufacturers therefore had to depend on a plant called woad to make dyes.
 - B. However, cloth dyers preferred indigo which produced a rich blue colour.
 - C. Being a plant of the temperate zones, woad was easily available in Europe.
 - D. Indian indigo was very expensive and only small quantities reached the European markets.
- A. CBDA
 - B. DCAB
 - C. ACBD
 - D. DACB
17. Select the most appropriate **antonym** of the given word.
AFFINITY
- A. aversion
 - B. attraction
 - C. empathy
 - D. Preference
18. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select No improvement.**
A reason why there are so much misconception on dyslexia could be the sheer invisibility of the disorder
- A. there are so much misconceptions against dyslexia
 - B. there are so many misconceptions about dyslexia
 - C. there are so many misconception around dyslexia

D. No improvement

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

Telling someone something that you admire about them can be called a random act (1) _____ kindness. It takes almost no (2) _____, yet it pays enormous dividends. Many people (3) _____ their entire lives wishing that others would (4) _____ them. Expectations are more from family and friends, (5) _____, even compliments from strangers feel good if they are genuine.

19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.1.**

- A. with
- B. of
- C. from
- D. In

20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.2.**

- A. venture
- B. work
- C. effort
- D. Attempt

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.3.**

- A. spent
- B. had spent
- C. have been spending
- D. Spend

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.4.**

- A. confess
- B. acknowledge
- C. concede
- D. Admit

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.5.**

- A. so
- B. however
- C. and
- D. Unless

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

People of the older generation _____ over the good old school days.

- A. remember
- B. remind
- C. retribute
- D. Reminisce

25. **Select the correctly spelt word.**

- A. concentious
- B. conscentious
- C. conscientious
- D. consenteous

Answers

1. B 2.D 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. C 11.C 12.C
 13. B 14. A 15.A 16.D 17.A 18.B 19.B 20.C 21.D 22.B 23.B 24.D
 25. C

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanation

1. B) The first paragraph adopts a critical tone, evident in the expression of concern about the passage of significant legislation in the absence of many Opposition members. This absence and the resulting lack of comprehensive debate are presented as shortcomings, reflecting a critical view of the legislative process.
2. D) The main theme of the passage is the changes in the criminal laws of India, including the introduction of new Bills like the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) and others, which replace existing laws. The passage discusses the contents, implications, and concerns regarding these new legal codes.
3. A) The word "conspicuous" in the passage means easily seen or noticeable. It is used in the context of describing an aspect of the new codes in the passage, making it a synonym for "noticeable."
4. B) The passage implies that despite the scrutiny by a Parliamentary Standing Committee, the new Bills replacing significant criminal laws required thorough legislative deliberations in the full chambers. This necessity is underscored by the wide-reaching implications these Bills have for the entire country, suggesting that a comprehensive debate was essential.
5. B) The passage suggests that while there are some improvements and modifications in the new criminal codes, much of the language and contents of the original laws have been retained. This indicates that the changes are moderate rather than radical, focusing on certain areas of reform while preserving a significant portion of the existing framework.
6. A) No improvement
7. B) **BCDA**
The conflict of coexistence is evident in many metropolitan cities The old and new, like two different worlds, surviving side by side yet never crossing that chasm. There is a place though- Puducherry, where contrasts are celebrated like nowhere else Here, the picture perfect French Quarter and heritage laden Tamil streets blend into one another.
8. B) **Incomprehensible** (noun) – Impossible to understand or comprehend. असमझदार
 - **Illegible** (adjective) – Not clear enough to be read or deciphered. अपठनीय
 - **Inexplicable** (adjective) – Unable to be explained or accounted for. अव्याख्याय
 - **Infallible** (adjective) – Incapable of making mistakes or being wrong. अचूक
9. C) Good pictures are being clicked with his new camera.

10. C) 'when' के बदले 'than' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "No sooner" के साथ हमेशा 'than' का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे— No sooner did he see the tiger than he ran as fast as he could.

- 'than' will be used instead of 'when' because with "No sooner" we always use 'than';
Like— No sooner did he see the tiger than he ran as fast as he could.

11. C) **PENSIVE** (adjective) – Engaged in deep or serious thought, contemplative, brooding, introspective. **विचारशील**

Synonym: **Reflective** (adjective) – Thinking deeply or carefully, contemplative, thoughtful.

विचारपूर्ण

- **Spontaneous** (adjective) – Performed or occurring without premeditation or external stimulus, unplanned, impromptu. **सहज**
- **Spiteful** (adjective) – Showing ill will or hatred, malicious, vindictive, mean. **द्वेषी**
- **Tragic** (adjective) – Causing or characterized by extreme distress or sorrow, sad, disastrous. **दुःखद**

12. C) **A square peg in a round hole** (idiom) - a person who does not fit in a particular place or situation. **असंगत स्थिति में होना**

13. B) **Vindictive** (adjective) – Having a strong or unreasonable desire for revenge, spiteful, malicious. **प्रतिशोधी**

Synonym: **Revengeful** (adjective) – Seeking to harm someone in return for a perceived injury, vindictive, retaliatory. **प्रतिशोध परिप्रेक्ष्य**

- **Watchful** (adjective) – Alert, vigilant, attentive, cautious. **सतर्क**
- **Forceful** (adjective) – Strong, powerful, vigorous, assertive. **प्रबल**
- **Helpful** (adjective) – Beneficial, useful, advantageous, assisting. **सहायक**

14. A) **Smelt a rat** (idiom) – to recognize that something is not as it appears to be or that something dishonest is happening. **कुछ गलत होने की भाँप लेना**

15. A) 'are on the field' के बदले 'is on the field' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'as well as' के साथ

Subject अगर Singular है तो Verb भी Singular होगी; जैसे— The captain, as well as the team, is on the field.

- 'is on the field' will be used instead of 'are on the field' because when 'as well as' is used and the subject is singular, the verb should also be singular; Like— The captain, as well as the team, is on the field.

16. D) **DACB**

Indian indigo was very expensive and only small quantities reached the European markets. European cloth manufacturers therefore had to depend on a plant called woad to make dyes. Being a plant of the temperate zones, woad was easily available in Europe. However, cloth dyers preferred indigo which produced a rich blue colour.

17. A) **AFINITY** (noun) – A spontaneous liking or sympathy for someone or something, closeness, kinship, bond. **आत्मीयता**

Antonym: **Aversion** (noun) – A strong dislike or disinclination, antipathy, revulsion. **घृणा**

- **Attraction** (noun) – The action or power of evoking interest or pleasure, allure, magnetism. **आकर्षण**
- **Empathy** (noun) – The ability to understand and share the feelings of another, compassion, rapport. **सहानुभूति**
- **Preference** (noun) – A greater liking for one alternative over another, choice, predilection. **पसंद**

18. B) 'there are so much misconception on dyslexia' के बदले 'there are so many misconceptions about dyslexia' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'misconception' noun है जिसे गिना जा सकता है इसलिए 'many' और 'misconceptions' (plural) का प्रयोग होगा और preposition 'about' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वह यहाँ पर सबसे अधिक उपयुक्त है।

- 'there are so many misconceptions about dyslexia' will be used instead of 'there are so much misconception on dyslexia' because 'misconception' is a countable noun, so 'many' and 'misconceptions' (plural) will be used. Also, the preposition 'about' is the most suitable here.

19. B) **Of** का use होगा क्योंकि "random act of kindness" एक सामान्य वाक्यांश है जिसका अर्थ है बिना किसी कारण या सोच-विचार की अच्छाई का कार्य। "with", "from", और "in" इस context में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे सही अर्थ नहीं प्रस्तुत करते हैं।

- **Of** should be used because the phrase "random act of kindness" is a common expression meaning an unprompted gesture of goodwill. "With", "from", and "in" don't convey the correct meaning in this context.

20. C) **Effort** का use होगा क्योंकि "effort" का अर्थ होता है प्रयास या मेहनत। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि किसी को आदर करने वाली बात कहना बहुत कम प्रयास में होता है, इसलिए 'effort' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Venture' का अर्थ है जोखिमपूर्ण प्रयास, 'Work' का अर्थ है कार्य या रोज़गार, और 'Attempt' का अर्थ है प्रयास करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

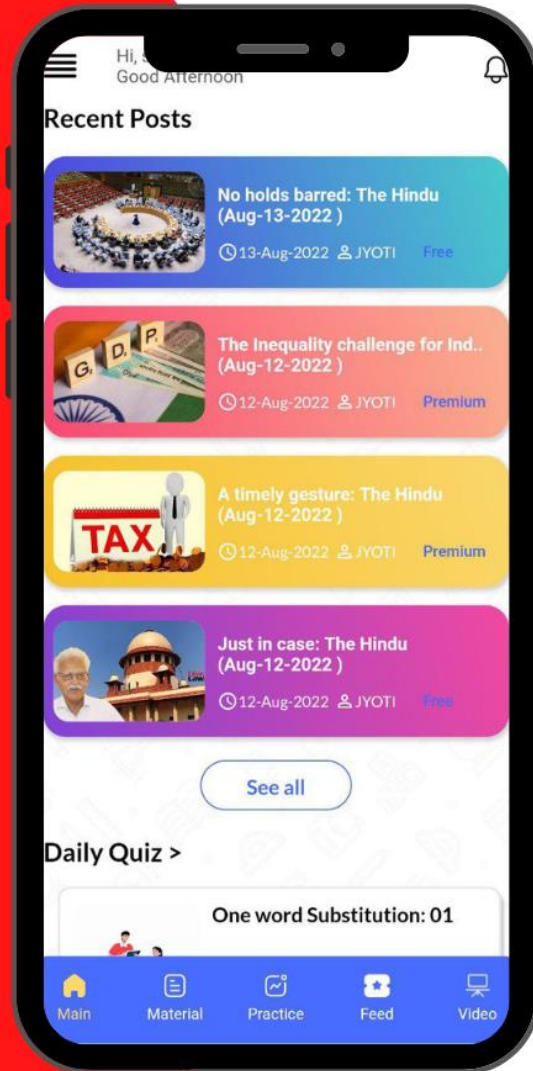
- **'Effort'** should be used because it refers to an attempt or the use of physical or mental energy. The sentence points out that telling someone an admirable thing about them requires minimal effort, making 'effort' the appropriate choice here. Whereas, 'Venture' implies a risky undertaking, 'Work' refers to a task or employment, and 'Attempt' means to try, which don't fit in this context.
21. D) 'Spend' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि 'spend' का अर्थ होता है 'समय व्यतीत करना'। sentence में कहा गया है कि कई लोग अपना पूरा जीवन यह चाहते हुए बिताते हैं कि दूसरे उन्हें प्रशंसा करें, इसलिए 'spend' यहाँ appropriate है क्योंकि यह present tense के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। 'Spent' past tense के लिए है, 'had spent' और 'have been spending' past के समाप्त कार्य और present में चल रहे कार्य के लिए हैं, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Spend' should be used because it means 'to pass time in a particular way'. The sentence mentions that many people spend their entire lives wishing that others would notice them, making 'spend' appropriate here as it is used for the present tense. 'Spent' is for past tense, while 'had spent' and 'have been spending' are for completed past actions and ongoing present actions respectively, which are not correct in this context.B)
22. **'acknowledge'** का use होगा क्योंकि "acknowledge" का अर्थ होता है किसी को मान्यता देना या पहचानना। sentence में बताया गया है कि लोग अपनी पूरी जिंदगी इस उम्मीद में गवा देते हैं कि दूसरे उन्हें मान्यता देंगे, इसलिए 'acknowledge' यहाँ सही है। 'Confess' का अर्थ है कुछ स्वीकार करना, 'Concede' का अर्थ है मान लेना और 'Admit' का अर्थ है स्वीकार करना जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **acknowledge'** should be used because it means to recognize or validate someone. The sentence suggests that people go through life hoping others will validate or recognize them, making 'acknowledge' fitting here. Whereas 'Confess' means to admit something, 'Concede' implies to accept or yield, and 'Admit' means to confess or acknowledge, which don't fit in this context.
23. B) **'However'** का use होगा क्योंकि "however" इस context में विरोधाभास या विपरीत तथ्य को बताने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि लोग अपने परिवार और दोस्तों से अधिक आशा रखते हैं, परंतु अगर अजनबियों से मिलने वाली प्रशंसा सजीव हो, तो वह भी अच्छी लगती है। इसलिए 'however' यहाँ सही है। 'So', 'and', और 'Unless' इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- **'However'** should be used because it introduces a contrasting point in the context. The sentence mentions that people have higher expectations from family and friends, but

even compliments from strangers feel good if they are genuine. Thus, 'however' is fitting here. 'So', 'and', and 'Unless' don't fit in this context.

24. D) '**Reminisce**' का use होगा क्योंकि "reminisce" का अर्थ होता है पुरानी यादों को याद करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि पुराने पीढ़ी के लोग पुराने स्कूल के दिनों को याद करते हैं, इसलिए 'reminisce' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Remember' का अर्थ है याद करना, 'Remind' का अर्थ है किसी को किसी चीज़ की याद दिलाना, और 'Retribute' का कोई संबंध इस context से नहीं है।

- '**Reminisce**' should be used because it means to recall past experiences or events. The sentence mentions that people of the older generation think back on the good old school days, making 'reminisce' the most fitting choice here. Whereas, 'Remember' means to recall, 'Remind' means to cause someone to remember something, and 'Retribute' is unrelated in this context.

25. C) The correct spelling is 'conscientious'. Therefore, the answer is option C. '**Conscientious**'
समझदार, ध्यानदार.



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