

Striking fear: On hit-and-run accident cases and Section 106 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita

Drivers' strike is a test for **severity** of hit-and-run **clause** in new **penal code**

The **provision** in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) that treats hit-and-run accident cases as an **aggravated** form of the offence of causing death by **rashness** or **negligence** **will** be the first in the new, yet-to-be implemented code to be **scrutinised** for its severity. With truck drivers worried about the **implications** of Section 106 of the BNS **abstaining** from work, the government has promised to **bring it into play** only after consultations with the All India Motor Transport Congress. However, with the transporters' body taking the stand that the strike was primarily **resorted to** by the drivers who feared additional criminal **liability**, the issue will require **tactful** handling. It has now become an issue that concerns transport workers than those running the business of transportation. It may appear that a **strike** against a law that makes penal provisions **concerning** hit-and-run accidents more **stringent** **is** unjustified, especially **in the context of** road accidents becoming a leading source of **fatalities** in the country. However, it has also **drawn attention to** the question whether there was a case for increasing the jail term for accidents from two to five years in all cases, and to 10, in the case of failure to report them to the authorities.

Section 106 of the BNS **will** replace Section 304A of the IPC, which punished the causing of death by rash and negligent act that does not **amount to culpable homicide**. The **existing** section provides for a two-year jail term. There are three components to Section 106: first, it **prescribes** a prison term of up to five years, besides a fine, for causing death due to rash or negligent acts; second, it provides for reduced criminal liability for registered medical doctors of two years in jail, if death occurred **in the course of** a medical procedure. The second clause concerns road accidents in which, if the person involved in rash and negligent driving "escapes without reporting it to a police officer or a Magistrate soon after the incident", the **imprisonment** may extend to 10 years and a fine. Drivers **flee** an accident scene out of fear of **lynching**. In such cases, the authorities seem to believe that such drivers can move away from the scene of crime and then report to the police. The term 'hit-and-run' is one in which the **offending** vehicle is not identified. It must be **emphasised** that once the person causing a **fatal** accident is identified, the **onus** on the police to prove **culpability** for rashness or negligence **remains** the same. **Given** that many accidents are caused due to poor road conditions too, a relevant question is whether the law should focus on raising prison **terms** or on a **comprehensive** accident prevention policy package covering imprisonment, **compensation** and safety. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Strike fear** (phrase) – Instill fear, cause terror, provoke dread, inspire fright, induce panic डर पैदा करना
2. **Severity** (noun) – Harshness, rigor, stringency, strictness, sternness कठोरता
3. **Clause** (noun) – Provision, article, section, stipulation, condition धारा
4. **Penal** (adjective) – Punitive, disciplinary, corrective, penalizing, retributive दंडात्मक
5. **Code** (noun) – Regulation, rules, system, standards, guidelines नियमावली
6. **Provision** (noun) – Supply, arrangement, preparation, provision, measure प्रावधान
7. **Aggravated** (adjective) – Worsened, heightened, intensified, exacerbated, amplified गंभीर
8. **Rashness** (noun) – Recklessness, imprudence, hastiness, carelessness, indiscretion लापरवाही
9. **Negligence** (noun) – Carelessness, neglect, oversight, inattention, omission लापरवाही
10. **Scrutinise** (verb) – Examine, inspect, review, analyze, audit जांच करना
11. **Implication** (noun) – effect, consequence, result, repercussion, knock-on effect प्रभाव
12. **Abstain** (from) (verb) – Refrain, desist, avoid, shun, withhold से दूर रहना
13. **Bring into play** (phrase) – Implement, utilize, employ, apply, activate प्रयोग में लाना
14. **Resort** (to) (verb) – Turn to, rely on, utilize, make use of, employ सहारा लेना
15. **Criminal liability** (noun) – Legal responsibility, accountability, culpability, answerability, blameworthiness आपराधिक दायित्व
16. **Tactful** (adjective) – Diplomatic, considerate, sensitive, discreet, judicious विवेकपूर्ण
17. **Concerning** (preposition) – Regarding, about, relating to, with respect to, pertaining to संबंधित
18. **Stringent** (adjective) – Strict, rigorous, tight, tough, severe सख्त
19. **In the context of** (phrase) – In relation to, with regard to, concerning, regarding, pertaining to संदर्भ में
20. **Fatality** (noun) – Death, casualty, mortality, lethal outcome, deadly incident मृत्यु
21. **Draw attention to** (phrase) – Highlight, underline, emphasize, point out, call attention to ध्यान आकर्षित करना
22. **Amount to** (phrasal verb) – Constitute, equate to, be equivalent to, add up to, be tantamount to के बराबर होना

23. **Culpable** (adjective) – Guilty, blameworthy, at fault, responsible, liable दोषी
24. **Homicide** (noun) – Murder, manslaughter, killing, slaying, assassination मानव हत्या
25. **Existing** (adjective) – Current, present, existing, prevailing, extant मौजूदा
26. **Prescribe** (verb) – Dictate, order, command, direct, specify निर्धारित करना
27. **In the course of** (phrase) – During, throughout, in the process of, amid, over the span of के दौरान
28. **Imprisonment** (noun) – Incarceration, confinement, detention, custody, imprisonment कारावास
29. **Flee** (verb) – Escape, run away, bolt, abscond, elude भाग जाना
30. **Lynching** (noun) – Mob killing, vigilante justice, extrajudicial killing, mob murder, unlawful execution भीड़ द्वारा हत्या
31. **Offending** (adjective) – Guilty, culpable, erring, delinquent, transgressing हमलावर
32. **Emphasise** (verb) – Stress, highlight, underscore, accentuate, underline जोर देना
33. **Fatal** (adjective) – Deadly, lethal, mortal, deathly, life-threatening जानलेवा
34. **Onus** (adjective) – Responsibility, burden, obligation, duty, liability जिम्मेदारी
35. **Culpability** (noun) – Guilt, responsibility, blameworthiness, fault, liability दोष
36. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, taking into account, in view of, in light of, bearing in mind देखते हुए
37. **Term** (noun) – Duration, period, tenure, span, length अवधि
38. **Comprehensive** (adjective) – Inclusive, thorough, all-encompassing, complete, extensive व्यापक
39. **Compensation** (noun) – Reparation, payment, reimbursement, remuneration, indemnification मुआवजा

Summary of the Editorial

1. **New Provision in Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS):** Section 106 of the BNS treats hit-and-run accidents as an aggravated form of causing death by rashness or negligence.
2. **First Test of New Penal Code:** This provision will be the first from the new, yet-to-be-implemented code to be scrutinized for its severity.
3. **Truck Drivers' Strike:** Drivers are striking due to concerns over the implications of Section 106, leading to a halt in work.
4. **Government's Response:** The government has agreed to only implement the new section after consultations with the All India Motor Transport Congress.
5. **Transporters' Body's Stand:** The strike is primarily by drivers fearing increased criminal liability.
6. **Shift in Concern:** The issue now primarily affects transport workers rather than transport business owners.
7. **Public Safety vs. Stringent Laws:** While the law aims to address the high fatalities from road accidents, it also raises questions about the justification for stricter penalties.
8. **Comparison with IPC Section 304A:** Section 106 will replace Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code, which currently provides for a two-year jail term for causing death by rash and negligent act.
9. **Three Components of Section 106:**
 - Up to five years in prison for causing death due to rash or negligent acts.
 - Reduced liability for registered medical doctors involved in death during a medical procedure.
 - Up to 10 years in prison for failing to report an accident.
10. **Fear of Lynching as a Factor:** Drivers often flee accident scenes fearing mob violence, but authorities expect them to report the incident later.
11. **Definition of 'Hit-and-Run':** It refers to accidents where the offending vehicle is not identified, and the onus remains on the police to prove culpability once the person is identified.
12. **Role of Poor Road Conditions:** Many accidents are also caused by poor road conditions, raising questions about the focus of the law.
13. **Debate over Increased Prison Terms:** There is a discussion about whether increasing jail terms is the right approach or whether a more comprehensive policy is needed.
14. **Need for Comprehensive Accident Prevention Policy:** Suggests a policy package covering imprisonment, compensation, and safety measures.
15. **Broader Implications for Road Safety and Legal Accountability:** The editorial highlights the tension between enhancing road safety and the fairness and effectiveness of legal measures to penalize negligence.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the primary reason for the drivers' strike concerning Section 106 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)?** [Editorial page]
 - A. Fear of increased fines and imprisonment for hit-and-run accidents.
 - B. Opposition to the government's decision to consult with the All India Motor Transport Congress.
 - C. Concern over the reduction of jail terms for registered medical doctors in accident cases.
 - D. Disagreement with the policy of penalizing drivers for poor road conditions.
2. **What distinguishes Section 106 of the BNS from Section 304A of the IPC?**
 - A. Section 106 offers reduced jail terms for all types of road accidents.
 - B. Section 106 includes a provision for a fine in addition to imprisonment.
 - C. Section 106 exclusively focuses on medical malpractice leading to death.
 - D. Section 106 extends imprisonment up to 10 years for failure to report accidents.
3. **What is the tone of the passage discussing the implications of Section 106 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita on hit-and-run accident cases?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Critical
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Sympathetic
4. **What is the main theme of the passage discussing Section 106 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita?**
 - A. The economic impact of truck drivers' strikes
 - B. The ethical considerations in medical negligence
 - C. The legal complexities of hit-and-run accident cases
 - D. The role of government in transport policy
5. **According to the passage, all of the following are true about Section 106 of the BNS EXCEPT that:**
 - A. It replaces Section 304A of the IPC, which dealt with death caused by rash and negligent acts.
 - B. It specifically reduces criminal liability for registered medical doctors in cases of death during medical procedures.
 - C. It mandates a prison term of up to ten years for causing death due to rash or negligent acts.
 - D. It aims to address the issue of drivers fleeing the scene of an accident.
6. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.**
 - A. When we can't laugh at the same joke again, why should we cry over the same problems?
 - B. One day he told them a joke and everyone roared with laughter.
 - C. People came to a wise man to complain about the same problems every time.
 - D. When he repeated the joke twice, nobody laughed anymore.
 - A. DBCA
 - B. BACD

- C. ADBC
D. CBDA
7. **Select the correctly spelt word.**
A. luxury
B. luxry
C. lugzury
D. Luxery
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
ADEPT
A. skilled
B. kind-hearted
C. alone
D. Unknown
9. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.**
A. The market which has remained clogged with vehicles was all clear for pedestrians.
B. The road has even been marked with stripes demarcating space for hawkers.
C. It is also lined with beautiful potted plants to give it a green look.
D. Visitors to the busy Karol Bagh market in Delhi were in for a surprise.
A. DCBA
B. DABC
C. ADBC
D. BDAC
10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the given sentence.**
The authorities have turned a deaf ear to all our requests.
A. acknowledged
B. neglected
C. accepted
D. Presented

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.

He remembers the first time he saw the elephant. "This was in 2007 at a (1) _____ called Thanni Paarai. Chinna Thambi was (2) _____ water on himself at a waterbody. The (3) _____ was green; not the kind people would drink," says Abraham. "After a nice shower, the elephant walked (4) _____ to a rock, lifted it, and drank from a (5) _____ under it."

11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.(1)**
A. place
B. shop
C. street
D. Market
12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.(2)**
A. raining

- B. wetting
C. sprinkling
D. Sparkling
13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.(3)**
A. leaf
B. flower
C. water
D. Milk
14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.(4)**
A. behind
B. over
C. above
D. Near
15. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.(5)**
A. tank
B. spring
C. tap
D. Pond
16. **Select the correctly spelt word.**
A. repitition
B. aggrravate
C. accomplish
D. Hieghten
17. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
INITIATE
A. sign
B. slow
C. start
D. Show
18. **Select the correct active form of the given sentence.**
By whom were you taught Mathematics?
A. Who taught you Mathematics?
B. Who teaching you Mathematics?
C. Who will teach you Mathematics?
D. Whom are you teaching Mathematics?
19. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select No improvement.**
When we went to the cinema yesterday, the film had already start.
A. the film was already start.
B. the film had already started.
C. No improvement
D. the film have already start

20. Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.

PROLONG

- A. prevent
- B. shorten
- C. allow
- D. Increase

21. Select the word which means the same as the group of words given.

Incapable of being read

- a. unseen
- b. eligible
- c. illegible
- d. Vague

22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

Following detailed deliberations, the meeting has been _____ till next week

- a. proposed
- b. adjourned
- c. reviewed
- d. Cancelled

23. In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.

Having just taking a heavy lunch, she was not ready to have any fruit.

- a. to have any fruit.
- b. taking a heavy
- c. Having just
- d. she was not ready

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

Hima Das, the reigning world junior sprinter who _____ the national record, won the gold in the Federation Cup.

- a. holds
- b. keeps
- c. plays
- d. Gets

25. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select No improvement.

I am think that tomorrow I will take leave and stay at home.

- a. I have thought that tomorrow I am taking
- b. No improvement
- c. I think that tomorrow I will take
- d. I was thinking that the next day I will be taking

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

- A) Fear of increased fines and imprisonment for hit-and-run accidents.**
 The passage indicates that truck drivers are abstaining from work due to concerns about the implications of Section 106 of the BNS. This section increases the severity of punishment for hit-and-run accidents, leading to fear among drivers of additional criminal liability.
- D) Section 106 extends imprisonment up to 10 years for failure to report accidents.**
 The passage explains that Section 106 of the BNS replaces Section 304A of the IPC. While both sections deal with causing death due to rash and negligent acts, Section 106 specifically extends imprisonment to 10 years for failing to report the accident, a provision not present in Section 304A. This emphasizes the increased severity of punishments under the new code.
- C) Neutral**
 The tone of the passage is neutral. It presents facts and different perspectives on the implementation of Section 106 in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita without displaying a bias towards any viewpoint. The passage discusses the concerns of truck drivers, the government's stance, and the potential implications of the new law in a straightforward and factual manner.
- C) The legal complexities of hit-and-run accident cases**
 The main theme of the passage is the legal complexities surrounding hit-and-run accident cases, particularly in relation to the introduction of Section 106 in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita. The passage delves into the specifics of this new section, compares it with the existing law, and discusses the implications for drivers, the legal system, and accident reporting. It addresses the challenges in balancing stringent legal measures with the realities faced by drivers and the need for a comprehensive policy that addresses road safety and accident prevention.
- C) It mandates a prison term of up to ten years for causing death due to rash or negligent acts.**
 The passage states that Section 106 prescribes a prison term of up to five years, not ten, for causing death due to rash or negligent acts. The ten-year term is mentioned specifically for cases where the person involved in rash and negligent driving escapes without reporting it to a police officer or a Magistrate soon after the incident. Therefore, option C is not true according to the passage.
- D) CBDA**
 People came to a wise man to complain about the same problems every time. . One day he told them a joke and everyone roared with laughter. When he repeated the joke twice, nobody laughed anymore. When we can't laugh at the same joke again, why should we cry over the same problems?
- A) The correct spelling among the given options is 'luxury' आलीशान**

8. A) **ADEPT** (adjective) – Proficient, skilled, expert, accomplished, talented. **निपुण**

Synonym: **Skilled** (adjective) – Having or showing ability or expertise, proficient, expert. **कुशल**

- **Kind-hearted** (adjective) – Having a kind and compassionate nature, benevolent, compassionate, good-hearted. **दयालु**
- **Alone** (adjective) – Having no one else present, solitary, solo. **अकेला**
- **Unknown** (adj) –not known, unfamiliar. **अज्ञात**

9. B) **DABC**

Visitors to the busy Karol Bagh market in Delhi were in for a surprise The market which has remained clogged with vehicles was all clear for pedestrians The road has even been marked with stripes demarcating space for hawkers. It is also lined with beautiful potted plants to give it a green look.

10. B) **Turned a deaf ear** (idiom) – to ignore or refuse to consider someone's advice or request.

ध्यान न देना

11. A) '**Place**' का use होगा क्योंकि "place" का अर्थ होता है एक विशिष्ट स्थान जैसे की एक जगह या क्षेत्र। जो एक हाथी को देखने के लिए संभावित है। जबकि 'shop' एक दुकान का अर्थ होता है, 'street' का अर्थ है सड़क, और 'Market' एक बाजार का अर्थ है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- '**Place**' should be used because it refers to a specific location or area, which is plausible for sighting an elephant. Whereas, 'shop' means a store, 'street' refers to a road, and 'Market' signifies a marketplace, which don't fit in this context.

12. C) '**Sprinkling**' का use होगा क्योंकि "sprinkling" का अर्थ होता है पानी फेंकना या छिड़कना।

sentence में mention किया गया है कि Chinna Thambi पानी को अपने पर डाल रहा था, इसलिए 'sprinkling' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Raining' का अर्थ है वर्षा, 'Wetting' का अर्थ है गीला करना, और 'Sparkling' का अर्थ है चमकना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- '**Sprinkling**' should be used because it means to scatter or sprinkle water. The sentence mentions that Chinna Thambi was throwing water onto himself, making 'sprinkling' the most appropriate choice. Whereas, 'Raining' implies a natural phenomenon of water falling from the sky, 'Wetting' means making something damp, and 'Sparkling' means shining brightly, which don't fit in this context.

13. C) '**Water**' का use होगा क्योंकि passage में बताया गया है कि Chinna Thambi खुद पर पानी डाल रहा था और वह पानी हरा था जो लोग पीते नहीं हैं। इस context में 'water' का जिक्र हो

रहा है जो पीने योग्य नहीं था, इसलिए 'water' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Leaf' का अर्थ होता है पत्ता, 'Flower' का अर्थ होता है फूल, और 'Milk' का अर्थ होता है दूध, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'Water'** should be used because the passage mentions that Chinna Thambi was splashing himself with water and that the water was green; not suitable for people to drink. This context talks about water that was not potable, making 'water' fitting here. Whereas, 'Leaf' means a part of a plant, 'Flower' means a blossoming part of a plant, and 'Milk' refers to the white liquid produced by mammals, which don't fit in this context.

14. B) **Over'** का use होगा क्योंकि "over" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज के ऊपर से जाना। यदि हाथी पत्थर को उठाता है और उसके नीचे से पानी पीता है, तो यह inferable है कि हाथी पत्थर के 'ऊपर' जा रहा होगा। इसलिए 'over' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Behind' का अर्थ है पीछे, 'Above' का अर्थ है ऊपर में, और 'Near' का अर्थ है पास में, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **Over'** should be used because it implies moving across or on top of something. If the elephant lifts the rock and drinks from beneath it, it's inferable that the elephant would have walked 'over' the rock. Hence, 'over' is appropriate here. Whereas, 'Behind' means at the back of, 'Above' means at a higher level, and 'Near' means close to, which don't fit in this context.

15. B) **spring'** का use होगा क्योंकि पानी का स्रोत जो चट्टान के नीचे से बह रहा हो, उसे 'spring' कहा जाता है। जब चट्टान को ऊपर उठाया गया, तब हाथी ने उसके नीचे से पानी पिया, इसलिए 'spring' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'tank' का अर्थ होता है टैंक, 'tap' का अर्थ होता है नल, और 'Pond' का अर्थ होता है तालाब, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **spring'** should be used because a spring refers to a source of water flowing from beneath a rock or ground. When the rock was lifted, the elephant drank from beneath it, making 'spring' the correct choice. Whereas, 'tank' implies a storage for water, 'tap' is a faucet, and 'Pond' is a small body of water, which don't fit in this context.

16. C) The correctly spelt word among the given options is 'accomplish'. पूरा करना।

17. C) **INITIATE** (verb) – Begin, commence, start, inaugurate, introduce. प्रारंभ करना

Synonym: **Start** (verb) – Begin, commence, initiate, embark on. प्रारंभ करना

- **Sign** (noun/verb) – A symbol, indication, gesture, mark. चिन्ह
- **Slow** (adjective/verb) – Not quick, tardy, sluggish, decelerate. धीमा
- **Show** (noun/verb) – Display, exhibit, presentation, demonstrate. प्रदर्शन

18. A) Who taught you Mathematics?

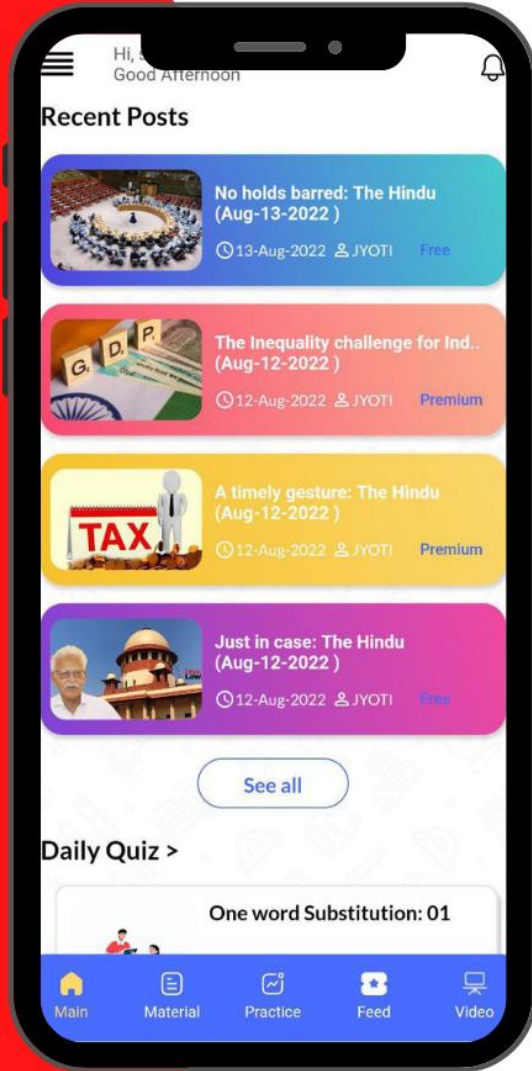
19. B) **had already start'** के बदले 'had already started' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Perfect Tense में main verb की third form (past participle) का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— He had finished his work.
- 'had already started' will be used instead of 'had already start' because in Perfect Tense we use the third form (past participle) of the main verb; Like— He had finished his work.
20. B) **PROLONG** (verb) – To extend the duration of; lengthen, stretch out, continue. **बढ़ाना**
Antonym: **Shorten** (verb) – To make or become shorter in terms of time or length. **छोटा करना**
- **Prevent** (verb) – To keep something from happening; hinder, stop, obstruct. **रोकना**
 - **Allow** (verb) – To let someone do something; permit, authorize, consent. **अनुमति देना**
 - **Increase** (verb) – To make or become greater in size, amount, or degree. **बढ़ाना**
21. C) **Illegible** (noun) – Incapable of being read **अपठनीय**
- **Unseen** (adjective) – Not seen or noticed. **अदृश्य**
 - **Eligible** (adjective) – Having the right to do or obtain something; satisfying the appropriate conditions. **योग्य**
 - **Vague** (adjective) – Of uncertain, indefinite, or unclear character or meaning. **अस्पष्ट**
22. A) '**Adjourned**' का use होगा क्योंकि "adjourned" का अर्थ होता है किसी मीटिंग या सत्र को स्थगित कर देना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि विस्तृत चर्चा के बाद मीटिंग को अगले सप्ताह तक स्थगित कर दिया गया है, इसलिए 'adjourned' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Proposed' का अर्थ है प्रस्तावित करना, 'Reviewed' का अर्थ है पुनः समीक्षा करना, और 'Cancelled' का अर्थ है रद्द कर देना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **Adjourned** should be used because it means to suspend a meeting or a session to another time or indefinitely. The sentence states that after detailed deliberations, the meeting has been postponed until the next week, making 'adjourned' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Proposed' means to suggest, 'Reviewed' means to look over or examine again, and 'Cancelled' means to decide or announce that a planned event will not take place, which don't fit in this context.
23. B) **taking a heavy**' के बदले 'taken a heavy' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'having' के साथ 'past perfect participle' construction में 'V3' (तीसरे रूप) का प्रयोग होता है।
- 'taken a heavy' will be used instead of 'taking a heavy' because with 'having' the perfect participle structure uses 'V3' (third form).

24. A) '**Holds**' का use होगा क्योंकि "holds" का अर्थ होता है किसी रिकॉर्ड को पास में रखना या धारण करना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि Hima Das एक विश्व जूनियर sprinter है जिसने राष्ट्रीय रिकॉर्ड को तोड़ा है, इसलिए 'holds' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Keeps' का अर्थ है रखना, 'Plays' का अर्थ है खेलना, और 'Gets' का अर्थ है प्राप्त करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Holds' should be used because it means to possess or retain a record. The sentence mentions that Hima Das, a world junior sprinter, broke the national record, making 'holds' fitting here. Whereas, 'Keeps' means to retain, 'Plays' means to engage in a sport or game, and 'Gets' means to acquire or receive, which don't fit in this context.

25. C) '**I am think**' के बदले 'I think' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Present Simple Tense का सही रूप 'I think' है।

- 'I think' will be used instead of 'I am think' because the correct form of Present Simple Tense is 'I think'.



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