

Medieval-minded: On anti-conversion law in Uttar Pradesh, its amendments

Amendments to U.P.'s anti-conversion law **worsen** its **unconstitutional** features

The **amendments** adopted by the Uttar Pradesh Assembly to make its **regressive** anti-conversion law more **stringent seem** to have ease of its misuse as its principal aim. **The original law, enacted** in 2021, **led to** the registration of over 400 cases by 2023. The amendments **seek** to increase the jail terms prescribed under the Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Act, 2021. If minors, women or “certain communities” were the target of conversion through use of force, threat or **coercion**, it could **entail imprisonment** up to 20 years and even for life. It also **prescribes** a **stiff sentence** and fine for receiving funds from foreign organisations for the purpose of unlawful conversion. A **concerning** feature is the introduction of stringent requirements for **grant** of bail that enhance the **purported gravity** of the offence. The **amended law states** that a person **accused** under the Act cannot be granted bail, unless the public **prosecutor** has been given an opportunity to oppose it, and that there should be reason to believe that the accused is not **guilty** of the offence, and is **unlikely** to repeat it while out on bail. The section is similar to the **bail-denying provisions** in the NDPS Act and the PMLA.

Another new **feature**, by which anyone can file a complaint against **supposedly forcible** or fraudulent conversions, **is reprehensible**, as it gives **communal** organisations and **sundry busybodies** to get those opting for or supporting an inter-faith marriage arrested. Earlier, only an **aggrieved person**, that is, the victim or a close family member, **could** file a complaint against unlawful conversion. The **move** to **amend** the provision **is** likely motivated by the fact that bail has been granted to many arrested under this Act because the complainants were not aggrieved parties in those cases. The **idea** of giving more **teeth** to the law **is rooted in** the claim that the cases of “forced conversions” are on the rise in the State, but whether such a **spike** is a fact or a result of the **widespread** misuse of the Act against those opting for inter-faith marriages is something to be studied. The validity of the law has always been in doubt, **inasmuch as** it tries to **criminalise** inter-faith marriages by treating “conversion by marriage” as one of the means of ‘unlawful conversion’, by declaring marriages for the purpose of conversion as **null and void**, and **mandating** prior **intimation** to the authorities for those intending to change their religion. The amendments worsen the multiple **violation** of fundamental rights and **betray** a **medieval-mindedness unbecoming** of a democratic government functioning under a **forward-looking** Constitution. [Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.
- **State** (verb) – Declare, assert, proclaim, articulate, express, कहना

Vocabulary

1. **Worsen** (verb) – Deteriorate, aggravate, exacerbate, decline, degrade बिगड़ना
2. **Unconstitutional** (adjective) – Illegal, unlawful, invalid, illicit, unauthorized असंवैधानिक
3. **Regressive** (adjective) – Backward, retrogressive, reactionary, conservative, negative प्रतिगामी
4. **Stringent** (adjective) – Strict, severe, rigid, harsh, inflexible कठोर
5. **Enact** (verb) – Pass, legislate, establish, approve, implement लागू करना
6. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, induce, trigger कारण बनना
7. **Seek** (verb) – Attempt, try, aim, strive, pursue प्रयास करना
8. **Coercion** (noun) – Force, compulsion, pressure, intimidation, duress जबरदस्ती
9. **Entail** (verb) – Involve, require, necessitate, include, demand आवश्यक करना
10. **Imprisonment** (noun) – Incarceration, confinement, detention, captivity, jail कारावास
11. **Prescribe** (verb) – Stipulate, dictate, specify, ordain, establish निर्धारित करना
12. **Stiff** (adjective) – Severe, harsh, strict, tough, stern सख्त
13. **Concerning** (adjective) – Worrying, alarming, disturbing, troubling, unsettling चिंताजनक
14. **Grant** (noun) – Allowance, permission, concession, approval, endowment देना
15. **Purported** (adjective) – Alleged, supposed, claimed, professed, ostensible कथित
16. **Gravity** (noun) – Seriousness, importance, weight, significance, magnitude गंभीरता
17. **Amended** (adjective) – Revised, modified, altered, changed, adjusted संशोधित
18. **Accuse** (verb) – Charge, allege, indict, blame, prosecute आरोप लगाना
19. **Prosecutor** (noun) – Attorney, lawyer, legal representative, counsel, solicitor अभियोक्ता
20. **Guilty** (noun) – Offender, culprit, wrongdoer, criminal, lawbreaker दोषी
21. **Unlikely** (adjective) – Improbable, doubtful, uncertain, implausible, dubious असंभाव्य
22. **Bail-denying** (adjective) – Bail-rejecting, bail-refusing, bail-blocking, bail-preventing जमानत से इनकार करना
23. **Provision** (noun) – Clause, stipulation, term, requirement, condition प्रावधान
24. **Supposedly** (adverb) – Allegedly, ostensibly, apparently, purportedly, presumably कथित रूप से

25. **Forcible** (adjective) – Coercive, violent, aggressive, compelling, assertive ज़बरदस्ती
26. **Reprehensible** (adjective) – Deplorable, blameworthy, condemnable, disgraceful, objectionable निंदनीय
27. **Communal** (adjective) – Sectarian, factional, religious, collective, group-based सांप्रदायिक
28. **Sundry** (adjective) – Various, diverse, miscellaneous, assorted, different विविध
29. **Busybody** (noun) – Meddler, interferer, snoop, intruder, gossip दखल देने वाला
30. **Aggrieved** (adjective) – Distressed, upset, troubled, offended, wronged पीड़ित
31. **Amend** (verb) – Change, modify, revise, alter, adjust संशोधित करना
32. **Teeth** (noun) – Power, strength, force, authority, impact ताकत
33. **Root** (in) (verb) – Base, establish, embed, ground, anchor आधारित होना
34. **Spike** (noun) – Increase, surge, rise, peak, upsurge वृद्धि
35. **Widespread** (adjective) – Extensive, prevalent, pervasive, common, rampant व्यापक
36. **Inasmuch as** (phrase) – Because, since, given that, due to, in view of क्योंकि
37. **Criminalise** (verb) – Illegalize, ban, outlaw, prohibit, forbid अपराधीकरण करना
38. **Null and void** (phrase) – Invalid, void, inoperative, unenforceable, nullified निरस्त
39. **Mandate** (verb) – Order, decree, command, require, authorize अनिवार्य करना
40. **Intimation** (noun) – Notification, announcement, indication, communication, declaration सूचना
41. **Violation** (noun) – Infringement, breach, transgression, contravention, offense उल्लंघन
42. **Betray** (verb) – Reveal, disclose, expose, uncover, divulge प्रकट करना
43. **Medieval-mindedness** (noun) – Antiquated thinking, backward mentality, outdated mindset, old-fashioned views मध्यकालीन मानसिकता
44. **Unbecoming** (adjective) – Inappropriate, unsuitable, unseemly, improper, unfitting अनुचित
45. **Forward-looking** (adjective) – Progressive, visionary, modern, innovative, future-oriented प्रगतिशील

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Amendments to Anti-Conversion Law:** The Uttar Pradesh Assembly has made amendments to its anti-conversion law, aiming to make it more stringent and focusing on the ease of its misuse.
2. **Original Law's Impact:** Since the enactment of the original law in 2021, over 400 cases have been registered under the Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Act by 2023.
3. **Increased Jail Terms:** The amendments propose longer jail terms, including up to 20 years and even life imprisonment for converting minors, women, or "certain communities" through force, threat, or coercion.
4. **Penalties for Foreign Funding:** The law imposes severe penalties for receiving funds from foreign organizations for unlawful conversion purposes.
5. **Stringent Bail Requirements:** The amended law introduces strict conditions for granting bail, making it similar to the NDPS Act and PMLA, thereby enhancing the perceived severity of the offense.
6. **Public Prosecutor's Role:** Bail cannot be granted unless the public prosecutor is given an opportunity to oppose it, and there must be reason to believe the accused is not guilty and unlikely to reoffend.
7. **Expanded Complaint Filing:** Anyone can now file a complaint against alleged forcible or fraudulent conversions, allowing communal organizations to target those supporting inter-faith marriages.
8. **Previous Complaint Restrictions:** Initially, only aggrieved persons, such as victims or close family members, could file complaints against unlawful conversion.
9. **Motivation for Amendments:** The amendments may be motivated by the fact that many arrested under the Act were granted bail due to complaints filed by non-aggrieved parties.
10. **Claim of Rising Forced Conversions:** The government claims an increase in forced conversions, but it remains unclear if this is true or if it's due to misuse of the Act against inter-faith marriages.
11. **Criminalization of Inter-Faith Marriages:** The law attempts to criminalize inter-faith marriages by treating "conversion by marriage" as unlawful and declaring such marriages null and void.
12. **Mandatory Prior Intimation:** Those intending to change their religion must give prior notice to the authorities, which is seen as a violation of personal freedom.
13. **Doubtful Validity:** The law's validity is questioned due to its infringement on fundamental rights and its targeting of inter-faith marriages.
14. **Medieval-Mindedness:** The amendments reflect a medieval mindset that contradicts the democratic principles and forward-looking nature of India's Constitution.
15. **Need for Reevaluation:** The editorial suggests a reevaluation of the law, as it worsens the violation of fundamental rights and could be detrimental to societal harmony.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What can be inferred about the primary objective of the amendments to the Uttar Pradesh anti-conversion law?** [Editorial page]
 - A. To protect religious minorities from conversion through education and outreach programs.
 - B. To deter unlawful conversions by introducing harsher penalties and stricter legal procedures.
 - C. To promote religious tolerance by encouraging open discussions between different communities.
 - D. To simplify legal proceedings for conversion cases by removing bail conditions.
2. **According to the passage, what is a concerning feature of the amended anti-conversion law in Uttar Pradesh?**
 - A. It mandates the death penalty for forced conversions.
 - B. It introduces stringent requirements for the grant of bail.
 - C. It allows anyone to be arrested without evidence.
 - D. It completely bans all forms of religious conversion.
3. **How does the passage describe the amendments to the anti-conversion law in Uttar Pradesh?**
 - A. As a regressive measure that worsens constitutional issues.
 - B. As a necessary reform to protect vulnerable groups.
 - C. As an innovative approach to promote religious freedom.
 - D. As an irrelevant change with little impact on society.
4. In the context of the passage, choose the word that is closest in meaning to "**Reprehensible.**"
 - A. Praiseworthy
 - B. Blameworthy
 - C. Inoffensive
 - D. Admirable
5. In the context of the passage, choose the word that is opposite in meaning to "**Sundry.**"
 - A. Uniform
 - B. Diverse
 - C. Miscellaneous
 - D. Assorted
6. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
The killing of one's sister
 - A. Uxoricide
 - B. Sororicide
 - C. Regicide
 - D. Parricide
7. **Select the idiom that gives the most appropriate meaning of the underlined phrase in the following sentence.**
Our Principal looked disappointed when no one expressed the willingness to join the trip.
 - A. Pulled a long face

- B. High and dry
C. Gave a single shot
D. Made a comeback
8. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
Children should watch TV from distance as it will affect their eyesight
A. as it will affect
B. Children should watch
C. their eyesight
D. TV from distance
9. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
(A) the concert was too expensive
(B) to watch his favourite
(C) hard-earned money on
(D) to waste his parents'
(E) artist's live performance
(F) so he sacrificed the chance
A. BADECF
B. FACEDB
C. ADCFBE
D. FADECB
10. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Desperate
A. Sloping
B. Hopeful
C. Bleak
D. Erratic
11. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
My friends / and their family members / have gone to the beach / two days ago.
A. have gone to the beach
B. and their family members
C. two days ago
D. My friends
12. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
Rakesh appointed three managers.
A. Three managers were being appointed by Rakesh.
B. Three managers were appointed by Rakesh.
C. Three managers will be appointed by Rakesh.
D. Three managers appointed Rakesh

13. **Select the most appropriate idiom that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

I know you have been really busy with your work, but can you just give me a few minutes?

- A. jumped on the bandwagon
- B. on cloud nine
- C. snowed under
- D. through thick and thin

14. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

An act of copying the behavior or speech of other people.

- A. Parody
- B. Pedantry
- C. Oratory
- D. Mimicry

15. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in indirect speech.**

She said, "I am going to Delhi to attend my friend's marriage."

- A. She said that she was going to Delhi to attend her friend's marriage.
- B. She said that she was going to Delhi to attend our friend's marriage.
- C. She said that she was going to Delhi to attend my friend's marriage.
- D. She said that I was going to Delhi to attend my friend's marriage.

16. **Select the sentence that contains a spelling error.**

- A. His presence in the party was unexpected.
- B. The result will be declared tomorrow.
- C. I shall always remain grateful to you.
- D. I can't believe you

17. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. Preclude
- B. Ethereality
- C. Cryptic
- D. Elocution

18. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

A: leaped into the water

B: ship touched the shore

C: as soon as the

D: a soldier of the tenth legion

- A. CBDA
- B. BDAC
- C. ACBD
- D. DACB

19. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in active voice.**

The wild elephant will be captured and left in the forest.

- A. We had captured and left the wild elephant in the forest.

- B. The wild elephant would be captured by us and left in the forest.
C. They will capture the wild elephant and leave it in the forest.
D. We would have captured and left the wild elephant in the forest
20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

The flight is carrying relief material

- A. Relief material is carried by the flight.
B. Relief material is being carrying by the flight.
C. Relief material is carrying by the flight.
D. Relief material is being carried by the flight

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

L. M. Thapar made important contributions to ASSOCHAM which (1)_____ the interests of trade and commerce in India. He was (2)_____ a good life and was known for being charming and polished. He was an avid art collector, with an (3)_____ personal gallery of some of the finest works of art. This suave gentleman with an impeccable English accent and a very British persona enjoyed Indian classical vocal music and loved getting a crowd together for a performance. His (4)_____ personality, his generosity and his encouragement of young talent is remembered (5)_____ by his friends, family and admirers

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1**
- A. developed
B. demoted
C. designed
D. Promoted
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
- A. want of
B. fond of
C. caring for
D. world of
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. regular
B. ordinary
C. impressive
D. Routine
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
- A. workaholic
B. vivacious
C. hesitant
D. Dull
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
- A. Sometimes B. fondly C. eventually D. never

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

- B) To deter unlawful conversions by introducing harsher penalties and stricter legal procedures.**

A) This option is incorrect because the passage focuses on legal penalties and stricter laws rather than educational or outreach initiatives.

B) This is the correct answer as the passage explicitly mentions increased jail terms, fines, and stringent bail requirements aimed at deterring unlawful conversions.

C) This option is incorrect because the passage describes punitive measures, not actions aimed at promoting dialogue or tolerance.

D) This option is incorrect because the passage states that the amendments introduce more stringent bail conditions, complicating rather than simplifying legal proceedings.
- B) It introduces stringent requirements for the grant of bail.**

A) This option is incorrect because the passage mentions imprisonment up to 20 years or life, not the death penalty.

B) This is the correct answer as the passage explicitly discusses the new, stricter bail conditions as a significant change in the law.

C) This option is incorrect because the passage does not state that arrests can be made without evidence; it focuses on bail conditions and penalties.

D) This option is incorrect because the passage talks about unlawful conversions, not a complete ban on all conversions.
- A) As a regressive measure that worsens constitutional issues.**

B) This option is incorrect because the passage criticizes the law as regressive and unconstitutional, not as a protective reform.

A) This is the correct answer as the passage explicitly describes the amendments as "regressive" and notes that they worsen constitutional issues.

C) This option is incorrect because the passage portrays the amendments as restrictive rather than promoting freedom.

D) This option is incorrect because the passage discusses significant legal changes and their potential misuse, indicating that the amendments have a substantial impact.
- B) Blameworthy**

A) Praiseworthy means deserving approval or admiration, which is the opposite of "reprehensible."

B) Blameworthy means deserving disapproval or condemnation, similar to "reprehensible," which means deserving strong criticism or disapproval.

C) Inoffensive means not likely to offend or cause harm, which is contrary to "reprehensible."

D) Admirable means deserving respect and approval, which is the opposite of "reprehensible."
- A) Uniform**

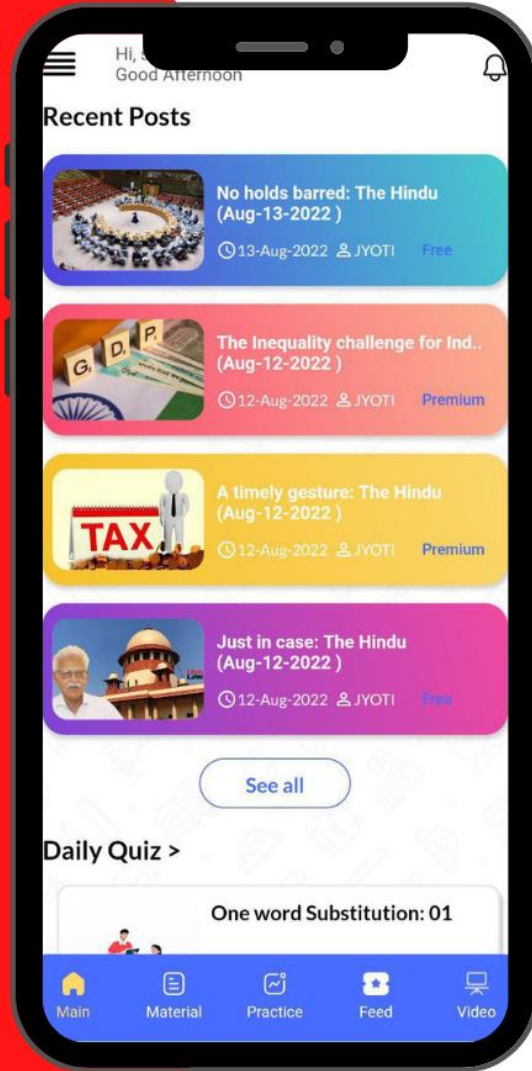
- A) Uniform means not changing in form or character; remaining the same in all cases, which is opposite to "sundry," meaning various or diverse.
- B) Diverse means showing a great deal of variety, which is synonymous with "sundry."
- C) Miscellaneous means consisting of various types or from different sources, similar to "sundry."
- D) Assorted means of various sorts put together, which aligns with the meaning of "sundry."
6. B) **Sororicide** (noun) – The act of killing one's sister. सगी बहन की हत्या
- **Uxoricide** (noun) – The act of killing one's wife. पत्नी की हत्या
 - **Regicide** (noun) – The act of killing a king. राजा की हत्या
 - **Parricide** (noun) – The act of killing one's father, mother, or close relative. अभिभावक की हत्या
7. A) **Pulled a long face** (phrase) – looked disappointed निराश दिखना
- **High and dry** (phrase) – Abandoned and helpless; left in a difficult situation without assistance. छोड़ दिया गया और असहाय
 - **Give a single shot** (phrase) – To make one attempt or effort at something किसी चीज़ में एक प्रयास या कोशिश करना।
 - **Make a comeback** (phrase) – To return to a former position or condition, especially one of success or popularity. पूर्व स्थिति या स्थिति में वापस आना, विशेष रूप से सफलता या लोकप्रियता की स्थिति में।
8. D) The article "a" is missing, when referring to watching something from a specific point or space, the phrase should include an article before the noun. The correct phrase is "TV from a distance." The article "a" is necessary to indicate that "distance" is a singular, countable noun.
9. C) **ADCFBE**
The concert was too expensive to waste his parents' hard-earned money on so he sacrificed the chance to watch his favourite artist's live performance
10. B) **Desperate** (adjective) – Feeling or showing a hopeless sense that a situation is so bad as to be impossible to deal with. निराश
- Antonym: Hopeful** (adjective) – Feeling or inspiring optimism about a future event. आशावान
- **Sloping** (adjective) – Inclined from a horizontal or vertical line. ढालना
 - **Bleak** (adjective) – Lacking vegetation and exposed to the elements; cold and miserable. उदास
 - **Erratic** (adjective) – Not even or regular in pattern or movement; unpredictable. अनियमित

11. A) 'have gone' के बदले 'went' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'two days ago' से पता चलता है कि यह एक Completed Action है और इसे Past Simple Tense में होना चाहिए; जैसे— They went to the market two days ago.
- 'went' will be used instead of 'have gone' because 'two days ago' indicates a completed action and it should be in Past Simple Tense; Like— They went to the market two days ago.
12. B) Three managers were appointed by Rakesh
13. C) **Snowed under (phrase)** – Really busy with work काम में डूबा हुआ
- **Jump on the bandwagon** (phrase) – To join others in doing or supporting something that is currently popular or fashionable. किसी ऐसी चीज़ का समर्थन करना या उसमें शामिल होना जो वर्तमान में लोकप्रिय या फैशनेबल है।
 - **On cloud nine** (phrase) – Extremely happy or elated. अत्यधिक खुश या उत्साहित होना।
 - **Through thick and thin** (phrase) – Under all circumstances, no matter how difficult. सभी परिस्थितियों में, चाहे कितनी भी कठिनाई क्यों न हो।
14. D) **Mimicry** (noun) – An act of copying the behavior or speech of other people अनुकरण
- **Parody** (noun) – an imitation of the style of a particular writer, artist, or genre with deliberate exaggeration for comic effect. विडंबना
 - **Pedantry** (noun) – excessive concern with minor details and rules. पाण्डित्य-प्रदर्शन
 - **Oratory** (noun) – the art of public speaking, especially in a formal and eloquent manner. वाक्पटुता
15. A) She said that she was going to Delhi to attend her friend's marriage.
16. C) I shall always remain **greatful** to you.
The correct spelling of greatful is 'Grateful' which means, thankful. 'आभारी'
17. D) The correct spelling of '**Elocution**' is 'Elocution' which means "the skill of clear and expressive speech" अभिव्यक्ति कला, वाक्पटुता.
18. D) **DACB**
A soldier of the tenth legion leaped into the water as soon as the ship touched the shore.
19. C) They will capture the wild elephant and leave it in the forest
20. D) Relief material is being carried by the flight
21. D) **Promoted**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे context में, sentence व्यापार और वाणिज्य के हितों की रक्षा करने वाली संस्था की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "ASSOCHAM which (1)_____ the interests of trade and commerce in India" के माध्यम से यह दर्शाया जा रहा है कि ASSOCHAM ने भारत में व्यापार और वाणिज्य के हितों को बढ़ावा दिया। इसलिए, "promoted" सबसे appropriate option होगा।

- **'Promoted'** should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing an organization that protects the interests of trade and commerce. Here, through "ASSOCHAM which (1)_____ the interests of trade and commerce in India," it portrays that ASSOCHAM has promoted the interests of trade and commerce in India. Thus, "promoted" would be the most appropriate choice.
22. B) **'fond of'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे context में, sentence L. M. Thapar की व्यक्तिगत रुचियों और जीवनशैली की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "He was (2)_____ a good life" के माध्यम से उसके जीवन के प्रति प्रेम और आनंद को दर्शाया जा रहा है। इसलिए, "fond of" सबसे appropriate option होगा।
- **'fond of'** should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing L. M. Thapar's personal interests and lifestyle. Here, through "He was (2)_____ a good life", it portrays his love and enjoyment of life. Thus, "fond of" would be the most appropriate choice.
23. C) **'Impressive'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे context में, sentence एल. एम. थापर की कला संग्राहक के रूप में चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "an (3)_____ personal gallery of some of the finest works of art" के माध्यम से उस उत्कृष्ट संग्रह को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जिसमें श्रेष्ठ कलाकृतियों का व्यक्तिगत संग्रह शामिल है। इसलिए, "impressive" सबसे appropriate option होगा।
- **'Impressive'** should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing L. M. Thapar as an art collector. Here, through "an (3)_____ personal gallery of some of the finest works of art", it portrays that excellent collection which includes a personal collection of the finest artworks. Thus, "impressive" would be the most appropriate choice.
24. B) **'Vivacious'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे context में, sentence L. M. Thapar की उत्साही और ऊर्जावान व्यक्तित्व की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "His (4)_____ personality, his generosity and his encouragement of young talent is remembered (5)_____ by his friends, family and admirers" के माध्यम से उस जीवंत व्यक्तित्व को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जिसमें थापर का सजीव और खुशमिजाज स्वभाव झलकता है। इसलिए, "vivacious" सबसे appropriate option होगा।
- **'Vivacious'** should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing L. M. Thapar's enthusiastic and energetic personality. Here, through "His (4)_____ personality, his generosity and his encouragement of young talent is remembered (5)_____ by his friends, family and admirers," it portrays that lively personality, reflecting Thapar's vibrant and cheerful nature. Thus, "vivacious" would be the most appropriate choice.
25. B) **'Fondly'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे context में, sentence एल. एम. थापर के व्यक्तित्व, उनके उदारता और युवाओं को प्रोत्साहित करने की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "remembered

(5)_____ by his friends, family and admirers" के माध्यम से उस सकारात्मक भावना को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जो उनके प्रति लोगों के दिल में है। इसलिए, "fondly" सबसे appropriate option होगा।

- **'Fondly'** should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing L. M. Thapar's personality, his generosity, and his encouragement of young talent. Here, through "remembered (5)_____ by his friends, family and admirers," it portrays that positive sentiment people have towards him. Thus, "fondly" would be the most appropriate choice.



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