An array is a type of data structure that stores elements of the same type in a contiguous block of memory. In an array, A, of size N, each memory location has some unique index, I (Where 0 <= I < N).

Program:

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int arr[25],n,i;
    scanf("%d",&n) ;
for (i = 0; i <n; i++)
    {
        scanf("%d ", &arr[i]);
    }
    printf("Array in reverse order: \n");
    for (int i = n-1; i >= 0; i--)
    {
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
    }
    return 0;
}
```