

Prison tag: On a viable means of decongesting prisons

Tracking devices may be used if they **aid** bail, help free up jail space

The **suggestion** for the introduction of electronic tracking of prisoners granted **parole** or **furlough** **may merit consideration** as a viable means of decongesting prisons. The **idea** of having a **pilot programme** to make **undertrials** who **pose** low or moderate risk wear devices that will track and restrict their movements **has** been **mooted in** a research report of the Supreme Court of India's Centre for Research and Planning. This is not the first time the use of electronic tracking has been considered, though. The Model Prisons and Correctional Services Act, 2023, contains a provision that says "prisoners may be granted prison leave on the condition of their **willingness** to wear electronic tracking devices" so that their movement and activities may be **monitored**. It speaks of cancelling the leave in case of any violation. The study **points out** that Odisha was the first State to **propose** the use of **tamper-proof** electronic trackers on undertrials **accused of non-heinous** offences to reduce **congestion** in jails. Such a measure would **extend** the concept to grant of bail. However, it also **points out** correctly that there are no guidelines or minimum standards for when and how the technology can be **deployed** without violating the prisoners' rights. The **use** of technology for tracking the movement of those allowed to leave prison on some conditions **does** raise such concerns.

The Court, earlier this year, disapproved of **imposing** bail conditions that would **infringe** their right to privacy of **the accused**. The context in that case was a bail condition that the accused should pin his location on Google Maps and share it with the investigating officer. However, it **ought not to** mean that electronic tagging should be rejected out of hand. A Parliamentary Standing Committee had approved of cost-effective devices being used with the **consent** of the accused, **citing** the possible gains of avoiding rights violation, reducing administrative costs and decongesting prisons. Rising **occupancy** in prisons has been a matter of concern in the last few years. Official **statistics** put the number of prisoners in the country's jails at 5,73,220 on December 31, 2022, **amounting to** 131.4% of the total capacity. Therefore, any **move** that will reduce the occupancy, including the use of tracking technology, **ought** to be a welcome measure. Several **jurisdictions** in the world **deploy** devices to track the movement of certain categories of **offenders**. It would be logical to use them to ensure that prisoners released recently do not **approach** their victims again or enter locations associated with their crimes. If the trackers were to be compact in terms of size and visibility, it could also make the **beneficiaries** of bail **shed** their **reluctance** to wear them for fear of **stigmatisation**. **[Practice Exercise]**

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Viable** (adjective) – Feasible, practical, workable, achievable, possible व्यवहार्य

Vocabulary

1. **Decongest** (verb) – Relieve congestion, unclog, clear, ease overcrowding, reduce density भीड़ कम करना
2. **Aid** (verb) – Help, assist, support, facilitate, back सहायता करना
3. **Parole** (noun) – permission that is given to a prisoner to leave prison early on the condition that he/she behaves well
4. **Furlough** (noun) – suspension or discharge of a worker or workers on account of economic conditions or shortage of work, especially when temporary.
5. **Merit** (verb) – Deserve, warrant, justify, be worthy of योग्य होना
6. **Consideration** (noun) – Thought, deliberation, reflection, examination विचार
7. **Pilot programme** (noun) – a small-scale test of an idea or a process, often involving a limited release of a particular product, scheme or service. पायलट कार्यक्रम
8. **Undertrial** (noun) – a person who is being held in custody awaiting trial for a crime. मुकदमे का इंतज़ार कर रहा बंदी
9. **Pose** (verb) – Present, create, constitute, cause पैदा करना
10. **Moot in** (phrasal verb) – Suggest, propose, bring up for discussion, put forward प्रस्ताव रखना
11. **Willingness** (noun) – Readiness, eagerness, inclination, consent इच्छा
12. **Monitor** (verb) – Observe, watch, track, oversee, supervise निगरानी करना
13. **Point out** (phrasal verb) – Indicate, highlight, mention, bring attention to इशारा करना
14. **Propose** (verb) – Suggest, put forward, recommend, offer प्रस्ताव करना
15. **Tamper-proof** (adjective) – Secure, sealed, resistant to interference, protected छेड़छाड़ रोधी
16. **Accuse of** (verb) – Charge with, blame for, allege, indict आरोप लगाना
17. **Non-heinous** (adjective) – Less serious, minor, not severe, less grave अगंभीर
18. **Congestion** (noun) – Overcrowding, crowding, jam, blockage भीड़भाड़
19. **Extend** (verb) – Expand, enlarge, broaden, widen विस्तार करना
20. **Deploy** (verb) – Utilize, use, employ, implement प्रयोग करना
21. **Impose** (verb) – Enforce, levy, place, inflict लागू करना
22. **Infringe** (verb) – Violate, breach, encroach upon, transgress उल्लंघन करना

23. **The accused** (noun) – Defendant, suspect, alleged offender, person charged आरोपी
24. **Ought to** (modal verb) – Should, must, need to, have to करना चाहिए
25. **Consent** (noun) – Permission, agreement, approval, authorization सहमति
26. **Cite** (verb) – Mention, refer to, quote, name हवाला देना
27. **Occupancy** (noun) – Occupation, tenancy, residence, use क्षमता
28. **Statistic** (noun) – Data point, figure, number, information आँकड़ा
29. **Amount to** (phrasal verb) – Total, come to, add up to, equal बराबर होना
30. **Jurisdiction** (noun) – Authority, control, legal power, purview अधिकार क्षेत्र
31. **Offender** (noun) – Criminal, lawbreaker, wrongdoer, culprit अपराधी
32. **Approach** (verb) – Contact, reach out to, move towards, come near संपर्क करना
33. **Beneficiary** (noun) – Recipient, receiver, heir, one who benefits लाभार्थी
34. **Shed** (verb) – Discard, get rid of, cast off, drop छोड़ना
35. **Reluctance** (noun) – Unwillingness, hesitation, disinclination, resistance अनिच्छा
36. **Stigmatisation** (noun) – Disgrace, disapproval, shame, social discredit कलंकित करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Electronic Tracking Proposal:** The Supreme Court's Centre for Research and Planning suggests electronic tracking for parolees and furloughed prisoners to reduce prison congestion.
2. **Pilot Programme Consideration:** A pilot programme for low or moderate-risk undertrials wearing tracking devices has been proposed.
3. **Model Act Provision:** The Model Prisons and Correctional Services Act, 2023, includes provisions for granting prison leave contingent on wearing electronic trackers.
4. **Odisha's Initiative:** Odisha was the first state to propose tamper-proof electronic trackers for undertrials accused of non-heinous offenses to address overcrowding.
5. **Bail Extension:** The use of trackers could extend to undertrials granted bail to monitor their movements.
6. **Rights Concerns:** The lack of clear guidelines risks violating prisoners' rights, especially privacy.
7. **Supreme Court's Stance:** Earlier, the Court disapproved of invasive bail conditions like sharing live locations via Google Maps, emphasizing privacy concerns.
8. **Not Rejected Outright:** Electronic tagging, however, should not be dismissed entirely if implemented with proper safeguards.
9. **Parliamentary Approval:** A Parliamentary Standing Committee supported cost-effective tracking devices, citing reduced administrative costs and prison decongestion.
10. **Overcrowded Prisons:** As of December 31, 2022, India's prison occupancy stood at 131.4%, with 5,73,220 prisoners, highlighting the urgency of decongestion measures.
11. **Global Use:** Many countries use tracking devices for specific categories of offenders to ensure compliance and safety.
12. **Preventive Utility:** Trackers can ensure released prisoners do not approach victims or revisit crime-related locations.
13. **Compact Devices:** Smaller and less visible devices could alleviate concerns about stigmatisation for those wearing them.
14. **Stigma Reduction:** Improved design and compactness might encourage greater acceptance among bail beneficiaries.
15. **Balancing Rights and Utility:** The technology's use should balance prisoner rights and practical benefits, offering a viable solution to India's prison overcrowding crisis.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

- 1. What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Analytical
 - C. Critical
 - D. Sarcastic
- 2. What is the primary inference that can be drawn from the passage regarding electronic tracking devices for prisoners?**
 - A. Electronic tracking devices will eliminate the need for parole or furlough.
 - B. Electronic tracking devices may help reduce overcrowding in prisons if implemented thoughtfully.
 - C. The use of electronic tracking devices is already well-regulated in India.
 - D. All prisoners, regardless of their offense, are required to wear electronic tracking devices during parole.
- 3. Which of the following data points from the passage supports the use of electronic tracking devices for prisoners?**
 - A. Odisha was the first State to propose tamper-proof electronic trackers for undertrials.
 - B. Electronic tracking is already a part of the Model Prisons and Correctional Services Act, 2023.
 - C. Studies have shown that electronic tracking will not violate prisoners' rights.
 - D. The Supreme Court's research report suggests a pilot program for undertrials who pose low or moderate risks.
- 4. The primary concern highlighted by the Court in relation to the use of tracking devices for prisoners is _____.**
 - A. High cost of the devices
 - B. Risk of stigmatisation
 - C. Violation of the accused's right to privacy
 - D. Lack of technical feasibility
- 5. Why does the passage suggest tracking devices could be beneficial in addressing prison overcrowding?**
 - A. They eliminate the need for bail hearings.
 - B. They reduce the risk of rights violations and administrative costs.
 - C. They encourage stricter punishment for offenders.
 - D. They restrict parole options for prisoners.
- 6. The following sentence has been divided into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error.**

Mr. Suman / asked me / to pack / my luggages

 - A. mr. Suman
 - B. asked me
 - C. my luggages.
 - D. to pack

7. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following sentence.**

The teammates made several jibes at the opponent team members during the interview.

- A. Consolation
- B. Inspiration
- C. Contradict
- D. Mockery

8. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**

Her remarks were relevant to the discussion.

- A. Suitable
- B. Introductory
- C. Inappropriate
- D. Conclusive

9. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the following sentence.**

Sejal visits the nearby temple off and on.

- A. Periodically
- B. Regularly
- C. Continuously
- D. Constantly

10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

Ranjith failed in all his exams as he had been addicted of social media

- A. as he had been addicted at
- B. as he had been addicted to
- C. as he had been addicted on
- D. as he had been addicted in

11. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Athens was suffering under the rule of a powerful small group that had no concern for the people's welfare.

- A. a missionary
- B. a monarchy
- C. an oligarchy
- D. a democracy

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

The evening time when the sun has just set and it is almost dark.

- A. Dawn
- B. Day break
- C. Night
- D. Dusk

13. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**

This year's budget is unlikely to pass as law since the president's proposed budgets typically face a jaundiced eye but this one has gotten even more scepticism

- A. Resentment
B. Good will
C. Confidence
D. Jealousy
14. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**
The baker baked the cake.
A. The cake has been baked by the baker.
B. The cake had been baked by the baker.
C. The cake was baked by the baker
D. The baker has been baking the cake
15. **Select the correct spelling to fill in the blank.**
I often fail to _____ remember someone's name.
A. acusatively
B. accurately
C. accuratially
D. accurately
16. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Dodge
A. Force
B. Avoid
C. Amount
D. Boarding
17. **Select the sentence that is expressed in passive voice.**
A. Children are participating in sand-art competition.
B. I prefer tea to coffee.
C. The consignment was delivered yesterday.
D. She sketches beautifully
18. **Select the most appropriate option that can rectify the incorrectly spelt word in the following sentence.**
I doubt that these lifts can acommodate 100 people.
A. acomodate
B. accommodate
C. accomodatte
D. accommodate
19. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
The cynical investors believed in every word the analysts said
A. persuasive
B. credulous
C. credible
D. distrustful
20. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

A place to park aeroplanes

- A. Shed
- B. Hangar
- C. Hanger
- D. Depot

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.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary (1) _____ of average accomplishment in important areas of human development, (2) _____ living a long and healthy life, being informed and having a good quality of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of the normalised (3) _____ for each dimension. The health component is (4) _____ by life expectancy at birth, while the education dimension is measured by the average number of years of schooling for individuals aged 25 and above, as well as the (5) _____ number of years of schooling for school-age children.

21. Select the most appropriate answer for blank number 1.

- A. collect
- B. involvement
- C. regiment
- D. assessment

22. Select the most appropriate answer for blank number 2.

- A. including
- B. segregating
- C. exaggerating
- D. manifesting

23. Select the most appropriate answer for blank number 3.

- A. indices
- B. glimpses
- C. contents
- D. features

24. Select the most appropriate answer for blank number 4.

- A. measured
- B. escaped
- C. levitated
- D. triggered

25. Select the most appropriate answer for blank number 5.

- A. hypnotised
- B. predicted
- C. accompanied
- D. neglected

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) Analytical

The passage examines the topic of using electronic tracking devices for decongesting prisons in a balanced and detailed manner, discussing its merits, potential concerns, and feasibility. This makes the tone analytical.

A) Optimistic: While the passage mentions potential benefits, it also raises concerns and avoids portraying an overly positive or hopeful tone, which would be characteristic of optimism.

C) Critical: The passage does not condemn or strongly criticize the idea of electronic tracking but rather evaluates it constructively.

D) Sarcastic: There is no evidence of irony or mockery in the tone, ruling out sarcasm

2. B) The passage emphasizes that electronic tracking devices could be a viable method to reduce overcrowding in prisons, provided they are implemented with appropriate guidelines. This is the main inference.

A: The passage does not suggest that tracking devices will eliminate the need for parole or furlough, only that they may be used to monitor movements during parole or furlough.

C: The passage explicitly mentions the lack of guidelines and standards for using electronic tracking devices, contradicting this option.

D: The devices are proposed for undertrials posing low or moderate risks, not all prisoners.

3. D) The Supreme Court's research report suggesting a pilot program for undertrials is a data-backed point mentioned in the passage that supports the use of tracking devices.

A: While Odisha's proposal is noted, it is more historical context rather than direct support for the idea's implementation.

B: Although the Act includes a provision for tracking devices, it is not cited as evidence of their efficacy or support.

C: The passage highlights concerns about potential violations of prisoners' rights, making this option factually inaccurate.

4. C) Violation of the accused's right to privacy

A: Incorrect. The passage does not mention cost as a primary concern of the Court; instead, it mentions a Parliamentary Standing Committee finding them cost-effective.

B: Incorrect. Although the passage notes stigmatisation as a concern for prisoners, this is not the primary concern highlighted by the Court.

C: Correct. The Court disapproved of bail conditions that infringed on the accused's right to privacy, as illustrated by the example of sharing location on Google Maps.

D: Incorrect. The passage does not suggest any issues with the technical feasibility of tracking devices.

5. B) They reduce the risk of rights violations and administrative costs.

A: Incorrect. The passage does not mention tracking devices eliminating the need for bail hearings.

B: Correct. The passage explicitly states that tracking devices can reduce rights violations, administrative costs, and prison overcrowding.

C: Incorrect. The passage does not suggest stricter punishments; it focuses on enabling bail and reducing prison populations.

- D: Incorrect. The passage does not indicate that tracking devices restrict parole options; rather, they assist in managing released offenders.
6. C) **my luggages'** में error है क्योंकि 'luggage' Uncountable Noun है, इसलिए इसके Plural रूप 'luggages' का प्रयोग गलत है। सही sentence में 'luggage' का प्रयोग होना चाहिए; जैसे— "Mr. Suman asked me to pack my luggage."
There is an error in 'my luggages' because 'luggage' is an uncountable noun, so the plural form 'luggages' is incorrect. The correct sentence should use 'luggage'; Like— "Mr. Suman asked me to pack my luggage."
7. C) **Jibe** (noun) – A taunting or sarcastic remark, a mocking comment. ताना
Antonym: **Contradict** (verb) – To deny the truth of something, to oppose, to counter. विरोध करना
- **Consolation** (noun) – Comfort received after a loss or disappointment, sympathy, compassion. सांत्वना
 - **Inspiration** (noun) – The process of being mentally stimulated, especially towards creative work, motivation. प्रेरणा
 - **Mockery** (noun) – Teasing or making fun of something, ridicule, scorn. उपहास
8. C) **Relevant** (adjective) – Closely connected or appropriate to what is being done or considered, pertinent, suitable. प्रासंगिक
Antonym: **Inappropriate** (adjective) – Not suitable or proper in the context, unsuitable, not fitting, improper. अनुचित
- **Introductory** (adjective) – Serving as an introduction; preliminary, initial. प्रारंभिक
 - **Conclusive** (adjective) – Serving to prove a case; decisive or convincing, final, definitive. निर्णायक
 - **Suitable** (adjective) – Right or appropriate for a particular person, purpose, or situation. उपयुक्त
9. A) **Off and on** (idiom) – Periodically समय-समय पर
10. B) as he had been addicted of' के बदले 'as he had been addicted to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'addicted' के बाद सही preposition to का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे— He was addicted to watching TV.
'as he had been addicted to' will be used instead of 'as he had been addicted of' because after 'addicted', the correct preposition is to. For example— He was addicted to watching TV.
11. C) **Oligarchy** (noun) – A small group of people having control of a country, organization, or institution. अल्पतंत्र
- **Monarchy** (noun) – A form of government with a monarch at the head. राजतंत्र
 - **Missionary** (noun) – A person sent on a religious mission, especially one sent to promote Christianity in a foreign country. धर्मप्रचारक
 - **Democracy** (noun) – A system of government by the whole population, typically through elected representatives. लोकतंत्र
12. D) **Dusk** (noun) – The time of day when the sun has just set and it is almost dark. सांध्यकाल
- **Dawn** (noun) – The time of day when the sun rises in the morning. प्रातः काल
 - **Daybreak** (noun) – The time in the morning when daylight first appears. उषाकाल
 - **Night** (noun) – The time from dusk until dawn when no sunlight is visible. रात्रि
13. A) **Jaundiced eye** (idiom) – Resentment कुंठा
14. C) **The cake was baked by the baker**
Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। sentence 'The baker baked the cake' को Passive Voice में बदलते

समय Object 'the cake' को वाक्य की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb 'baked' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'was baked' किया जाता है, क्योंकि यह Simple Past Tense का वाक्य है। Subject 'the baker' को अंत में 'by the baker' के रूप में रखा जाता है।

To convert Active Voice into Passive Voice, the structure (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'The baker baked the cake', the object 'the cake' is placed at the beginning, and the verb 'baked' is changed to 'was baked' in the Simple Past Tense. The subject 'the baker' is placed at the end as 'by the baker'.

15. B) The correct spelling to fill in the blank is '**accurately**', which means "in a way that is correct in all details" (सटीक ढंग से).
16. B) **Dodge** (verb) – To avoid something by moving quickly or cleverly, to evade.
Synonym: **Avoid** (verb) – Keep away from or stop oneself from doing (something), to prevent or evade.
वचना
- **Force** (noun) – Strength or energy as an attribute of physical action or movement. बल
 - **Amount** (noun) – A quantity of something. मात्रा
 - **Boarding** (noun) – The act of getting on or into a vehicle. चढ़ना
17. C) The consignment was delivered yesterday
Passive Voice में वाक्य में verb Object पर केंद्रित होती है। Passive Voice का structure होता है: (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject)
Passive Voice structure is Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject
18. B) The correct spelling is '**Accommodate**', which means "to provide with a place to live or to be used in a certain way" (समायोजित करना, रहने का स्थान देना).
19. B) **Cynical** (adjective) – Believing that people are motivated purely by self-interest, distrustful of human sincerity or integrity. संदेह करने वाला
Synonym: **Credulous** (adjective): Having or showing too great a readiness to believe things. सरल विश्वास करने वाला
- **Distrustful** (adjective) – Inclined to doubt or question the motives or sincerity of others, skeptical. अविश्वासी
 - **Persuasive** (adjective): Good at convincing someone to do or believe something through reasoning or the use of temptation. प्रभावशाली
 - **Credible** (adjective): Able to be believed; convincing. विश्वसनीय
20. B) **Hangar** (noun) – A large building in which aircraft are kept and maintained. हवाई जहाज रखने का स्थान
- **Shed** (noun) – A simple roofed structure used for storage, shelter, or a workshop. छप्पर
 - **Hanger** (noun) – An object used for hanging clothes. कपड़े टांगने का उपकरण
 - **Depot** (noun) – A place for the storage of large quantities of equipment, food, or goods. गोदाम
21. D) '**Assessment**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है किसी चीज का आकलन या मूल्यांकन करना। इस sentence में "Human Development Index" (HDI) एक summary है, जो इंसान के विकास के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में औसत उपलब्धियों का आकलन या मूल्यांकन करता है। इसलिए 'Assessment' सही विकल्प है। 'Collect' का अर्थ होता है इकट्ठा करना, जो इस context में फिट नहीं होता। 'Involvement' का अर्थ है किसी काम में शामिल होना, जो यहां सही नहीं है। 'Regiment' का अर्थ है अनुशासन या व्यवस्थित करना, जो इस वाक्य के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। **Assessment** will be used because it means the evaluation or judgment of something. In this sentence, the Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary of evaluating important areas of human

development, making 'Assessment' the correct option. 'Collect' means to gather, which doesn't fit the context. 'Involvement' means being part of something, which isn't relevant here.

'Regiment' means discipline or organization, which doesn't match the sentence's meaning.

22. A) **including** का use होगा क्योंकि "including" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को सम्मिलित करना। वाक्य में यह कहा जा रहा है कि मानव विकास सूचकांक (HDI) का माप उन क्षेत्रों को सम्मिलित करता है जो लंबे और स्वस्थ जीवन, जानकारी प्राप्त करने और अच्छा जीवन जीने से जुड़े हैं। इसलिए 'including' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'Segregating' का अर्थ है विभाजित करना, 'Exaggerating' का अर्थ है बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर कहना, और 'Manifesting' का अर्थ है प्रकट करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Including' will be used because it means to incorporate or involve. The sentence states that the Human Development Index (HDI) measures important areas such as living a long and healthy life, being informed, and having a good quality of life. Therefore, 'including' is the correct choice here. Whereas 'Segregating' means to divide, 'Exaggerating' means to overstate, and 'Manifesting' means to display, which don't fit in this context.

23. A) **Indices** का use होगा क्योंकि "indices" का अर्थ है संकेतक या माप के संकेतक। यहाँ बात हो रही है HDI के अलग-अलग dimensions की, जो संकेतकों के माध्यम से मापे जाते हैं। इसलिए 'indices' यहाँ फिट बैठता है। जबकि 'Glimpses' का अर्थ झलक होता है, 'Contents' का अर्थ सामग्री होता है, और 'Features' का अर्थ विशेषताएँ होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

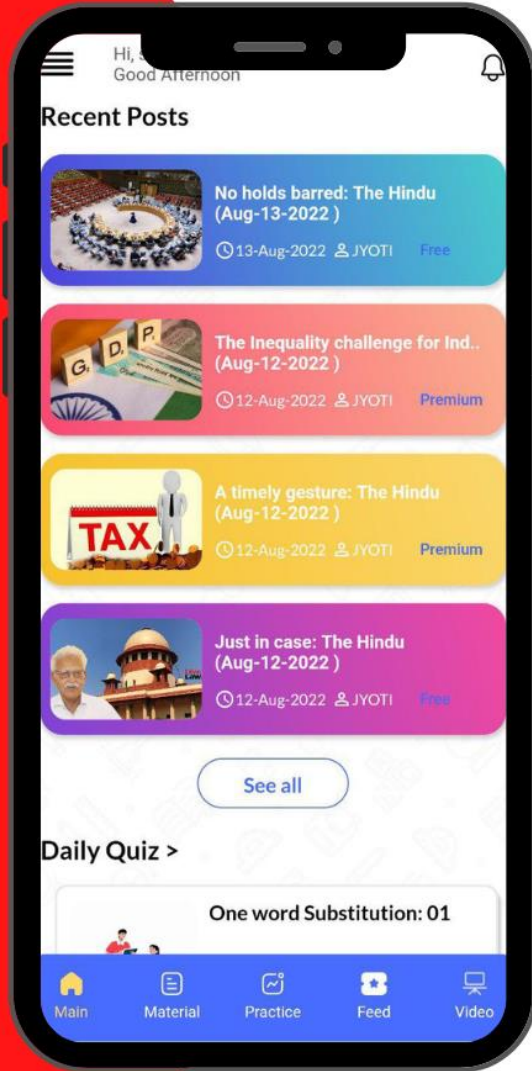
'Indices' is appropriate because it means indicators or measures. The sentence talks about the different dimensions of HDI, which are measured through indicators. Thus, 'indices' fits here. In contrast, 'Glimpses' means glimpses, 'Contents' means material, and 'Features' means characteristics, none of which fit in this context.

24. A) **Measured** का use होगा क्योंकि "measured" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को मापना या मूल्यांकन करना। यहाँ sentence में "health component" को मापा जाता है "life expectancy at birth" से, जो कि एक मापनीय तथ्य है। इसलिए 'measured' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Escaped' का अर्थ है भाग जाना, 'Levitated' का अर्थ है हवा में उठना, और 'Triggered' का अर्थ है कुछ शुरू करना या कारण बनना। ये शब्द इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Measured' will be used because it means to assess or evaluate something. In this sentence, the "health component" is assessed through "life expectancy at birth," which is a measurable fact. Therefore, 'measured' fits here. Whereas, 'Escaped' means to run away, 'Levitated' means to rise into the air, and 'Triggered' means to cause or initiate something, which don't fit in this context.

25. B) **Predicted** का use होगा क्योंकि 'predicted' का अर्थ होता है "भविष्यवाणी की गई" या "अनुमानित"। यहाँ passage में यह संदर्भित किया गया है कि स्कूल-उम्र के बच्चों के लिए भविष्य में कितने साल की शिक्षा की उम्मीद की जा सकती है। इसलिए, 'predicted' यहाँ सही उत्तर है। 'Hypnotised' का अर्थ है सम्मोहित करना, जो इस context में बिलकुल गलत है। 'Accompanied' का अर्थ है किसी के साथ होना या साथ आना, जो इस वाक्य के context में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Neglected' का अर्थ है उपेक्षा करना, जो sentence के context से मेल नहीं खाता।

'Predicted' is the correct choice because it means "forecasted" or "estimated," and the passage refers to the expected number of years of schooling for school-age children. This makes 'predicted' the appropriate answer here. 'Hypnotised' means to be mesmerized, which is irrelevant in this context. 'Accompanied' means to go along with, which doesn't fit here. 'Neglected' means ignored, which does not suit the context either.



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