

The Hindu EDITORIAL ANALYSIS

19th May 2025

**PREPARE FOR BANK (PO/ CLERK), SSC, UPSC,
State PSC, CAT, CTET, RAILWAY EXAMS, CDS,
TET, NDA/AIRFORCE, NET and all Govt.
Exams**

1. Truncate (छाँटना / छोटा करना)		
<div><div>→ Meaning: To shorten something by cutting off a part.</div><div>→ Synonyms: Shorten, curtail, trim</div><div>→ Antonyms: Extend, elongate, expand</div><div>→ Example: The government must not truncate democratic debate in the name of national security.</div></div>		

2. Muzzle (रोक लगाना / चुप कराना)

- **Meaning:** To suppress or silence expression or discussion.
- **Synonyms:** Silence, stifle, suppress
- **Antonyms:** Liberate, express, unshackle
- **Example:** Dissenting voices must not be muzzled under the pretext of unity.

3. Retaliatory (प्रतिशोधात्मक)

- **Meaning:** Done in revenge or as a response to an attack.
- **Synonyms:** Vengeful, retributive, responsive
- **Antonyms:** Forgiving, conciliatory, peace-making
- **Example:** The retaliatory strikes were framed as a message to deter further attacks.

4. Inclement (प्रचंड / प्रतिकूल मौसम)

- **Meaning:** Severe, rough, or harsh (typically weather).
- **Synonyms:** Stormy, unpleasant, harsh
- **Antonyms:** Mild, pleasant, favorable
- **Example:** EOS-09 was capable of imaging even during inclement weather.

5. Remiss (लापरवाह / उपेक्षापूर्ण)

- **Meaning:** Negligent in performing one's duty or responsibilities.
- **Synonyms:** Neglectful, careless, inattentive
- **Antonyms:** Dutiful, careful, meticulous
- **Example:** It would be remiss not to allocate more resources to ISRO now.

6. Plummet (गिरावट)

- **Meaning:** To fall or drop straight down at high speed.
- **Synonyms:** Decline, fall, tumble
- **Antonyms:** Rise, ascend, increase
- **Example:** The company's stock price plummeted after the scandal was exposed.

7. Rife (व्याप्त, प्रचलित)

- **Meaning:** Widespread, especially of something undesirable.
- **Synonyms:** Prevalent, rampant, abundant
- **Antonyms:** Rare, scarce, infrequent
- **Example:** Corruption was rife in the government, leading to public outrage.

8. Indispensable (अनिवार्य , अत्यावश्यक)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Meaning: Absolutely necessary or essential.→ Synonyms: Crucial, vital, essential→ Antonyms: Unnecessary, dispensable, optional→ Example: Good communication skills are indispensable for a successful career in management.		

9. Inadvertent (अनजाने में हुआ)

- **Meaning:** Not resulting from deliberate planning or intention.
- **Synonyms:** Unintentional, accidental, careless
- **Antonyms:** Intentional, deliberate, planned
- **Example:** The error in the report was inadvertent, but it caused a lot of confusion.

10. Outraged (क्रोधित)

- **Meaning:** Feeling or showing strong anger or indignation.
- **Synonyms:** Incensed, infuriated, furious
- **Antonyms:** Calm, content, pleased
- **Example:** The public was outraged by the government's response to the crisis.

VOCABULARY

One-word substitute:

1. An intense fear of snakes:

Ophidiophobia

2. A short journey or trip, usually for leisure or educational purposes:

Excursion

3. A person recovering from an illness or medical treatment:

Convalescent

4. A person who believes that all events are predetermined and inevitable:

Fatalist

VOCABULARY

Phrasal Verbs:

1. Zone out

Meaning - to lose concentration, usually because of boredom.

2. Wind up

Meaning - to end or finish something; to arrive at a situation.

3. Act up

Meaning - to misbehave or not function properly.

4. Bank on

Meaning - to rely on something or someone.

VOCABULARY

Idioms & Phrases

1. Sell ice to Eskimos

Meaning: to persuade people to go against their best interests

2. Put a spanner in the works

Meaning: to do something that prevents a plan or activity from succeeding

3. Full of beans

Meaning: a lot of energy and enthusiasm

VOCABULARY

4. Keep an ear to the ground

Meaning: staying informed about everything

5. Run around in circles

Meaning: putting efforts into something that is not a worthwhile result

Article for Reading

**Tough timing: on
ISRO PSLV-C61
mission, India's
space programme**

In contemporary spaceflight, cost, reliability and time form a tense triangle. Whether more money can ensure more reliability is tricky to answer, more so following the failure of ISRO's PSLV-C61 mission to launch the EOS-09 earth-observation satellite into a sun-synchronous polar orbit. EOS-09 was designed to produce high-quality radar images for civilian applications such as land-use mapping and hydrology studies and for defence surveillance, even if inclement weather prevailed over the areas of interest thanks to a synthetic aperture radar and a C-band data-link. Against the backdrop of tensions with Pakistan, such all-weather data would also have informed tactical decisions. The Department of Space had also invited several Members of Parliament to the launch event, which would have been unusual for a strictly civilian earth-observation satellite.

ISRO chairman V. Narayanan later said that his team noted a glitch in the vehicle's third stage minutes after liftoff that prevented the satellite from reaching its intended altitude. While the cause is yet to be ascertained, the failure is a reminder that a "textbook" launch of a rocket even as well-understood as the PSLV is not a given. India is just embarking on its ambitious Space-Based Surveillance-3 programme to launch 52 surveillance satellites; 31 are to be built in the private sector, which still needs ISRO's guidance. Focus on the programme also comes against the backdrop of Operation Sindoor, which revealed at least one gap in the country's space-based military surveillance capabilities when it depended on a foreign commercial operator for more frequent data. Small margins of error in a rocket components' operations separate success from failure, and thus cost from reliability.

Time, however, is a separate matter: the pressing need for surveillance capabilities, if not improving the understanding of climate change and disaster risk over India, means that developers lack the luxury of time while also coming under greater pressure to deliver across both civilian and military domains. The PSLV-C61 failure follows the failure in January to place the NVS-02 navigation satellite into its designated orbit. Between an increasingly crowded launch manifest, research and development, data acquisition and processing pipelines, limited access to manufacturing capacity, and the human spaceflight programme, it will not be remiss to increase the resources available to ISRO if only to ensure its ability to meet India's military needs while carrying on with other enterprises, all of which are becoming time-sensitive in a highly competitive global industry.

Summary

The passage discusses the challenges faced by ISRO in balancing cost, reliability, and time in contemporary spaceflight, especially in light of the recent PSLV-C61 mission failure that was meant to launch the EOS-09 earth-observation satellite. The satellite had both civilian and defence applications, with advanced radar capabilities. The failure, due to a glitch in the rocket's third stage, highlights the inherent risks in rocket launches, even with reliable systems like the PSLV. This incident comes amid heightened security needs and India's ambitious plan to launch 52 surveillance satellites under the Space-Based Surveillance-3 programme, a significant portion of which is to be developed by the private sector. The passage also mentions Operation Sindoor, which exposed India's reliance on foreign commercial satellite data due to gaps in its own space surveillance. With limited time and mounting responsibilities across multiple domains (civilian, military, human spaceflight), the author suggests greater investment in ISRO to meet the growing strategic and scientific demands.

Tone:

The tone is analytical and cautiously critical, with an undercurrent of urgency. It reflects concern over recent failures and emphasizes the strategic importance of India's space programme, while advocating for increased resources and support for ISRO in a rapidly evolving and competitive global context.

Reading Comprehension

Based on the above passage, answer the following questions:

Question 1:

What specific technical failure led to the PSLV-C61 mission's inability to deploy the EOS-09 satellite correctly?

- A. Malfunction in the satellite's antenna array**
- B. Incorrect trajectory programming in the first stage**
- C. Glitch in the rocket's third stage**
- D. Detachment failure in the payload bay**
- E. None of the above**

Question 2:

Why is the EOS-09 satellite particularly valuable for India's strategic and civilian purposes?

- A. It enables deep-space exploration with high-resolution telescopes.**
- B. It provides weather-independent imaging due to its synthetic aperture radar.**
- C. It enhances telecommunication infrastructure in remote areas.**
- D. It replaces India's decommissioned meteorological satellites.**
- E. None of the above**

Question 3:

What does the reference to “Operation Sindoor” in the passage primarily signify?

- A. A successful military campaign supported by ISRO satellites**
- B. A covert mission by India’s navy to detect submarine activity**
- C. A situation revealing dependency on foreign commercial satellite data**
- D. A mission that marked ISRO’s foray into hyperspectral imaging**
- E. None of the above**

Article for Skimming

**Operation Sindoor —
a case of doubtful
deterrence**

The “new normal” in India’s fight against terrorism, which Prime Minister Narendra Modi is seeking to establish after the horrific terror attack at Pahalgam on April 22, 2025, is neither based on complete information nor a rigorous security review of Operation Sindoor. Unlike Pakistan, India is a constitutional democracy, where major policies related to national security which impact the lives of millions of citizens need to be debated and discussed in Parliament. The political consensus vis-à-vis combating terrorism within India cannot be misused to truncate democratic processes or muzzle discussions on the fitness and the efficacy of anti-terror policies. In his recent address to the nation, Mr. Modi stated that the surgical strikes following the terror attacks at Uri (September 2016), the air strikes after the February 2019 attack at Pulwama, and the recent offensive under Operation Sindoor “define” India’s policy against terrorism. Had the Indian strikes across the Line of Control (LoC) in 2016 and 2019 been effective as deterrents, the Pahalgam attack should not have occurred in the first place.

Can the retaliatory cross border strikes and calibrated military escalation attempted under Operation Sindoor serve as an effective deterrent? It remains doubtful due to several reasons. First, investigations by the National Investigation Agency (NIA) have not yet been able to capture the perpetrators of the Pahalgam terror attack. This is crucial not only in order to secure justice for the innocent victims, but also to prevent them from attempting another attack. Second, Mr. Modi has claimed that over a 100 deadly terrorists were eliminated in India's strikes on their hideouts and training facilities, which includes Bahawalpur and Muridke, located deep inside Pakistan's territory. Yet, the government to date has not been able to confirm the identities of the neutralised terrorists beyond five high value terrorists. In contrast, nine out of the 10 terrorists involved in the Mumbai terror attacks of November 2008 were gunned down by the Mumbai police and National Security Guard (NSG) commandos. Ajmal Kasab was arrested, interrogated, tried and sentenced to death by India's judicial system.

True, the Mumbai attack was a fidayeen suicide mission. But, importantly, the investigations uncovered the terror plot hatched by the Lashkar-e-Taiba, thoroughly exposed the role played by Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) and eventually caught up with international terrorists such as David Headley and Tahawwur Rana; Rana was finally extradited to India from the United States in April. India was also successful in diplomatically isolating Pakistan after 26/11. Ironically, the Prime Minister's references to "nuclear blackmail" in his recent address and his warning call to Pakistan to dismantle its "terror infrastructure" for its own survival, expose the limits of this doctrine. That the military establishment of Pakistan is hand in glove with terrorist organisations operating on both its eastern and western borders has been established and documented over the decades. It was vividly exposed by Indian investigations after the Mumbai terror attacks.

Question 4:

What contradiction does the author highlight in Prime Minister Modi's doctrine on terrorism?

- A. The doctrine praises the ISI despite evidence of its role in attacks.**
- B. It condemns cross-border terrorism but avoids targeting Pakistan's military.**
- C. It demands democratic debate while suppressing parliamentary discussion.**
- D. It emphasizes deterrence while acknowledging its limited success.**
- E. None of the above**

Question 5:

What broader message does the author seem to convey about India's anti-terror strategies in a democratic context?

- A. They must always involve third-party neutral mediators.**
- B. They should be executed in secrecy to ensure effectiveness.**
- C. They must be subject to public and parliamentary scrutiny.**
- D. They need to be aggressive regardless of legal concerns.**
- E. None of the above**

Today's Descriptive Question

Precis Writing:

Original Text:

Multinational Corporations (MNCs) play a crucial role in India's economic growth by bringing foreign direct investment (FDI), advanced technology, employment opportunities, and global business practices. Companies like Google, Amazon, Microsoft, Unilever, and Samsung have established a strong presence, contributing significantly to various sectors, including IT, manufacturing, retail, and pharmaceuticals.

One of the primary benefits of MNCs in India is job creation. These corporations generate direct and indirect employment across different skill levels, fostering economic growth and improving living standards. MNCs also introduce modern technology, innovation, and research & development (R&D) investments, helping local industries become more competitive.

Their presence encourages skill development through training programs and knowledge transfer, enhancing the capabilities of India's workforce. MNCs contribute to infrastructure development by investing in production facilities, logistics, and supply chains. They also play a pivotal role in India's integration into the global economy by boosting exports and improving trade relations. Additionally, they promote consumer choices by offering a diverse range of products and services.

However, MNCs also pose challenges such as market dominance, environmental concerns, profit repatriation, and local business competition. Excessive reliance on foreign companies can impact the growth of domestic industries, leading to economic dependency. To maximize benefits, India must implement strong regulatory frameworks, promote fair competition, and ensure sustainable business practices.

Precis:

MNCs play a vital role in India's economic growth by creating jobs, introducing advanced technology, fostering innovation, and improving infrastructure. They integrate India into the global economy and enhance consumer choices. However, challenges such as market dominance, local business competition, and profit repatriation need careful regulation. Ensuring a balanced approach will help India leverage MNC investments while protecting domestic interests.

- **You are the admissions officer at a university. Write an email to a student confirming their admission and providing the next steps.**

To:@gmail.com

Subject: Admission Confirmation & Next Steps

Dear [Student's Name],

Congratulations! We are pleased to inform you that you have been admitted to [University Name] for the [Program Name] program, starting in [Semester/Year]. We are excited to welcome you to our academic community and look forward to seeing you thrive.

To confirm your admission, please log into your student portal at [portal link] and accept the offer by [confirmation deadline]. You will also need to submit any remaining documents, such as transcripts or identification proof, by [document deadline]. Additionally, securing your place requires an enrollment deposit of [amount], which must be paid by [payment deadline].

As you prepare for the semester, we encourage you to register for our orientation program, where you will receive important information about academic resources, campus life, and course registration. If you are interested in on-campus housing, please apply by [housing deadline]. Course registration will begin on [registration date], and further details will be sent to your email.

If you have any questions, feel free to reach out to our Admissions Office at [email address] or call [phone number]. We are here to assist you in making your transition as smooth as possible.

Once again, congratulations on your admission! We look forward to welcoming you to [University Name].

**Best regards,
[Your Name]**

Match the column

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Sell ice to Eskimos | A. a lot of energy and enthusiasm |
| 2. Put a spanner in the works | B. staying informed about everything |
| 3. Full of beans | C. to persuade people to go against their best interests |
| 4. Keep an ear to the ground | D. putting efforts into something that is not worthwhile |
| 5. Run around in circles | E. to do something that prevents a plan from succeeding |

Answer:

1-c

2-e

3-a

4-b

5-d

Vocabulary

- 1. Truncate:**
- 2. Muzzle:**
- 3. Retaliatory:**
- 4. Inclement:**
- 5. Remiss:**
- 6. Plummet:**
- 7. Rife:**
- 8. Indispensable:**
- 9. Inadvertent:**
- 10. Outraged:**

Rc ans

1.

Ans: C

Explanation:

The article states: "ISRO chairman V. Narayanan later said that his team noted a glitch in the vehicle's third stage minutes after liftoff..."

Incorrect options:

- A. Malfunction in the satellite's antenna array: No mention of any satellite hardware issues.
- B. Incorrect trajectory programming in the first stage: The first stage is not implicated; the issue was in the third stage.
- D. Detachment failure in the payload bay: Not discussed in the article.

2.

Ans: B

Explanation:

The passage states: "...thanks to a synthetic aperture radar and a C-band data-link... such all-weather data would also have informed tactical decisions."

Incorrect options:

- A. Deep-space exploration: EOS-09 is for Earth observation, not space exploration.
- C. Enhances telecommunication: This is unrelated to its primary radar imaging and surveillance function.
- D. Replaces meteorological satellites: No such replacement is mentioned.

3.

Ans: C

Explanation:

The article says: “...Operation Sindoor, which revealed at least one gap in the country’s space-based military surveillance capabilities when it depended on a foreign commercial operator for more frequent data.”

Incorrect options:

- A. Successful military campaign...: The mission is discussed only in the context of surveillance gaps, not military success.
- B. Submarine activity: No mention of naval operations or submarine tracking.
- D. Hyperspectral imaging: Not referenced at all.

4.

Ans: D

Explanation:

The passage notes: “Had the Indian strikes... been effective as deterrents, the Pahalgam attack should not have occurred...”

The doctrine claims to deter terrorism, yet ongoing attacks and lack of arrests show otherwise.

Incorrect Options:

A. Praising ISI: The opposite — ISI is explicitly blamed.

B. Avoids targeting military: The Pakistani military’s involvement is called out, not avoided.

C. Suppressing parliamentary discussion: Criticized, but Modi's doctrine itself doesn’t demand debate.

5.

Ans: C

Explanation:

The author argues: “India is a constitutional democracy... policies related to national security... need to be debated and discussed in Parliament.”

Emphasis is placed on democratic checks and deliberation, not unilateral decision-making.

Incorrect Options:

A. Third-party mediators: Not mentioned.

B. Executed in secrecy: Author demands transparency, not secrecy.

D. Legal concerns ignored: Opposite — the author calls for legal and democratic norms.

NIMISHA BANSAL

EXCLUSIVE SUBSCRIPTION

- ✓ ACCESS TO ALL COURSES (PERFECTION, GRAMMAR GRANTH, ERRORS)
- ✓ **Live+** Recorded Sessions
- ✓ Class PDF's
- ✓ **Basic To Advance** level
- ✓ **Best Courses** Till Date

Price : ₹ ~~2499~~

₹

USE CODE _____



PREMIUM SUBSCRIPTION

ALL EDUCATOR COURSES

ALL BANK EXAM 2025 PRELIMS+MAINS



FOUNDATION + HIGH LEVEL COURSES

USE CODE



JOIN TELEGRAM CHANNEL

ENGLISH WITH NIMISHA BANSAL

@NimishaMam



English with Nimisha Bansal

480 132 subscribers

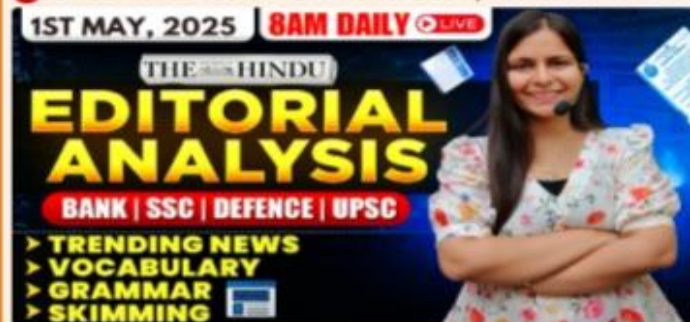


YouTube

Editorial Analysis | 1st May, 2025 | Vocab, Grammar, Reading, Skimming | Nimisha Bansal

Editorial Analysis | 1st May, 2025 | Vocab, Grammar, Reading, Skimming | Nimisha Bansal

Join our Vocab YouTube channel for a complete revision: htt...



24.2K 06:45



Editorial no an...on 01_05_25.pdf

762 KB

Editorial no annotation 01_05_25

CONTENT - NIMISHA BANSAL

@mamnimisha



Content- Nimisha Bansal

181 423 subscribers



Parajumbles- Prelims Class 1 no annotation 1st May

4.5K 12:30

Forwarded from



English with Nimisha Bansal



EDITORIAL VOCA...AY 2025).pdf

3.6 MB

EDITORIAL VOCAB (1ST MAY 2025.)

2.5K 14:18

Forwarded from



English with Nimisha Bansal



EXTRA WORDS F...MAY 2025.pdf

252 KB

EXTRA WORDS FROM TODAY'S SESSION
1st MAY 2025

542 15:39

Forwarded from



English with Nimisha Bansal



ENGLISH MAINS...May 2025).pdf

1.6 MB

ENGLISH MAINS VIJETA CHECKLIST-123 (1st May 2025)

542 15:39