

THE HINDU



EDITORIAL

ANALYSIS

READING

VOCABULARY

MCQS

BANK | SSC | DEFENCE

LIVE 11:00 AM | BY - PRESHIKA MA'AM



WELCOME TO



Preparing Bharat, Empowering Futures

airGurukul Institute for Career Growth

www.airgurukul.com

Powered by Prince Edutech Private Limited

Disclaimer

This presentation, lecture, and all related study materials have been created and published by **airGurukul Institute for Career Growth**, a unit of ***Prince Edutech Private Limited***, for **educational and informational purposes only**. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the content, **airGurukul** does not guarantee that the information is absolutely current or free from error. Examination patterns, syllabus, and official notifications are subject to change by respective authorities, and students are strongly advised to **verify details from official sources before making any decisions**.

All third-party materials including logos, questions, references, or data used within this content are **solely for educational illustration and fair-use academic discussion**. Their ownership and copyrights remain with their respective owners. **airGurukul** shall not be held liable for any loss, damage, or consequence arising directly or indirectly from the use of this information.

By attending this session, viewing this content, or using the provided materials, the viewer acknowledges and agrees to this disclaimer. **Unauthorized recording, copying, or redistribution of this content in any form is strictly prohibited.**

ENGLISH BY PRESHIKA TONGAR



Important words used in editorial

fleet — **group/system of solar plants**

ledger — **complete record/account**

sobering — **serious and worrying**

yawning — **very wide/huge**

bottleneck — **obstacle causing delay**

Important words used in editorial

paucity — **scarcity/shortage** | shortfall/meagre | paltry | scanty

sparse

prolific — **producing in large amounts**

productive

compromise — **weaken/endanger**

curtail — **reduce/cut down** | limit

equivalent — **equal in value/amount**

compensated — **paid for loss/work**

Important words used in editorial

exchequer — government treasury

monsoon — seasonal heavy rainfall

precisely — exactly / accurately

standalone — independent / separate

tariffs — rates / charges

Important words used in editorial

commissioning — officially starting operations

co-located — situated at the same place

resolving — solving

financing — arranging funds/money

aggressively — in a highly competitive manner

Important phrases used in the editorial

do the heavy lifting — perform the major or most difficult part of the work **yawning gap** — a very large difference **sharpens the argument** — makes a point stronger or more convincing **half-built bridge** — an incomplete solution **keep pace with** — progress at the same speed as something else **clear signal** — obvious indications **sobering story** — a serious or worrying reality **focus less on ... and more on ...** — give greater attention to one thing over another **financing wall** — major financial obstacle/barrier

Building bridges: On India's solar generation, **battery storage** **Battery storage capacity must keep pace with solar energy generation** India scaled a record peak demand of 256.1 GW on April 25 with solar plants supplying 21.5% of the **afternoon load** — an all-time high, and the clearest signal yet that the country's installed solar fleet can do real work when the sun is overhead. But the same day's full 24-hour ledger told a more sobering story. When there was accounting for the whole day of April 25, solar contributed only about 10.8% of daily generation, and just 0.1% of the evening's needs after sunset. Solar's share of India's installed electric capacity has nearly doubled from about 15% in 2022 to nearly 28% in early 2026. However, solar accounted for roughly 5.6% of generation on India's peak-demand day in 2022 and only increased to the 10.8% of April — a clear indication of the **yawning gap that remains between the realities of the present and what is possible.**

The bottleneck is not panels, land or ambition but the inability to use the vast stores of generated electrons through batteries. In fact, such is the paucity of battery storage that States which are prolific producers of solar power are being asked to halt their supply, lest it compromise the stability of India's electric grid. In 2025, India had to curtail 2.3 terawatt hours of solar generation between late May and December, equivalent to 18% of average monthly solar output, with 0.9 TWh (terra-watt hours) wasted in October alone. Given that producers of such electricity must be compensated, this ends up being a cost to the public exchequer which pays for power that was never delivered. The India Meteorological Department's forecast of a below-normal monsoon at 92% of the Long Period Average — the first such warning in 11 years — only sharpens the argument: a hotter, drier summer means greater daytime demand, which is precisely when solar should be doing the heavy lifting. The encouraging news is battery economics. Standalone two-hour battery storage tariffs fell from around ₹2.21 lakh per MW per month in early 2025 to ₹1.48 lakh by year-end. The challenge is execution. Only 0.7 GWh of battery storage was operational in India by end-2025 with another 2 GWh expected by December 2026. The Centre and States must now focus less on tendering and more on commissioning — pairing every fresh solar auction with mandatory co-located storage and resolving the financing wall facing aggressively bid low-tariff projects. Solar capacity without storage is a half-built bridge.

1. Which of the following statements is/are true according to the passage?

A. Solar plants supplied 21.5% of the afternoon load on April 25.

B. Solar contributed more than 25% of India's evening electricity needs after sunset.

~~(1) Only A true~~

~~(2) Only B true~~

~~(3) Both A and B true~~

~~(4) Both A and B false~~

2. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- A. Solar's share of installed electric capacity in India nearly doubled between 2022 and early 2026.
- B. The major bottleneck identified in the passage is shortage of land for solar plants.
- ~~(1) Only A true~~
- ~~(2) Only B true~~
- ~~(3) Both A and B true~~
- ~~(4) Both A and B false~~

3. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding battery storage in India?

A. Only 0.7 GWh of battery storage was operational in India by end-2025.

B. Battery storage tariffs increased sharply by the end of 2025.

~~(1) Only A true~~

~~(2) Only B true~~

~~(3) Both A and B true~~

~~(4) Both A and B false~~

4. Which of the following statements is/are correct according to the passage?

A. India had to curtail 2.3 TWh of solar generation in 2025.

B. Producers of curtailed electricity are not compensated for their losses.

~~(1) Only A true~~

~~(2) Only B true~~

~~(3) Both A and B true~~

~~(4) Both A and B false~~

5. Which of the following statements is/are true?

A. The Centre and States are advised to pair fresh solar auctions with mandatory co-located storage.

B. The passage states that solar capacity without storage is a complete solution to India's energy problem.

(1) Only A true

(2) Only B true

(3) Both A and B true

(4) Both A and B false

ENGLISH BY PRESHIKA TONGAR



Study with Preshika Ma'am



Preparing Bharat, Empowering Futures

Powered by : Prince Edutech Private Limited

SUBJECT

ENGLISH

USE COUPON CODE
SAVE 10% EXTRA

PRESHIKAMAAM

Get **Special Discount** on Your Enrollment at airGurukul

Preparing Bharat, Empowering Future

Get in Touch

www.airgurukul.com
info@airgurukul.com
+91-70425-59948

Download
Our
**E-Learning
App**



THANK YOU



Preparing Bharat, Empowering Futures

airGurukul Institute for Career Growth
www.airgurukul.com

Follow Us |       

Powered by **Prince Edutech Private Limited**