

# The Hindu EDITORIAL ANALYSIS

24th April 2025

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

## 1. Sate (संतुष्ट करना)

- **Meaning:** To satisfy fully or to excess.
- **Synonyms:** Satisfy, fulfill, quench
- **Antonyms:** Deprive, dissatisfy, starve
- **Example:** The copyright pessimist believes in satiating the creator's rights without stifling public access.

## 2. Marred (बिगाड़ना )

- **Meaning:** To impair the appearance or quality of something; to spoil.
- **Synonyms:** Tarnished, blemished, spoiled
- **Antonyms:** Enhanced, beautified, improved
- **Example:** The Vice-President's visit was marred by tragic events in Pahalgam.

### 3. Bestowed (प्रदान किया गया)

- **Meaning:** To present or confer something as a gift or honor.
- **Synonyms:** Granted, awarded, endowed
- **Antonyms:** Withheld, denied, retracted
- **Example:** Copyright is bestowed upon creators for a limited duration to reward their effort.

## 4. Conflate (मिलाना)

- **Meaning:** To combine two or more things into one, often in a way that loses distinctions.
- **Synonyms:** Merge, combine, fuse
- **Antonyms:** Separate, distinguish, isolate
- **Example:** The legal experts warned against conflating copyright protection with issues of fair use.

## 5. Reconcile (मेल-मिलाप करना)

- **Meaning:** To restore friendly relations or bring into harmony.
- **Synonyms:** Resolve, settle, harmonize
- **Antonyms:** Disagree, conflict, antagonize
- **Example:** The legal system must find a way to reconcile the interests of copyright owners and the public domain.

## 6. Intemperate (अनियंत्रित / असंयमी)

- **Meaning:** Lacking self-control or being excessive in behavior.
- **Synonyms:** Unrestrained, excessive, reckless
- **Antonyms:** Moderate, controlled, restrained
- **Example:** His intemperate remarks during the debate caused unnecessary controversy.

## 7. Dilapidation (विनाश)

- **Meaning:** The state of being in disrepair or ruin.
- **Synonyms:** Ruin, decay, disrepair
- **Antonyms:** Renovation, restoration, upkeep
- **Example:** The dilapidation of the ancient fort was evident in its crumbling walls.



## 8. Nimble (तेज़, फुर्तीला)

- **Meaning:** Quick and light in movement or action.
- **Synonyms:** Agile, deft, sprightly
- **Antonyms:** Clumsy, sluggish, awkward
- **Example:** The nimble dancer captivated the audience with her graceful moves.

## 9. Repercussions (प्रभाव/परिणाम )

- **Meaning:** Unintended consequences or effects of an action.
- **Synonyms:** Consequences, ramifications, fallout
- **Antonyms:** Causes, origins, triviality
- **Example:** The tariffs had serious economic repercussions, leading to higher inflation.

## 10. Extricate (मुक्त करना)

- **Meaning:** To free someone or something from a difficult or complicated situation.
- **Synonyms:** Rescue, release, disentangle, liberate
- **Antonyms:** Entangle, trap, imprison
- **Example:** The firefighters worked tirelessly to extricate the survivors from the collapsed building.

## VOCABULARY

### One-word substitute:

**1. Knowing everything; having unlimited knowledge:**

**Omniscient**

**2. Having unlimited power or authority:**

**Omnipotent**

**3. A person who has an unselfish concern for the welfare of others:**

**Altruist**

**4. A person who collects or studies postage stamps:**

**Philatelist**

# VOCABULARY

## Phrasal Verbs:

### 1. Add up

Meaning - to make sense or seem logical.

### 2. Answer back

Meaning - to reply rudely or defiantly.

### 3. Ask for

Meaning - to request something; to invite trouble.

### 4. Back down

Meaning - to concede or yield in an argument.

# VOCABULARY

## Idioms & Phrases

### 1. Give a hand

Meaning: To help someone.

### 2. Point the finger at someone

Meaning: To blame someone

### 3. Have a finger in every pie

Meaning: To be involved in many activities.

## VOCABULARY

### **4. Cost an arm and a leg**

**Meaning:** Extremely expensive

### **5. Pull someone's leg**

**Meaning:** To tease or joke with someone.

## **Article for Reading**

**Talking mode: On  
U.S. Vice-President  
J.D. Vance's visit to  
India**



**U.S. Vice-President J.D. Vance's first visit to India was marred by the brutal terror attacks in Pahalgam, but his messages of solidarity with India, even as he chose to continue his family vacation at the Taj Mahal, have been appreciated in New Delhi. Visits by American Presidents to India have been rare, other than for ceremonial reasons, and Mr. Vance is the first American Vice-President to travel to India in 12 years, after Joseph Biden visited in 2013. The visit was a "largely private" affair, as Mr. Vance, his wife of Indian-origin Usha Chilukuri Vance, and their three children took in the sights in Delhi, Jaipur, and Agra. The visit provided for a quick review of decisions made during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's trip to the U.S. in February, although the Vance-Modi talks on Monday did not produce substantial outcomes apart from an announcement that the terms of reference for the Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) being negotiated in Washington had been finalised.**

**They also provided for a chance to discuss U.S. President Donald Trump's visit to India later this year for the Quad Summit, and plans for Indo-Pacific strategy. It is unclear whether Mr. Modi raised India's concerns over a number of issues with Mr. Vance, including U.S. tariffs and their impact on the global economy, the U.S. crackdown on immigration, as well as the recent revocations of visas issued to hundreds of foreign students, more than half of whom were Indian, according to a survey. However, at a public address in Jaipur, Mr. Vance responded to some of the criticism of the Trump administration's actions. Rather than seeking to "start a trade war", Mr. Trump hopes to "rebalance global trade", Mr. Vance said, and outlined the BTA as a "final deal" for "fairness". He also raised the need for India to drop "non-tariff barriers" that stop U.S. access to the Indian market — understood to relate mainly to selling agricultural produce and dairy products, a sensitive issue in India.**

**On defence, Mr. Vance said that India was a trusted partner for co-production of U.S. defence hardware, and repeated Mr. Trump's offer of F-35 fighter jets. He criticised previous U.S. governments for cutting back on fossil fuel energy production, and said Mr. Trump's policy of "drill, baby, drill" would be to India's benefit if it increases the purchase of oil and natural gas from the U.S. Finally, he stressed the importance of amending India's nuclear liability law so that U.S. companies would feel comfortable in setting up nuclear power plants in India. Broadly, Mr. Vance's effort during his visit to India was to underline the importance of statements and demands already made by President Trump. New Delhi must consider carefully what it seeks from the U.S. in return, as thus far Mr. Modi and his ministers who have travelled to the U.S. have been in "listening mode", studying the Trump agenda rather than reacting to it — whether it is in the area of geopolitical moves regarding the Russia-Ukraine conflict and Israel's war on Gaza, or those spurring global trade disruptions.**

## Summary

**U.S. Vice-President J.D. Vance's first visit to India coincided with a terror attack in Pahalgam, but his continued travel and message of solidarity were appreciated. The visit, though mostly private with his family, included reviewing key bilateral issues like the Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) and preparations for President Trump's upcoming Quad Summit visit. While no major breakthroughs were announced, discussions touched upon tariff concerns, immigration issues, and visa revocations affecting Indian students. Vance emphasized Trump's trade goals as rebalancing rather than starting a trade war and called on India to reduce non-tariff barriers, particularly in agriculture and dairy. He reaffirmed defence cooperation, including the offer of F-35 jets, supported more fossil fuel imports from the U.S., and urged India to amend its nuclear liability laws to attract U.S. investment in nuclear energy. Overall, the visit reflected reinforcement of Trump's policies, with India largely observing rather than actively negotiating.**

## Tone:

**The tone of the passage is informative and analytical, with a diplomatic undercurrent. It presents the events and implications of the visit with a focus on policy dynamics, while subtly hinting at the asymmetry in engagement, as India remains in a “listening mode.”**

## Reading Comprehension

Based on the above passage, answer the following questions:

**Question 1:**

**According to the passage, what was one of the key trade demands raised by the U.S. during Vance's visit?**

- A. Increase of tariffs on Indian imports to the U.S.**
- B. Removal of India's non-tariff barriers to U.S. agricultural products**
- C. Revocation of student visas for Indian nationals**
- D. Expansion of India's fossil fuel exports to the U.S.**
- E. None of the above**

**Question 2:**

**What does the passage imply about India's current approach to U.S. demands and diplomacy?**

- A. India has aggressively opposed the Trump administration's trade demands.**
- B. India is seeking to renegotiate the terms of the Quad partnership.**
- C. India has shifted alliances to East Asian powers.**
- D. India has adopted a cautious and observant stance.**
- E. None of the above**



**Question 3:**

**According to the passage, which contrasting actions characterized Mr. Vance's visit amid the Pahalgam terror attacks?**

- A. Public condemnation of the attack followed by immediate return to the U.S.**
- B. Expressing solidarity while canceling all diplomatic engagements**
- C. Issuing strong sanctions against the perpetrators**
- D. Delivering solidarity messages while continuing his family vacation**
- E. None of the above**

## **Article for Skimming**

**Generative AI and  
copyright conundrum**

**The celebrated legal academic and copyright law scholar Paul Goldstein, in his copyright treatise, argues that there are two types of copyright law experts: “the copyright optimist” and the “copyright pessimist”. The optimist views the copyright’s glass as half full and argues for additional rights to fill the cup to its brim. The pessimist views it as half empty and argues for satiating the copyright owner/creator with sufficient rights to protect the creative interest, while also arguing for a larger public domain that inspires and facilitates the future of creativity. The copyright law was created to equip publishers with rights that evolved with the creation of the printing press. The copyright owner is bestowed with ownership over the work for a limited number of years. This is done with the intention of helping the owner to reap the rewards that are offered by the market. Once the ownership period ends, the work enters the public domain, whereby it becomes common for all to use so that the creative sea never dries.**

**This premise had been challenged by disruptive technologies several times in the past, and the copyright law has adapted to the challenges posed by technology. The law provides certain exceptions to infringement such as private use and non-commercial use. This is again an area where the copyright optimist and the pessimist differ. The pessimist argues for user right and the optimist opposes it. For instance, when the photocopying machine was invented, it was a common fear among the creative community that copying would become rampant and the law-given monopoly would no longer remain meaningful. Similarly, when the Internet boom occurred, it was again felt that the creative works were open in the virtual space that enabled people to have access to copyrighted work by bypassing the legal route. In all these instances, the status quo of the law was maintained, and it did not challenge the fundamental norms of the copyright law. It pertained only to tailoring the copyright law's exceptions. In the recent past, this notion has been categorically challenged by generative AI.**

**The previous technological development(s) only enabled third parties to have access to the copyrighted content, but generative AI models threaten to replace the human author, as AI does the creative hat now. Open AI, a forerunner in the generative AI field, faces legal challenge for falling foul of the copyright law. It has especially been accused of training the AI platform on copyrighted content without permission. This is a novel argument in copyright law, as contended by experts and generative AI companies that copyright law should operate on the “creation” part and not on the “means to creation”. If the means to creation is stopped, it would dry the creative pool. Further, these models are educated on a vast trove of materials available on the Internet, and it would be difficult to “pinpoint the exact occurrence of infringement”, as the platform learns the nuances from the existing creation and creates based on prompts given by the user. This is like any creative work made by humans — even Mozart and Beethoven heard classical piano before they began to play it .**

**Question 4:**

**According to the passage, what unique legal challenge does generative AI pose that differs from previous technological disruptions?**

- A. It openly defies existing monopoly protections**
- B. It facilitates piracy at a commercial scale**
- C. It replaces human authorship by assuming the creative role itself**
- D. It enables faster distribution of infringing content**
- E. None of the above**

**Question 5:**

**What justification do generative AI companies and experts give for training AI on copyrighted material without explicit permission?**

- A. It helps avoid licensing delays that hinder creativity**
- B. Copyright law should regulate creation, not the methods used to create**
- C. Copyright is not applicable to digital content**
- D. Licensing costs make AI development economically unfeasible**
- E. None of the above**

# Today's Descriptive Question

Precis Writing:



## **Original Text:**

**Generating employment in rural areas is crucial for economic growth, poverty reduction, and preventing migration to urban centers. A multi-pronged approach involving agriculture, entrepreneurship, infrastructure development, and skill training can help boost rural job opportunities. Strengthening the agricultural sector is key, as it remains the primary source of rural employment. Promoting modern farming techniques, organic farming, and agro-processing industries can create additional jobs. Establishing food processing units and cold storage facilities will not only enhance farm incomes but also generate employment in allied sectors. Encouraging rural entrepreneurship through micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) can create sustainable livelihoods. Providing financial support, market access, and digital platforms will help small businesses thrive. The promotion of cottage industries, handicrafts, and rural tourism can also contribute significantly to job creation. Investment in infrastructure projects, such as roads, electricity, and internet connectivity, will attract businesses and industries to rural areas.**

**Expanding rural electrification and digital connectivity can open doors for e-commerce, telemedicine, and remote work opportunities, providing employment beyond traditional sectors. Skill development and vocational training play a crucial role in making the rural workforce job-ready. Government schemes like Skill India and MNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) can be expanded to train individuals in modern trades, IT services, and technical skills. Collaborations between corporates, educational institutions, and the government can help equip rural youth with market-relevant skills. Encouraging eco-friendly industries such as renewable energy, sustainable forestry, and waste management can also create employment while preserving natural resources. Decentralized manufacturing units and the expansion of self-help groups (SHGs) can further support women-led employment initiatives. By adopting a comprehensive strategy that integrates agriculture, entrepreneurship, infrastructure, skill development, and technology, rural job creation can be significantly enhanced, ensuring sustainable economic development and improved livelihoods.**

## Precis:

**Creating jobs in rural areas requires a multi-faceted approach involving agriculture, entrepreneurship, infrastructure, and skill development. Modern farming, agro-processing, and rural industries can boost employment. Investments in roads, electricity, and digital connectivity attract businesses and enable e-commerce and remote work. Skill training programs prepare the workforce for diverse opportunities, while eco-friendly industries and self-help groups create sustainable jobs. A comprehensive strategy integrating technology, industry, and policy support is essential for rural economic growth.**

- You are a marketing executive at a tech company. Write an email to potential customers introducing a new product, highlighting its features, and offering a limited-time discount.

**To: .....@gmail. Com**

**Subject: Introducing [Product Name] – Innovation at Your Fingertips  
(+ Limited-Time Discount!)**

**Dear [Customer's Name],**

**We are thrilled to introduce [Product Name], our latest innovation designed to [briefly state the primary benefit, e.g., "boost your productivity like never before"]. With cutting-edge features, [Product Name] offers an unparalleled experience that sets new standards in the industry. [Product Name] comes with an array of features designed to enhance your experience. [Key Feature #1] ensures [Brief Benefit], while [Key Feature #2] provides [Brief Benefit]. Additionally, [Key Feature #3] allows you to [Brief Benefit], making it the perfect solution for [Target Audience].**

**Whether you are looking to streamline your workflow, improve efficiency, or enjoy a seamless experience, [Product Name] is tailored to meet your needs. For a limited time only, enjoy an exclusive [X]% discount on your first purchase! Don't miss this opportunity to experience the future of [industry/solution]. Act now and take advantage of this special offer before it expires on [date]. Click below to claim your discount and be among the first to elevate your experience with [Product Name]:[Shop Now] (insert link)**

**Have questions? Our team is here to assist you. Reply to this email or visit our website for more details.**

**Best regards,  
[Your Name]  
[Company Name]**

**Match the column**

- |                                |                                      |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Give a hand                 | A. To be involved in many activities |
| 2. Point the finger at someone | B. To tease or joke with someone     |
| 3. Have a finger in every pie  | C. To blame someone                  |
| 4. Cost an arm and a leg       | D. To help someone                   |
| 5. Pull someone's leg          | E. Extremely expensive               |

## **Answer:**

**1-d**

**2-c**

**3-a**

**4-e**

**5-b**



## Vocabulary

1. Satisfy:
2. Marred:
3. Bestowed:
4. Conflate:
5. Reconcile:
6. Intemperate:
7. Dilapidation:
8. Nimble:
9. Repercussions:
10. Extricate:

## Rc ans

1.

**Ans: B**

**Explanation:**

Vance specifically emphasized the need for India to drop “non-tariff barriers” that block U.S. access to India’s markets, especially agricultural and dairy products—issues that are sensitive domestically in India.

**Incorrect options:**

- A. Tariff increases were not the U.S. demand here.
- C. Visa revocations were a concern from India’s side, not a U.S. demand.
- D. India imports, not exports, fossil fuels from the U.S.

**2.**

**Ans: D**

**Explanation:**

The line: “Mr. Modi and his ministers... have been in ‘listening mode’, studying the Trump agenda rather than reacting...” clearly indicates a strategic watchfulness.

**Incorrect options:**

A. No opposition is described.

B and C are not mentioned or implied.

**3.**

**Ans: D**

**Explanation:**

The opening sentence notes:

“...marred by the brutal terror attacks in Pahalgam, but his messages of solidarity... even as he chose to continue his family vacation at the Taj Mahal...”

**Incorrect Options:**

- A. He did not return to the U.S. immediately, but continued his tour.
- B. He did not cancel engagements – meetings and public addresses went ahead.
- C. No sanctions or punitive measures were mentioned.

**4.**

**Ans: C**

**Explanation:**

**The passage says:**

“...generative AI models threaten to replace the human author, as AI dons the creative hat now.”

This is distinct from prior tech like photocopiers or the Internet, which only enabled access, not authorship.

**Incorrect Options:**

A. The term "monopoly" is discussed in the context of photocopying fears but not in reference to AI defiance.

B. Piracy is not explicitly mentioned or linked to generative AI.

D. While distribution was an issue with the Internet, this question concerns creation, not distribution.

**5.**

**Ans: B**

**Explanation:**

The passage says:

“...generative AI companies that copyright law should operate on the ‘creation’ part and not on the ‘means to creation’.”

This is a core argument defending the use of copyrighted content for training.

**Incorrect Options:**

A. Licensing delays are not mentioned as a reason

C. Copyright does apply to digital content

D. Economic feasibility isn't discussed in the passage



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