

The Hindu EDITORIAL ANALYSIS

23rd June 2025

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

1. Railed (आलोचना करना)

- **Meaning:** To complain or protest strongly and persistently about something.
- **Synonyms:** Criticized, condemned, denounced
- **Antonyms:** Praised, supported, endorsed
- **Example:** Trump often railed against America's involvement in endless foreign wars.

2. Precarious (अनिश्चित / अस्थिर)

- **Meaning:** Not securely held or in position; dangerously likely to fall or collapse.
- **Synonyms:** Unstable, insecure, risky
- **Antonyms:** Stable, secure, safe
- **Example:** The news industry's business model has become increasingly precarious.

3. Thrive (फलना-फूलना)

- **Meaning:** To grow, develop, or be successful.
- **Synonyms:** Flourish, prosper, succeed
- **Antonyms:** Decline, fail, wither
- **Example:** With improved sanitation and water access, rural communities have begun to thrive.

4. Scupper (नाकाम करना)

- **Meaning:** To ruin or prevent something from happening.
- **Synonyms:** Ruin, thwart, sabotage, wreck
- **Antonyms:** Assist, support, facilitate, aid
- **Example:** The sudden rainstorm scuppered our plans for a picnic.

5. Repugnant (विरोधी /घृणास्पद)

- **Meaning:** In conflict with; unacceptable or offensive.
- **Synonyms:** Contrary, objectionable, abhorrent
- **Antonyms:** Agreeable, acceptable, pleasant
- **Example:** The Bill was seen as repugnant to the central law on NEET.

6. Astounding (आश्चर्यजनक)

- **Meaning:** Extremely surprising or impressive.
- **Synonyms:** Amazing, astonishing, breathtaking
- **Antonyms:** Ordinary, unimpressive, expected
- **Example:** His astounding performance in the competition left everyone speechless.

7. Rift (दरार)

- **Meaning:** A serious break in friendly relations
- **Synonyms:** Breach, split, conflict
- **Antonyms:** Unity, harmony, agreement
- **Example:** The rift within the scientific community has grown due to funding issues.

8. Slackening (ढील देना)

- **Meaning:** Reducing in intensity or speed.
- **Synonyms:** Slowing, easing, diminishing
- **Antonyms:** Intensifying, tightening, increasing
- **Example:** The company noticed a slackening demand for their products.

9. Wobbly (अस्थिर)

- **Meaning:** Unstable; not steady or firm.
- **Synonyms:** Shaky, unsteady, fluctuating
- **Antonyms:** Stable, firm, steady
- **Example:** The wobbly financial market caused concern among investors.

10. Malevolence (द्वेष)

- **Meaning:** The state of wishing harm or evil upon others.
- **Synonyms:** Malice, hostility, ill-will
- **Antonyms:** Benevolence, kindness, goodwill
- **Example:** His malevolence towards his rival was evident in his harsh words and actions.

VOCABULARY

One-word substitute:

1. A policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force:

Imperialism

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

Fatalist

3. Unable to be corrected, reformed, or controlled:

Incorrigible

4. A person or group that is unfairly blamed for the mistakes or faults of others:

Scapegoat

VOCABULARY

Phrasal Verbs:

1. Carry out

Meaning: To perform or complete a task, order, or instruction.

2. Drop off

Meaning: To take someone or something to a specific place and leave them there; to fall asleep.

3. Get away with

Meaning: To escape blame or punishment for something.

4. Look up to

Meaning: To admire or respect someone.

VOCABULARY

Idioms & Phrases

1. Draw a longbow

Meaning - to exaggerate in telling stories

2. Run around the circles

Meaning - to keep doing or talking about the same thing without achieving anything

3. Boil the ocean

Meaning - undertaking an impossible task

VOCABULARY

4. Down for the count

Meaning - having failed in something that you are doing

5. Step up your game

Meaning - to enhance performance, quality, skills, or talents

Article for Reading

**Theft and
compensation: On
news publishers and
AI models**

Large language artificial intelligence models are fuelled by content on the Internet, and much of this content comprises news reports gathered, curated and published by media professionals and organisations with decades of experience. As creative industries reckon with their labour getting diffused into unaccountable clusters of graphics processing units that reproduce styles and spit out human-level artwork in mere seconds, the news industry has reason to fear the compounding of permission-less innovation into an existentially threatening heist of several lifetimes of work. Previous waves of digitisation peeled away captive audiences from print and broadcast media by replacing these with a web-charged attention economy, and Big Tech platforms further squeezed news media's place in these rapid transformations by often short-changing the very sources of information that their businesses relied on to be useful to the public.

In a landscape where even precarious business models in the Internet age are threatened by a reluctance to pay for news and declining public trust in professional news-gathering, AI may very well be a body blow. It is clear: AI firms, with their billions in market capitalisation, must not be permitted to just take what they want from the Internet, synthesise these inputs into monetised insights, and pretend that the whole process is a form of victimless, innovative progress. Publishers have a clear right to decide who gets to Hoover up their entire corpses, and to ensure that their businesses benefit from the AI wave. To this end, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade's committee on copyright and AI is a welcome step. This is not a decelerationist, or "decel" demand, as those who advocate for rapid AI development might be quick to say. The news industry has fought as search giants and social media companies profited enormously on the back of its content and set the terms for how the financial benefits flowed back to it.

That cannot be permitted to happen — as social media platforms turn more and more into video-focused walled gardens, discouraging even a step outside their apps. For the news organisations, the avenues to earn are shrinking. As AI-generated overviews of news content with source links are reduced to a footnote, it is time for compensation to be negotiated at the time of publishers' content being scraped from their websites in the first place. AI firms may claim “fair use” in model training, but there is nothing fair — morally or legally — about accessing and disseminating troves of news without taking the creators and processors into confidence. News publishers and policymakers must now fight for their share in the AI era.

Summary

The passage highlights the threat that large language artificial intelligence models pose to the news industry. These AI models are trained on vast internet content, much of which originates from professional journalism. As AI companies monetize insights generated from this data without compensating publishers, news organisations face existential risks—especially amid already-precarious digital-era business models. Past experiences with Big Tech and social media giants short-changing news media serve as cautionary tales. The passage advocates for legal and regulatory measures, such as the Indian government's committee on copyright and AI, to ensure that publishers are fairly compensated and retain control over their content. It argues that using news content without permission or compensation is neither morally nor legally justifiable.

Tone:

Critical of AI firms and Big Tech platforms

Protective of journalism and media rights

Advocative for regulation and fair compensation

Urgent in tone, emphasizing existential threats and the need for immediate action

Reading Comprehension

Based on the above passage, answer the following questions:

Question 1:

What is the central concern expressed by the author regarding the relationship between AI firms and the news industry?

- A) AI firms risk producing factually inaccurate summaries of news events.**
- B) AI-generated artwork is replacing traditional media formats like newspapers.**
- C) AI models exploit journalistic content without fair compensation or consent.**
- D) Social media companies will replace news publishers with their own reporting.**
- E) None of the above**

Question 2:

What historical context does the author provide to frame the threat posed by AI to the news industry?

- A) The print industry's fall during the 2008 recession.**
- B) The loss of audience due to the rise of the attention economy and Big Tech.**
- C) The failure of paywalls to generate sustainable revenue.**
- D) The role of television in eroding public trust in journalism.**
- E) None of the above**

Question 3:

How does the author characterize the claim of “fair use” by AI firms regarding news content?

- A) A legally valid argument supported by courts**
- B) Morally justified but economically unfair**
- C) A misunderstood but legally sound principle**
- D) Morally and legally indefensible without creator consent**
- E) None of the above**

Article for Skimming

**Man of war: On why
Donald Trump is no
peacemaker**

Donald Trump is no peacemaker. While out of power, he railed against America's "forever wars". He claimed that if he were the President, the Ukraine war would never have started. The Trump base blamed America's globalists for its forever wars. Yet, on Mr. Trump's watch, Israel, Washington's closest ally, began attacking Iran on June 13, 2025, even as the U.S. and Iran were still in talks. At first, Mr. Trump and his Secretary of State Marco Rubio stated that America was not involved in the war, and warned Iran against targeting U.S. soldiers or bases in West Asia. Iran did not. Tehran's response was directed solely at Israel, the aggressor. But a week later, when Israel was struggling to intercept Iranian ballistic missiles, American B2 bombers dropped bunker-busting bombs at Fordow, Iran's most heavily fortified nuclear facility, while U.S. submarines fired Tomahawk missiles at the Natanz and Isfahan nuclear plants. This is now unmistakably Mr. Trump's war. He came to power promising peace.

And in just six months, he has become a warmonger and a globalist aggressor. When it comes to wars, the U.S. hardly learns from its mistakes. It invaded Afghanistan in 2001, vowing to destroy al-Qaeda, defeat the Taliban and “democratise” the country. But 20 years later, it handed it back to the Taliban. It invaded (and destroyed) Iraq in 2003, lying that Baghdad possessed weapons of mass destruction. It invaded (and destabilised) Libya in 2011 in the name of protecting Libyans from their government. In the case of Iran, America’s intelligence agencies concluded in March that Iran did not have an active weaponisation programme. Iran once signed a nuclear agreement with the U.S. and other major powers and accepted checks on its nuclear programme. It was Mr. Trump who tore up the deal. Iran again joined talks with the U.S., and it was Benjamin Netanyahu, Israel’s Prime Minister, who destroyed diplomacy this time. This war will have serious consequences for West Asian stability and global order.

Major powers will now have less incentives to trust Mr. Trump's overtures for dialogue. Smaller powers will have greater incentives to join the arms race for their own survival. North Korea will never give up its nukes. If Iran's regime survives this storm, it could seek to rebuild its nuclear programme. If it decides to strike American bases, the war could spiral into something more dangerous. Mr. Netanyahu's unchecked militarism, which is in part aimed at protecting his hold on power at home, has plunged the region into a deep security abyss. Mr. Trump has made it catastrophically worse by turning Israel's war into America's war. Darker days lie ahead for West Asia.

Question 4:

What does the author suggest will be the global consequences of the current U.S.-Iran-Israel conflict?

- A) A decrease in energy prices due to regional instability**
- B) Stronger alliances between Iran and the U.S.**
- C) Greater global mistrust in America's diplomatic credibility**
- D) Strengthening of the Israel–Iran peace process**
- E) None of the above**

Question 5:

What does the author imply about Benjamin Netanyahu's motivations in initiating the conflict?

- A) To prevent Iran's peaceful nuclear program from succeeding**
- B) To provoke U.S. involvement in the region**
- C) To deflect international pressure from the Gaza conflict**
- D) To consolidate domestic political power**
- E) None of the above**

Today's Descriptive Question

- **Write an essay of 200 words about highlighting the climate change and its effects on Biodiversity**

Climate change poses a significant threat to biodiversity worldwide, impacting ecosystems, species distribution, and ecological relationships. Rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events are altering habitats and disrupting the delicate balance of natural ecosystems.

One of the most immediate effects of climate change on biodiversity is the loss of habitat. As temperatures increase, many species are forced to migrate to cooler regions or higher elevations, leading to habitat fragmentation and loss. This can result in reduced biodiversity and increased competition for resources among species.

Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns also affect the timing of seasonal events, such as flowering, migration, and breeding.

These shifts can disrupt the synchrony between species, leading to mismatches in food availability and reproductive success. For example, changes in the timing of flower blooms can affect pollinator populations, which rely on specific plant species for food. Furthermore, climate change is exacerbating existing threats to biodiversity, such as habitat destruction, pollution, and invasive species. Combined, these factors increase the vulnerability of species to extinction and can have cascading effects throughout entire ecosystems. Mitigating the effects of climate change on biodiversity requires urgent and coordinated action at local, national, and global levels. Conservation efforts must focus on protecting and restoring habitats, promoting ecosystem resilience, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate further warming. By addressing climate change, we can safeguard biodiversity and ensure the health and stability of ecosystems for future generations.

- **Write a letter proposing a new initiative or project to your boss or a committee.**

[Your Name]

[Your Position]

[Your Department/Organization]

[Date]

[Recipient's Name]

[Recipient's Position]

[Department/Organization Name]

Subject : Letter to boss or a committee for a new project or initiative

Dear [Recipient's Name],

I am writing to propose a new initiative/project aimed at [briefly describe the goal or purpose of the initiative/project].

After careful consideration of [mention any relevant factors or research that led to the proposal], I believe that implementing this initiative/project would [highlight the potential benefits or outcomes].

The proposed initiative/project would involve [describe the key components or activities involved]. I envision that it would [outline the expected impact or results, including any measurable outcomes].

Additionally, I have attached a detailed plan outlining the objectives, timeline, and resource requirements for your review.

I would welcome the opportunity to discuss this proposal further and address any questions or concerns you may have. Please let me know if you would like to schedule a meeting to discuss in more detail.

Thank you for considering this proposal. I look forward to your feedback.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

[Your Contact Information]

Match the column

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Draw a longbow | A. having failed in something that you are doing |
| 2. Run around the circle | B. undertaking an impossible task |
| 3. Boil the ocean | C. to enhance performance |
| 4. Down for the count | D. to exaggerate in telling stories |
| 5. Step up your game | E. to keep doing the same thing without achieving anything |

Answer:

1-d

2-e

3-b

4-a

5-c

Vocabulary

1. Railed:
2. Precarious:
3. Thrive:
4. Scupper:
5. Repugnant:
6. Astounding:
7. Rift:
8. Slackening:
9. Wobbly:
10. Malevolence:

RC Answers

1.

Ans: C

Explanation:

Reference:

“AI firms, with their billions in market capitalisation, must not be permitted to just take what they want from the Internet... Publishers have a clear right to decide who gets to Hoover up their entire corpuses...”

“...it is time for compensation to be negotiated...”

Incorrect Option:

A) Factual accuracy is not the key issue — unauthorised use is.

B) AI-generated artwork is mentioned, but the focus is on news content.

D) Social media’s role is noted, but not as direct news producers.

RC Answers

2.

Ans: B

Explanation:

Reference:

“Previous waves of digitisation peeled away captive audiences from print and broadcast media... Big Tech platforms further squeezed news media’s place...”

Incorrect Option:

- A) No mention of the 2008 recession.
- C) Paywalls aren't discussed in the passage.
- D) Television is not blamed for trust erosion.

RC Answers

3.

Ans: D

Explanation:

Reference:

“AI firms may claim ‘fair use’ in model training, but there is nothing fair — morally or legally — about accessing and disseminating troves of news without taking the creators and processors into confidence.”

Incorrect Option:

- A) The author disputes the legal validity.
- B) It's not described as morally justified at all.
- C) No support for legal soundness is mentioned.

RC Answers

4.

Ans: C

Explanation:

Reference:

“Major powers will now have less incentives to trust Mr. Trump’s overtures for dialogue.”

“Smaller powers will have greater incentives to join the arms race for their own survival.”

Incorrect options:

A) Energy price or supply isn't discussed.

B) The U.S.–Iran relationship is deteriorating, not improving.

D) There’s no mention of peace between Israel and Iran.

RC Answers

5.

Ans: D

Explanation:

Reference:

“Mr. Netanyahu’s unchecked militarism... is in part aimed at protecting his hold on power at home...”

Incorrect options:

A) Iran's program was not weaponised, per U.S. intelligence.

B) While U.S. joined later, there's no evidence Netanyahu wanted this outcome.

C) Gaza is referenced earlier, but this motivation is not specified.

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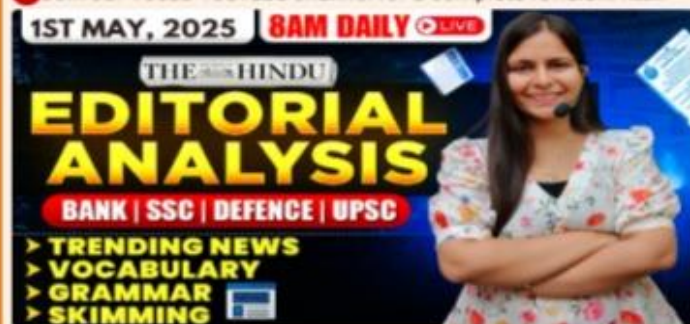


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