

Fake News Analysis Report

Query ID: 15

VERDICT: FAKE NEWS

Query News Sample



"Finally, India got the most awaited VETO Power after decades of fight..."

Top Visual Evidence



"Veto Power of President of India"

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Final Unified Reasoning

- Detailed Reasoning:

The overwhelming evidence points towards the news post being fake. The primary driver of this conclusion is **Evidence 3 (Web Search)**, which indicates a "LIKELY FAKE" claim with a very low support score (0.0). This means that a web search for the claim "India got the most awaited VETO Power after decades of fight..." reveals no credible news sources supporting this statement. This is a strong indicator of fabrication.

- FOR FAKE Classification:

- **Strongest Evidence: Web Search (Evidence 3)** - The lack of any supporting news reports directly contradicts the claim, making it highly suspect.

- **Image-Text Inconsistency (Evidence 1)** - The text celebrates India gaining veto power, while the image depicts Narendra Modi seemingly vetoing something. This fundamental contradiction is a major red flag. The sentiment mismatch further reinforces this.

- **Image-Image Inconsistency (Evidence 2)** - The comparison with a graphic explaining veto powers held by the President highlights the misleading nature of the image. The image is presented as an action (vetoing) while the graphic explains a power.

- The visual of Narendra Modi with a "VETO" stamp is likely a manipulated image designed to create a false impression.

- AGAINST FAKE Classification:

- **Entity Alignment (Evidence 1 & 2)** - Both the image and text correctly identify India and key figures associated with the Indian government (Narendra Modi and Droupadi Murmu). However, this alignment of entities doesn't negate the core inconsistencies in the event/action being described. Given the strong negative signal from the web search (Evidence 3), coupled with the significant inconsistencies in the image-text and image-image comparisons, the classification of "FAKE" is highly justified. The confidence level is **High**.

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Image vs. Text Analysis (Query)

Okay, let's analyze the provided news sample step-by-step.

STEP 1: Sentiment Alignment

- 1. Text Sentiment:** The text expresses a positive and celebratory sentiment. Phrases like "most awaited" and "after decades of fight" indicate excitement and triumph.
- 2. Image Sentiment:** The image presents a more complex sentiment. While the person depicted (Narendra Modi) appears serious, the prominent "VETO" stamp overlaid on a document creates a sense of disapproval or rejection. The red color of the stamp also carries a negative connotation.
- 3. Comparison:**
 - Classification: Sentiment Mismatch
 - Reasoning: The text conveys a positive sentiment of achievement, while the image, with the "VETO" stamp, suggests a rejection or denial, creating a conflicting emotional tone.

STEP 2: Entity Consistency

- 1. Text Entities:** The text mentions "India."
- 2. Image Entities:** The image clearly depicts Narendra Modi, the Prime Minister of India. The logo on the document appears to be the emblem of India.
- 3. Comparison:**
 - Classification: Entities Aligned
 - Reasoning: The text refers to India, and the image features Narendra Modi (a key representative of India) and the Indian emblem.

STEP 3: Event/Action Consistency

- 1. Text Event/Action:** The text describes India gaining veto power after a long struggle.
- 2. Image Depiction:** The image depicts Narendra Modi holding a document with a "VETO" stamp. This suggests an action of rejecting or vetoing something, not gaining it.
- 3. Comparison:**
 - Classification: Event/Action Mismatch
 - Reasoning: The text describes an acquisition of power (veto power), while the image depicts an act of vetoing, which is the opposite.

STEP 4: Final Judgment

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- Judgment: FAKE
- Brief Reasoning: The most significant factor in this judgment is the Event/Action Mismatch . The text claims India gained veto power, while the image visually represents an action of vetoing something. This contradiction strongly suggests the image is being used to misrepresent the news or create a misleading narrative. The sentiment mismatch further reinforces this conclusion. While the entities are aligned, the core event described is completely opposite to what the image portrays.

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Query Image vs. Evidence Image Analysis

Okay, let's analyze the two images step-by-step.

- **STEP 1: Sentiment Alignment**
- **Image 1 Sentiment:** The image conveys a negative sentiment. The prominent "VETO" stamp overlaid on a document, combined with the serious expression on Narendra Modi's face, suggests disapproval or rejection.
- **Image 2 Sentiment:** The image has a neutral sentiment. It presents information about the "Veto Powers of President of India" with a formal and informative tone. The woman's expression is calm and professional.

- **Comparison:** Sentiment Mismatch
- **Reasoning:** Image 1 expresses a negative sentiment related to a veto decision, while Image 2 presents a neutral, informational context about veto powers.

- **STEP 2: Entity Consistency**
- **Entities in Image 1:** Narendra Modi (prominently featured), the Indian government (indicated by the emblem), and a document.
- **Entities in Image 2:** Droupadi Murmu (President of India), the Indian government (implied by the context), and the office of the President.
- **Comparison:** Entities Mismatch
- **Reasoning:** While both images relate to the Indian government, the primary entities are different: Narendra Modi in Image 1 and Droupadi Murmu in Image 2.

- **STEP 3: Event/Action Consistency**
- **Event/Action in Image 1:** The image depicts Narendra Modi seemingly rejecting or vetoing a document. The visual emphasis is on the act of vetoing.

- **Event/Action in Image 2:** The image presents information about the veto powers held by the President of India. It's an explanatory graphic, not a depiction of an action.

- **Comparison:** Event/Action Mismatch
- **Reasoning:** Image 1 shows an action (vetoing), while Image 2 describes a power (veto power). They represent different aspects of the same concept.

- **STEP 4: Final Judgment**
- **Judgment:** FAKE
- **Brief Reasoning:** The combination of the images is misleading. Image 1 implies that Narendra Modi is vetoing something, while Image 2 explains the veto powers of the President. The pairing suggests a connection that doesn't exist, potentially creating a false narrative. The sentiment mismatch and event/action mismatch are the most significant factors contributing to this judgment. The images are likely being used to create a misleading impression.

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Text vs. Text Factual Consistency Analysis

Evidence Snippet #1

Factual Score: 0

Rationale: Sentence A claims India 'got' veto power after decades of fighting, implying a recent acquisition. Sentence B simply states that the President of India has veto power, which is a statement of existing authority, not a recent acquisition. They refer to different facts.

Evidence Snippet #2

Factual Score: 0

Rationale: Sentence A claims India has acquired veto power after decades of struggle. Sentence B discusses population control measures. These are unrelated topics and do not share any factual overlap.

Evidence Snippet #3

Factual Score: 0

Rationale: Sentence A claims India has acquired veto power, while Sentence B is a question about when India will get veto power. They refer to different facts - one is an assertion and the other is an inquiry. There is no factual alignment.

Evidence Snippet #4

Factual Score: 0

Rationale: Sentence A claims India has obtained veto power, while Sentence B poses a question about how India *could* get veto power. They describe different situations: one asserting a completed action and the other inquiring about a potential future action. Therefore, they do not describe the same real-world facts.

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Text vs. Text Analysis (cont.)

Evidence Snippet #5

Factual Score: 0

Rationale: Sentence A claims India has finally obtained veto power after decades of struggle. Sentence B simply states that the BJP is responding to something. These are unrelated facts; one is a claim about a political power, and the other is a report of a political reaction. There is no factual overlap.

Evidence Snippet #6

Factual Score: 0

Rationale: Sentence A claims India has acquired veto power after decades of struggle. Sentence B mentions Lucknow and Patna. These are unrelated facts; one discusses India's international status and the other refers to cities.

Evidence Snippet #7

Factual Score: 0

Rationale: Sentence A claims India has acquired veto power after decades of struggle. Sentence B is a link to the Aam Aadmi Party's website, which is unrelated to the claim about India and veto power. They refer to different facts.

Evidence Snippet #8

Factual Score: 0

Rationale: Sentence A claims India has obtained veto power, while Sentence B discusses obstacles to India joining the UN Security Council and acquiring veto power. They refer to different stages or outcomes related to the same topic (India and the UN Security Council), but do not describe the same factual situation. Sentence A suggests a completed action (obtaining veto power), while Sentence B describes ongoing challenges.

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Text vs. Text Analysis (cont.)

Evidence Snippet #9

Factual Score: 0

Rationale: Sentence A discusses India obtaining veto power, a political event. Sentence B discusses the weather and best time to visit Delhi, a travel-related topic. These are different facts and do not align.

Evidence Snippet #10

Factual Score: 0

Rationale: Sentence A claims India has obtained veto power, which is a specific political status within the UN Security Council. Sentence B discusses a proposal for 'one nation one election' in India, a different topic related to Indian politics but not about veto power. They refer to different facts.