

# Detecting Political Bias in News Articles Using Headline Attention

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## Abstract

Language is a powerful tool which can be used to state the facts as well as express our views and perceptions. Most of the times, we find a subtle bias towards or against someone or something. When it comes to politics, media houses and journalists are known to create bias by shrewd means such as misinterpreting reality and distorting viewpoints towards some parties. This misinterpretation on a large scale can lead to the production of biased news and conspiracy theories. Automating bias detection in newspaper articles could be a good challenge for research in NLP.

We proposed a headline attention network for this bias detection. Our model has two distinctive characteristics: (i) it has a structure that mirrors a person’s way of reading a news article (ii) it has attention mechanism applied on the article based on its headline, enabling it to attend to more critical content to predict bias. As the required datasets were not available, we created a dataset comprising of 1329 news articles collected from various Telugu newspapers and marked them for bias towards a particular political party. The experiments conducted on it demonstrated that our model outperforms various baseline methods by a substantial margin.

## 1 Introduction

News bias is a ubiquitous phenomenon, potentially present in most of the newspapers. The first step in challenging biased news is documenting bias. So detection of the inclination of a news article towards a political party has gained attention today. Such news articles are mostly selected and analyzed manually using a process called coding or theoretical frameworks like discourse analysis and content analysis. This analysis requires a lot of effort, concentration, attention to detail and is also time taking. Thus automating this bias de-

tection in a news article could be very helpful and necessary for media verification.

Media bias can be observed and defined through various factors. In political domain, it ranges from selectively publishing articles to specifically choosing to highlight some events, parties and leaders. We also come across articles where bias can be detected by observing the unclear assumptions, loaded language, or lack of proper context. Especially during the election campaigning due to several unjust factors, media houses often align themselves either for or against some specific parties and instead of reporting just the content, they subtly add their stand towards it. This is usually reflected in the headline, and making the headline biased has an effect on the reader who reads the article after registering the headline subconsciously. As there was no dataset marked for political bias available in Telugu, we created a dataset comprising of 1329 news articles collected from various Telugu newspapers and annotated them for bias towards a political party. The bias is marked as None if the article is unbiased.

Telugu is an agglutinative Dravidian language spoken widely in two states of India namely Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. According to Ethnologue<sup>1</sup> list of most spoken languages worldwide, Telugu ranks fifteenth in the list, and a total of 85 million Telugu native speakers exist across the world. There are only 5 major political parties present in the two Telugu speaking states. We treat the problem of political bias detection as a classification problem. The political parties can be treated as labels and the goal will be to assign labels to each news article. Any news article deviating its reader from the original news towards a political party is considered biased. Traditional approaches of text classification represent

<sup>1</sup><https://www.ethnologue.com/statistics/size>

documents with sparse lexical features, such as n-grams, and then use a linear model or kernel methods on this representation (Wang and Manning, 2012; Joachims, 1998). More recent approaches used deep learning, such as convolutional neural networks (Kalchbrenner et al., 2014) and recurrent neural networks based on long short-term memory (LSTM) (Hochreiter and Schmidhuber, 1997) to learn text representations.

Although neural-network based approaches have been quite effective, classification based only on articles or only on headlines may not give better results as articles may contain unnecessary extra information and headlines being short may not capture required information. So a combination of article and headline is required for better classification. In this paper, we test our hypothesis that classification can be improved by focusing on essential parts of news articles based on their headlines. Since headlines are designed to be short and catchy, journalists tend to exploit them to express their ideological view of the news stories and depending on these headlines the interpretation of the stories can change. So the intuition underlying our model is that bias in an article can be effectively found by focusing on essential parts of articles based on their headlines.

Our contributions in this paper are (i) The creation and annotation of a newspaper dataset for political bias detection, (ii) The proposal of a neural network architecture, the Headline Attention Network that is designed to capture the important parts of news article causing political bias by paying headline attention. Generally, readers first read the headlines and then go through the news article with those headlines in their mind. Thus attention is paid on news article with its headline in reader’s mind. Headline Attention Networks are designed to do the same thing and find important parts that reflect bias in news articles. To illustrate, consider the example in Figure 1. In the figure, importance of each highlighted word in causing bias is directly proportional to the intensity of the blue colour in highlighting<sup>2</sup>. So focusing more on these words according to their importance would give better results rather than focusing on all words. The key difference to other neural networks is that our system focuses on the importance of headline for political bias detection in an article and discover which

<sup>2</sup>Translation, explanation and visualizations of Headline attention are given in Supplement Material

sequence of tokens are relevant rather than simply filtering out. Our model outperforms various common classification architectures by a significant margin.



Figure 1: News article from the dataset. Bias towards "TDP"

## 2 Related Work

Identification and analysis of bias in news articles has led to extensive research in the fields of anthropology, discourse analysis, and media studies. (Sivandi and Dowlatabadi, 2015) used the headlines and leads of newspaper articles to detect bias in their complete linguistic approach to the problem.

(Iyyer et al., 2014) used recursive neural networks to detect political ideology.

(Rashkin et al., 2017) introduced a propagandists dataset focused propaganda news and presented a study on the language of news media in context of political fact checking.

(Recasens et al., 2013) conducted a study related to bias in the Wikipedia articles using logistic regression.

Many industrial organizations are working in this space worldwide to fight disinformation. **First Draft News** is a project "to fight mis- and disinformation online" founded by 9 organizations brought together by the Google News Lab. **Full Fact** is a charity based in London to check and correct facts reported in the news. **CrossCheck** is a new initiative from Google Labs and First Draft to support truth and verification in Media.

In Telugu, a small amount of work is done on news data. (Mukku et al., 2016) apply ML techniques for Sentiment Analysis of Telugu news articles. (Gangula and Mamidi, 2018) performed multidomain sentiment analysis in Telugu.

## 3 Dataset

Our aim is to detect the bias of a newspaper article towards a particular political party. An article is said to be biased if it is inclined or prejudiced for or against a political party. We created a

dataset<sup>3</sup> containing headline of the article, article and the political party towards which it is biased. We marked it with label "None" if it was unbiased. The statistics of the dataset is shown in Table 1.

Four annotators annotated each article in the dataset with one of the 5 parties namely BJP, TDP, Congress, TRS, YCP or as None if the article is unbiased. The annotators are native Telugu speakers with good proficiency in the language. While choosing annotators care was taken that they do not have any bias towards any party and have sufficient political knowledge. The following annotation guidelines were followed: Each article along with the headline was presented to the annotators. They were asked to read them just as they read newspapers. After reading, they were asked to annotate whether the article was subjectively biased towards or against a party or is unbiased. A Kappa score of 0.9 was achieved through multiple discussions.

Figure 6 presented in supplemental Material shows some of the examples from our dataset. We can see in the examples below that there is some inherent bias towards a party in the way a particular newspaper has reported. This could be due to several factors like the ownership of the media house, the present power of a party (ruling or opposition), and the ideology of the target group of readers that particular newspaper is catering to. Many a times, political parties themselves establish media houses and newspaper agencies to increase their outreach and glorify their party. This greatly contributes to bias in the published articles.

Parties	Documents	Sentences	Words	avg #w in headline	avg #w in article
BJP	182	2244	24863	4.13	132.48
Congress	82	1031	11410	4.06	135.08
TRS	151	1860	21685	4.09	139.52
TDP	361	3484	40495	3.86	108.3
YCP	335	1958	22370	3.79	62.98
Unbiased	218	1546	19245	4.09	65.14
Total	1329	12123	140068	3.95	98.3

Table 1: Data statistics: #w denotes the number of words per document

## 4 Headline Attention Networks

The overall architecture of the Headline Attention Network is shown in Figure 2. It consists of several parts: a headline encoder, an article encoder and a headline attention layer. We describe the details of these components below.

<sup>3</sup>Our dataset is freely available at <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1IyaKYeDk17ubuabTI65G0nSBfxQNdETr>

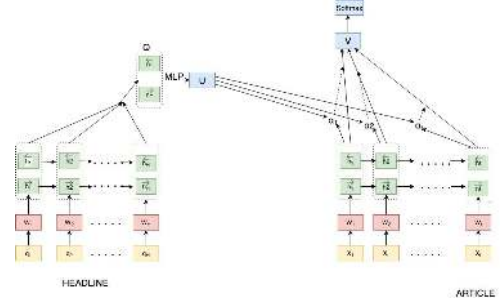


Figure 2: Headline Attention Network

### 4.1 Model

We focus on classifying a given article as biased towards one of the political parties in this work. Assume that the article has  $T$  words,  $w_i$  with  $i \in [1, T]$  represents the  $i^{th}$  word in article and headline has  $H$  words,  $q_i$  with  $i \in [1, H]$  represents  $i^{th}$  word in headline of the article. The proposed model projects the raw articles into a vector representation which can be used for classification. In the following, we will present this method of projection.

#### 4.1.1 Headline Encoder

Given the headline of an article with words  $q_i$ ,  $i \in [1, H]$ , we first embed the words into vectors through an embedding matrix  $W_e$ ,  $x_i = W_e q_i$ . We use a bidirectional LSTM to get contextual encoding of headline from both the directions. The bidirectional LSTM contains a forward LSTM  $\vec{f}$  which reads headline from  $q_1$  to  $q_H$  and a backward LSTM  $\overleftarrow{f}$  which reads headline from  $q_H$  to  $q_1$ :

$$x_i = W_e q_i, i \in [1, H] \quad (1)$$

$$\vec{h}_i = \overrightarrow{LSTM}(x_i) i \in [1, H] \quad (2)$$

$$\overleftarrow{h}_i = \overleftarrow{LSTM}(x_i) i \in [H, 1] \quad (3)$$

We encode the headline of the article by concatenating the forward representation  $\vec{h}_H$  and the backward representation  $\overleftarrow{h}_1$ , i.e,  $Q = [\vec{h}_1, \overleftarrow{h}_H]$  is the representation of the article headline.

#### 4.1.2 Article Encoder

An article is nothing but a sequence of words. We embed these words into vectors and use bidirectional LSTM to get annotations of the words by summarizing information from both direction for words and therefore incorporating contextual information in the annotation. We encode article as:

$$x_i = W_e w_i, i \in [1, T] \quad (4)$$

$$\vec{h}_i = \overrightarrow{LSTM}(x_i), i \in [1, T] \quad (5)$$

$$\overleftarrow{h}_i = \overleftarrow{LSTM}(x_i), i \in [T, 1] \quad (6)$$

We concatenate  $\vec{h}_i$  and  $\overleftarrow{h}_i$  to get annotation of word  $w_i$  i.e  $h_i = [\vec{h}_i, \overleftarrow{h}_i]$ .  $h_i$  summarizes the neighboring words around word  $w_i$  but still focuses on word  $w_i$ .

### 4.1.3 Headline Attention Layer

Headline of a news article is very important to report news biased towards a political party as a reader generally reads headline first and then goes through the article with that headline in his mind i.e paying attention to article based on the headline. We introduce attention mechanism to extract words that contribute to political bias and form a vector representation  $v$ . Specifically,

$$u_i = \tanh(W_w h_i + b_w) \quad (7)$$

$$\alpha_i = \frac{\exp(u_i^T \cdot U)}{\sum_i \exp(u_i^T \cdot U)} \quad (8)$$

$$v = \sum_i \alpha_i h_i \quad (9)$$

We measure the importance of the word as the similarity of  $u_i$  with  $U$ , the hidden representation of encoded headline representation  $Q$  and get a normalized importance  $\alpha_i$  through a softmax function. After that we compute the representation of the news article as a weighted sum of the word annotations based on the weights. All of the above are learned during the training process.

### 4.1.4 Bias detection

The vector  $v$  is used to detect towards which political party the article is biased to as:

$$p = \text{Softmax}(W_c v + b_c) \quad (10)$$

Training loss is the negative log likelihood of the correct labels:

$$L = - \sum_d \text{Log}(p_{di}) \quad (11)$$

where  $i$  is the label of document  $d$ .

## 5 Experiments

All the experiments are carried out in a 5-fold cross validation scenario. As headlines express the ideological view of the news stories, in some cases only the headline would be sufficient to detect bias. So except for Headline Attention Networks, for all other baselines we divided dataset into three parts:

1. Only headline.
2. Only news article.
3. Concatenation of both headline and news article.

We compared how each of them differs in bias detection.

## 5.1 Baselines

We compare Headline Attention Networks with several baseline methods, including traditional approaches such as Naive Bayes, SVMs, CNNs, Branched CNNs, LSTMs and GRUs. Word embeddings are available for Telugu<sup>4</sup>.

### 5.1.1 Naive Bayes

Naive Bayes classifier is used to classify documents using the following features.

**TFIDF** The TFIDF values of each word is used as features.

**Bag-of-means** The average word2vec (Mikolov et al., 2013) embedding is used as feature set.

### 5.1.2 SVMs

SVM-based classifier is used including following different features.

**TFIDF+Unigrams** The TFIDF values of bag of Unigrams is used as features.

**TFIDF+Bigrams** The TFIDF values of bag of Bigrams is used as features.

**AverageSG** The average word embeddings of each document is used as feature set.

### 5.1.3 Neural Network methods

We experimented with multiple neural network architectures like:

**CNNs** Word based neural network model like in (Kim, 2014) are used.

**Branched CNNs** Figure 3 shows the branched CNN architecture.

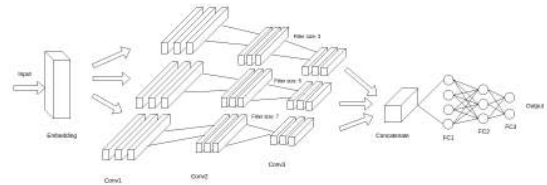


Figure 3: Branched CNN architecture

**LSTMs** and **GRU** based models like in (Wang et al., 2018) are used.

<sup>4</sup><https://bit.ly/2JQNYrw>

Methods	Only Headline	Only article	Concatenation of headline and article	Maximum
Naive Bayes+TFIDF+Unigrams	39	58	59	59
Naive Bayes+TFIDF+Bigrams	29	32	33	33
Naive Bayes+Bag-of-means	49	63	63	63
SVM+TFIDF+Unigrams	41	69	69	69
SVM+TFIDF+Bigrams	55	76	71	76
SVM+AverageSG	57	69	66	69
CNNs	80	80.5	81.7	81.7
Branched CNNs	83.33	84.52	84.6	84.6
LSTM	84	85.25	85.32	85.32
GRU	81	82.7	82.7	82.7
Headline Attention Network without attention layer	-	-	-	<b>85.25</b>
Headline Attention Network	-	-	-	<b>89.54</b>

Table 2: Bias Detection Accuracy in percentage. Maximum is the best value among the three divisions of our dataset for baselines.

## 5.2 Results and analysis

The experimental results are shown in table 2. The results show that our model gives the best performance. Our model outperforms previous best baseline methods by 4.22%. From table 2 we can see that there is a significant improvement in neural network based methods compared to traditional methods. But involving the headline attention can significantly improve over them. As mentioned earlier, headlines are designed to be short and catchy so the journalists tend to exploit them to influence readers. Therefore, considering only the headlines also predicts bias with only a small difference in accuracy when compared to considering whole article. This can be clearly observed in table 2 in neural network methods. We can also observe that simply concatenating headline does not help much in bias prediction, instead attending to article with headline representation increases accuracy by a significant margin. Our Headline Attention Network outperforms all other models because it effectively finds out important words causing bias in a document.

## 6 Conclusion

In this paper, we proposed a headline attention mechanism for automatic detection of bias in news articles along with a manually annotated dataset to enable further research. Our model builds a vector for news article by aggregating important words obtained by paying attention based on headline representation. The experimental results demonstrate that our model significantly outperforms all the previous baseline models. Visualization of attention shows how headline attention effectively picks out words causing bias.

This model can also be extended to other sen-

timent based classification of texts such as blogs or online trending articles, which contains a title/headline and a body.

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## A Supplemental Material

### A.1 Visualization of Headline Attention

Figure 4 and 5 show the visualization of our headline attention networks. Intensity of blue color denotes word weight.

Figures 4 and 5 shows that our model selects words with strong emphasis on a person or a political party. The darker the blue colour, it implies

higher is its importance in predicting bias towards a party. Words with the darkest blue highlighting, such as YSRCP, Chandra Babu, People's leader are the most important ones as they refer to who/what the article is intending to inform about. So they are given more weight. The English translation of words in blue are "Chandra Babu", "progress", "inspiration", "strongest person on earth", "special", "encourage" etc. Our headline attention focuses most on "Chandra Babu" who is the chair person of the TDP political party and the other words are attended according to the intensity of praising.

**Headline:** చంద్రబాబును ప్రశంసించిన న్యూయార్క్ టైమ్స్

**Article:** చంద్రబాబు చేసిన ముందడుగు ఇప్పుడు మిగతా రాష్ట్రాలకు ఆదర్శంగా నిలుస్తోంది. సేంద్రీయ సాగుకోసం చంద్రబాబు తీసుకున్న చర్యలపై పర్యావరణవేత్తలు ప్రశంసలు అంటున్నారు. ప్రకృతి సిద్ధంగా వ్యవసాయం చేసేలా చేతులను ప్రోత్సహించేందుకు తీసుకొచ్చిన జీరో బడ్జెట్ నేచురల్ ఫార్మింగ్పై న్యూయార్క్ టైమ్స్లో ప్రత్యేక కథనం వచ్చింది. రసాయనాచేతర వ్యవసాయానికి ముందడుగు చేసిన చంద్రబాబు కృషిని ప్రశంసించింది.

Figure 4: News article from the dataset. Bias towards "TDP"

**Headline:** సంక్షేమ బాట

**Article:** ప్రజా సంక్షేమమే ధ్యేయంగా పనిచేసే అధినేత ప్రజా సంకల్పంతో ముందుకు సాగుతున్నారు. ఆయన చేపట్టిన ప్రజా సంకల్పయోజ్ఞ పథకవారం ఉత్సాహంగా సాగింది. గ్రామాల్లో ప్రజలు జననెత్ కోసం గంటల తరబడి నిరీక్షించారు. ఆయనను చూడాలని, మాట్లాడాలని, కరచాలనం చేయాలని ఉవ్విళ్ళూరారు. జననెత్ కూడా చెరగని వరుసల్లో ఈ వర్షకు పచ్చని ప్రజలను ఆప్యాయంగా పలకరిస్తూ, వారి కష్టాలు విన్నారు. నేనున్నానని బోనా ఇచ్చారు.

Figure 5: News article from the dataset. Bias towards "YCP"

Approximate translation of Figure 4:

Headline : Path of welfare

Article : On Friday, YSR Congress chief Jagannathan Reddy carried out the fulfillment of people's desires successfully. The main goal of the walk is the welfare and betterment of the people of the state and people participated with a lot of excitement and offered immense support to the leader. The leader of the masses was given a warm welcome by the people, who have waited for hours just to see him. The people were very eager and enthusiastic to see him, meet him, greet him and to be addressed by him in the public talk that the leader addresses. The leader of masses, with a constant smile on his face, also greeted the people affectionately, spoke with them to find out about the current problems that they are facing and gave offered them to support and ensured that he is always with the people in any kind of need.

Approximate translation of Figure 5:

Headline : Chandra Babu Naidu praised by New York Times

Article : The step taken by Chandra Babu is now an inspiration for all other states. The measures taken by Chandra Babu regarding organic farming are exceptionally great and are getting great applauses from various environmentalists. New scheme called Zero Budget Natural Farming introduced by Chandra Babu mainly encourages the farmers to implement organic farming and techniques and are the main reason for the farmer to have hope on their life. The same has been even published in the New York Times. The effort put by Chandra Babu for encouraging farmers in chemical-free farming is truly appreciation worthy.

Headline	Translated Headline	Article	Approximate Meaning	Political Bias
అంధ్రులకు భాజపా మోసం	BJP cheats Andhra pradesh	ప్రత్యేక చోదా విషయంలో తెలుగు ప్రజలకు భాజపా చేసిన మోసం దేశవ్యాప్తంగా బహిరంగమైంది ముఖ్యమంత్రి సిద్ధరామయ్య వెల్లడించారు. 2014 ఎన్నికల్లో భాజపా ఎన్నికల ప్రణాళికలో ప్రకటించిన మేరకు సరేంద్రమోదీ స్వయంగా తిరుపతి సెక్షన్లలో ఏడేళ్ల పాటు చోదా ఇస్తానని ప్రకటించిన విషయాన్ని గుర్తు చేశారు. విభజన చట్టంలోని ప్రతి హామీని తప్పకుండా నెరవేరుస్తానని ఘంటాపథంగా చెప్పి మోసగించారని పేర్కొన్నారు. కన్నడ నాలుగు దశలను తిలుగువారిని ఉద్దేశించి ఆయన మంగళవారం బహారంగ లేఖ రాశారు. బెంగళూరులోని పీసీసీ కార్యాలయంలో ఆ లేఖను అంధ్రప్రదేశ్ పీసీసీ అధ్యక్షుడు రఘువీరాద్రిష్టి మాజీ స్పీకర్ నాదెండ్ల మకోపాద్రి వెల్లడించారు. 'ప్రత్యేక చోదా విషయంలో భాజపా చేసిన మోసానికి రెండు రాష్ట్రాల తెలుగు ప్రజలు ఎంతలా నష్టపోయారో నాకు తెలియనిది కాదు. ప్రజాపితాన్ని కోరి ఓ రాజకీయవేత్తగా నేను తెలుగు ప్రజల ఆవేదనను అర్థం చేసుకోగలను. 2016లో సాయంగాంధ్రీ అధ్యక్షుడు ప్రత్యేక చోదాపై లోపిల్ల రాష్ట్రాల కార్యన ముఖ్యమంత్రుల సమావేశంలో నేనూ ఒక సభ్యుడిని. వేసేందుకు ఎంతో అవకాశం ఉన్నా ఆర్థిక లోటులో ఉన్న అంధ్రులను ఆదుకునేందుకు ప్రయత్నించిన భాజపాకు తెలుగు ప్రజలే గుణపాఠం చెప్పాలి. అవినీతికి వ్యతిరేకంగా పోరాడుతున్న ప్రజాపితాని గౌరవించాలి. గౌరవనీయమైన వంటి వారిని ప్రజాసాక్షి కమిషన్ గా ఏర్పాటు చేసి పరిశోధించాలి. లోకకవాల పార్టీగా చెబుతున్న దళ కూడా భాజపాకు బా-పార్టీగా వ్యవహరిస్తూ మోసగిస్తోంది. రెండు తెలుగు రాష్ట్రాల నుంచి వచ్చిన తెలుగువారు దేశంలో ఆరాచకాలను కొనసాగిస్తున్న భాజపాకు బుద్ధి చెప్పాలి...	It is now evident for the whole nation to see how BJP has deceived all the Telugu people. Back in 2014, Narendra Modi himself promised that 10 year long special status to the state of Andhra Pradesh was on his agenda. And after assuring that all promises which were a part of the State Reformation Bill would be fulfilled, the party is showing its hypocrisy by not addressing even the smallest concerns of the nascent state of Andhra Pradesh. Chief Minister Siddaramaiah addressed the Telugu natives living in Karnataka in his open letter in which he empathised with them and urged them to teach the treacherous party a lesson.	BJP
వెనుకబడిన వర్గాల సంక్షేమమే తెదేపా లక్ష్యం	Goal of TDP is the betterment of backward communities	వెనుకబడిన వర్గాల సంక్షేమమే తెలుగుదేశం లక్ష్యం అని జిల్లాపరిషత్ అధ్యక్షులు డా॥ 1 శోభాస్వామిరాజ్, ఎమ్మెల్యే మేసాలగోత ప్రకటించారు. సోమవారం విజయనగరం ఆయాధ్య మైదానంలో ఆదరణ పథకం కింద అడుగుపెట్టిన పరికరాల ప్రదర్శనను వారు జ్యోతిప్రజ్ఞలను చేసి ప్రారంభించారు. వారు మాట్లాడుతూ ఆనాడు ఎన్టీఆర్ నుంచి నేటి వందలాది వరకు సీనియర్ అభ్యున్నతికి తెదేపా అనేక సంక్షేమ పథకాలను ప్రవేశపెడుతూ విజయవంతంగా ఆమలు చేస్తుంది చెప్పారు. బీసీలందరూ జీవితంలో ఆర్థికంగా ఎదురాలని ఆనాడు వందలాది ఆదరణ పథకాన్ని ప్రవేశపెట్టి కులవ్యత్యులకు సంబంధించిన పరికరాలను అందించారని, అనంతరం వచ్చిన ప్రభుత్వాల ఆదరణ పథకాన్ని రద్దు చేసి వెనుకబడిన వర్గాలకు అన్యాయం చేశాయని ఆరోపించారు. ముఖ్యమంత్రి వందలాది అన్ని వర్గాల సంక్షేమమే లక్ష్యంగా, ప్రజలందరూ అందరినూ ఉండాలనే సంక్షేమ పథకాలను ప్రవేశపెడుతూ పరిపాలన చేస్తున్నారని చెప్పారు. అంధ్రప్రదేశ్ వేలాది కోట్లు ఆర్థికలోటు బడ్జెట్ ఎదుర్కొంటున్న ప్రజలందరి ఆశీర్వాదం వందలాది ప్రజలకు సేవ చేసేందుకు, మరిన్ని పథకాలను ప్రవేశపెట్టేందుకు ముందడుగు వేస్తుందిని చెప్పారు. ప్రస్తుత పోటీ ప్రయోజనం కోసం కులవ్యత్యుల వారికి ఈ పరికరాల చాలా ఉపయోగపడతాయని వారు చెప్పారు. అర్జులందరికీ పీసీసీ అందించే బాధ్యత అధికారులు తీసుకోవాలని కోరారు. సంయుక్త కలెక్టరు వెంకటరమణారెడ్డి మాట్లాడుతూ... ఆదరణ పథకంలో అర్జులందరికీ న్యాయం జరుగుతుందిని చెప్పారు. అర్జులను ప్రజలు ఆసీర్వించే ద్వారా దరఖాస్తు చేసుకుంటే పారదర్శకంగా పరికరాలను అందజేయడం జరుగుతుందిని చెప్పారు. బీసీ కార్మికిపేషన్ ఈడీ నాగరాజ్ మాట్లాడుతూ ఈ పథకంలో ప్రభుత్వం 70 శాతం రాయితీ అందజేస్తుంది, 20 శాతం రుణం, 10 శాతం అర్జుల కర్షణ వారు పేర్కొన్నాల్సి ఉంటుందిని ప్రకటించారు. వేతివర్షాల కులవ్యత్యులకు ఈ పథకం చాలా ఉపయోగపడుతుందిని వివరించారు. ఎమ్మెల్యే నిరంజన్లు, డీఆర్డీపీ పీడీ సుబ్బారావు, జిల్లా బీసీ సంక్షేమాధికారి కుమ్మూ కొశారీ, రజక పేడరేపేన్ వైద్యన రాజమండ్రి నారాయణ, సాగర పేడరేపేన్ వైద్యన సాదరహాయిని ఏడుకోండలు, నాయలూహాణ పేడరేపేన్ డైరెక్టర్ మునిషేపల్లి రుణ, నిశ్చలూహాణ, మల్కూకార, వేవేత, కల్లగోత కునంపూల నాయకులు పాల్గొన్నారు.	Right from the times when NTR was the Chief Minister to this date, TDP has always been a party which strives to successfully implement various welfare schemes for the development of people, especially those belonging to the backward communities. When he was the Chief Minister, he introduced the Adarana scheme to financially aid the procurement of tools for every profession. Such meticulous planning and foresight on his part and determination of TDP will best serve the needs of people inspite of any crunch in the budget. Officials of the BC corporation further explained the details of the Adarana scheme, and expressed that this will definitely benefit handicraft workers and small scale industries the most.	TDP
తెదేపా గూండాల పార్టీ	TDP is the party of hooligans	తెదేపా గూండాలలో నిండిపోయిన పార్టీ అని, అలీపిరిలో భాజపా బాతియ అధ్యక్షుడు అమితేషా కన్వాయ్ను జరిగిన దాడి ఇందుకు నిదర్శనమని విశాఖ ఉత్తర నియోజకవర్గం ఎమ్మెల్యే విష్ణుకుమారరాజు మండిపడ్డారు. శుక్రవారం మధ్యాహ్నం తన కార్యాలయంలో విలేజరుల సమావేశంలో ఈ దాడిని ఖండించారు. రాజకీయ దురుద్దేశంతో అలీపిరి దగ్గర తెదేపా నాయకులు, కార్యకర్తల ప్రణాళిక ప్రకారం చేసిన దాడి వారంతలు వారు చేశారా? లేక ముఖ్యమంత్రి వందలాది నాయుడి అదేకాల ప్రకారం చేశారా అన్నది తేలాల్సి ఉండవచ్చు. భాజపా బాటి విభాగం ఇన్చార్జి సత్యమూర్తి మాట్లాడుతూ రాజకీయ పార్టీలు ప్రజాస్వామ్యమునకంగా నిరసన తెలపాలని, భౌతికంగా దాడులకు దిగడం వలన శాంతిభద్రతలకు భంగం కలుగుతుందిన్నారు. అమితేషాను అతిథిగా పరిగణించి ప్రకాంతంగా వెంకటేశ్వరస్వామి దర్శనం చేయించే బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వంపై ఉందని, అందుకు విరుద్ధంగా తెదేపా కార్యకర్తలను పది అతనిని అడ్డుకోవడం తగదని భాజపా రాష్ట్ర ప్రధాన కార్యదర్శి జమ్మలూ శ్యాంకేశ్వర్, సీని నటి కవిత ఒక ప్రకటనలో పేర్కొన్నారు. ఈ పర్యటనను అడ్డుకుంటామని ఒక రోజు ముందుగానే తెదేపా నేతలు ప్రకటించినప్పటికీ పోలీసులు భద్రత చర్యలు చేపట్టకపోవడం దారుణమని చెప్పారు	TDP is full of hooligans, and the recent attack on BJP National Leader Amit Shah's convoy is an evidence for that. People from several parties slammed TDP for this attack. During a press meet, it was discussed that the other parties should come together and protest against this breach of democracy. TDP being the ruling party should ensure the safety of National leaders when they visit Andhra Pradesh and not itself raise attacks on them. Many leaders who attended the press meet expressed their concern that the police department hasn't taken any special measures even though the TDP leaders clearly threatened to oppose Amit Shah's visit.	TDP

Figure 6: Examples of biased articles from our dataset.