

Sentiment Analysis of Lockdown in India During COVID-19: A Case Study on Twitter

ABSTRACT:

With the rapid increase in the use of the Internet, sentiment analysis has become one of the most popular fields of natural language processing (NLP). Using sentiment analysis, the implied emotion in the text can be mined effectively for different occasions. People are using social media to receive and communicate different types of information on a massive scale during COVID-19 outbreak. Mining such content to evaluate people's sentiments can play a critical role in making decisions to keep the situation under control. The objective of this study is to mine the sentiments of Indian citizens regarding the nationwide lockdown enforced by the Indian government to reduce the rate of spreading of Coronavirus. In this work, the sentiment analysis of tweets posted by Indian citizens has been performed using NLP and machine learning classifiers. From April 5, 2020 to April 17, 2020, a total of 12,741 tweets having the keywords "India lockdown" are extracted. Data have been extracted from Twitter using Tweepy API, annotated using Text Blob and VADER lexicons, and preprocessed using the natural language tool kit provided by the Python. Eight different classifiers have been used to classify the data. The experiment achieved the highest accuracy of 84.4% with Linear SVC classifier and unigrams. This study concludes that the majority of Indian citizens are supporting the decision of the lockdown implemented by the Indian government during corona outbreak.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS:

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:

- System : Pentium i3 Processor.
- Hard Disk : 500 GB.
- Monitor : 15'' LED
- Input Devices : Keyboard, Mouse
- Ram : 4 GB

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

- Operating system : Windows 10.
- Coding Language : Java
- Web Framework : Flask

REFERENCE:

P. Gupta, S. Kumar, R. R. Suman and V. Kumar, "Sentiment Analysis of Lockdown in India During COVID-19: A Case Study on Twitter," in IEEE Transactions on Computational Social Systems, vol. 8, no. 4, pp. 992-1002, Aug. 2021, doi: 10.1109/TCSS.2020.3042446.