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Racism Detection through analyzing sentiments of tweets by using ML

[1]Mr.Kaif Ritmore, [2]Mr.Arshad Syed, [3]Mr.Furkan Nirban, [4]prof.Sneha Sankhe

[1 2 3]UG student, [4]Assistant Professor

[1 2 3 4]Department of Information Technology,

[1 2 3 4]Theem college of engineering, Boisar, India

Abstract: Racism is a critical social issue that continues to affect societies worldwide, even in the digital age of social media. Social media platform like Twitter provides a medium for individuals to express their thoughts and opinions freely, but unfortunately, this freedom often leads to the proliferation of racist sentiments. Detecting and addressing racism on these platforms is a critical step towards creating a more inclusive and equitable online environment. This project presents an approach to automatically detect racism in tweets by analyzing sentiment using machine learning techniques. The objective of the project is to deploy a robust and efficient system capable of identifying racist content in tweets. To achieve this, we have used natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning algorithms. We collect datasets of tweets containing diverse expression of racism, including hate speech regarding gender, political issues and nepotism. This dataset serves as the foundation for our models training and evaluation. The first step in our approach involves preprocessing the collected data. Next, we use Sentiment analysis techniques to determine the overall sentiment of each tweet. Sentiment analysis is a well-established NLP task manager which provide a score (positive, negative or neutral) for text data. In our project, we have extended to include category for racial sentiment. For our machine learning aspect, we have used various machine learning models. Each algorithm is based on its performance in terms of accuracy, precision, recall and F1-score. We also conduct cross – validation to ensure robustness of our project. Additionally, we have also included real world data which is collected from Twitter. The results of our experiments indicate that machine learning techniques can effectively identify racism in tweets. Our system promising accuracy rates, with the potential for further improvement through more larger and diverse datasets. In conclusion, this project contributes to the ongoing efforts to combat racism in digital world. By using machine learning and sentiment analysis techniques, we present a systematic approach to identify and address racism in tweets.

Keywords – Racism, Social media, online abuse, Twitter, Deep learning

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's digital age, combating racism on social media platforms is paramount. The project focuses on utilizing machine learning to develop a system for the detection of racism in tweets. By analyzing sentiment within the text, the system aims to distinguish between tweets containing racist sentiments and those that do not. The goal is to provide a solution that fosters a more inclusive and respectful online environment. The project addresses the pressing need to protect vulnerable users, comply with legal requirements, and contribute to ongoing research efforts in understanding the dynamics of online racism. The project presents an approach to automatically detect racism in tweets by analyzing sentiment using machine learning techniques. The objective of the project is to deploy a robust and efficient system capable of identifying racist content in tweets. To achieve this, we have used natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning algorithms. The first step in our approach involves preprocessing the collected data. For our machine learning aspect, we have used various machine learning models. The results of our experiments indicate that machine learning techniques can effectively identify racism in tweets. The system promising accuracy rates, with the potential for further improvement through more larger and diverse datasets.

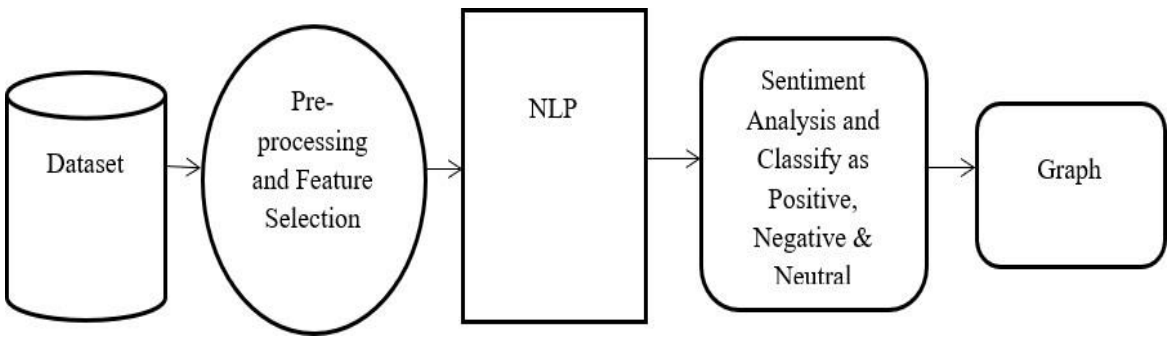
LITERATURE SURVEY

Racism Detection Through Analyzing Sentiments of Tweets Using Machine Learning" reveals a growing body of research in the field of natural language processing (NLP) and sentiment analysis. Existing studies have explored various machine learning algorithms, including deep learning models, to detect hate speech and racism in social media text. Additionally, prior work highlights the importance of multilingual support, real-time processing, and the need for continuous model adaptation to combat evolving forms of online racism.

Sr no.	Paper Title(Reference)	Author Name	Advantages	Disadvantage
[1]	Hate Speech onTwitter: A PragmaticApproach to Collect Hateful andOffensive Expressions andPerform Hate SpeechDetection.	Hajime Watanabe, Mondher Bouazizi , AndTomoaki Ohtsuk.	It offers various advantages, such as real-time monitoring and the availability of a vast dataset.	It include privacy concerns, biasesin training data, challenges in context interpretation, andethical dilemmas.
[2]	Racism Detectionby analyzingDifferential Opinions ThroughSentiment analysisof tweets using Stacked Ensemble GCR – NN model.	Ernesto Lee, Furqan Rustam, Patrick Bernard Washington, Fatima El Barakaz, Wajdi Aljedaani And Imran Ashraf.	It offers advantages interms of accuracy andcontext awareness.	It comes with challenges relatedto data quality, interpretability, resource requirements, andethical considerations.
[3]	Detection of Hate Speech in Videos Using MachineLearning.	Ching Seh WuAnd Unnathi Bhandary.	It offers advantages interms of context, coverage, and scalability.	In these challenges relatedto data complexity, resource requirements, false positives and negatives, evasion tactics, ethical concerns, cultural nuances, interpretability,and data bias.
[4]	Hate Speech Detection usingFusion Approach.	Muhammad Sajjad, FatimaZulifqar, Muhammad Usman Ghani Khan, Muhammad Usman Ghani Khan.	It offers advantages interms of enhancedaccuracy, robustness, multimodal analysis, contextual understanding,and adaptability.	Challenges are related to complexity, computational demands, data requirements, interpretability, diminishing returns.

III. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The system architecture for "Racism Detection Through Analyzing Sentiments of Tweets Using Machine Learning" involves several key components that work together to analyze tweets and identify racist content. Collects tweets from social media platforms like Twitter in real-time or from a preexisting dataset. Cleans and preprocesses the text data, including tasks like tokenization, stemming, and stop-word removal. Determines the overall sentiment of each tweet, classifying it as positive, negative, or neutral. Additionally, this module includes a category for identifying racist sentiments. The trained machine learning model responsible for classifying tweets as racist or non-racist based on sentiment analysis results. Ensures that the system can handle a large volume of incoming tweets efficiently. Provides user-friendly interfaces for administrators and moderators. This system architecture represents the components and modules required to develop a comprehensive solution for racism detection in tweets using machine learning.



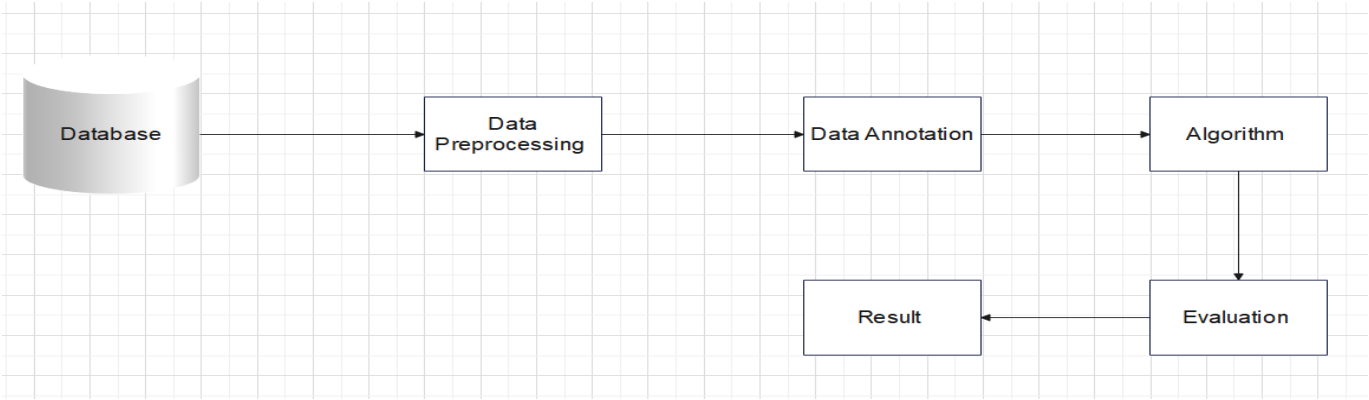
3.1 Requirement Analysis

In software development lifecycle, requirement analysis is one of the most important phase. It is used to identify and define the software. For any software project there are different kinds of requirements to be fulfilled in order to ensure smooth running of the processes. Clearly defined requirements are important markers on the road to a successful project. They establish a formal agreement between the customer and the service provider that both are working towards the same goal. High quality detail requirements also help reduce financial risks and keep the project on schedule. The following are the different kinds of requirement for our project:

Software Requirements	Hardware Requirements
SQL	Windows 11 or latest version
Java	8 GB RAM
HTML	Intel core processor i3
CSS	Wi-Fi Router

3.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

A proposed system means a new or improved system offered as a solution to a specific problem or to meet specific requirements of a project. Basically, the above proposed system depicts the interaction between admin and the user. The system interface includes all the modules which would be displayed to the admin panel.



IV. PROBLEM DEFINITION

The Racism continues to be a critical issue in society, and it have extended into the digital world, particularly on social media platforms like Twitter. The spread of racist sentiments, hate speech, and discriminatory content in tweets poses a significant challenge for maintaining arespectful and inclusive online environment. To address this issue effectively, there is a needto develop a system for the detection of racism in tweets using machine learning techniques.

V. RESULT

The primary objective was to develop and evaluate a machine learning model for detecting racism in tweets by analyzing the sentiments expressed. The data comprised a dataset of tweets, which was collected from various sources to ensure a balanced distribution of both classes. Textpreprocessing techniques such as lowercasing, removal of punctuation and special characters, tokenization, and stopword removal were applied to clean and normalize the textual data. Further, the evaluation portion will be executed. Results of the Project are as same as screenshots of outputs.

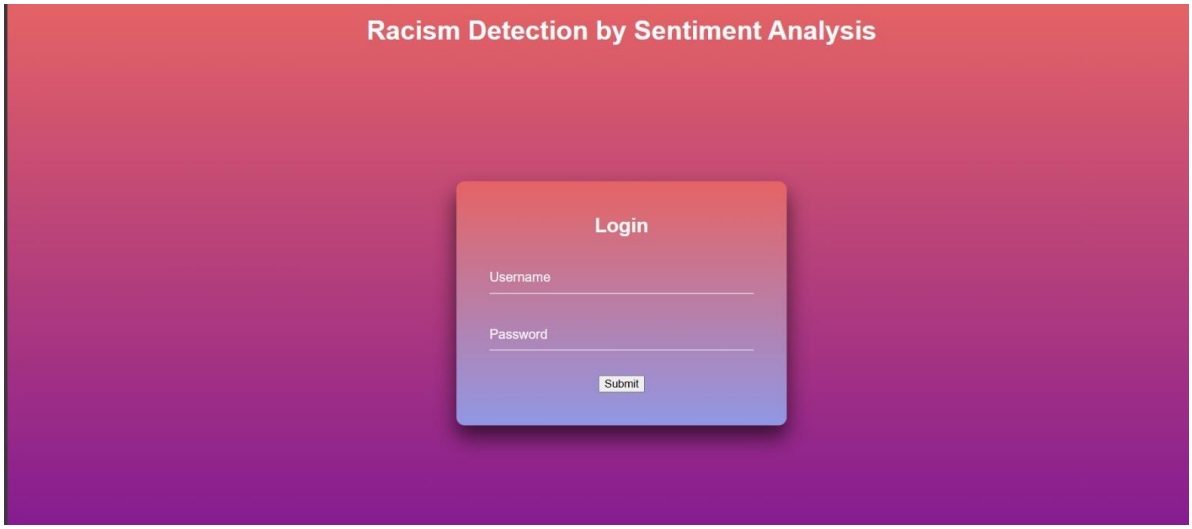
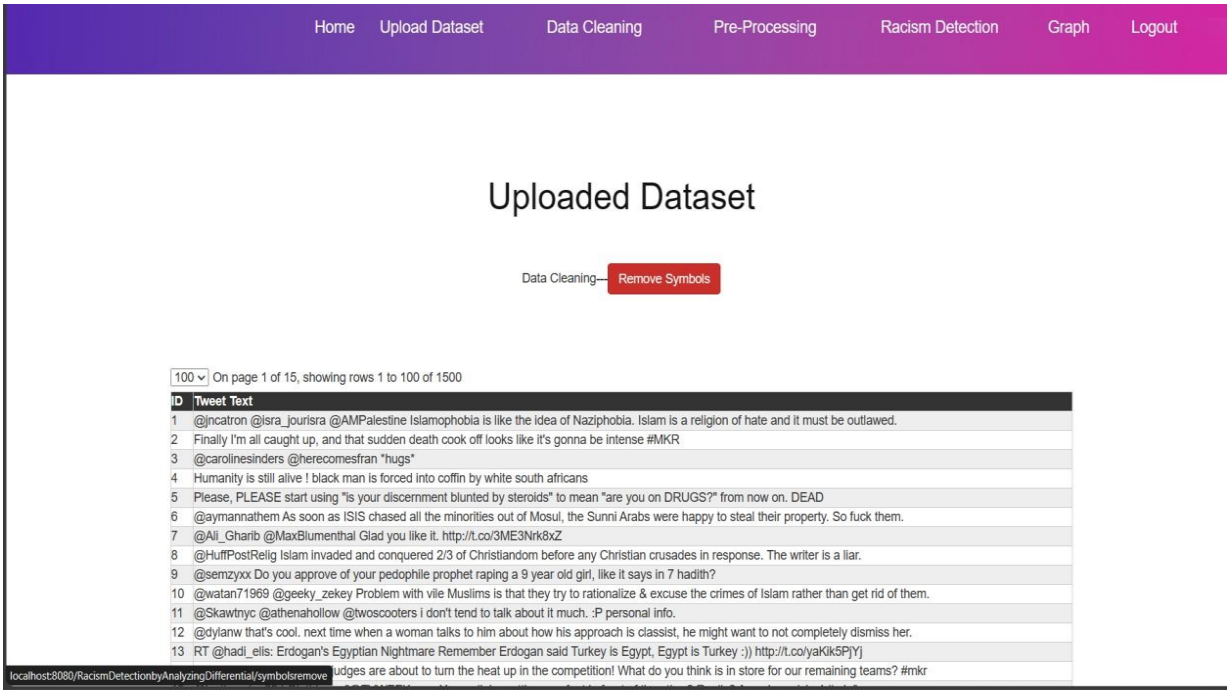


Fig1: Screenshot of Login Page

The above image is of login page where user will enter username and password to enter into thesystem. This page is used to allow authorized users to access the RDTML system by using legitimate credentials and no other unauthorized access can be done.

Fig2: Screenshot of checking null value in dataset



In above image, dataset is successfully uploaded. Here in this page we upload the datasets that we want to analyze and after uploading it shows “UPLOADED DATASET”. After uploading of datasets, data cleaning process get started.

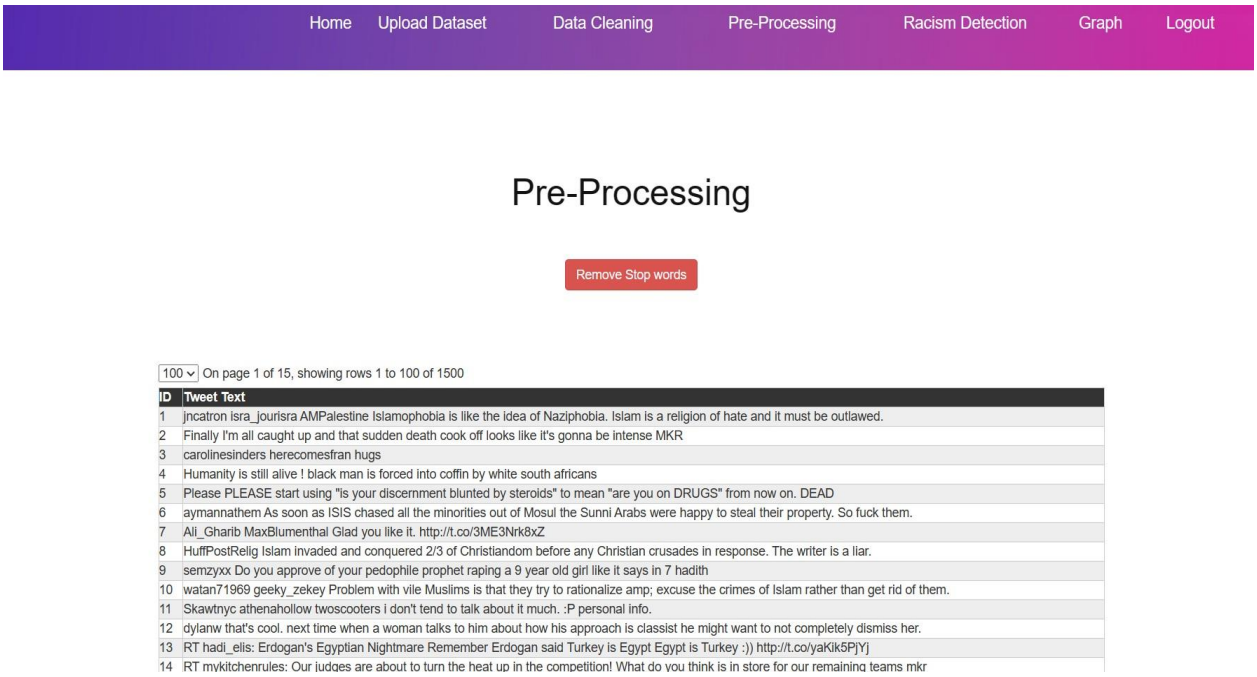


Fig3: Screenshot of data Preprocessing

In above image, Data will be processed. All the null values and all the symbols will be removed. In preprocessing various processes take place in it. Processes like tokenization and removal of stop words are come under preprocessing of datasets.

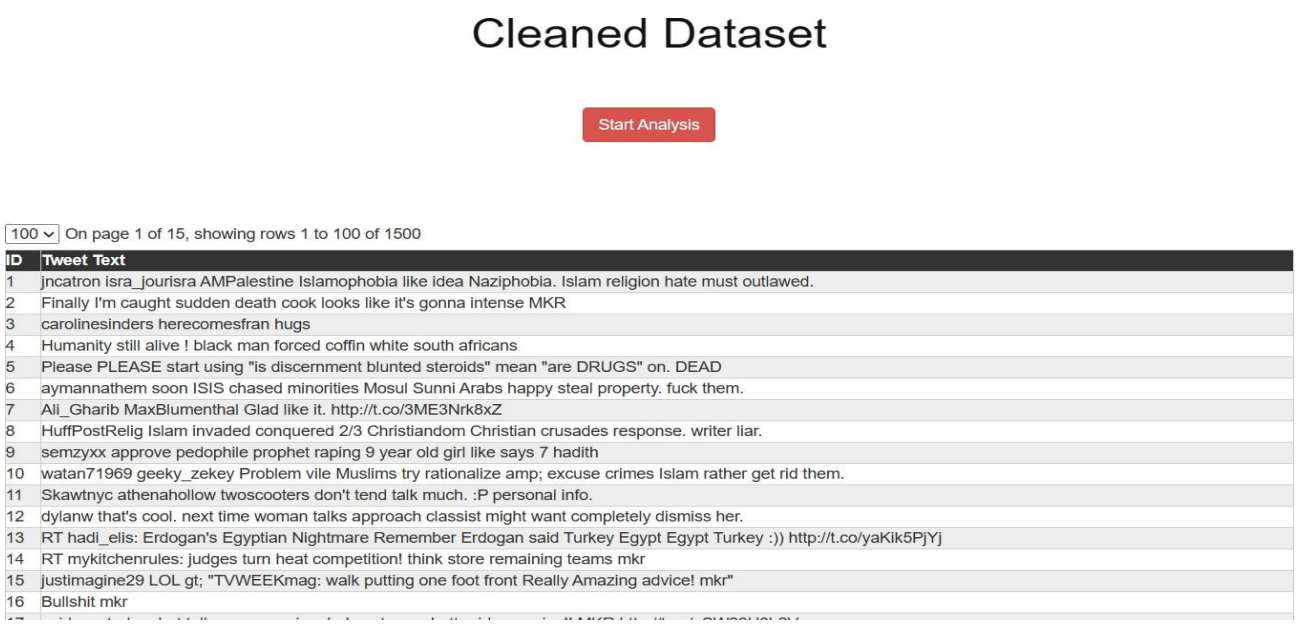
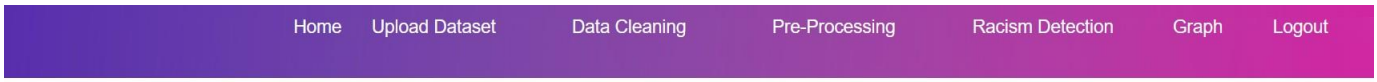


Fig4: Screenshot of cleaned Dataset

In above image, all the stop words will be removed and data will be ready for analysis process. In short,the datasets undergoes all the necessary processes of cleaning, removing, etc and the datasets are ready to undergo detection and analysis.



Racism Detection Analysis

100 On page 1 of 15, showing rows 1 to 100 of 1500

ID	Tweet Text	getSentimentScore	getSentimentType	getVeryPositive	getPositive	getNeutral	getNegative	getVeryNegative	Annotation	Label
1	jncatron isra_jourisra AMPalestine Islamophobia like idea Naziphobia. Islam religion hate must outlawed.	1.0	Negative	3.0%	10.0%	28.0%	49.0%	9.0%	Racism	1
2	Finally I'm caught sudden death cook looks like it's gonna intense MKR	1.0	Negative	2.0%	8.0%	30.0%	51.0%	10.0%	None	0
3	carolinesinders herecomesfran hugs	2.0	Neutral	4.0%	20.0%	48.0%	25.0%	4.0%	None	0
4	Humanity still alive ! black man forced coffin white south africans	2.0	Neutral	1.0%	2.0%	52.0%	41.0%	4.0%	Racism	1
5	Please PLEASE start using "is discernment blunted steroids" mean "are DRUGS" on. DEAD	2.0	Neutral	4.0%	15.0%	63.0%	14.0%	3.0%	None	0
6	aymannathem soon ISIS chased minorities Mosul Sunni Arabs happy steal property. fuck them.	2.0	Neutral	2.0%	17.0%	66.0%	13.0%	2.0%	None	0
7	Ali_Gharib MaxBlumenthal Glad like it. http://t.co/3ME3Nrk8xZ	2.0	Neutral	4.0%	15.0%	63.0%	14.0%	3.0%	None	0
8	HuffPostRelig Islam invaded conquered 2/3 Christiandom Christian crusades response. writer liar.	2.0	Neutral	0.0%	3.0%	93.0%	4.0%	0.0%	Racism	1

Figure5: Screenshot of Analysis Table

After analyzing process, In this step we get to know about either the tweets are racist or not. In this page it shows the table containing all the datasets that are analyzed and the tweets can be termed as racist or normal tweets.

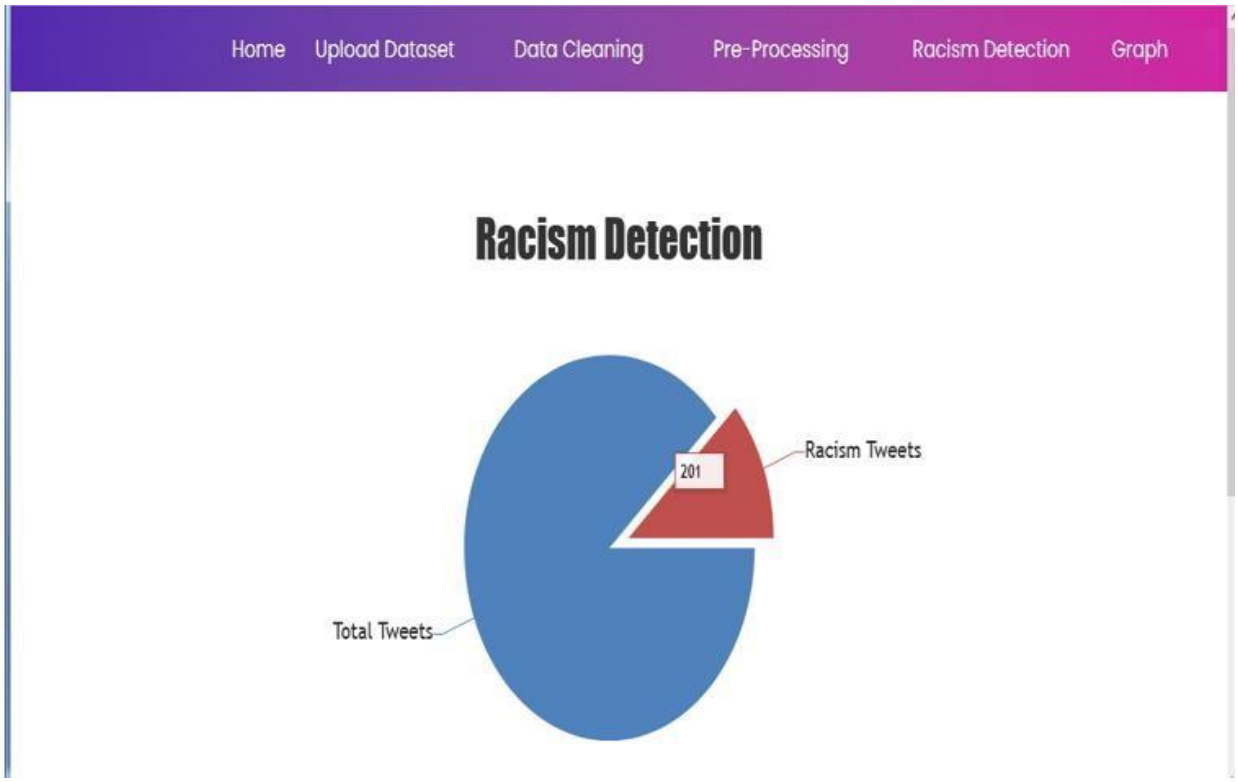


Figure6: Screenshot of Output

In this step, we will get to know about the output in graphical form i.e. in pie chart. Here, from 1500 tweets how many are racist tweets has been shown. It shows the graphical representation inthe form of pie chart and represent the number of tweets that involve content that spread racism insociety.

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VI. CONCLUSION

Detecting racism through sentiment analysis of tweets using machine learning has yielded promising results and significant insights. We have made strides in addressing the pervasive issue of online racism and hate speech. The model demonstrates the potential to contribute to a more inclusive and respectful digital sphere. However, it is crucial to acknowledge the ongoing challenges and limitations in achieving complete accuracy in racism detection, as language and context can be complex. As we move forward, it is essential to consider ethical and privacy concerns related to monitoring social media content. The project represents a step towards mitigating online racism, and its success relies on the collective efforts of policymakers, and technology companies to create a safer, more equitable digital world.

VII. FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope for racism detection through analyzing the sentiment of tweets is promising and can contribute significantly to addressing online hate speech and promoting a more inclusive online environment. Expanding the analysis beyond English to include multiple languages will make racism detection more globally relevant. Different languages and cultural contexts require specific attention to linguistic nuances, idioms, and expressions associated with racism. The system can be further extended to enable real-time monitoring of social media platforms for racistcontent. This may involve integrating the system with APIs or tools that provide real-time accessto tweet data, and implementing automated alerting mechanisms to notify relevant stakeholders when potentially racist tweets are detected.

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[4] Muhammad Sajjad, Fatima Zulifqar, Muhammad Usman Ghani Khan, Muhammad Usman Ghani Khan Hate Speech Detection Using Fusion Approach.

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