Managing Disaster
- A Strategic Perspective

Fatima College (Autonomous)

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Conclsuions

Disasters are neither natural nor the consequences of people's inadequate behavior facing natural hazards. Rather, disasters reflect people's vulnerability or th susceptibility to be affected when confronted with floods, cyclones, volcanic eruption landslides, or other potentially harmful natural phenomena. Yet, those who suf from disasters are not helpless victims. They display a large array of knowledge, ski and resources that constitute useful capacities in time of hardship. These capacit have to be utilized to reduce the risk of disaster. Similarly, people are often resili and able to overcome the havoc of disasters should recovery policies consider th needs and contributions. Vulnerability, capacities, and resilience are theref essential concepts for fully appraising people's response to disasters.

A STUDY WITH DIFFERENT METHODS ON REAL TIME SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

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INTRODUCTION

Despite the wide use and popularity of some methods, it is unclear which method better for identifying the polarity (i.e., positive or negative) of a message as the curre literature does not provide a method of comparison among existing methods. Such comparison is crucial for understanding the potential limitations, advantages, ar disadvantages of popular methods in analyzing the content of OSNs messages.

Our study aims at filling this gap by presenting comparisons of eight popula sentiment analysis methods in terms of coverage (i.e., the fraction of messages whos sentiment is identified) and agreement (i.e., the fraction of identified sentiments tha are in tune with ground truth).