Entity Relationship Dashboard 1/2/25, 5:12 AM

INTELLEXIS

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BIA_DashBoard

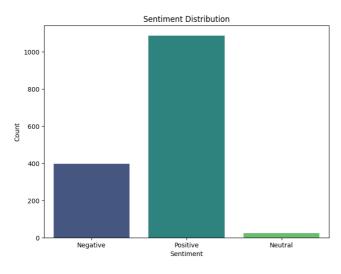








Exploratory Data Analysis



Sentiment Distribution



The sentiment analysis graph provides a breakdown of positive, neutral, and negative sentiments in news excerpts.

A high proportion of negative sentiment may indicate significant coverage of topics like terrorism, communal tensions, or threats to public safety. Neutral sentiment likely corresponds to factual reporting, such as updates on security measures or legislative changes. Positive sentiment might reflect progress in counter-terrorism, successful integration initiatives, or positive stories about societal resilience.

Actionable Recommendations:

- Prioritize monitoring negative sentiment articles, as they could highlight emerging threats or public unease.
- Cross-reference sentiment trends with specific keywords like "radicalization," "cybersecurity threats," or "social harmony" to pinpoint high-risk areas for deeper investigation.





WordCloud

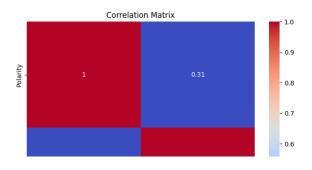


The word cloud reveals the most frequent terms in the dataset, offeri quick view of dominant themes in the media.

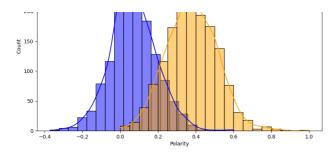
- If terms related to extremism (e.g., "radicalization," "terrorist") o division (e.g., "protest," "ethnic tension") are prominent, this ind areas requiring closer scrutiny.
- Conversely, words like "cohesion," "security," or "resilience" sug themes of societal stability and may provide opportunities to pro positive narratives.

Actionable Recommendations:

- Use the word cloud as a starting point for keyword-based sentim analysis to connect frequently discussed topics with sentiment t
- Identify whether any new or unexpected terms are gaining prom as these could indicate emerging narratives requiring ISD's atten



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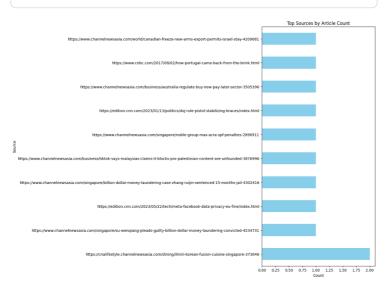
Polarity & Subjectivity



- Polarity distribution (blue) skews towards neutrality (centered around
 0)
- The majority of news excerpts have a neutral or slightly positive tone, indicating that news sources tend to present moderate reporting rather than extreme sentiment.

Actionable Insight for ISD:

This aligns with ISD's need to detect hidden bias or influence in seemingly neutral reports, as propaganda and misinformation often disguise themselves under a neutral tone.



Top Sources

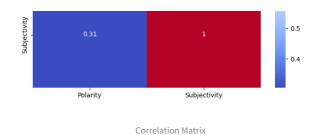


The graph showing top sources indicates where most of the data originates. This can reveal:

- Sources with potential biases or agendas influencing public perception.
- Media outlets or platforms most actively shaping narratives around security issues.

Actionable Recommendations:

- Prioritize fact-checking and contextual analysis for data from sources with a history of sensationalism or bias.
- Collaborate with credible sources that produce balanced, high-quality reporting to shape public discourse and counter disinformation.
- Analyze whether certain platforms (e.g., social media) disproportionately influence public sentiment on sensitive issues, necessitating targeted digital interventions.





- Low correlation (0.31) between Polarity and Subjectivity.
- This suggests that news excerpts with strong opinions (high subj do not necessarily have extreme sentiment (highly positive or ne polarity).

Key Insight for ISD:

ISD should not assume that subjective articles are biased towards ex sentiments—they may still be neutral in tone.

This is relevant when analyzing propaganda, disinformation, or politicharged news, where subjective writing might appear neutral in sent

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Early Detection of Radicalization:

- 1. Focus on monitoring keywords and sentiment trends related to extremist ideologies.
- Use the word cloud and negative sentiment trends to identify vulnerable groups and regions.

Shaping Public Narratives:

- 2. Amplify positive sentiment stories, especially those that highlight social resilience, integration, or counter-extremism success stories.
- · Collaborate with media outlets that are credible and widely trusted to mitigate the influence of sensationalist reporting.

Digital Media Monitoring:

- 3. Assess whether social media platforms are driving public sentiment shifts, especially if negative sentiments align with misinformation campaigns of extremist propaganda.
- Invest in tools to perform real-time monitoring of frequently discussed terms and sentiment spikes.

Policy Input:

- 4. Use the findings to inform public outreach campaigns or policy adjustments addressing specific themes in the media.
- · Address gaps where positive security narratives could be better communicated to reduce public fear or misinformation.
- 5. Neutral sentiment does not mean unbiased reporting—covert influence can exist in neutral-toned but highly subjective news.
- Articles with high subjectivity and neutral polarity may indicate covert influence campaigns and should be further investigated.
- Propaganda and misinformation may not always have extreme sentiment polarity but might still push an agenda through subtle persuasion and subjeting framing.

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