**Conclusion**

In this work, we proposed a potential solution for countering the menace of online public shaming in Twitter by categorizing shaming comments in six types, choosing appropriate features and designing a set of classifiers to detect it. Instead of treating tweets as stand alone utterances, we studied them to be part of certain shaming events. In doing so, we observe that seemingly dissimilar events share a lot of interesting properties, such as, a Twitter user’s propensity to participate in shaming, retweet probabilities of the shaming types and how these events unfold

in time.

With the growth of online social networks and proportional rise in public shaming events, voices against callousness on part of the site owners are growing stronger. Categorization of shaming comments as presented in this work has the potential for a user to choose to allow certain types of shaming comments (e.g., comments which are sarcastic in nature) giving her an opportunity for rebuttal, and block others (e.g., comments which attack her ethnicity) according to individual choices. Freedom to choose what type of utterances one would not like to see in his/her feed beforehand is way better than flagging a deluge of comments on the event of shaming. This also liberates moderators from the moral dilemma of deciding a threshold that separates acceptable online behavior from unacceptable ones, thus relieving themselves to a certain extent from the responsibility of fixing what is best for another person.

Shaming is subjective in reference to shamers. For example, the same comment made by two different persons coming from different social, cultural or political background may have different connotations to the victim. We would like to include the attributes of the author of the comment as a contextual information when deciding if the comment is shaming or not. Moreover, in every event, we notice that after the initial outrage, the volume of apologetic or re-conciliatory comments gradually increases. A considerable proportion of users made multiple comments in a single event which contains both shaming and non-shame categories. We plan to investigate these behaviors further in future. The performance of individual classifiers ar promising though there are scopes for improvement. We would like to repeat our experiments with an even larger annotated dataset to improve the performance further.