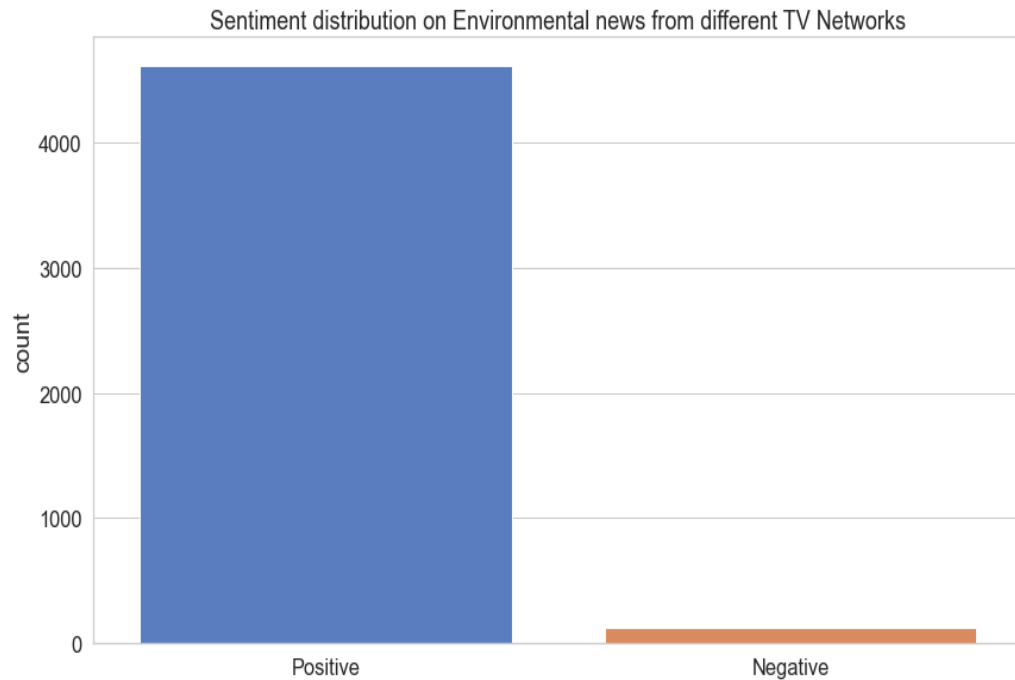**Sentiment distribution on Environmental news from different TV Networks**

Recent environmental news from different TV Networks was subjected to emotional analysis using the Environmental News Dataset. The global pandemic scenario has led to a number of lockdowns being implemented in various nations. This data, which includes brief news articles from 2017 to January 2020, was used to perform sentimental analysis on the news and get a basic notion of how people felt before the pandemic situation. We can compare the news before and after the pandemic by looking at what was reported.
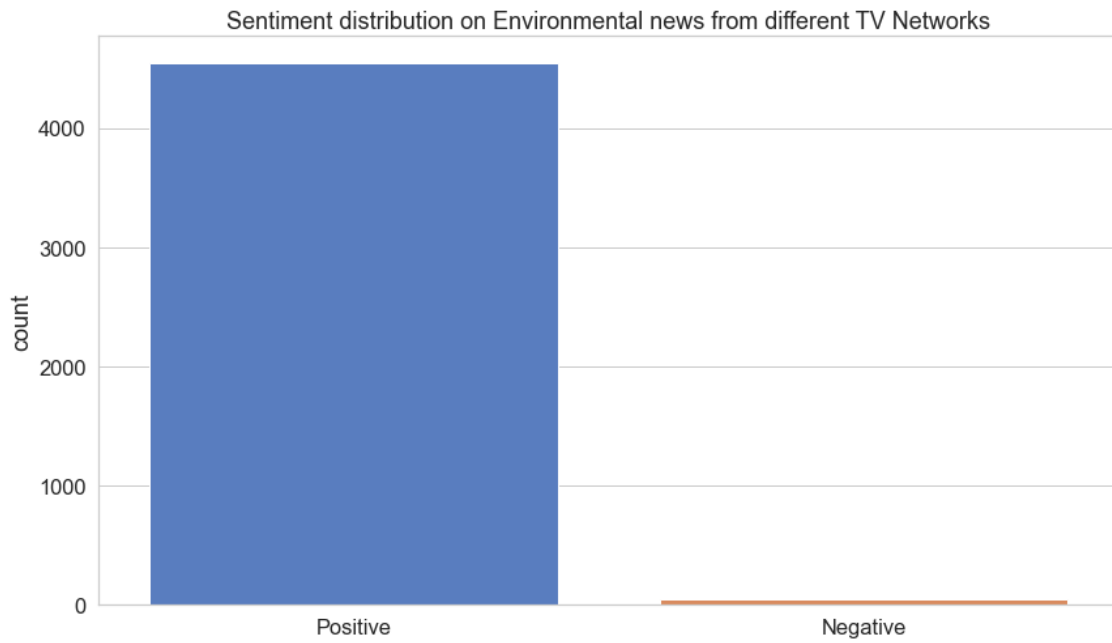
Datasets viewers reviews were reviewed and tag either Negative or Positive as Sentiments based on the array of positive words. Results were analyze using Percentage method to know how many of the participants gave a Positive or Negative sentiments.   A total of 4746 sentiments were used as trained dataset and 4594 sentiments were used as final dataset. As a result, shown in figure 1 using trained dataset, 2.74% have negative sentiments and 97.26%have positive sentiments on the different TV Networks news regarding the effect of lockdown due to Covid-19 Pandemic.

Figure 1. Trained Dataset

Sentiment distribution on Environmental news from different TV Networks

On the other hand, using final dataset in figure 2, it shows that 1.09% give a negative sentiment and 98.91% positive sentiments on the different TV Networks news regarding the effect of lockdown due to Covid-19 Pandemic. Recent research also indicated that this COVID-19-induced lockdown has reduced the environmental pollution drastically worldwide such as significant improvement in air quality, especially in hard-hit areas like Wuhan, as well as in northern Italy and a number of metropolitan areas throughout the USA (I. Khan, D. Shah & S. S. Shah, 2020)

Figure 2. Final Dataset

Sentiment distribution on Environmental news from different TV Networks

References:

I. Khan, D. Shah & S. S. Shah, 2020, COVID-19 pandemic and its positive impacts on environment: an updated review. Int. J. Environ. Sci. Technol. 18, 521–530 (2021). https://doi.org/10.1007/s13762-020-03021-3