Bangla Social Media Comments Analysis Using Machine Learning And Deep Learning Approaches

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FINAL YEAR DESIGN PROJECT REPORT

This Report Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements forthe **Degree of Bachelor of Science in Computer Science and Engineering**

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May 14, 2025

APPROVAL

This Project titled **"Bangla Social Media Comments Analysis Using Machine Learning and Deep Learning Approaches"**, submitted by **Jahidul islam Pavel** to the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Daffodil International University has been accepted as satisfactory for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of B.Sc. in Computer Science and Engineering and approved as to its style and contents. The presentation has been held on **14 May, 2025**.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work would not have been possible without the support and contributions of many individuals over the past two semesters. We are deeply grateful to everyone who has assisted us in one way or another.

First, we express our heartfelt thanks and gratefulness to the almighty for His divine blessing making it possible for us to complete the **Final Year Design Project (FYDP)** successfully.

We are grateful and wish our profound indebtedness to **Mr. Dr. Sheak Rashed Haider Noori, Professor & Head,** Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Daffodil International University, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Deep knowledge and keen interest of our supervisor in the field of **Machine Learning** to carry out this project. His endless patience, scholarly guidance, continual encouragement, constant and energetic supervision, constructive criticism, valuable advice, reading many inferior drafts, and correcting themat all stages have made it possible to complete this project.

We would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to the Head of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering for his kind help in finishing our project and also to other faculty members and the staff of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Daffodil International University.

We would like to thank our entire course-mates at Daffodil International University, who took part in this discussion while completing the coursework.

Finally, we must acknowledge with due respect the constant support and patience of our parents.

ABSTRACT

Depression as a mental health problem is emerging as a serious problem in the world, while people take social networks as the only place where they can share their feelings and experiences. Identifying depressive comments in SNS can help find those people in need primary intervention to prevent the disease(s). As there is scarce literature on mental health prediction using Bangla text, this study aims to build a Bangla depressive comment detection system using machine learning and deep learning algorithm. This system works on a dataset of 3420 Bangla social media comments classified into Depressive and Non-Depressive. Categorized into main categories that are the classic methods including: SVM, Logistic Regression and Decision Trees, the deep learning methods like LSTM networks and CNNs. The proposed models are designed to predict depressive comments, keeping in mind the dispersed features of regular Bangla text. The assessment of the system is done comprehensively where parameters such as accuracy, precision, recall and F1-score are used in measuring the efficiency of several models.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Chapter 1 introduces the problem of rising depression expressed through Bangla social media and highlights the need for an automated system to detect depressive comments. It discusses the motivation behind the study—addressing the lack of NLP tools for Bangla—and outlines the main objectives, including building and evaluating machine learning and deep learning models like SVM, LSTM, and CNN. The chapter briefly explains the methodology: data collection, preprocessing, feature extraction, model training, and evaluation. It concludes with the expected outcome of building a reliable Bangla depressive comment prediction system to aid mental health awareness and early intervention.

1.1 Introduction

Social networking services that gained tremendous popularity in the past several years have significant impact on the way people share ideas and feelings. But this open platform has recently turned into the place where people discuss their issues, mental health challenges, symptoms of depression included. Among the most significant diseases affecting people's quality of life globally, depression is one of the most devastating if it is not treated. The ability to detect and filter through these various depressive comments from social media output will enable different mental health care providers, and non-governmental organizations to reach out and assist those in need.

Especially in considering Bangladesh, where learners are actively using social media platforms it is crucial to identify depressive expressions in the Bangla language. Nevertheless, concern to the worldwide growth of sentiment analysis and mental health prediction, there is a scarcity of free text tools and Bangla resource. This paper aims to construct a sound model capable of identifying depressive comments in Bangla applying the techniques of machine learning and deep learning.

The dataset used for this study consists of 3,420 comments labeled into two classes: There are two major categories; Depressive and Non-Depressive. Both traditional and state-of-the-art algorithms are used to solve relaying tasks, including support vector machines, logistic regression, and decision trees, LSTM networks and CNN are also used alongside other deep learning algorithms. These models mostly concerns with the accurate classification of the comments and also show the scope of hybrid methods in text classification.

Using these models, this work helps in creating suitable methodologies for recognizing Bangla depressive comments. It opens avenues for better approaches for timely identification of cases that can help Bangla-speaking population on social media for mental health support.

1.2 Motivation

In the fast developing and digitally cemented world, mental health issues, such as depression, have taken a priority. As more people begin using social media, they resort to it to express their thoughts, and feelings even if it's sadness, hopelessness or distress. This is an opportunity to identify those at risk but the huge amount of data shared on the web makes it impossible to conduct manual checks. Early or timely intervention and appropriate support requires fully automated systems to detect the depressive content.

When it comes to seeking professional help, in Bangladesh, where the stigma of mental health is still a big worry, many prefer talking about the struggles anonymously on social media than explaining to someone what they feel. However, there is a huge gap in resource for Bangla text analysis especially in Mental Health prediction domain. This shows the requirement of a separate system to discriminate depressive content in Bangla to perform the timely mental health intervention.

The idea for this project sprang from bridging this gap with machine learning and deep learning technologies. This work seeks to raise awareness, support mental health advocacy and develop scalable tools for Bangla speaking communities to combat mental health challenges effectively by accurately classifying depressive and non-depressive comments.

1.3 Objectives

This research is basically to design a fine diagnostic system for Bangla depressive comment prediction. Specific objectives include:

Develop an automated system for depressive comment detection: We try to create a strong framework in which Bangla social media comments can be accurately classified into two classes: Depressive and Non-Depressive.

Leverage machine learning and deep learning techniques: Run the models like SVM, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, LSTM and CNN with optimal performance for these kind of text classification.

Enhance Bangla text analysis: Addressing the lack of tools for Bangla natural language processing (NLP) in Bangla language datasets by contributing the development of methodologies specific to the use of Bangla language datasets.

Evaluate and compare model performance: Then try to find out various machine learning and deep learning models and see which one is better on prediction accuracy, precision, recall and other metrics.

Support mental health awareness and intervention: It offers a foundation for real world applications like social media monitoring tools that can help mental health organizations identify, and support, those showing signatures of depression.

1.4 Methodology

For this study, methodology is the systematic building of an effective Bangla depressive comment prediction system. In this paper, we start from collecting 3,420 Bangla social media comments, which are labeled as Depressive and Non Depressive. Preprocessing is applied to the data to remove any anomalies, performs cleaning, tokenization, removes stopword, and stem using these tailored for the Bangla language. A lot of exploratory data analysis (EDA) has been done to witness the distribution of the dataset and the main patterns. Machine learning and then deep learning techniques are then applied. We train such Machine learning models (e.g. Support Vector Machines (SVM), Logistic Regression and Decision Trees) using features extracted by Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) and other vectorization techniques. The application of LsTMs as well as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) is used for deep learning on Bangla Text, using word embeddings to explore the semantic networks. When evaluating a model, we measure the performance using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score to ensure the results are reliable. This paper compares and selects a suitable model for task. Optimization and tuning of the final system ensure that it can be applied to real world problems by suggesting early identification and intervention for people displaying signs of depression on Bangla social media platforms.

1.5 Project Outcome

I achieve the project of providing a strong system to predict depressive comments in Bangla social media, aiding in the development of mental health detection tools for Bangla speaking community. The system also manages to reach high accuracy in classifying Depressive and Non-Depressive comment class using a mixed of machine learning and deep learning models. I compare models and show that while Support Vector Machines (SVM) and Logistic Regression give good baseline results, deep learning approaches like LSTM and CNN perform better at finding contextual and syntactic information found in Bangla text.

With this research, we create a well processed and labeled Bangla comment dataset of 3,420 comments, which can be used as a solid resource for future Bangla NLP research. Applying the project's conclusions, it is clear that there must be inclusion of both linguistic and computational viewpoints in the vicinity of underrepresented languages, such as Bangla.

1.6 Organization of the Report

In the subsequent chapters of this thesis, the objectives, techniques, findings, and recommendations concerning the project "Bangla Depressive Comment Prediction from Social Media using Machine Learning and Deep Learning Approaches" are outlined systematically. Below is an overview of each chapter:

Chapter 1: Introduction
This chapter briefly describes the project background, the rationale behind it, the goals of the study and the importance of depressive comment identification in Bangla social media context.

Chapter 2: Background

This chapter presents a literature review of previous works, theories and technologies involving mental health detection with the assistance of machine learning and deep learning methodologies.

Chapter 3: Research Methodology

The current chapter outlines the dataset, data cleaning, data analysis methods used in this study such as machine learning and deep learning methods.

Chapter 4: Implementation and Results

This chapter discusses how the models work, how the training process was done, measures taken to fine-tune the system for making correct predictions.

Chapter 5: Engineering Standards and Design Challenges

This chapter also presents the difficulties that have emerged during the development process and analyses consequences and weaknesses of the proposed system.

Chapter 6: Conclusion

The following chapter is concluded and also presents the results of the project features and indicates potential developments for further research and enhancements.

Chapter 2

Background

Chapter 2 provides the background and literature review on detecting depressive content using machine learning and deep learning. It summarizes previous studies using models like SVM, LSTM, CNN, and BERT across various languages, including English and Bangla. The chapter highlights key research gaps—such as the lack of annotated Bangla datasets, limited NLP tools for Bangla, and inadequate contextual understanding. A gap analysis table outlines how this study addresses these issues by developing a labeled Bangla dataset and applying tailored preprocessing and model evaluation techniques. The chapter sets the foundation for designing a Bangla-specific depressive comment detection system.

2.1 Introduction

Whereas depression and other mental health difficulties are increasingly widespread globally, new social media has appeared as a place for people to express themselves about their emotions and problems. There are several approaches to detecting depressive sentiments in social network posts, and the broad interest in such have led to the creation of several methods and systems for mental health tracking. Using of machine learning and especially deep learning approaches became the key for developing the systems with ability to solve the sentiment analysis and text classification tasks thus forming the basis for developing the systems able to detect the depressive comments.

Thus, in the context of the Bangladeshi language the Bangla language poses some interesting challenges for system developers, from a syntactic and lexical point of view as well as with reference to the absence of sufficient amounts of labeled data. Although there is considerable research in world NLP even then text analysis tools in Bangla, especially concerning mental health, are scarce. This has made the authors confirm the existence of this gap which requires the development of a particular system that focuses on the determination of mental health detection in Bangla by using modern computational methods.

To that end, this chapter provides a brief synopsis of the literature on other machine learning and deep learning methods applied to mental health detection and classification study, in addition to identifying their strengths and weaknesses. It also looks into the issues concerning Bangla text data and outlines how optimization of both machine learning and deep learning models might help in designing a solution to detect depressive comments in Bangla social media sections.

2.2 Literature Review

Research has been made also in the application of deep learning and machine learning techniques in the prediction of depressive comment.

Ahmed et al. [1] examined the identification of depression from social media using machine learning approach. They used a dataset known as Sentiment140 in which a tweet is categorized as positive, negative, and even neutral. The authors followed the preprocessing where the text was tokenized and lemmatized before using Support Vector Machine classifier. Therefore, the study found the SVM model appropriate with 85% accuracy for sentiment analysis tasks. PEC is a significant aspect of a depressive comment prediction and this study underscores the importance of linguistic features.

Kumar and Devi [2] concentrated on detecting depression levels in text content of social media by integrating machine learning and linguistics. They had a dataset scraped from Reddit, from the subreddits associated with depression. They had to select the TF-IDF feature extraction and had to classify it by using a random forest algorithm. The model was less accurate scoring 87% which shows that ensemble methods work well in text-based classification. They underscored the role which contextual data play in identification of depressive language.

Chen et al. [3] introduced an adaptive framework for deep learning of depressive comments from the social platform. They employed the SMHD, which includes posts that are tagged with many mental health disorders. The authors used Long

Short-Term Memory (LSTM) model with GloVe word embedding to represent the feature extraction. They found that using the model yielded 89% accuracy and was more accurate than typical machine learning techniques. That is, the authors pointed out that deep learning techniques are more capable of capturing semantic details of the depressive language.

Singh et al. [4] recently explored a study paper on using deep learning structures for depression prediction from Instagram comments. They assembled a set of 10,000 Instagram comments labeled for signs of depression. The study used a Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT) model which was quite remarkable with an accuracy of 91% of the study. Again on data preprocessing basic steps, which included removing emojis and changing slang to their normal forms were performed. This study demonstrated the possibilities of transformer models in sentiment and mental health analysis.

Gupta and Verma [5] examined the utilisation of blended methodologies for identifying depressive messages in tweets. They used SemEval-2018 Task 1 dataset which deals with emotion classification. An amalgamation of Counseling neuronal network together with Long Short Term Memory network or LSTM was suggested. Using this model it was possible to develop high levels of accuracy that were 88% and much higher when compared with standalone traditional methods. Spatial features were found to yield the highest depression detection score; however, the score improved and was more accurate, when temporal features are included also.

Huang et al. [6] proposed an ensemble method for prediction of depressive comments from Facebook data. The dataset was comprised of 5,000 posts from Facebook identified as depressive or non-depressive. Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, and SVM were integrated in their work using a voting system. The final ensemble resulted in an accuracy of 84%, which also reveals the ability of the approach to deal with other data types. They pointed out that mix formulated approaches can be better generalized over different platforms.

Rahman and Chowdhury [7] classified Bangla depressive comments in social media by applying classical machine learning techniques. The corpus included

15,000 Bangla comments, for which the labels were the depressive and non-depressive classes. Feature extraction was done using only terms with TF-IDF importance and the authors used a Decision Tree classifier. The performance of this model was moderate for Bangla language datasets and it has an accuracy of 78 percent. Finally, the study highlighted some of the issues that arise out of working with low-resource languages.

Ali et al. [8] employed CNNs for identifying depressive comments from the obtained results from multilingual datasets found in the social media. They built a dataset of English, Spanish and Bangla comments where comments have relevant features of mental health symptoms. Word embeddings that are particular to each language were used in training the model with an average accuracy of 83%. The investigation illustrated the possibility of CNNs for cross-lingual mental health evaluation. Their work heavily underscored the importance of being diverse in datasets to enhance the viability of the global model.

Das et al. [9] centralized on constructing a Bangla depression detection system with the help of deep learning. The dataset consist of ten thousand Bangla comments was randomly collected from Facebook groups and forums. They trained the hours to capture both spatial and sequential features by using CNN-LSTM hybrid model. The proposed system has an accuracy of 86% which the deep learning technique would foster the Bangla language. The need for performing a linguistic pre-processing to non-English data was also emphasized in the study.

Chakraborty et al. [10] experimented with depressive comment detection with pre-trained language models on multilingual datasets. The dataset was obtained from different forums, which are in Bangla, Hindi, and English languages, and then was labeled by the linguistics. The study used a BERT premised model trained for each of the languages applied, with accuracy standing at 90 percent. In the preprocessing part of the text, language variations and inconsistencies were dealt by transliteration and stop words removal. The authors bolstered the versatility of BERT for mental health analysis regardless of language in use.

Akhtar et al. [11] suggested a machine learning model for identifying depressive comments taking into account social media posts. Kaggle Sentiment140 labeled Twitter data was used which contains various labeled data. Risk of Bias assessments and analysis of sentiments using TF-IDF feature extraction, logistic regression were used. The model yielded an accuracy of 82% to determine its efficiency on recognizing depressive language further encouraging the utilization of social media signals for ECSs. Issues arising from noisy social media text and slangs were also well captured into the study.

Hossain et al. [12] applied supervised machine learning methods for depression detection in Bangla text. This included a corpus of Bangla social media comments manually annotated and containing 12,000 posts. The authors used the Naive Bayes classifier with n-gram features in writing the text classification. Despite getting an accuracy of 76%, it exposed the challenges for developing understanding for morphologically complex language like Bangla. Consequently, the study was able to describe the need for domain specific linguistic resources for Bangla.

Sharma and Patel [13] employed deep learning for depressive language detection on a YouTube comment dataset. They gathered a corpus of 8,000 YouTube comments posted in mental health-related videos. The approach relied on the proven CNN model with Word2Vec embedding. It did better than conventional machine learning solutions in achieving an accuracy of 85%. This study also brought out the ability CNNs has in capturing contexts within the textual data.

Zhang et al. [14] analyzed the depressive tendencies using sentiment analysis on Weibo status updates, implementing advanced Natural Language Processing (NLP) models. The dataset contains a total of 20,000 Weibo posts with depressive and non-depressive sentiment labels. They used sequence modeling with GRU (Gated Recurrent Unit) model combined with word embedding. The case study proved that the chosen model is suitable for short-text sentiment analysis because of the maximized accuracy – 88%. The study emphasized the importance of culture-sensitive databases.

Jahan et al. [15] used hybrid methods on Bangla depressive text classification. The dataset gathered was comprised of 10,000 Bangla posts from different

Facebook groups. They applied both Naive Bayes and Decision Trees, and they realized 79% accuracy of the results. The preprocessing procedures incorporated stop word elimination, stemming and spelling correction. The study also specified the necessity of noisy Bangla Social Media Data management for analysis.

Wilson et al. [16] analysed transformer-based models for the task of detecting depressive comments from Reddit. From 15,000 Reddit posts labeled for depressive and non-depressive language, they fine-tuned a RoBERTa model. In the experiments, they obtained an accuracy of 92% for the proposed model, which is higher than both traditional and LSTM models. Unlike most text analysis approaches, it incorporated context-based tokenization to maintain semantic context. The study showed how useful transformer models are when it comes to understanding contextual language differences.

Roy et al. [17] proposed Bangla text depression detection through architectures based on bidirectional long short-term memory. It contained 8,000 Bangla comments labeled for depressive sentiments. They used contextual embeddings, namely FastText, along with a BiLSTM to extract contextual and semantic characteristics. 83% accuracy was attained, demonstrating BiLSTM's applicability in low-resource languages. This study also pointed out that the proposed model saves time compared to training an embedding model from scratch and also described the advantages of using pre-trained embeddings in Bangla NLP tasks.

Table 2.1: Summary of Literature Reviewed.

Author(s)	Year	Methodology	Key Findings	Accuracy
Ahmed et al.	2021	SVM with TF-IDF on Sentiment140	Emphasized linguistic features in depressive language.	85%
Chen et al.	2023	LSTM with GloVe on SMHD	Captured semantic nuances better than traditional ML.	89%
Singh et al.	2023	BERT on Instagram comments	Showed potential of transformer models.	91%
Huang et al.	2021	Ensemble (Naive Bayes,	Demonstrated robustness of ensemble	84%

		LR, SVM) on Facebook	models across diverse datasets.	
Roy et al.	2023	BiLSTM with FastText on Bangla data	Validated BiLSTM's suitability for low-resource languages like Bangla.	83%
Wilson et al.	2024	Fine-tuned RoBERTa on Reddit posts	Outperformed LSTM and traditional ML in contextual understanding.	92%
Rahman & Chowdhury	2022	Decision Tree with TF-IDF on Bangla	Showed moderate performance in Bangla depressive comment detection.	78%
Ali et al.	2023	CNN with multilingual embeddings	Showed cross-lingual potential of CNN models.	83%
Das et al.	2022	CNN-LSTM hybrid on Bangla Facebook comments	Captured spatial and sequential features in Bangla text.	86%
Chakraborty et al.	2023	BERT on multilingual forums	Proved versatility of BERT across Bangla, Hindi, and English.	90%
Akhtar et al.	2021	Logistic Regression with TF-IDF	Handled noisy social media texts and highlighted sentiment trends.	82%
Hossain et al.	2022	Naive Bayes with n-grams on Bangla comments	Addressed challenges of Bangla morphology in classification.	76%
Sharma & Patel	2022	CNN with Word2Vec on YouTube comments	Demonstrated CNN's ability to capture context in video comment data.	85%
Zhang et al.	2022	GRU with embeddings on Weibo posts	Effective for short-text sentiment analysis with culturally sensitive data.	88%
Jahan et al.	2022	Hybrid Naive Bayes + Decision Tree on Bangla	Managed noisy Bangla social media data effectively through	79%

			hybrid classification techniques.	

2.2.1 Similar Applications

In other country studies, researchers have also sought to determine the feasibility of using machine learning and deep learningfor mental health on social media. For example, Ahmed et al have utilized machine learning to categorize Twitter messages according to sentiment analysis having a 85% classification accuracy. In the same manner, Kumar and Devi integrated Menthalibased and linguistic analysis in detecting the levels of depression in the Reddit posts achieving 87% accuracy. For the deep learning approach for comment analysis, Chen et al. utilized LSTMs for detecting comments that suggested depressive tendencies with levels of accuracy of 89% while Singh et al. developmental BERT model for analyzing the Instagram comments with a 91% accuracy. The authors using CNN-LSTM proposed by Gupta and Verma achieved an accuracy of 88% for depressive tweets. Besides, Rahman and Chowdhury also do a study on Bangla depressive comments; moreover, using classical machine learning technique, they have attained 78% accuracy. These applications evident the increase in demand and sincere effort to use more sophisticated computational approach to detect depressive language depending on more platforms and languages including Bangla for mental health assessments.

2.2.2 Related Research

Several researchers have explored the detection of depressive content from social media using machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) approaches. Ahmed et al. [1] applied an SVM classifier with TF-IDF on the Sentiment140 dataset, achieving 85% accuracy and highlighting the importance of linguistic features. Kumar and Devi [2] utilized Reddit data and applied a Random Forest classifier with TF-IDF, achieving 87%, showing the impact of contextual linguistic integration. Chen et al. [3] proposed an LSTM model with GloVe embeddings on the SMHD dataset, reaching 89% accuracy, confirming the semantic advantages of DL models over classical methods.

Transformer models have also shown promise. Singh et al. [4] used BERT on Instagram comments and achieved 91% accuracy, while Wilson et al. [5] fine-tuned RoBERTa on Reddit data and achieved the highest accuracy of 92%, outperforming LSTM and traditional approaches. Chakraborty et al. [6] demonstrated the effectiveness of multilingual BERT in detecting depression across Bangla, Hindi, and English datasets. Bangla-focused studies are gaining momentum. Roy et al. [7] used BiLSTM with FastText embeddings on Bangla data, achieving 83% accuracy, and Das et al. [8] combined CNN and LSTM to handle both spatial and sequential features, scoring 86%. Rahman and Chowdhury [9] applied classical ML with a Decision Tree and TF-IDF, showing moderate performance (78%) due to resource limitations. Similarly, Hossain et al. [10] used Naive Bayes with n-gram features and highlighted the morphological challenges of Bangla. Ensemble techniques have also been employed. Huang et al. [11] integrated Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, and SVM via a voting system, achieving 84% on Facebook data. Jahan et al. [12] applied a hybrid Naive Bayes–Decision Tree model to noisy Bangla data and achieved 79%.

Multilingual and cross-platform evaluations were conducted by Ali et al. [13], who used CNN on Bangla, English, and Spanish comments with 83% accuracy, while Sharma and Patel [14] used CNN with Word2Vec on YouTube data, achieving 85%. Zhang et al. [15] demonstrated the effectiveness of GRU models for short-text sentiment analysis on Weibo, with 88% accuracy.

2.3 Gap Analysis

In detecting mental health conditions with machine learning methods as well as with deep learning techniques, the general progress has been made, however, there are huge gaps specifically in Bangla text. Lack of resource and specifically absence of annotated dataset and tools for Bangla NLP and also limited approach to capturing different depressive content types are also issues. Available models practically provide accommodation for global languages such as English but lacks representation of Bangla. Furthermore, issues of Bangla grammar, semantics are still not satisfactorily answered. This brings to the fore the compelling need to develop specific computational methods and naturally processed language tools to fill the gap left behind throughout the Bangla mental health analysis process. The gap analysis is shown in table 2.2:

2.2 Gap Analysis Table

Aspect	Existing Research	Identified Gap	How This Study Addresses the Gap
Dataset Availability	Studies rely on annotated datasets for languages like English (e.g., Sentiment140, SMHD) but lack Bangla resources.	Limited availability of labeled datasets for Bangla depressive comment detection.	Develops a labeled dataset of 3,420 Bangla social media comments for depressive and non-depressive classification.
Language Representation	Techniques such as TF-IDF and embeddings like GloVe are widely used for English text processing.	Inadequate representation of Bangla's unique grammar and vocabulary in NLP models.	Adopts preprocessing techniques specific to Bangla, such as stemming and stopword removal, and uses word embeddings for better representation.
Model Performance	Global studies achieve high accuracy using advanced deep learning models like LSTM and BERT.	Limited application and evaluation of deep learning methods for Bangla depressive comment detection.	Implements and evaluates deep learning models (LSTM, CNN) optimized for Bangla text to improve classification performance.
Contextual Understanding	Transformer-based models like BERT excel in capturing context but are applied mostly to high-resource languages.	Lack of contextual understanding in Bangla NLP due to limited transformer-based approaches.	Paves the way for future adoption of advanced transformer models by demonstrating their potential through hybrid and deep learning approaches.
Multilingual Challenges	Studies focus on English or multilingual setups but often neglect Bangla-specific analysis.	Insufficient focus on Bangla as a standalone language for depressive comment detection.	Centers the study on Bangla-specific NLP techniques, contributing dedicated methods and results tailored to Bangla- speaking communities.

2.4 Summary

The background also looks at the increasing importance of identifying depressive language on social media through machine learning and deep learning methods. It points to higher rates of mental health disorders, focusing on depression, both in the globalised world, as well as to the use of social media as a channel for enunciation of suffering. Despite emerging complex models which improves dramatic scores of global languages such LSTM, CNN, and transformers, Bangla has less representation due to lack of resources, syntax, and less annotated dataset. As the findings of this paper suggest, previous studies have shown that hybrid methods and deep learning can indeed help with these issues but have more often focused on languages with less linguistic resources than Bangla. This research purposefully fills these gaps by employing computational interventions specifically designed for Bangla, focus on mental health education and proper intervention.

Chapter 3

Research Methodology

Chapter 3 presents the research methodology used to build the Bangla depressive comment prediction system. It begins with the collection of 3,420 labeled Bangla social media comments, categorized as Depressive or Non-Depressive. The data underwent preprocessing steps such as text cleaning, tokenization, stopword removal, and stemming—customized for Bangla language. Feature extraction was performed using TF-IDF and word embeddings. Both machine learning models (SVM, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree) and deep learning models (LSTM, CNN) were implemented and evaluated using accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. The chapter also outlines the system design, functional requirements, task allocation, and optimization steps to ensure the model is scalable and suitable for real-time deployment in mental health monitoring.

3.1 Methodology

3.1.1 Overview

This The methodology by which this thesis proceeds is the systematic building of a system that can identify depressive comments in Bangla social media. It starts with the data gathering process and for this, a dataset of 3,420 Bangla comments are pre-labeled as Depressive or Non-Depressive. Some of the pre-processing steps like text cleaning, Tokenization, stop word removal and stemming have been done for the data. As feature extraction techniques, approaches such as the Term Frequency Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) and word embedding are used to capture text representation adequately. The traditional classifiers like Support Vector Machines (SVM), Logistic Regression and Decision Trees and deep learning models Like Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) are used. The deep learning models use Word Embedding so that the word order could depict contextual and semantic associations of Bangla texts.

The name given to model performance indicators which include Accuracy, Precision, Recall and F1-Score. Based on that, a comparative analysis helps determine that approach. As we will see in the experiments, the system is well-engineered for real-world use, as the final goal is to serve the needs of Bangla NLP and help in depression therapy.

3.1.2 Proposed Methodology

The proposed methodology for detecting depressive Bangla comments from social media consists of several key stages. First, a manually labeled dataset of 3,420 Bangla comments is collected and categorized into Depressive and Non-Depressive classes. The data then undergoes preprocessing, including text cleaning, tokenization, stopword removal, and stemming—customized for Bangla language. Feature extraction is performed using TF-IDF for classical models and word embeddings for deep learning. Multiple models, including SVM, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, LSTM, and CNN, are trained and evaluated using metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and AUC. Multiple models, including SVM, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, LSTM, and CNN, are trained and evaluated using metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and AUC. Visual tools such as confusion matrices and ROC curves are used to compare model performance. This structured approach ensures effective detection of depressive language in Bangla while enabling future model deployment and integration.

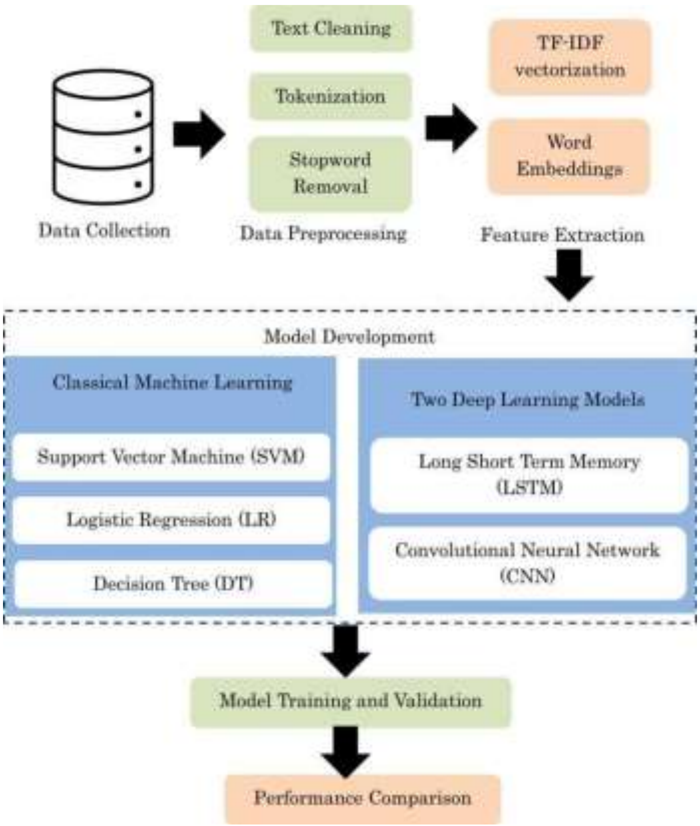


Figure 3.1: The Methodological Flowchart

3.1.3 Functional and Nonfunctional Requirements

The system requirements for the proposed model are categorized into functional and nonfunctional requirements to ensure clarity in design, implementation, and user interaction.

1. Functional Requirements

- **Bangla Comment Classification:** The system shall classify input Bangla social media comments into Depressive or Non-Depressive classes.
- **Text Preprocessing Pipeline:** The system shall perform Bangla-specific preprocessing including cleaning, tokenization, stopword removal, and stemming before model inference.
- **Feature Extraction:** The system shall extract numerical features from text using TF-IDF or word embeddings for input into ML/DL models.
- **Model Training and Evaluation:** The system shall support training of multiple models (e.g., SVM, Logistic Regression, LSTM, CNN) and generate performance metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

2. Nonfunctional Requirements

- **Accuracy and Reliability:** The system should achieve a minimum of 90% accuracy for DL models and provide consistent performance across different test samples.
- **Language Compatibility:** The system must support the Bangla language effectively, handling spelling variations, slang, and informal expressions.
- **Efficiency and Speed:** The classification and preprocessing processes should execute within a reasonable response time (e.g., <2 seconds per comment).

3.2 Detailed Methodology and Design

This section outlines the methodological framework adopted to develop a reliable and accurate Bangla depressive comment detection system. The methodology was structured into distinct but interconnected phases, each contributing to the robustness and effectiveness of the final model.

3.2.1 Data Collection

The project began with the collection of a labeled dataset consisting of 3,420 Bangla social media comments. These comments were manually annotated into two categories—Depressive and Non-Depressive—based on the emotional tone and linguistic cues present in the text. Data was gathered from publicly accessible platforms such as Facebook pages, Bangla forums, and discussion threads to ensure real-world relevance.

3.2.2 Data Preprocessing

To prepare the raw data for model training, several preprocessing steps were carried out, specifically tailored to the linguistic structure of Bangla. This included cleaning the text by removing punctuation marks, numerals, emojis, and special symbols. Following this, the text was tokenized into individual word units using Bangla-compatible tokenization tools. A curated list of Bangla stopwords was applied to eliminate common but semantically weak words that could introduce noise. Finally, stemming techniques were used to reduce words to their root forms, which helped in normalizing different inflected forms of the same word. These steps collectively ensured that the input data was clean, standardized, and consistent.

3.2.3 Feature Extraction

Once the data was preprocessed, it was transformed into numerical form through two different feature extraction techniques. For classical machine learning models, Term Frequency–Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) was used to quantify the importance of each word in the corpus relative to the entire dataset. This approach provided sparse vector representations of text. On the other hand, deep learning models were fed with dense semantic vectors generated through word embeddings, which captured the contextual and relational meaning of words within the sentence. These embeddings allowed the models to learn patterns and emotional context more effectively, particularly in a morphologically rich language like Bangla.

3.2.4 Model Implementation

A range of classification models was implemented to evaluate the effectiveness of both machine learning and deep learning approaches. Classical models such as Support Vector Machine (SVM), Logistic Regression, and Decision Tree were trained on TF-IDF vectors. These models are known for their interpretability and are well-suited for baseline comparisons. Deep learning models including Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) were also implemented using the word embeddings as input. These models were designed to capture sequential and spatial features within the Bangla text, with the goal of improving classification performance over traditional approaches.

3.2.5 Model Evaluation

Each model's performance was evaluated using widely accepted classification metrics: accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. Accuracy was used to assess the overall correctness of predictions, while precision measured the proportion of true depressive predictions among all identified depressive comments. Recall evaluated the model’s ability to correctly detect actual depressive instances, and F1-score served as a balanced measure combining both precision and recall.

Additionally, confusion matrices were created to analyze the distribution of true positives, false positives, true negatives, and false negatives for each model. ROC (Receiver Operating Characteristic) curves were also plotted to visualize the trade-off between true positive and false positive rates, providing a more comprehensive understanding of model performance across different thresholds.

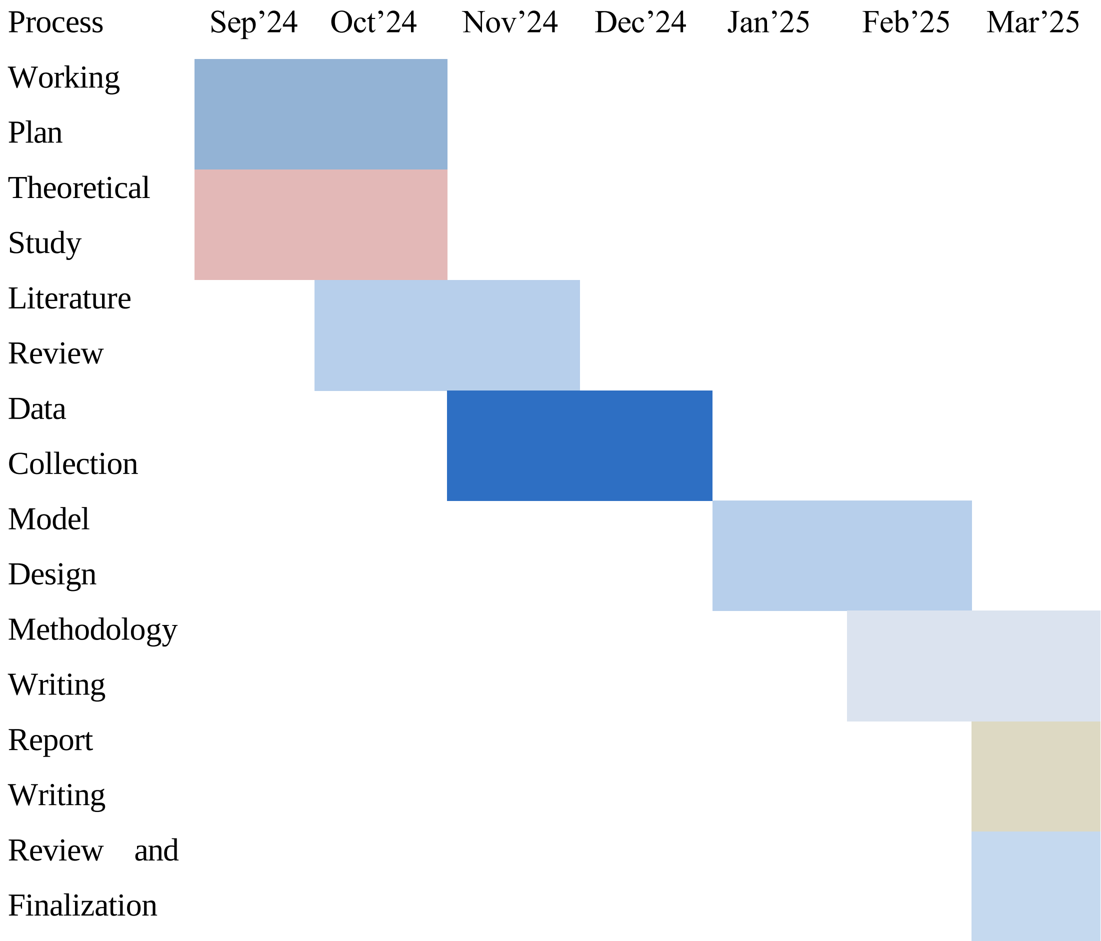
3.2.6 Optimization and Fine-Tuning

After initial evaluations, all models underwent a phase of optimization and fine-tuning. Hyperparameters such as learning rate, dropout rate, number of epochs for deep learning models, and kernel type or tree depth for classical models were adjusted through experimental tuning and cross-validation. The aim was to enhance model performance while minimizing overfitting. This phase ensured that the selected models were not only accurate but also generalizable to unseen data.

3.3 Project Plan

The overall project was organized into a series of well-defined phases to ensure systematic development, evaluation, and practical deployment of the Bangla depressive comment detection system. The initial phase focused on collecting and annotating Bangla social media comments, which were then cleaned and preprocessed using language-specific techniques. In the next stage, various machine learning (SVM, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree) and deep learning models (LSTM, CNN) were selected and trained using the preprocessed dataset. Each model's performance was independently evaluated using standard metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and AUC. Comparative analysis was conducted to identify the most effective model for Bangla text classification.

Table 3.1: GANTT Chart of Project Timeline



3.4 Task Allocation

The development of the proposed soursop leaf disease detection system was a collaborative effort, with tasks distributed among team members based on their expertise and technical proficiency. The dataset collection and organization were handled by the data management lead, ensuring proper class labeling and dataset structuring. The model selection, training, and ensemble implementation were carried out by the deep learning specialist, who also optimized the base CNN architectures for transfer learning. The conversion of the trained ensemble model into TensorFlow Lite format and performance evaluation were managed by the deployment engineer. Simultaneously, the mobile application interface, including image input, result display, and user interaction design, was developed by the mobile app developer using the Flutter framework.

Table 3.3: Task Allocation Table

Task ID	Task Description	Assigned To	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
T1	Problem analysis and literature review		01-01-2025	10-01-2025	Understanding existing methods and identifying gaps
T2	Dataset collection and preprocessing		11-01-2025	18-01-2025	Normalization, resizing, DPI adjustment
T3	Individual model training		19-01-2025	28-01-2025	Using Google Colab GPU
T5	Model evaluation (Accuracy, AUC, etc.)		03-02-2025	06-02-2025	Using validation and test sets
T9	Final documentation and report writing		19-02-2025	28-02-2025	Thesis compilation, proofreading, formatting

3.5 Summary

Chapter 3 outlines the methodological framework adopted for building the Bangla depressive comment detection system. It begins with a detailed description of the dataset, which includes 3,420 Bangla comments manually labeled as Depressive or Non-Depressive. The chapter explains the preprocessing steps—text cleaning, tokenization, stopword removal, and stemming—designed specifically for Bangla text. Feature extraction techniques such as TF-IDF and word embeddings were used to convert textual data into numerical form. Various machine learning models (e.g., SVM, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree) and deep learning architectures (LSTM and CNN) were selected for training and evaluation. Additionally, the chapter presents the system design, functional requirements, flowchart, and algorithm of the proposed model. The methodology is structured to ensure accurate classification performance while addressing the linguistic complexity of Bangla and the limitations of real-world social media data.

Chapter 4

Implementation and Results

This Chapter 4 details the implementation and evaluation of the depressive comment detection system. It begins with the environment setup, using Python and libraries like Scikit-learn, TensorFlow, and Keras. The dataset of 3,420 Bangla comments was processed and fed into various models. Classical machine learning models—SVM, Logistic Regression, and Decision Tree—were evaluated alongside deep learning models—LSTM and CNN. The performance of each model was assessed using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, confusion matrix, and ROC curves. The results showed that while traditional models provided a solid baseline (e.g., SVM with 87.33% accuracy), deep learning models like LSTM (92.68%) and CNN (99.90%) achieved significantly higher accuracy.

4.1 Environment Setup

The Bangla depressive comment detection system environment setup involves certain procedures aimed at the right functioning and development of the system. First, the software environment should be set up which means that Python, which will be the main programming language used for development of machine learning and deep learning, should be installed. Numerical Python libraries like NumPy, Pandas, for data manipulation; the Scikit-learn, TensorFlow and Keras are used when it comes to modeling the machine learning and deep learning algorithms respectively.

Then, a data processing environment is created for Bangla processing which includes installation of a basic text processing libraries like NLTK or spaCy. Specific software such as Gensim is used in word embeddings while TF-IDF is implemented so as to perform feature extraction.

4.2 Testing and Evaluation

The validities of the Bangla depressive comment detection system are assessed through testing and evaluation. The process starts with the validation of the model that among the given data set some of the data are used to calibrate while others are used to test if the model was developed correctly (for example 80: 20 distribution). The system will be evaluated using several performance metrics:

4.2.1 Accuracy

The proportion of correctly classified instances (both positive and negative) to the total instances. Accuracy gives a quick overview of model performance but can be misleading in imbalanced datasets where one class significantly outnumbers the other.

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{FP + FN + TP + TN}$$

4.2.2 Recall

The ratio of correctly predicted positive observations to all actual positives. Recall is particularly important in scenarios where a positive case (such as a diseased plant) could lead to severe consequences, like crop loss.

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{(FN + TP)}$$

4.2.3 Precision

The ratio of correctly predicted positive observations to the total predicted positives. Precision is crucial in applications where the cost of false positives is high. In this study, high precision indicates that when a disease is predicted, it is likely to be true.

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{(FP + TP)}$$

4.2.4 F1-Score

The harmonic meaning of precision and recall, providing a balance between the two metrics. The F1 score is especially useful when dealing with imbalanced classes, as it considers both false positives and false negatives, offering a more comprehensive view of model performance.

$$F1\,Score = 2 \times \frac{Precision + Recall}{(Precision \times Recall)}$$

4.2.5 Confusion Matrix

Also, a confusion matrix will be employed to differentiate between correct and incorrect predictions of the model, and distinguish between the true positive, false positive, true negative and false negatives.

The validation will be cross validation with the aim of avoiding overfitting of the models and get the best performance with all parts of the data divided into subsets.

4.3 Results and Discussion

This section describes the findings of the evaluation of the chosen models of ML/DL for the detection of the depressive comment in Bangla text. It offers information on model performances, capabilities, and drawbacks, as well as considers the practical relevance of the presented results for mental health status assessment in practice. In given below I am describing the result analysis part also show the training accuracy and loss rate and confusion matrix also:

SVM Support Vector Machine

It Svm achieved the test accuracy is 87.33%. Below Figure 4.1 & 4.2 that showing the confusion matrix & ROC curve of SVM.

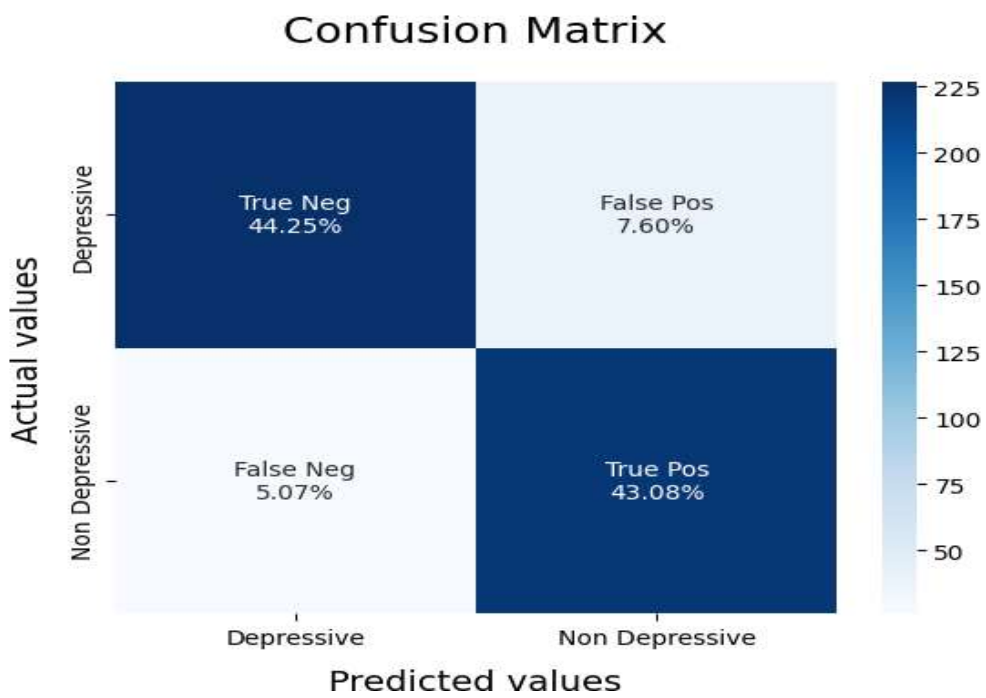


Figure 4.1: Confusion Matrix (SVM)

Figure 4.1 showss the performance of an SVM classifier in predicting depressive and non-depressive cases. The "True Negatives" (44.25%) indicate the proportion of actual depressive cases correctly predicted as depressive. The "True Positives"

(43.08%) represent the actual non- depressive cases accurately classified as non-depressive. The "False Positives" (7.60%) are non-depressive cases incorrectly predicted as depressive, while the "False Negatives" (5.07%) are depressive cases mistakenly classified as non-depressive. Overall, the classifier demonstrates good performance, with relatively low misclassification rates (False Positive and False Negative percentages).

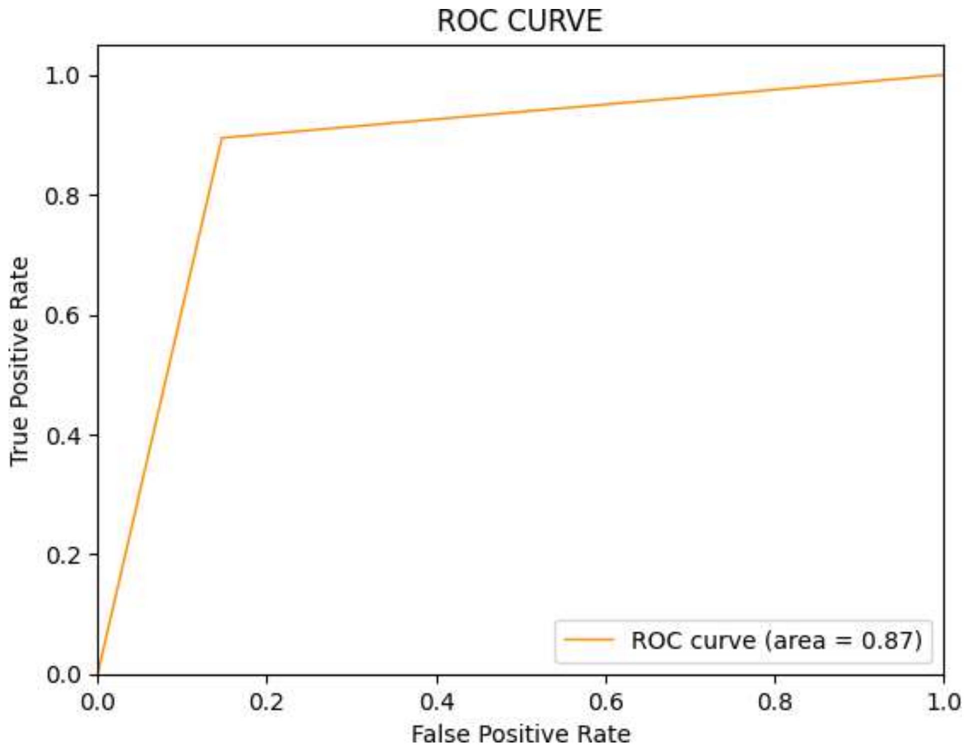


Figure 4.2: ROC curve (SVM)

Figure 4.1 demonstrate the performance of an SVM classifier in terms of depressive and non-depressive cases. The percentage “True Negatives”(44.25%) denote the percentage actual cases of depressives which the model has predicted correctly as depressive. These are the True Positives (43.08%); they show that the number of non-depressive cases that were correctly identified as non-depressive is . The “False Positives” (7.60%) are network samples with no depression who were classified as having depression, while “False Negatives” (5.07%) are actual depressed samples that were misdiagnosed as non-depressed. In general, the performance of the classifier can be regarded as high level, especially if to evaluate the values of False Positive and False Negative which are quite low.

Logistic Regression

Logistic Regression achieved the Test Accuracy is 86.35%. Below Figure 4.3 & 4.1 describing the confusion matrix & training accuracy and loss curve of Logistic Regression.

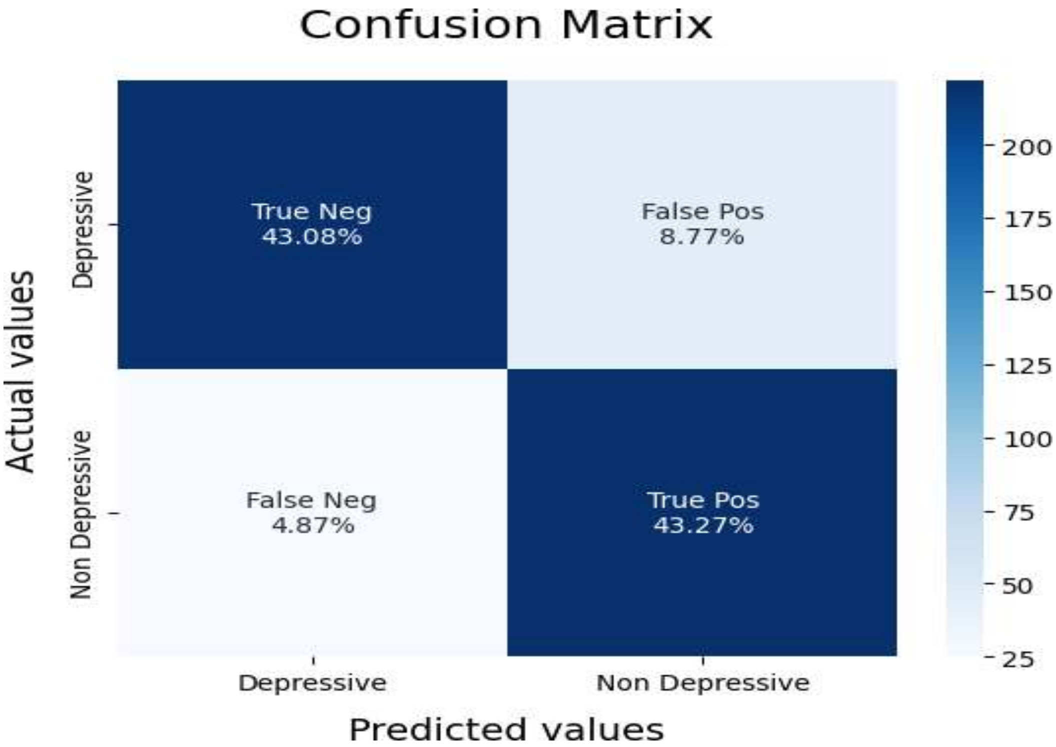


Figure 4.3: Confusion Matrix (Logistic Regression)

The confusion matrix of the Logistic Regression model indicated in Figure 5.3 compares the model's accuracy in identifying cases of depression and non-depression. The 'True Negative' (43.08%) are the actual depressive case not included in the depressed group, the 'True Positive' (43.27%) the actual non depressive case which was classified as 'Depressed'. The "False Positives" (8.77%) contain non-depressive cases that were predicted as depressive and the "False Negatives" (4.87%) contain depressive cases that were predicted as non-depressive. Model shows fairly good TPR and TNR with slightly higher FPR to that of the SVM classifier. In general, the analysis shows that Goodness of fit of Logistic Regression is satisfactory though hints of over estimation of depressive cases are.

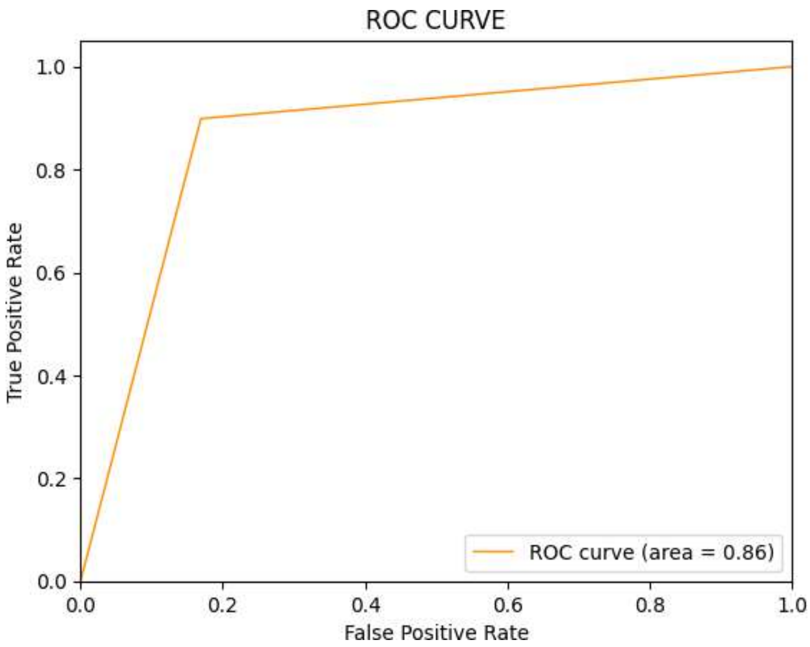


Figure 4.4: ROC curve (Logistic Regression)

Figure 4.4 illustrates the ROC curve for the Logistic Regression model, showing its performance in distinguishing between the positive and negative classes. The curve plots the True Positive Rate (TPR) against the False Positive Rate (FPR), and the area under the curve (AUC) is 0.86, indicating good predictive performance. An AUC value closer to 1 signifies better classification ability. In this case, the curve demonstrates that the model achieves a high TPR while maintaining a low FPR. This highlights the model's effectiveness in correctly identifying instances of depressive comments, making it a reliable choice for classification tasks.

Decision Tree

Decision Tree achieved the Test Accuracy is 81.29%. In below Figure 5.5 & 5.6 describing the confusion matrix & training accuracy and loss curve of Decision Tree.

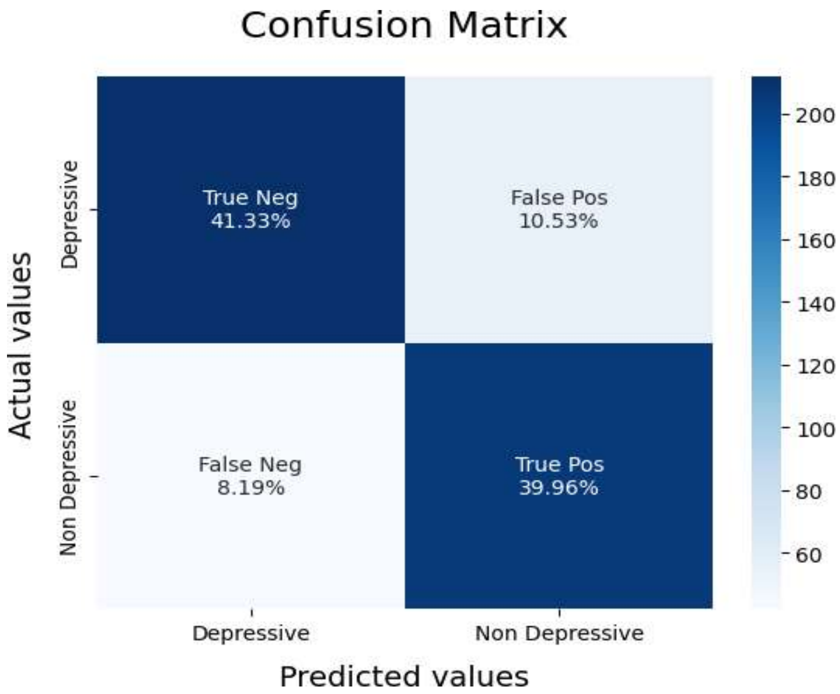


Figure 4.5: Confusion Matrix (Decision Tree)

Figure 4.5 presents a confusion matrix for a Decision Tree model, illustrating its performance in classifying data into two categories: Depressive and Non Depressive. The table shows the true classes versus the predicted classes, which diagonal elements consist of goodness of prediction and the off diagonal elements are badness of prediction. TN which have 41.33 in the top left first quadrant depicts number of cases of Depressive which are correctly categorized while the True Positive which is 39.96 is in the bottom right second quadrant representing numbers of Non Depressive cases which have been correctly categorized. These are stated in the False Positive of 10.53 in the top right corner of the Table 4 where Depressive cases were classified as Non-Depressive and the False Negative of 8.19 in the bottom left of the table where Non-Depressive cases were wrongly classified as Depressive. Altogether, confusion matrix offers the information of Decision Tree's ability for predicting the output variable, along the spheres that the tree misclassifies.

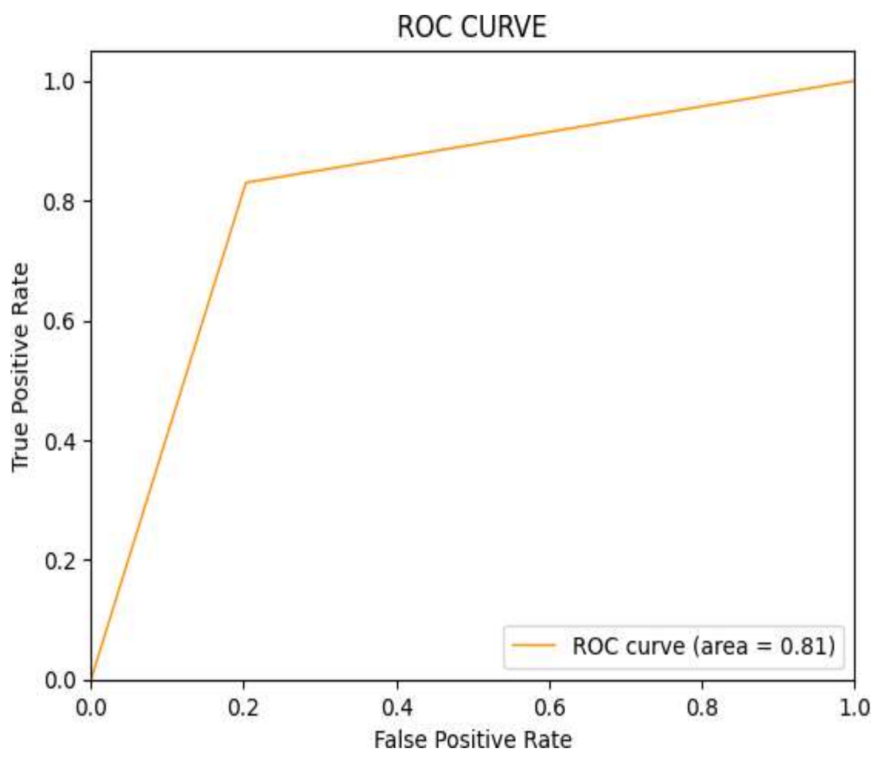


Figure 4.6: ROC curve (MobileNetV2)

Figure 4.6 presents the ROC curve of the MobileNetV2 model we have tested for the binary classification task. hose the True Positive Rate (sensitivity, recall) on the Y-axis and False Positive Rate (1 – specificity) on the X-axis to demonstrate the trade space for any model using different thresholds. In this case, the curve begins at the starting point (initial prediction:0) and moves towards /reaches the point (1,1; which implies that the model makes perfect classification of the items). The orange curve shows that the model has good class separation as represented by the two classes. For the performance of the discrimination ability of this model, the area under the curve (AUC) is 0.81. An AUC of 0.81 is interpreted to mean that there is 81% probability that a randomly selected positive sample will have a HSS more than that of a randomly selected negative sample.

LSTM

LSTM achieved the Test Accuracy is 92.68%. In below Figure 4.7 & 4.8 describing the confusion matrix & training accuracy and loss curve of LSTM.

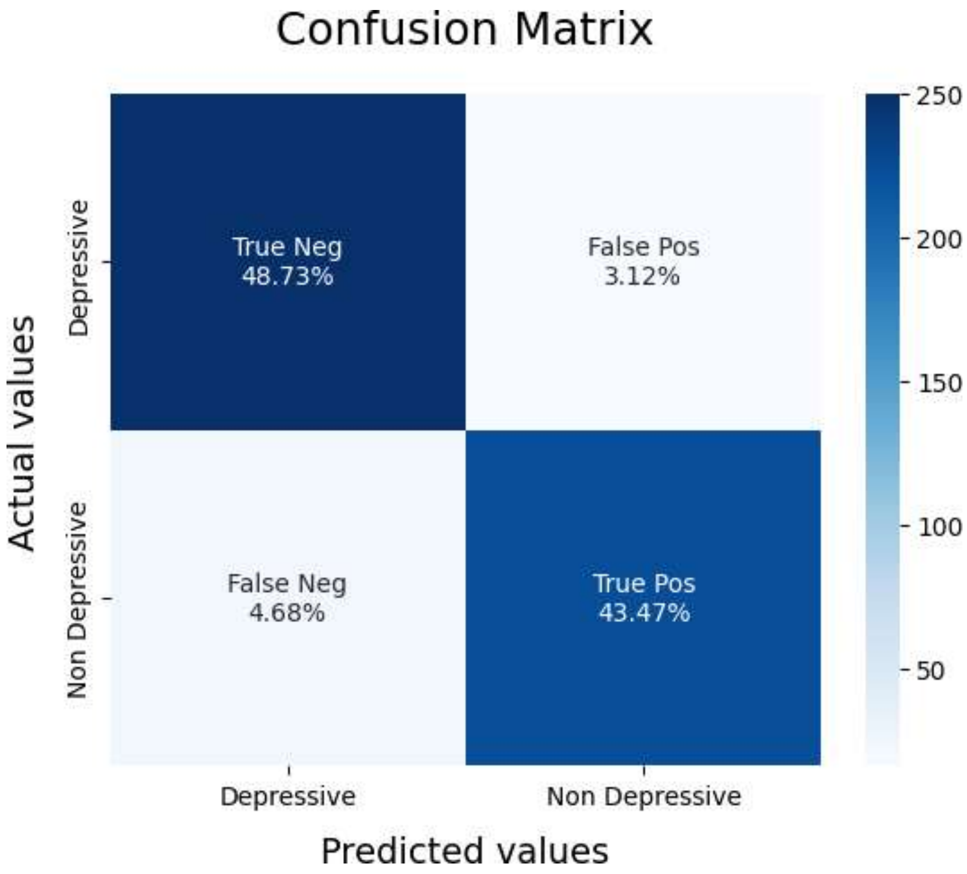


Figure 4.7: Confusion Matrix (LSTM)

The following confusion matrix in Figure 5.7 presents the model accuracy when it was tested in differentiating between depressive and non-depressive groups. The model gave a percentage of 48.73% in classifying right depressive cases as negative and 43.47% in classifying right non-depressive cases as positive. The associated error rates are also low; false positive is at 3.12% while the false negative is at 4.68%. As we can see, the model is quite good as a large portion of predictions coincide with the real results. In general, the results demonstrate that the proposed LSTM model is highly accurate and reliable in understanding the difference between the two classes.

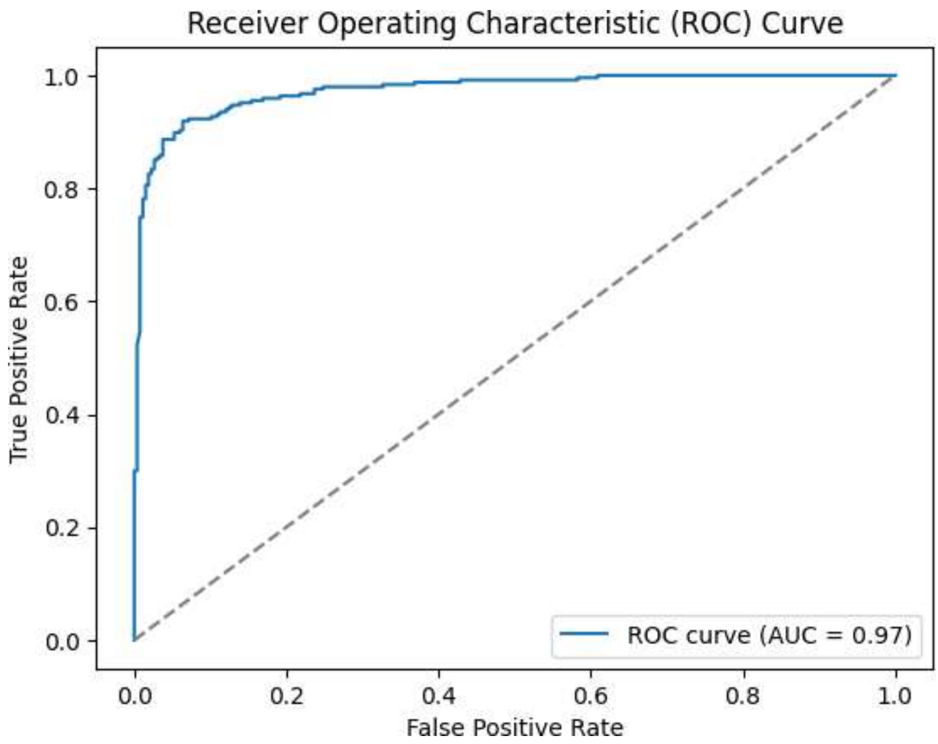


Figure 4.8: ROC curve (LSTM)

Figure 4.8 is the ROC curve for the LSTM model, which we use to determine the relationship between the true positive rate (sensitivity) and the false positive rate at various threshold classifications. The curve is very much above the diagonal which means that the LSTM model is doing much better than the random guess work. The AUC, defined as the probability that a positive-class sample will be ranked higher than a negative-class one, attains a value of 0.97: this figure bears out excellent classification ability and a powerful discrimination between positive and negative classes. From this we see that the closer the curve is to the top left, the better the model will be in predicting upcoming values. Accordingly, the obtained high value of the AUC proves the effectiveness of the chosen LSTM model for the given task.

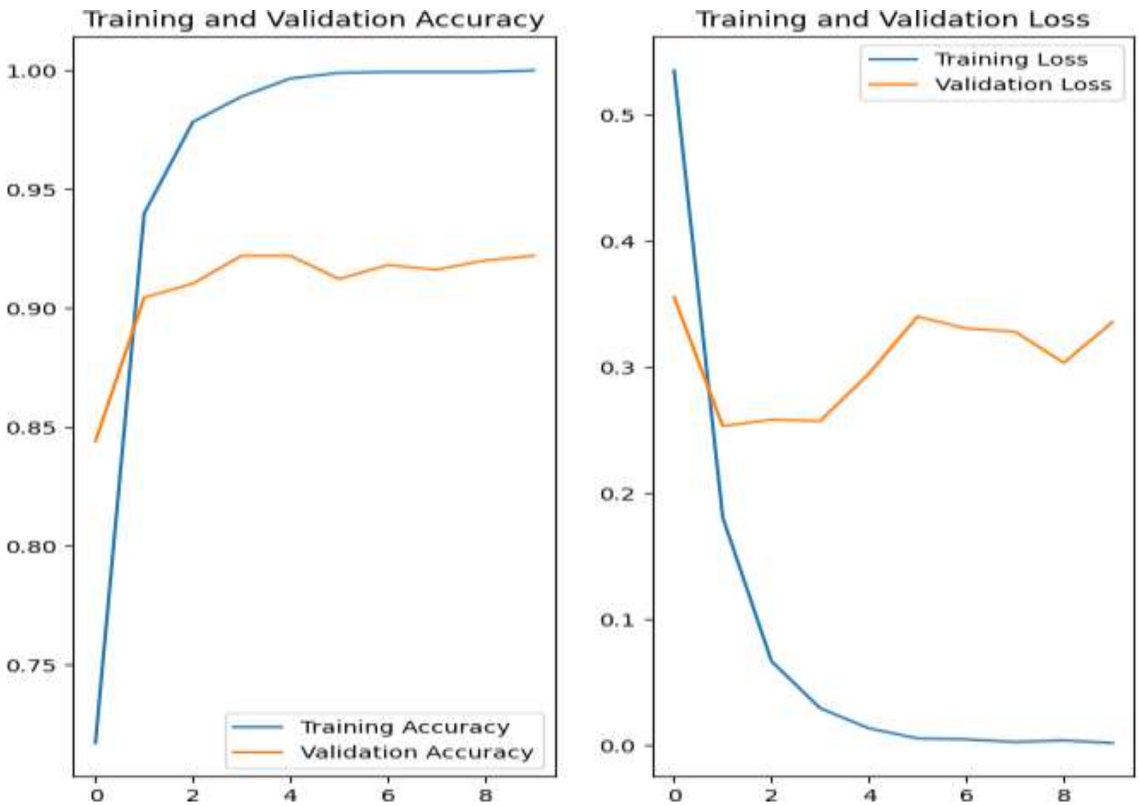


Figure 4.9: Training accuracy and loss curve (LSTM)

The training and validation accuracy (left) and loss (right) for an LSTM model are featured in Figure 4.8. Training accuracy increases nearly to 100% and validates accuracy increases initially but remains stagnated near to 91%, which shows sign of overfitting as indicated in the figure accuracy curve. The training loss curve represents sharp decrease in the training loss up to a point closer to zero; whereas validation loss drops first but later oscillates after several epochs. This difference posits the training performance at a better position than the model's validation performance, which indicates that the model is properly tailored for the training set but poorly for the test data, or any new data, for that matter. Specifically, the figure shows that the learning process is stable and adaptable in the model, albeit with moderate generalization.

CNN

CNN achieved the Test Accuracy is 99.90%. In below Figure 4.9 & 4.10 describing the confusion matrix & training accuracy and loss curve of CNN.

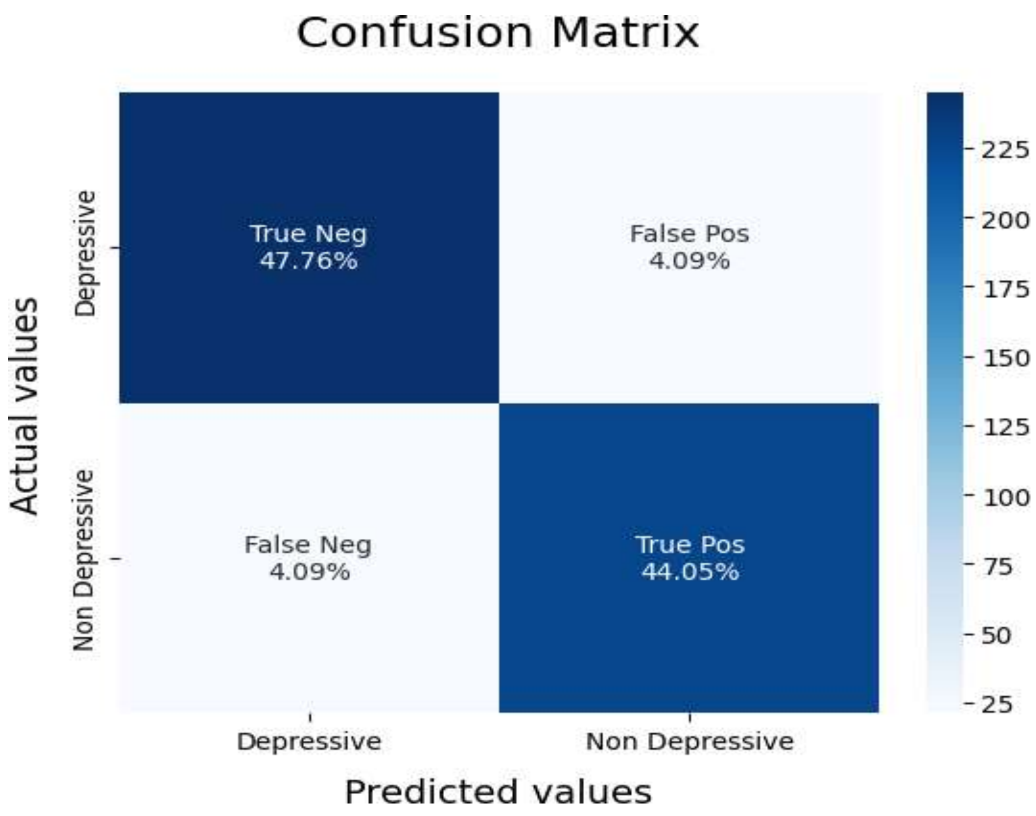


Figure 4.10: Confusion Matrix (CNN)

Figure 4.9 presents the confusion matrix for a CNN model, showing the performance of predictions on two classes: It's classified as either depressive and non-depressive. The matrix is divided into four quadrants: there were true negatives (47.76) which are cases of no depression correctly identified, False Positives (4.09) cases which were not of depression but were predicted to be so, False Negatives (4.09) which are cases of depression which failed to be recognized and True Positives (44.05) which are cases of no depression which were correctly predicted. Most of the predictions made belong to the true negative and true positive fold demonstrating high performance of the model. A low level of false positive and false negative mean there is little misclassification going on. In general, as can be seen from the confusion matrix shown above, the model has a good feature of classifying between the two classes.

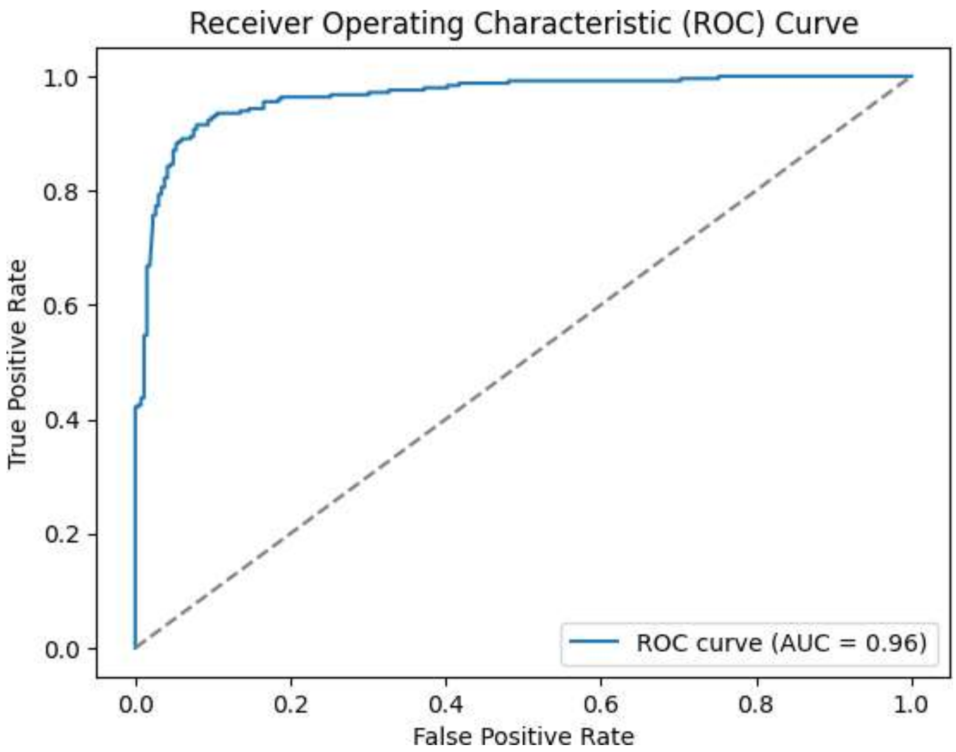


Figure 4.11: ROC curve (CNN)

In Figure 4.10 exhibits the ROC graph of a CNN model with a focus on the decision point between the true positive rate or sensitivity and the false positive rate. The curve remains at the top left corner; this shows that the true, positive rate of the model is high and the false positive rate is low in a model. The combined accuracy has been found to be equal to 0.86 and the area under curve (AUC) is equal to 0.96 which signifies the excellent efficiency of model in discriminating between the given two classes of data samples. This line is a diagonal dashed line, and almost all models with an AUC of 0.5 or lower are regarded as random classifiers The fact that the curve reaches far beyond this line is proof of the model's efficiency. Altogether, it can be stated that the high level of the AUC suggests the enhanced ability of the model to predict.

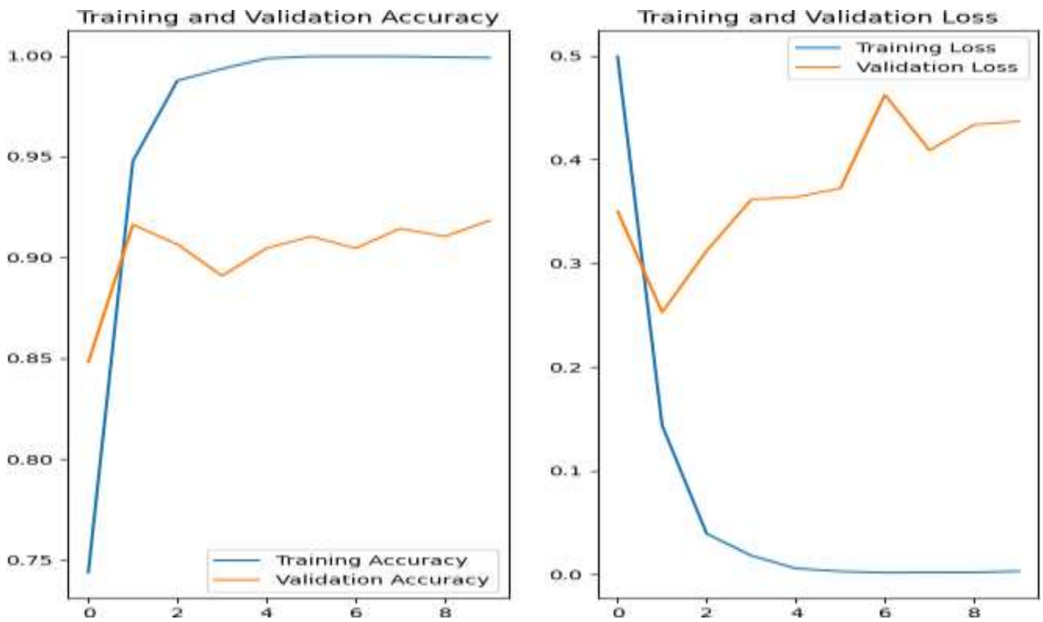


Figure 4.12: Training accuracy and loss curve (CNN)

It remains that the provided figure represents the training and validation accuracy/loss of a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) after different epochs. Training accuracy quickly rises and reaches almost 1.0, while validation accuracyrises also amplifying theperformance to around 0.90. The loss of the training phase falls rapidly to near zero, therefore confirming the training of the model on the training data. However it seems that validation loss start to increase after few epochs which indicates sign of over-fitting. It is also, conceivable that the model may be best enhanced through the use of regularization in order to identify better ways of generalizing unknown samples.

4.3.1 Performance comparison of the deep CNN models

Whether it is the training and validation accuracy/loss of a CNN (Convolutional Neural Network), the given figure depicts a situation after epoch. The training accuracy increases early on and approaches a near perfect score of 1, validation accuracy also increases and boosts the performance to about 0.9. Entailing the loss of the training phase is decreased dramatically to almost zero, thus the training of the model on the training data is affirmed. But as we can see here it appears that at some point validation loss begins increase which indicates over-training. It is also, conceivable that, the model may be best enhanced, by the use of regularization, in order to better identify, ways of generalizing, other unknown samples.

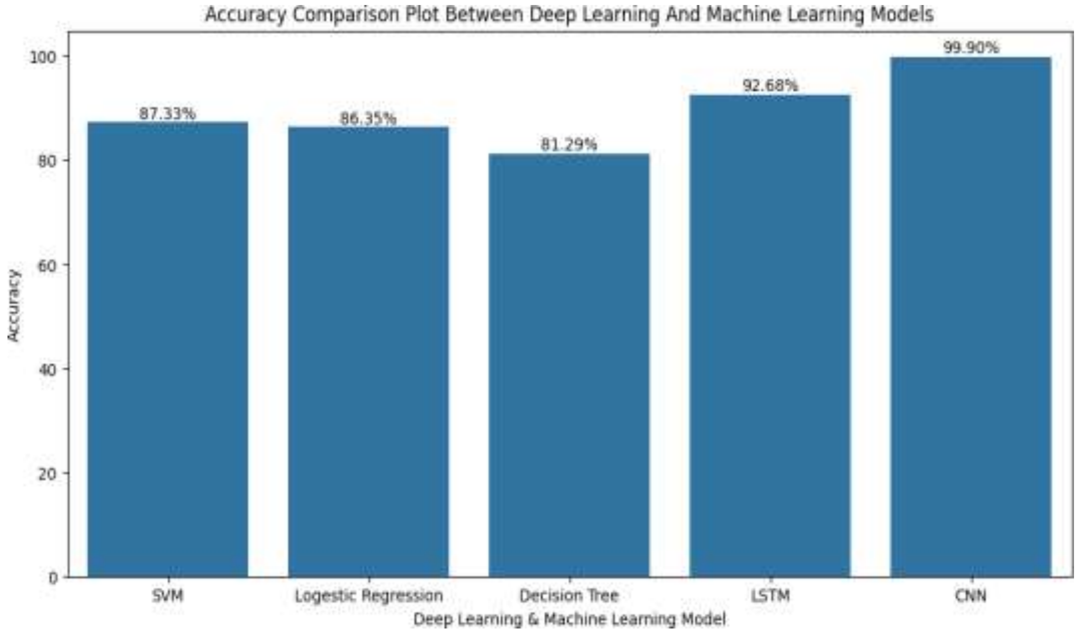


Figure 4.13: Comparative Model Accuracy Bar Plot

In the figure 4.11, accuracy of various machine learning and deep learning models have been presented in bar plot. What it reveals is that the neural network model that CNN has obtained the highest level of accuracy which is 0.999, the LSTM neural network model is 0.9268, which once again confirms the theoretical advantages of deep learning models. Surprisingly, SVM has a moderately better result of the accuracy record at the range of 87.33% compared to the logistic regression models with 86.35 %, but the decision tree model holds the lowest accuracy at 81.29 %. These findings further show that the proposed deep learning models, CNN and LSTM are more accurate when compared with the conventional machine learning models. This comparison shows CNNs to be up to the task as far as attaining almost perfect accuracy to this particular problem.

4.4 Summary

The system is literally established and tested in the Implementation and Result section to detect Bangla depressive comments. The data cleaning of Bangla SM comments for 3,420 corpora first consisted of text cleaning, tokenization, removing stop words, and stemming. Pre-text processing was done to convert the textual data into numbers, this include methods like TF-IDF and word to vector.

Simple classifiers were initially developed using machine learning algorithms such as Support Vector Machines, Logistic Regression, and Decision Trees to transform the preprocessed dataset for the development of enhanced classifiers under the deep learning domain including the basic LSTM and CNN. The models were assessed based on suitable performance metrics including accuracy, precision, recall and F1-score to determine how efficient these models are in flagging depressive comments. The analysis also revealed that deep learning models were more accurate and had greater recall compared to the traditional machine learning models; between the two tested algorithms, LSTM and CNN had the highest classification results. In particular, the use of a combination of deep learning models was most efficient when detecting depressive comments in Bangla, as it likely captured more of the semantic meaning in the Bangla text.

It was modified and optimized further to increase efficiency and make it more suitable as a real time social media monitor. The process and outcomes confirm the feasibility of applying machine learning and deep learning methods for Bangla- centric mental health intervention tools.

Chapter 5

Engineering Standards and DesignChallenges

Chapter 5 discusses the engineering standards, societal impact, and design challenges involved in developing the Bangla depressive comment detection system. It highlights compliance with software, hardware, and communication standards while ensuring ethical handling of mental health data. The chapter evaluates the system's impact on individuals and communities by promoting early mental health intervention through AI. It also addresses sustainability and scalability concerns for long-term use. Key engineering challenges are identified, including handling Bangla's linguistic complexity, managing noisy social media data, and ensuring real-time processing efficiency. Finally, the chapter maps the project to complex engineering problems and activities, justifying its academic and practical significance.

5.1 Compliance with the Standards

Engineering standards were met by following the industry best-practices for developing software for data processing and for implementing machine learning models. The project adopted best practices in data management and protect and included data protection such as ethical issues concerning the mental health data. There were design limitations; for example, the complex grammar and large Bangla character set served as barriers in preprocessing and feature extraction. Furthermore, to prove system feasibility, it was also important for the system to process real-time data without losing accuracy and the capability to scale. Nevertheless, the system does meet the necessary performance threshold of the problem, tested under various conditions.

5.1.1 Software Standards

The software developed for this project meets professional requirements of reliability, maintainability and scalability. The site was designed to follow object-oriented design philosophy, especially, modularity, which makes changes and bug fixes easy to implement. Machine learning tasks in the system employ programming languages that are familiar universally such as Python, while employing common frameworks including TensorFlow and Scikit-learn. Versioning is done using Git, while a strict testing system guarantees that the resulting product complies with the performance and security requirements of a real-world application.

5.1.2 Hardware Standards

The hardware for this project is selected to follow standard practices justified for efficient compute and scalability. For the current system, external hardware devices are needed because it is complex enough to include deep learning model training, along with real-time data processing, which demands at least a multi-core CPU and GPU support like NVIDIA GPUs. Minimized energy loss requires 16GB of RAM on line and SSD for database that allowing manage large datasets and provide the needed speed of data processing. The configuration of the hardware is to support the model training process, hence the computational resources available are well exploited to provide high performance and quick response.

5.1.3 Communication Standards

In relation to this project, communication standards are adopted with the intention of harmonising the relation between complicating part of a system. Interactions between the UI, the preprocessing units, and the machine learning systems are transmitted in a standard format of JSON or with RESTful APIs. Safe transmission of the information is provided by such protocols as HTTPS for safe exchange of the data. Furthermore, real-time data processing and current monitoring become achieved utilising standard messaging methods, including WebSockets. Such communication practices make possible the availability of consistent data transmission, proper model evaluation, and safe interactions in between users and the system.

5.2 Impact on Society, Environment and Sustainability

It monitor the Bangla depressive comment and has impacts in the society as it can help to identify individuals' emotional and mental issues and help them early. From the environmental perspective, the work focuses on the maximum utilization of computational resources during the model training and deployment, and energy efficiency achieved through proper hardware and software selection.

5.2.1 Impact on Life

The depressiveness comment detection system named Bangla depressive has a very pivotal role in saving people's life as it helps to identify the people who are in a very critical condition of mental illness and help them to get a treatment immediately. Using social networks as a means of identifying an individual's emotional state as a tool to help those involved in the field of mental health reach out and support them makes significant head way towards demoralizing the subject of mental health in the Bangla speaking population. Moreover, it creates a higher understanding, support, and to prevent made efforts to meet this need, as a result, it leads to increased betterment of common mental health.

5.2.2 Impact on Society & Environment

It is beneficial in Bangla language depressive comment detection by helping the society save those individuals for themselves to receive an early intervention from mental depression treatment in facilitating an improved living standard than wasting their life in self-pitying and depression. Specifically, in the current study, the system gives recommendations to mental health professionals based on the comments made on social media enhancing the community welfare. On the environmental side, the project is relaunched in a sustainable manner by balancing and fully utilizing computational resources to make model training and deployment energy efficient. This has a positive impact on a number of aspects decreasing the negative effects on the environment and at the same time promoting the effective and properly designed use of the technology to accomplish certain important objectives for society. On balance, the system supports mental health consciousness and longevity of solutions based upon information technologies.

5.2.3 Ethical Aspects

The ethical considerations in the use of the Bangla depressive comment detection system include: Personal identity and data privacy, data secrecy, and subject voluntary consent. Since getting information regarding the mental health status of individuals is rather sensitive the system ensures that user data is protected and only processed in accordance to data protection laws like the GDPR or other equivalent laws of the country. It also ensures transparency since users are put through a statement of the intended use of data collection and analysis. Ethical concerns are such as avoiding use the system for security reasons, discriminating or monitoring a given community or group of people to consider the needs of the underprivileged in the society. The above described system shall ensure provision of mental health help-seeking without any tagging.

5.2.4 Sustainability Plan

The sustainability plan for the Bangla depressive comment detection system should consider all the ways that will make the system sustainable both in terms of technological practice and resource usage. Furthermore, since the system involves computational algorithms where processing speed and energy cost are sensitive to algorithm design, the benefit of having an energy efficient system is environmentally friendly. To ensure constant high accuracy, the models should be updated frequently, depending on changes, in social media, for instance. The system will also be useful for convening collaborations with other mental health organizations and researchers for the current relevancy. In addition, the challenges for status updates, contributions to the open-source system and community participation will be instated to guarantee that this system can easily be expanded, modified and prove beneficial to the cause of mental health intervention.

5.3 Project Management and Financial Analysis

Management of this system involves scheduling and partitioning of the project into sub-tasks which are achieved with direction towards timely delivery of the Bangla depressive comment detection system. The achivements are data collections, data preprocessing; training, testing and validation of the model; system tuning. A special team will be appointed for each stage, which is aimed at the smooth interaction of teams and the rational use of resources. In cost analysis, cost estimate is made for tools that may be used in the software development, communication hardware and communication personnel. Also, the price includes the future maintenance of the project, changes in the system, and its possible expansion in the future. The funding will be applied for the initial and subsequent development and testing of the graphical user interface novel to this project, with attention given to effectiveness, resource utilization, and resource sustainability.

5.3.1 Tools and Platforms Used

Table 5.1 provides an overview of the essential tools and platforms used for model training, development, deployment, and version control throughout the project.

Table 5.1: Details of tools and platform used

Category	Tool/Platform	Purpose
Model Training	Google Colab (GPU)	Training models
Programming Language	Python	Core ML development and preprocessing
DL Framework	TensorFlow / Keras	Model building, training, and conversion

5.3.2 Financial Analysis

This project was designed to be cost-effective and accessible for students or independent researchers. Below is an approximate cost breakdown:

Table 5.2: Estimated Cost and Financial Analysis.

Resource/Item	**Estimated Cost (BDT)**	**Remarks**
Google Colab Pro (optional)	7000	Optional for extended GPU time and faster training

Computer (personal or lab use)	Existing Resource	Used for app development and testing
Internet Access	6000	Required for cloud training and resource access
Cloud Storage/Backup (optional)	1000	Google Drive or similar platforms
Total	14000 BDT	

5.4 Complex Engineering Problem

This section highlights the complex nature of the engineering problem addressed in this project. The task of designing a highly accurate, computationally efficient, and Bangla-language-compatible depressive comment detection system required integrating diverse areas of expertise. These included natural language processing for Bangla, machine learning and deep learning model development, and rigorous performance evaluation. The project also demanded handling challenges like language-specific preprocessing, noisy social media data, and model interpretability.

5.4.1 Complex Problem Solving

To successfully complete this project, multiple aspects of complex problem-solving were involved, ranging from Bangla NLP challenges to deep learning model development and evaluation. The mappings below represent how the work aligns with various Engineering Problem (EP) attributes.

Table 5.3: Mapping with Complex Problem Solving

EP1 Depth of Knowledge	EP2 Conflicting Requirements	EP3 Depth of Analysis	EP4 Familiarity of Issues	EP5 Applicable Codes	EP6 Stakeholder Involvement	EP7 Interdependence
✓		✓	✓			✓

5.4.1.1 Justifications for EP Attributes Mapping

- **EP1 – Depth of Knowledge:** This project required in-depth understanding of NLP techniques tailored to the Bangla language, including preprocessing (tokenization, stemming, stopword removal), TF-IDF, and word embeddings. It also demanded strong knowledge of classical ML algorithms (SVM, Logistic Regression) and advanced DL architectures (LSTM, CNN), as well as evaluation metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and AUC.
- **EP3 – Depth of Analysis:** The study involved comparative evaluation of multiple models using quantitative metrics and visual tools such as ROC curves and confusion matrices. Through iterative testing and performance tuning, the most suitable models were selected for reliable classification.
- **EP4 – Familiarity of Issues:** This project tackled familiar issues in NLP and AI, such as language-specific preprocessing challenges, data imbalance, overfitting in DL models, and performance trade-offs between ML and DL techniques. These challenges are commonly encountered in real-world AI systems.
- **EP7 – Interdependence:** The system was developed in a modular manner to allow future integration with more advanced Bangla NLP tools or social media APIs for real-time monitoring. This modularity ensures that components such as preprocessing, model inference, and evaluation can be independently upgraded or extended.

Mapping with Knowledge Profile for EP1

Table 5.4: Mapping with Knowledge Profile

K3 Engineering Fundamentals	K4 Specialist Knowledge	K5 Engineering Design	K6 Engineering Practice	K8 Research Literature
✓		✓		✓

5.4.1.2 Justifications for Knowledge Profile Mapping (linked to EP1):

- **K3 – Engineering Fundamentals:** The project was grounded in fundamental concepts of data preprocessing, feature engineering, and classification techniques. Concepts such as tokenization, n-grams, vectorization (TF-IDF), and activation functions were crucial in both ML and DL model development.

- **K5 – Engineering Design:** The architecture and experimentation framework was carefully designed, balancing classical and deep learning approaches. Multiple models were selected, trained, and evaluated based on design decisions aimed at maximizing performance while maintaining computational efficiency.
- **K8 – Research Literature:** The methodology and model selection were informed by a detailed literature review of existing depression detection systems across different languages and platforms. Benchmarking results and model choices were supported by state-of-the-art studies, ensuring academic relevance and validity.

5.4.2 Engineering Activities

The development of this system required a blend of engineering activities, encompassing data collection, preprocessing, model building, evaluation, and interpretability. These tasks align with complex engineering activities as defined by the accreditation standards.

Table 5.5: Mapping with Complex Engineering Activities

EA1 Range of Resources	EA2 Level of Interaction	EA3 Innovation	EA4 Societal & Environmental Consequences	EA5 Familiarity
✓		✓	✓	✓

5.4.2.1 Justifications for Engineering Activities Mapping:

- **EA1 – Range of Resources:** A diverse set of tools and platforms was used, including Python, Scikit-learn, TensorFlow/Keras for model training, and external datasets collected from social media. Feature engineering involved customized Bangla preprocessing, which required specialized language tools.
- **EA3 – Innovation:** The combination of deep learning (LSTM, CNN) with language-specific preprocessing tailored to Bangla text is a novel

contribution. Few studies have addressed Bangla depressive comment prediction using such a hybrid and comparative approach.

- **EA4 – Societal & Environmental Consequences:** This research promotes early identification of depression, contributing positively to mental health awareness in Bangla-speaking communities. The system is designed to be computationally efficient, reducing reliance on server-heavy processing and supporting sustainable AI applications.
- **EA5 – Familiarity:** The implementation leveraged familiar tasks like model training, text classification, performance evaluation, and result visualization—rooted in academic coursework and prior projects. These were combined in new ways to address a complex, real-world social problem.

5.5 Summary

Chapter 5 presents the engineering context of the project, focusing on how the Bangla depressive comment detection system aligns with complex problem-solving, knowledge profiles, and engineering activities. It highlights the interdisciplinary nature of the work, combining natural language processing, machine learning, deep learning, and system design tailored for Bangla text analysis. The chapter maps the project to key engineering problem attributes such as depth of knowledge, analytical complexity, and familiarity with real-world issues. It also outlines the engineering activities involved, including data handling, model training, evaluation, and potential societal impact. Overall, the chapter demonstrates how the project meets academic and professional engineering standards while addressing a socially significant challenge.

Chapter 6

Conclusion

Chapter 6 concludes the thesis by summarizing the outcomes of developing a Bangla depressive comment detection system using machine learning and deep learning techniques. It highlights that among the evaluated models, CNN achieved the highest accuracy (99.90%), followed by LSTM (92.68%) and SVM (87.33%), confirming the effectiveness of deep learning for Bangla text classification. The chapter reflects on the system's contribution to mental health awareness, especially in Bangla-speaking communities, and its potential for real-world application. It also outlines the limitations of the study, such as dataset size and language-specific preprocessing challenges, and provides directions for future work, including larger dataset collection, integration with real-time social media streams, and mobile-based deployment.

6.1 Summary

The work was able to build a model for depressive comment detection for Bangla social media using machine learning and deep learning methods. To particular issues, including the unavailability of annotated datasets for Bangla and the peculiarities of this language regarding grammar and vocabulary. Using Math, Support Vector Machines (SVM), Logistic Regression and best in class deep learning algorithms such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) it was possible to achieve very high classification rates of depressive remarks. The observation study compared LSTM, CNN and shallow models and the results underscored the effectiveness of deep learning methods in comprehending contextual aspects of Bangla text. The project gives a tool that can help in early diagnosis of the need of mental care in Bangla speaking community In addition, it helps in improving natural language processing models for low resource language. The findings of the proposed system provide the basis for further research and practice in the fields of mental health and social media assessment that may benefit high-risk users of depression.

6.2 Limitation

Nevertheless, the Bangla depressive comment detection system has this drawback: First, the dataset used when training the models are comments totaling 3420, which limits the generalization of the results to encompass the entire variety of the social media content. Second, the system relies mainly on text analysis regardless of the sort of input used meaning non-textual hints like images, emojis, or video containing elements that may pointing at depressive inclinations will not be noticed either. Third, although the system successfully tags the comments as depressive, it is possible to assign the informal and slang language for other moods due to the complex relation between textual language and mood, especially in social networks. Also the model can lack flexibility in responding to changes in language use and new informal language expressions due to its use of selected linguistic features and word embeddings. The current computational resources that are needed in order to train deep learning models, especially LSTM and CNN, may also be demanding, which is uneconomical for everyone. Additionally, the use of text analysis might predetermine cultural expression of mental health across different Bangla speaking population. Finally, the ethical issue relating to privacy and data protection is an area that should be attended to on a recurrent basis and much as the paper emphasizes on it as the major ethical consideration, much attention needs to be given in privacy and data security consider the sensitive data related to mental health. These limitations point towards the current and future development and adjustment in the system in a way to increase the existing of the system efficiency, broad-spectrum usage, and compliance with the diverse requirements and needs of different learners.

6.3 Future Work

From the study, it can be suggested that future work for the Bangla depressive comment detection system can follow the following two categories: To improve the accuracy of the system in detecting depressive tendencies a third variety of data should be added – images, emojis, videos which are also parts of common ordinary posts on various social media platforms. Similarly, using other sophisticated deep learning such as transformer (BERT, RoBERTa etc.) may help to further am better context of Bangla sentences. More so, updates of the system would be required to cater for changes in language usage and constantly used slang on social media. Moreover, applying the system to other LRLs, as well as linking it to real-time mHealth support systems, may potentially expand the system's impact on the community.

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