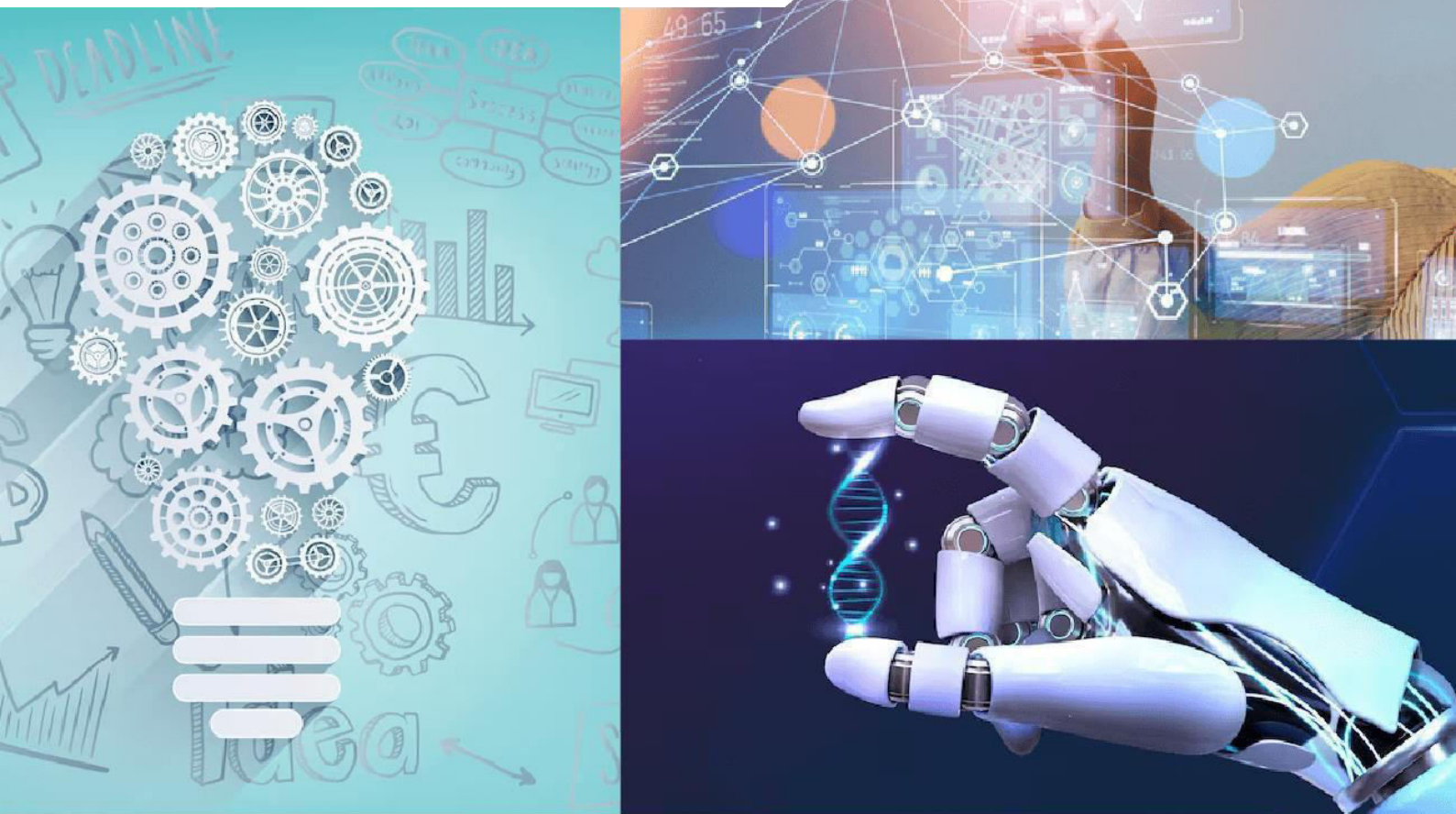




International Journal of Advanced Research in Education and Technology (IJARETY)

Volume 13, Issue 3, May - June 2026

Impact Factor: 9.971



Natural Language Processing - Based Text Summarizer with Flask

Mr. Shaikh mohamad , K.Vinutha, K. Navadheer, P. likitha

Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, Guru Nanak Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

Students, Department of CSE, Guru Nanak Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

ABSTRACT: With the growing volume of digital content, efficiently summarizing text is essential for extracting key information. This project introduces a Natural Language Processing (NLP)-based text summarizer that generates concise and meaningful summaries from large text inputs. The system utilizes NLP techniques such as extractive and abstractive summarization to retain important information while reducing redundancy. Developed using Flask as the web framework, the application provides a user-friendly interface for processing text inputs and generating summaries in real-time. The system leverages Python libraries such as NLTK, spa Cy, and Hugging Face Transformers to implement machine learning and deep learning-based summarization techniques. The Flask-based architecture ensures seamless API integration for real-world applications. This tool is beneficial for students, researchers, content creators, and professionals, enabling quick comprehension of large documents, articles, and reports. Future enhancements may include multilingual summarization, AI-driven content personalization, and speech-to-text summarization for broader usability.

I. INTRODUCTION

With the rapid evolution of Artificial Intelligence (AI), machines have surpassed human capabilities in various decision making tasks, including text classification. In today's digital era, where news consumption has shifted predominantly to online platforms, efficiently organizing and categorizing news articles is crucial for improving information accessibility and reliability. Manual classification of news articles is often time-consuming, costly, and prone to errors, leading to misclassification and inefficiencies in news dissemination. This study leverages AI and Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques to develop an automated news classification system that accurately categorizes news articles based on their content. By integrating web crawling, data preprocessing, and Jieba Chinese word segmentation tool—the system processes and classifies news articles from multiple sources, including social media platforms. The implementation of AI-driven classification enhances the organization of digital content, ensuring that unmarked or incorrectly flagged news is automatically categorized with high precision.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Title: Fake News Detection and Automated Categorization using Deep Learning

Author: L. Patel and D. Zhang

Year: 2024

Description: This research addresses the issue of fake news detection and automated categorization using deep learning techniques. The authors develop a hybrid model combining Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks and Transformer-based architectures such as BERT and ROBERTA. They highlight the importance of dataset quality and propose using a labeled dataset of credible and misleading news articles for model training. Their experiments reveal that deep learning-based classifiers achieve higher accuracy and generalization compared to traditional machine learning models. The study concludes by emphasizing the role of AI-driven news categorization in combating misinformation and ensuring reliable information dissemination.

Title: A Comparative Analysis of Web Crawling and NLP Techniques for News Classification

Author: C. Thomas and M. Gonzalez

Year: 2023

Description: This paper presents a comparative study of web crawling techniques for real-time news extraction and classification. The authors analyze different web scraping frameworks, such as Scrapy and BeautifulSoup, and assess their efficiency in large-scale data collection. Additionally, they explore various NLP-based feature extraction methods, including Named Entity Recognition (NER) and Latent

Dirichlet Allocation (LDA), to improve classification accuracy. The study finds that integrating web crawling with NLP preprocessing enhances the quality and reliability of news categorization. The authors also discuss the ethical implications of automated content aggregation, particularly regarding bias and misinformation in online media.

Title: The Role of AI in Social Media News Classification and Misinformation Filtering

Author: R. Wilson and A. Fernandez

Year: 2022

Description: This study investigates the use of AI-driven classification models to organize news content on social media platforms. The authors propose a hybrid system that combines machine learning algorithms with rule-based heuristics to categorize news articles efficiently. The paper also explores misinformation detection techniques, incorporating sentiment analysis and credibility scoring. Their findings indicate that AI-based models can significantly reduce the spread of false information while improving user experience through personalized news recommendations. Additionally, the study discusses the importance of ethical AI deployment in social media, highlighting the need for transparency and bias mitigation in automated classification systems

III. METHODOLOGY

EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing system relies on manual summarization or rule-based algorithms, which are time-consuming and often fail to capture the essence of complex texts. Traditional extractive methods use TF-IDF (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency) and Text Rank, which select key sentences based on word importance but lack contextual understanding. Abstractive summarization, which generates new sentences, has been limited due to computational constraints and the complexity of language processing. Additionally, existing systems often lack scalability, automation, and real-time processing, making them inefficient for handling large volumes of conventional approaches also struggle with handling diverse writing styles, context variations, and domain-specific terminology, reducing the overall accuracy of summaries.

EXISTING SYSTEM DISADVANTAGES

Lack of Contextual Understanding

- Inefficient for Large Datasets
- No Semantic Understanding
- Time consuming
- Inconsistent Result
- Needs expert knowledge

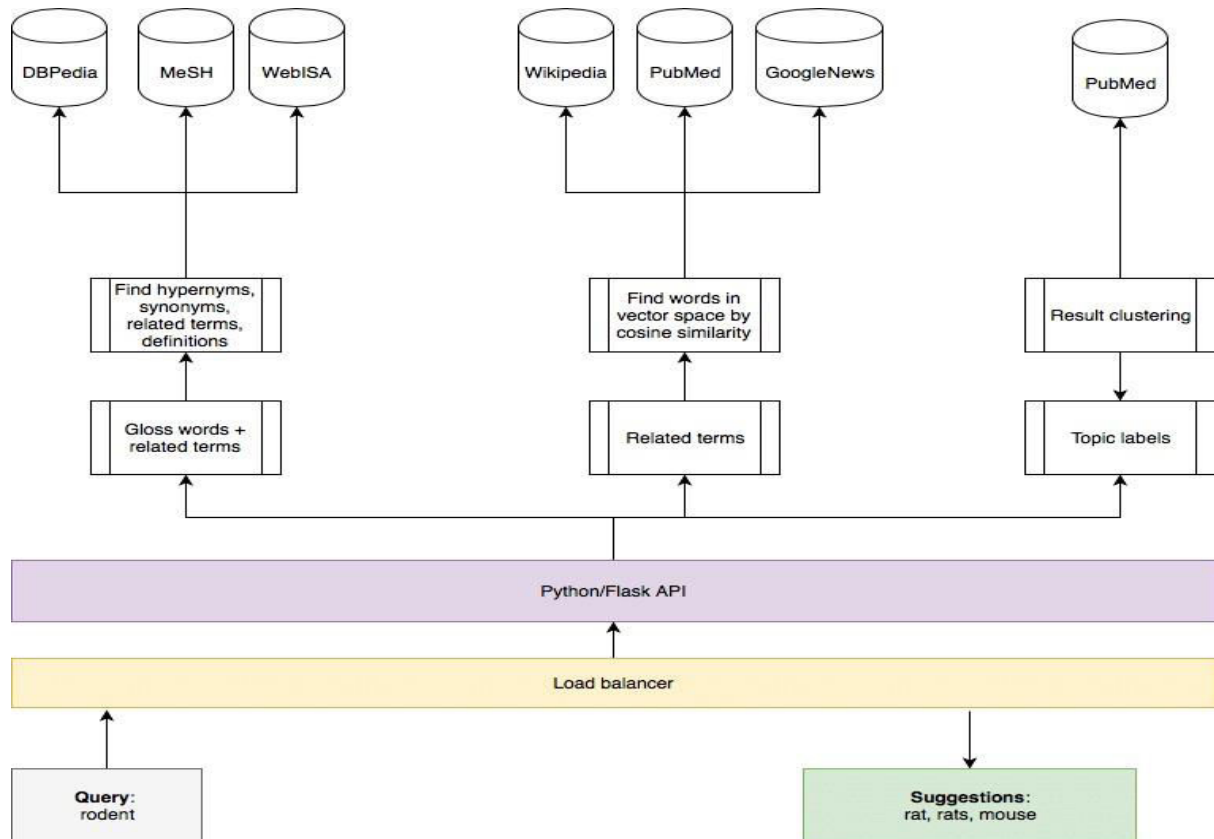
IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system utilizes Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Machine Learning to create an efficient, automated text summarization tool. It incorporates extractive and abstractive summarization techniques, leveraging deep learning models like BERT, T5, or GPT-based architectures for better contextual understanding. Preprocessing techniques such as tokenization, stop word removal, and named entity recognition (NER) are applied to refine input text before summarization. The system is built using Flask, allowing a lightweight and scalable web application for seamless user interaction. It integrates Python libraries such as NLTK, spa Cy, and Hugging Face Transformers to enhance text processing and summarization accuracy. Users can input text or upload documents, and the model will generate concise, meaningful summaries in real-time.

PROPOSED SYSTEM ADVANTAGES

- Automates Text Processing
- Enhances Communication
- Enables Sentiment Analysis
- Saves Time
- Consistent Accuracy
- Works With Large Text

V. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



VI. IMPLEMENTATION

Step 1: Input Collection

Start - Accept input text from user. Text box input OR file upload

Step 2: Text Preprocessing

Convert text to lowercase. Remove punctuation, special characters. Perform tokenization. Remove stop words. Apply stemming/lemmatization. Perform Named Entity Recognition

Step 3: Feature Extraction

Convert processed text into numerical form using: TF-IDF OR Word embeddings.

Step 4: Choose Summarization Method

Extractive Summarization. Calculate sentence importance scores using: TF-IDF

Step 5: Post-processing

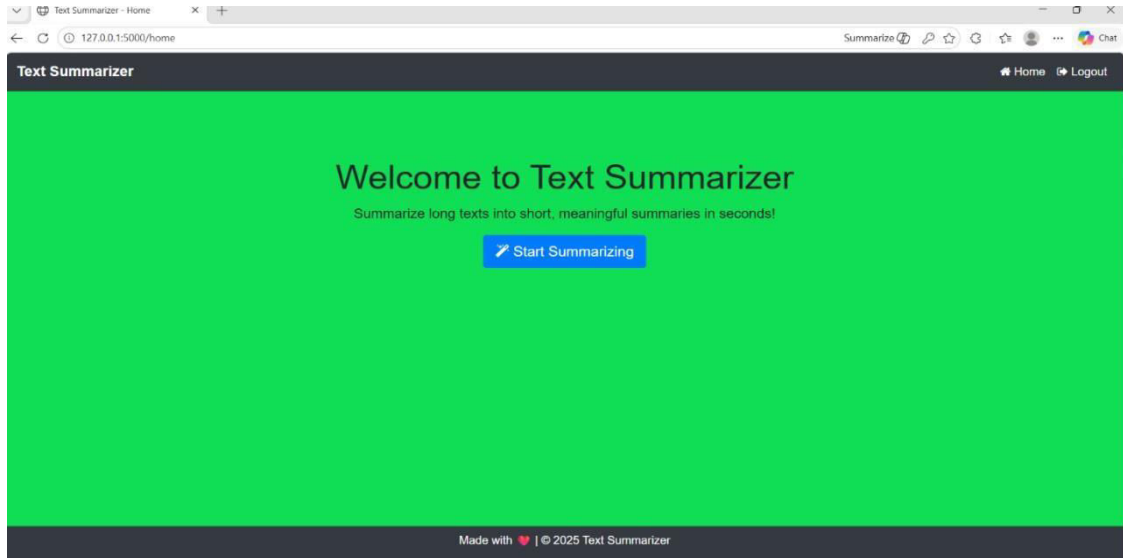
Arrange sentences in logical order, Remove redundancy.

Step 6: Output Generation

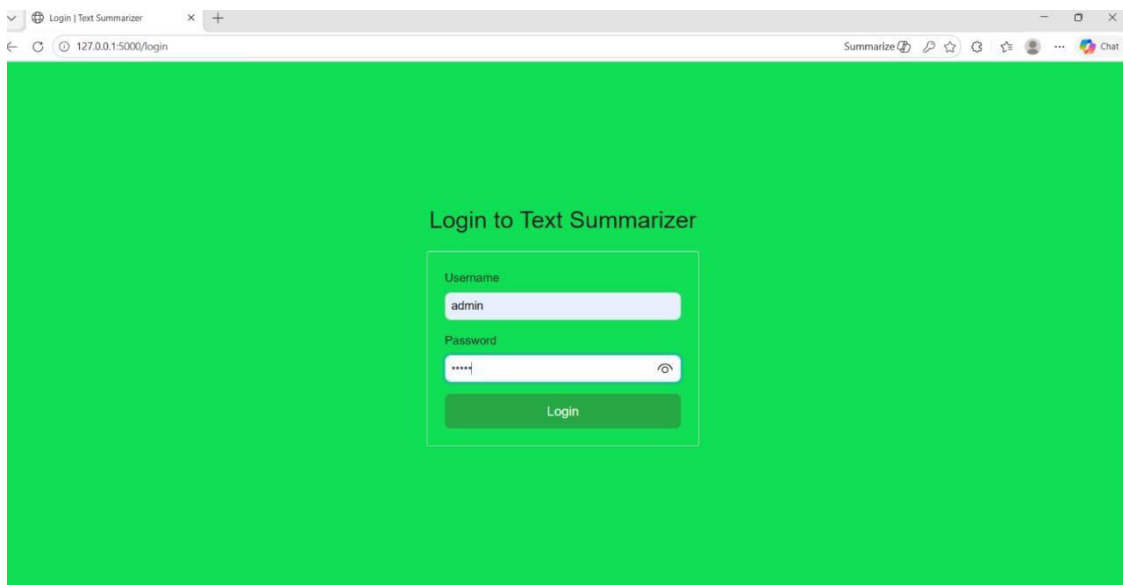
Display summarized text to user. Option to download summary

Step 7: End

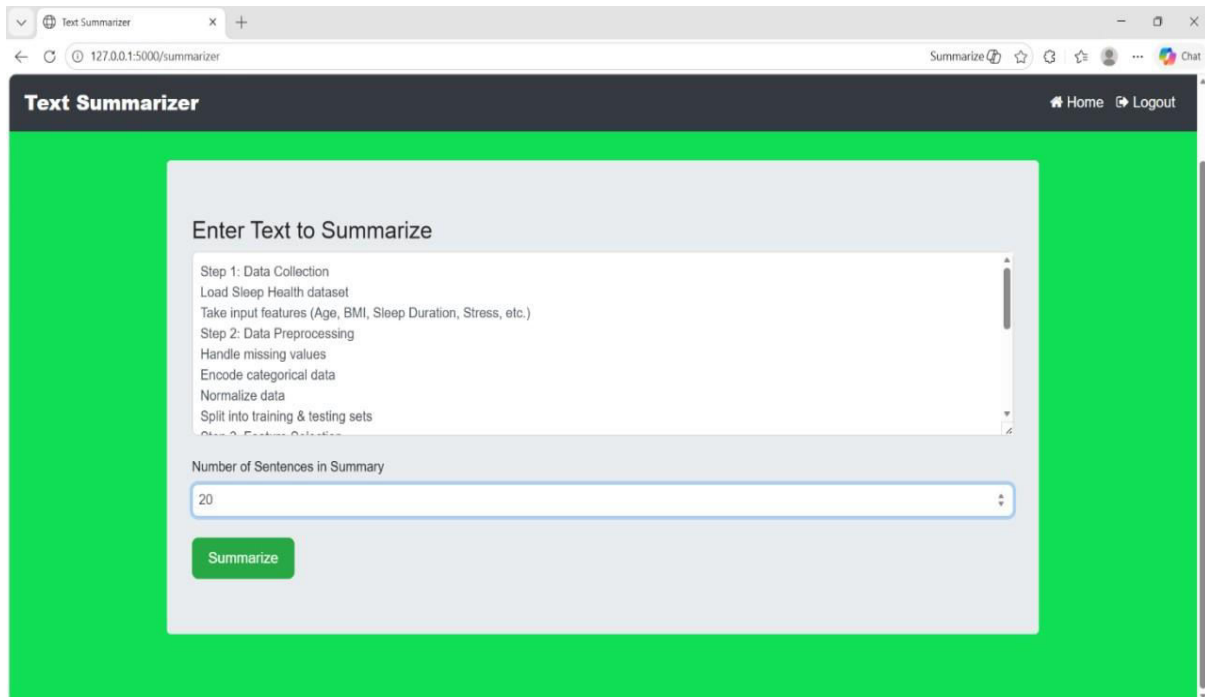
VII. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS



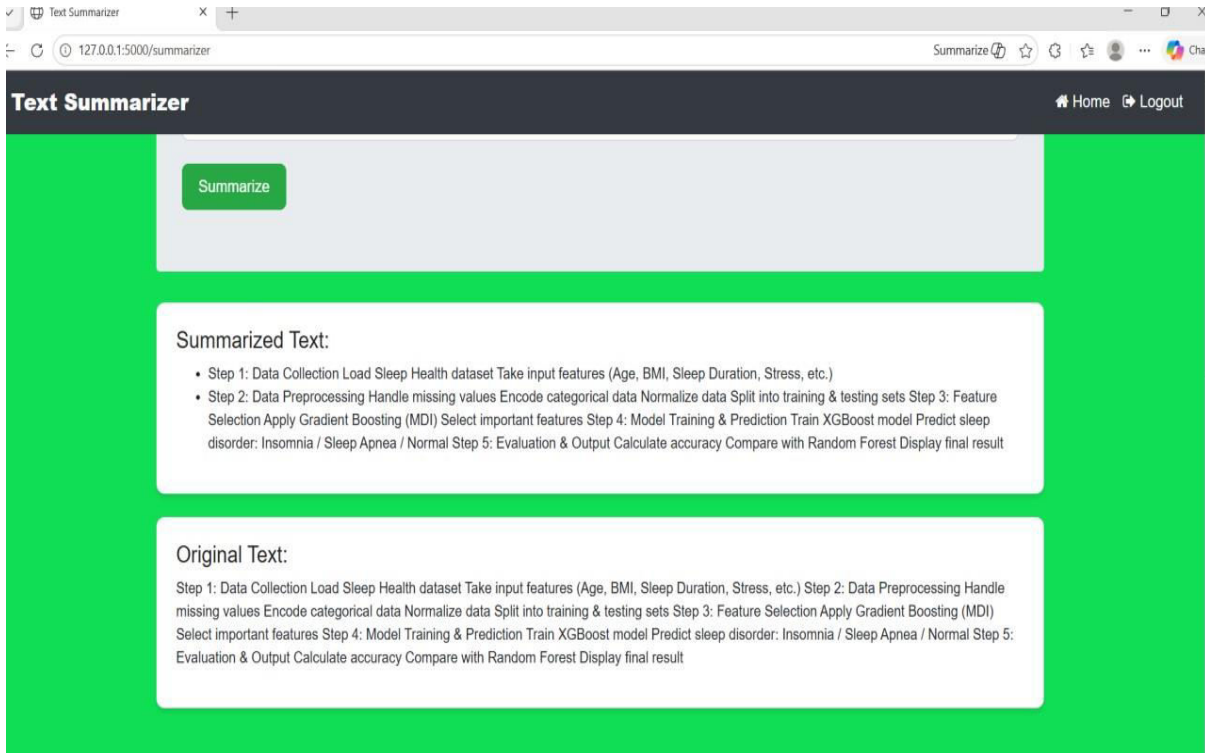
The figure shows the home page of the Text summarizer, designed to provide an easy and user-friendly interface for students, to summarize their text.



The figure shows the Admin Login interface of the Text summarizer, enabling secure access for students, users , through credential verification.



Result Page



VIII .CONCLUSION

This study successfully demonstrates the application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in automating news classification, significantly reducing manual effort while improving accuracy and efficiency. The proposed system, utilizing Natural Language Processing (NLP) and machine learning models, achieves a high classification accuracy of 97.43%, proving its effectiveness in categorizing news content. The integration preprocessing techniques, feature extraction methods, and advanced classification algorithms ensures that the model delivers robust and reliable results

Furthermore, this AI-powered solution aids in structuring vast amounts of news data, enhancing accessibility and content filtering for users. By leveraging automation, this project not only streamlines news organization but also helps in mitigating misinformation by ensuring accurate classification. With future advancements, including real-time updates, multilingual capabilities, and bias detection, this system holds the potential to revolutionize news aggregation and dissemination, making information consumption more efficient and reliable.

IX. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

To further improve the efficiency and reliability of the automated news classification system, several enhancements can be incorporated. First, integrating deep learning techniques such as Transformer-based architectures (BERT, GPT) can enhance text comprehension and context recognition, leading to more accurate classification. Real-time news streaming and incremental learning mechanisms can be implemented to allow the model to adapt dynamically to emerging news trends. Additionally, multilingual support can be introduced to classify news articles in different languages, expanding the system's applicability. Another crucial enhancement is the integration of sentiment analysis to detect biases and misinformation in news articles, making the system a valuable tool for combating fake news. Finally, deploying the model on cloud-based platforms will ensure scalability, enabling the classification of large volumes of news articles in real time while maintaining optimal performance and efficiency.

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International Journal of Advanced Research in Education and Technology

ISSN: 2394-2975

Impact Factor: 9.971