



REAL-TIME CRISIS RESPONSE: EXAMINING THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA TOOLS IN PUBLIC RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT:

Social media has knowingly changed how public relations (PR) functions particularly in the domain of crisis management. Organizations now prefer working where public views can shift dramatically and crises can amplify in moments. Real-time social media monitoring tools have emerged as essential instruments for detecting, analysing, and responding to crises effectively. Also, combining RCA in real-time crisis situations is important for organizations that help to highlight the issues. This paper explores the role of these tools in PR crisis management by examining their functionality, benefits, and challenges. Using theoretical analysis, we investigate how real-time monitoring tools enable organizations to identify early warning signs of crises, gauge public sentiment, and implement timely, data-driven responses. Furthermore, the study delves into the limitations of these tools, including issues of accuracy, resource dependency, and ethical concerns, while also discussing their potential to shape the future of PR strategies. By bridging theory and practice, this research highlights the evolving dynamics of crisis management in the digital age and offers insights for PR professionals seeking to navigate the complexities of a hyper-connected world.

KEYWORDS:

REAL-TIME CRISIS, ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS, SOCIAL MEDIA TOOLS, PUBLIC RELATIONS, CRISIS COMMUNICATION.

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INTRODUCTION:

The rise of social media has transformed the way information is circulated, meaningfully spreading swiftly and broadening its outreach. For organizations, this revolution offers a double-edged sword: while social media platforms offer unparalleled opportunities for direct and immediate engagement with audiences, they also expose organizations to heightened risks, particularly in terms of reputation management. The viral nature of content on social media means that even minor issues can escalate rapidly, turning into a full-blown crisis within a short time frame. Root Cause Analysis (RCA) is an important tool that contributes to any crisis scenario.

In this scenario, social media monitoring tools have become necessary for managing risks. In India, the following social media platforms are popularly used - Instagram, WhatsApp, Facebook and "X" to name a few. The specific tools used in crisis response are -

1. **Brandwatch:** A complete social listening platform which offers a wide range into brands sentiment analysis and trend tracking. Brandwatch lets social media professionals watch their brand reputation closely and identify any possible crises early on.
2. **Sprout Social:** This platform allows monitoring of social media conversations across all platforms, recognizing negative sentiment and to manage responses to customer queries and concerns. Sprout social is a skilled social media management platform where it can monitor real-time crises. It proactively addresses potential crises.
3. **Hootsuite:** This tool specialises in scheduled posting, monitoring of mentions and crisis response across multiple social media platforms.
4. **Mention:** This social media monitoring tool gives away real-time alerts, allowing the businesses to quickly detect any probable crises at the earliest. This helps the organizations address the problems and manage their brand reputation efficiently.
5. **Sprinklr:** This a leading social listening tool that helps enable the brands to monitor and analyze the chats across vast social media and digital channels. Sprinklr delivers faster and more accurate insights than its peers. This tool helps in real-time data capture in monitoring crises and

helps reply swiftly.

These tools help the organizations with real-time insights into public sentiment, enabling them to detect emerging threats, gauge the intensity of public reactions, and craft timely responses. By analysing movements, tracking conversations, and identifying influencers, these tools empower organizations to navigate the dynamic and often volatile social media landscape successfully.

This research paper examines the amalgamation of social media monitoring tools into public relations (PR) crisis response strategies making use of Root Cause Analysis (RCA), analyzing their effectiveness in mitigating reputational risks and their potential to redefine the future of crisis management. The study investigates how these tools are employed during crises, their role in shaping responses by the PR for an organization, and the broader suggestions for PR practices in a digital-first world.

OBJECTIVE AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

The primary objective of this study is to analyse real-time crisis response and examine the use of monitoring tools used in social media. To complete this study, the research trusts on secondary data sources. These sources include data that are obtained from journals, articles, newspapers, online resources, books, and official organizational websites.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

The current business environment is volatile, crisis response has emerged as a critical factor of organizational resilience, given the increasing frequency and complexity of disruptions (Vakilzadeh & Haase, 2021). Organizations must choose a wide range of crises, including natural disasters, cyber threats, and pandemics, necessitating the adoption of robust crisis management strategies. This review examines the intersection of crisis management and root cause analysis (RCA) to explore how organizations can enhance their crisis response by addressing the fundamental causes of crises, thereby facilitating a transition from being ready to real-time action.

Crisis management has evolved beyond reactive responses to emphasize proactive strategies that anticipate and mitigate potential crises (Kilag et al., 2023). It encompasses a structured set of processes aimed at identifying, preventing, responding to, and recovering from crises, thereby minimizing adverse impacts on organizational operations and stakeholders (Vašíčková, 2019). Scholars assert that an effective crisis management framework necessitates a thorough understanding of the root causes underlying crisis events (Sellnow & Seeger, 2021).

Root cause analysis (RCA) is a disciplined methodology used to recognize and address the primary factors contributing to crises, highlighting on eliminating the sources rather than merely treating symptoms (Weyermann & Roux, 2021). RCA entails an in-depth

examination of events and causal relationships that precipitate crises (Manuel et al., 2019). By uncovering underlying vulnerabilities, organizations can implement targeted, long-term solutions to prevent recurrence (Weyermann & Roux, 2021). The integration of RCA within crisis management frameworks aligns with the shift toward proactive risk mitigation (Bowen, 2020). Liu et al. (2021) highlight that understanding deep-seated causes enhances an organization's ability to anticipate potential threats and deploy preventative measures. RCA not only strengthens crisis response mechanisms but also fosters a learning-oriented approach, allowing organizations to refine future preparedness strategies (Kilag et al., 2021).

In crisis situations, real-time decision-making is crucial for minimizing disruptions and expediting recovery (Bethune et al., 2022). RCA contributes to this process by offering a structured approach for promptly identifying underlying issues, which is particularly valuable in rapidly evolving crises (Jabbar et al., 2020). Organizations equipped with RCA-driven insights can formulate targeted, effective interventions, enhancing their ability to manage crises efficiently (Kilag et al., 2023).

The literature relates on the importance of a proactive crisis management approach and the pivotal role of RCA in identifying and addressing root causes. RCA incorporation enables organizations to enhance both crisis response and long-term resilience. Case studies provide empirical evidence of RCA's practical utility in mitigating crises and improving organizational learning. However, the challenges associated with conducting RCA during crises and the influence of organizational culture necessitate further exploration. Future research should focus on refining real-time RCA methodologies and examining cultural and structural factors that facilitate or hinder its implementation in crisis management. By advancing these areas, organizations can enhance their ability to navigate uncertainties and strengthen resilience in an increasingly unpredictable business environment.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

The findings of this study highlight the critical role of social media monitoring tools in crisis communication, revealing both their advantages and challenges. These tools, including Hootsuite, Brandwatch, and Sprinklr, enable PR professionals to track real-time brand mentions, conduct sentiment analysis, and identify emerging trends, allowing for early crisis detection and proactive intervention. Integrating the Situational Crisis Communication Theory (SCCT) with social media monitoring enhances response precision by aligning communication strategies with crisis types and stakeholder expectations. Sentiment analysis, trend detection, and keyword tracking, conducted through tools like Brandwatch and Mention, help with valuable insights into public sentiment during crises, helping organizations refine their responses. The study found that real-time detection capabilities empower PR teams to mitigate reputational risks swiftly, while enhanced audience insights enable a deeper understanding of public concerns,

allowing for informed decision-making. Additionally, targeted communication strategies facilitated by these tools enable organizations to craft tailored responses for specific stakeholder groups, enhancing engagement and transparency. However, challenges such as data overload, algorithmic inaccuracies, and ethical concerns regarding data privacy must be addressed to maximize the effectiveness of these tools. Overall, the findings suggest that while social media monitoring significantly strengthens crisis communication, PR professionals must navigate technological complexities and ethical considerations to optimize its strategic impact in an increasingly digital landscape.

CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS:

1. Data Overload: Managing vast amounts of data can overwhelm PR teams.
2. Accuracy of Sentiment Analysis: Misinterpretations can lead to inappropriate responses.
3. Dependence on Technology: Over-reliance may hinder human judgment and creativity.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC RELATIONS:

1. Training and Resources: PR teams must be equipped with the skills to interpret and act on social media data.
2. Ethical Considerations: Balancing transparency with organizational interests is critical.
3. Integration with AI: Emerging AI technologies can enhance the capabilities of social media monitoring tools.

CONCLUSION:

The existing body of research provides significant insights into how social media influences crisis management. However, as digital communication continues to evolve, there is an urgent need for ongoing research to explore emerging trends, refine methodologies, and enhance crisis response strategies. The nature of online communication on any digital platforms make it critical for organizations and public relations (PR) professionals to stay updated on the latest technological advancements and user behaviors.

One of the key takeaways from this study is the binary nature of social media monitoring tools. While these tools offer valuable real-time insights, they assist the audience segmentation, and enable more precise and effective communication, they also come with challenges. The vast amount of data generated by social media platforms can lead to information overload, making it difficult to filter relevant insights. Additionally, misinterpretation of data trends or reliance on incomplete datasets can lead to flawed decision-making, which may exacerbate crises rather than mitigate them. This highlights the necessity for organizations to implement robust data analysis

frameworks and employ skilled professionals who can interpret insights with accuracy and contextual awareness.

The implications of these findings emphasize three crucial factors: expertise, ethical considerations, and technological adaptability. First, PR professionals must be adequately trained in digital analytics and crisis communication strategies to make informed decisions. Second, ethical vigilance is paramount, as misuse of social media monitoring—such as intrusive surveillance or biased data interpretation—can lead to reputational damage and legal concerns. Lastly, organizations must remain adaptable, continuously updating their technological infrastructure to keep pace with new developments in artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning. Choosing the right social media monitoring tools and integrating them strategically into crisis management plans can significantly enhance an organization's ability to anticipate, respond to, and recover from crises.

Ultimately, social media monitoring tools are revolutionizing PR crisis management by offering unprecedented opportunities for real-time engagement, crisis detection, and reputation management. However, their effectiveness is contingent on a balanced approach that combines automated technologies with human expertise. Future research should focus on leveraging AI to address current limitations—such as bias in sentiment analysis, contextual misinterpretation, and data privacy concerns. Additionally, more studies are needed to examine the role of social media monitoring in diverse cultural and organizational settings, ensuring that crisis response strategies are both effective and ethically sound across different industries and regions.

However, the study also brought to light the challenges inherent in implementing RCA in real-time crisis situations, as discussed in the third theme. Time constraints, information overload, and the pressure for quick decisions pose formidable obstacles to conducting thorough analyses. Striking a delicate balance between the urgency of decision making and the meticulousness of RCA is essential for overcoming these challenges.

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