RELIGIOUS AND THREATS IN MEDIASPACE

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on threats in today's world media, including types of religious threats. Concepts of terrorism, religious extremism and fanaticism In today's modern world, the demand for media is increasing more than ever, while the threats from these media are also increasing and causing negative consequences. These are: psychological, religious and cultural threats.

Keywords: Hate speech, Cyberbullying, Disinformation and misinformation, Online radicalization, Doxxing and online stalking, Religious threats, Psychological distress, Low self-esteem, Social isolation, Fear and anxiety, Trauma.

РЕЛИГИЯ И УГРОЗЫ В МЕДИАПРОСТРАНСТВЕ
АБСТРАКТНЫЙ

В данной статье представлена информация об угрозах в современных мировых СМИ, включая виды религиозных угроз. Понятия терроризма, религиозного экстремизма и фанатизма. В современном мире спрос на средства массовой информации возрастает как никогда, в то время как угрозы со стороны этих средств массовой информации также возрастают и вызывают негативные последствия. Это: психологические, религиозные и культурные угрозы.

Ключевые слова: Разжигание ненависти, Киберзапугивание, Дезинформация и дезинформация, Интернет-радикализация, Доксинг и онлайн-преследование, Религиозные угрозы, Психологический дистресс, Низкая самооценка, Социальная изоляция, Страх и тревога, Травма.

Religious threats in mediaspace refer to the use of media platforms, such as social media, online forums, or websites, to spread hateful, discriminatory, or threatening messages based on religious beliefs[1]. These threats can take various forms in the digital realm, including:

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[1] Chris Arthur. *RELIGION AND THE MEDIA : AN INTRODUCTORY READER.* University of Wales Press, Cardiff,

Hate speech: Individuals or groups may use online platforms to spread hateful messages directed at individuals or groups based on their religious beliefs. Such messages can incite violence, discrimination, or intolerance[2].

Cyberbullying: Using digital platforms to target individuals or groups because of their religious beliefs, practices, or affiliations can constitute cyberbullying. This can involve threats, harassment, or intimidation online[3].

Disinformation and misinformation: False or misleading information about certain religious groups, beliefs, or practices can be spread online to create fear, division, or animosity. This can contribute to the proliferation of religious threats in mediaspace.

Online radicalization: Extremist groups or individuals may use social media and online forums to radicalize individuals by promoting violent ideologies or beliefs rooted in religious extremism. This can lead to the perpetration of real-world threats and violence.

Doxxing and online stalking: Revealing personal information about individuals or targeting them for harassment based on their religious beliefs can create a threatening environment in mediaspace. This can lead to real-world safety concerns for the targeted individuals[4].

To address religious threats in mediaspace, it is important for online platforms to enforce policies against hate speech, harassment, and misinformation. Users should report any threatening or discriminatory content they encounter online. Additionally, promoting digital literacy and critical thinking skills can help individuals discern and respond to religious threats in online spaces. Collaboration between tech companies, governments, and civil society is essential to combatting religious threats in the digital world.

Hate speech refers to communication that promotes hatred, discrimination, or violence against individuals or groups based on certain characteristics such as race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or disability. This type of speech can

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1993. Pp. 302

[2] Ronald L. Grimes, LJte Hiisken, Udo Simon, Eric Venbrux RITUAL, MEDIA AND CONFLICT. Oxford University Press,2008. P.113

[3] Isaac Nahon-Serfaty, Rukhsana Ahmed. New Media and Communication Across Religions and Cultures. SCOPUS,2014. P.328

[4] Chiou, Grace: Book Review. Anthony Hatcher: Religion and Media in America. In: Journal for Religion, Film and Media. Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2018, 296 pp.,

have serious negative consequences on both the victims and society as a whole. Some of the impacts of hate speech on mental health include:

1. Psychological distress: Individuals who are targeted by hate speech may experience significant psychological distress, including feelings of fear, anxiety, anger, and helplessness. This can lead to increased stress levels and can contribute to the development of mental health conditions such as depression and anxiety.

2. Low self-esteem: Being subjected to hate speech can negatively impact an individual's self-esteem and self-worth. It can lead to feelings of shame, inadequacy, and self-doubt, which can have long-lasting effects on a person's mental well-being.

3. Social isolation: Victims of hate speech may feel isolated and marginalized within their communities. This sense of social exclusion can lead to feelings of loneliness, depression, and alienation, further exacerbating their mental health challenges.

4. Fear and anxiety: Hate speech can create a climate of fear and insecurity among targeted individuals and communities. Constant exposure to hateful rhetoric can lead to heightened levels of anxiety, hypervigilance, and a sense of constant threat.

5. Trauma: For some individuals, experiencing hate speech can be traumatizing. It can trigger memories of past traumas, exacerbate existing mental health conditions, and lead to the development of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms[5].

It is important to address and combat hate speech to protect the mental health and well-being of individuals and promote a safe and inclusive environment for all members of society.

LIST OF REFERENCES

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