

Rise of Hate Spreading Group in Society

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Abstract- Karl Marx's statement is relevant even today that “the history of the entire society till date has been the history of struggle”. The statement of Karl Marx about the class system of the society and the determination of these classes according to the means of productivity are still existed today. The formation of the groups found in the society on the basis of classification to form the hatred being observed. These hate groups can be seen on the basis of caste, religion, politics and regionalism. These hate groups may be successful in their target easily by the help of digital platform at present. Ultimately these groups disorder the society in many ways and it is fatal not only for individual but also for the society and nation as well.

Keywords: - Hate group, discrimination, bigotry, caste, religion, education, digital platform, hate speech, ideological literature.

INTRODUCTION

What is hate speech and hate groups?

According to the Law Commission, hate speech includes acts of inciting hatred against any group on the basis of race, caste, gender, sexual orientation, etc.

Negative aspect of hate speech-

1. Hate speech poses a challenge to the freedom of speech and expression.
2. It promotes communal disharmony and adversely affects the secular fabric of the country.
3. It promotes extremism among the youth. It is also clear from the study that Kashmiri youth join anti-national groups under the influence of hate speech.
4. Hate switch increases the feeling of insecurity in the minds of minorities and widens the gap between minority and majority.

India in 21st century is proceeding on the path of developed nation, when we are celebration “Ajadi ka Amrit Mahotsav”. India has many challenges to face and it reaches apex in these facing challenges in the form of internal protests. These internal conflicts create a permanent feeling of animosity, which results in the form of “hatred”. Hatred is an emotion we also all it by another name “Vaimanasya”. These hated group’s spreading hatred in the society without any reason on the basis of caste, religion, color and meaning, it is a part of “Vaimanasya”. Due to internal contradiction, many “hate groups” are being formed in the Indian society. These hate groups can be seen in various field like as politics, business, education, medical, regional, urban, rural, caste and religious, gender etc. In all these areas, a situation of “differentiation” is also being created in the society by hate groups. The creations of different hate groups in all these areas is increasing day by day and at the time these groups come in their permanent nature. A frenzy situating arises in the society when these groups uplifted their negative temperament in the people that disturbs the national unity and integrity.

The Indian land has been the mother culture of values and sacrament. India is treated as a world guru because of its culture, values and sacrament. India gives culture, knowledge, skills, education to the entire world. It also observed the hole world “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam”. These objectives; the nation may be found in each and every spirited consciousness in each part of the world. India has always been the center of knowledge. India's great centers of knowledge from ancient time are Takshashila, Nalanda, Vikramshila, Ballabhi, Ujjayini, Kanshi, Odantapuri, Mithila, Prayag, Ayodhya etc. These ancient universities remain always been the major centers of knowledge and research. The students from different countries have come here to learn abroad. All these research centers became victims of hate groups and these groups have played an important role in their destruction. The seminar held at B.R.A. University, Muzaffarpur, Bihar, speakers clarified that these universities and libraries played an important role in the aliveness of Indian tradition heritage. Takshashila University was considered as the first learning centre in the world, in which scholars from all over Asia including India came to study Syria, Greece and Babylonia. At present, many universities of the country are still divided into groups due to different ideologies. Delhi’s Jawaharlal Nehru University is mainly denounced for the ideology of the left. This university follows the left ideology as its progressive feature but on the other part it creates violence among the thinkers of different ideology. It has also been accepted that in the name of progressive ideology, rowdy, religious and fanatics have also entered here. On the other hand, Delhi University is known as a supporter of functionalist ideology. The students are free to choose their groups according to their mental approach and therefore each and every student became the member of any group that works on the basis of his thinking and ideology.

Objectives of the study

Through the present study, the aim is to study the hate groups that have involvement in different regions of India.

Study methodology

Secondary facts have been used in the present research paper. In the study, different parts of India's structure, political system, caste system, education and religion have created hate groups.

Hate Groups in Colleges and Universities

Jawaharlal Nehru University has always been accused of "divisive and frenzied" activities. The student organizations or some group of students here have always been found involved in such activities. Those who express their state of mind through caste slogans on the walls, sometimes talk about their existence with anti-national slogans. The height of hatred is to such an extent that they do not even understand the difference between "nationalism and anti-nationalism". Today such groups can be seen at the college and university level in which- Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad, NSUI, All Assam Students Union (AASU), All India Democratic Student Organization, All India Muslim Student Federation, All India Revolutionary Student Federation, All India Student Federation, All India Sikh Federation, All India Student Association, Bahujan Samaj Student Form, Campus Front of India, Chhatra Bharati, China Student Association, Kerala Student Union, Krantikari Yuva Sangathan, MGJSM, Mizo Jirjai Pavi, Mithalia Student Union, Muslim Student Organization, National Conference Student Union, Radical Student Union, More than 35 organizations can be found in India, including National Students Council, Student Islamic Organization of India, Student Organization of India, Sunni Student Federation, Trinamool Student Council, Tiwipra Student Federation, West Bengal State Student Council, Apna Dal S Student Forum In which many organizations have not even received recognition yet.

These organizations work according to political ideology to enter colleges and universities. Political factionalism is included in student's life through these organizations and political parties work to implement their agenda. As a result of which "hate groups" emerge in student life.

Rise of hate groups in political parties

Political parties have always been working on the issue of "for and against". These political parties can be seen by dividing them into three parts. 1. National party 2. State level 3. Regional level and there are some political parties which are not recognized yet. Thus there are total 78 political parties in India. India today is considered the largest democracy in the world. Politics is being criminalized by the leaders of this democracy with a criminal image. 25 percent of Apna Dal S, 44 percent of Bharatiya Janata Party, 64 percent of Samajwadi Party, 67 percent of Nishad Party, 67 percent of Subhaspa, 88 percent of RLD, 100 percent of Congress Party, 100 percent of BSP in Uttar Pradesh State Legislative Assembly in the year 2022. Cases of political crimes are registered against the Honble. In this way, 51 percent of the dignitaries have criminal cases against them; this figure is 15 percent more than in 2017. Every person is being given some kind of responsibility by these "political parties".

Therefore, every person is a worker of one or the other political party. In such a situation, small groups are formed by those workers who have political patronage, who are formed at the state, mandal, district, tehsil, block and village level and work is done to divide people into "groups". The smaller these groups develop, the more the development of "violence groups" becomes stronger. In the society, these groups develop on the basis of regional, caste, religious, forward-backward. These political parties also work to develop extremism in these groups through their ideas. Some parties work on the basis of "religious speech", some by giving "hate speech", some for the purpose of benefiting a particular caste or a particular religion. It is because of these political hate groups that give birth to violent groups in the society at the state level and at the district and village level. The formation of these types of violent groups is seen more at the time of elections. Which continues from the enrollment till the results are out? No state is untouched in this political violence; West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, in all other states political hate groups and the cycle of political violence by them goes on continuously. From the creation of these hate groups to violence; works have been done by political parties. In the year 2022, a face of hateful politics can also be seen in the state elections of Uttar Pradesh. In elections, their hateful, threatening speeches are used to threaten and intimidate voters to get votes in their favor. Azam Khan's membership was also terminated due to this hate speech in the elections of the year 2022.

Terrorist organizations have played a significant role in the rise of hate groups. Such 10 terrorist organizations of the world are working to create hate groups in the society. Their main objective is to spread "frenzy" in the society, to create hatred among the people towards the society and to make the youth members of their organization. Not only this, efforts have been made to include some highly educated youths in these organizations through "social media". Therefore, social media has also become a big medium of "hate groups".

Rise of religion-based hate groups

Hatred and divisions like misery within India were basically born due to the inclusion of Islamic values. Ever since the 1990 mass genocide in the Kashmir Valley, many hate groups have emerged on the basis of "religion", which is being used for political gains. After the year 1990, several attacks not only on "Kashmiri Hindus", but in many parts of the country, such groups have been formed which are engaged in violence or "religion conversion". In the year 2022, the terrorist organization TRF released a list of 56 Kashmiri Pandits and once again threatened them to leave the valley, creating an atmosphere of panic. It has become common to kill people of a particular religion in Kashmir. In the year August 2013, riots between Hindus and Muslims in Muzaffarnagar of Uttar Pradesh killed more than 62 people including 42 Muslims, 20 Hindus and injured 200 and displaced more than 50000 people. In the year 2022, "religious violence" also took place in Karauli, Rajasthan, in which many people were killed, not only in Rajasthan, but in every corner of the country, the largest form of hate groups has emerged in religious form. If we look at the communal riots that have taken place so far in religious groups on the basis of country's religion, there were a total of 857 incidents of communal violence in the year 2020, which was 94 percent more than in 2019. The incidents in Delhi are the main reason for the spurt in incidents of communal violence. There were only 2 incidents of communal riots in Delhi between

2014 and 2019, while in 2020 these incidents reached 520. Due to which there was a huge increase in the figures across the country. Between 2016 and 2020, 3399 cases of “communal and religious riots” were registered in the country based on the report presented in Parliament by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Cases like mob lynch have also come to the fore in these religious matters. The role of hate groups is important in all these types of riots.

Rise of caste based hate groups

The activity of hate groups is to create violence related to casteism has been actively propounded in India. According to a report by Human Rights Watch, discriminatory and brutal, inhuman and degrading treatment of more than 165 million people in India is justified on the basis of caste. Caste is based on nature and is hereditary, it is a set characteristic. Claims of birth into a particular caste reflect a traditional system of rigid "social stratification" into ranked groups defined by caste, lineage, and occupation. Caste divisions in India dominate housing, marriage, employment and general social spheres. The Conversational divisions that are existed through this malpractice of the hate groups produced social exclusion and economic disintegration along with physical riots are the various form of violence.

Caste hate groups include Kilvenmani massacre in 1968, Tamil Nadu, 1981 Phoolandevi massacre, Uttar Pradesh, 1985 Karamedku massacre, Ranvir Sena in 1990s, 1991 Sindoor Andhra Pradesh, 1992 Bara massacre, Bihar, 1996 Bathani Tola massacre, Bihar, 1994 Chhotan Shukla Massacre, 1996 Melavalavu Murders, 1997 Laxmanpur Bathe Massacre Bihar, 1997 Ramabai Murder Mumbai, 1999 Senari Massacre, 1999 Bant Singh Case Punjab, 2000 Afar Nawada killings, 2000 Kambalapally incident Karnataka, 2005 Jehanabad jail raid, 2006 Khairlanji massacre Maharashtra, 2006 anti-Dalit protests in Maharashtra, 2008 caste violence in Rajasthan, 2011 killing of Dalits in Haryana, 2012 Dharmapuri violence, 2013 Markanam Tamil Nadu Violence, 2015 Dangwasa Rajasthan Dalit Violence, 2016 Rohith Vemula Suicide of Hyderabad University, 2016 Nandani Tamil Nadu Gangrape and Murder, 2017 Anandpal Singh Murder Case, 2017 Saharanpur Violence, 2018 Samrau Violence in Jodhpur, 2018 Bhima Koregaon, 2018 Kaachnath, Sivagangai The Tamil Nadu temple incident is the result of all caste hate groups.

Govt. of India has passed the scheduled castes and scheduled tribe's prevention act 1989 in order to stop the exploitation of the lower castes of the basis of caste structure made by some elite people through stratification. This bill was stamped by the President on 30 January 1990. The person who wrongly suffering from this sc/st act of 1989 a provision was made to help them victim up to 5,00,000 lac. Initially, this act was very beneficial and there was a decrease in cases of harassment. But some political parties started taking unfair advantage of it, as a result of which “hate groups” began to emerge among castes and due to hatred, most of the SC and ST cases started being registered in a fake manner. Most of the people started making this act a weapon to earn money. In the report presented by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the “Parliament”, it was found that in the year 2014, 40300 SC/ST cases were registered in the country in which 6144 cases were falsely imposed on the people who victim of this act and in subsequent years in 2015 the no of cases 5855 and year 2016 no of cases 5344 are to be found fake and imposed on the victim through this act. Through SC/ST Act, it comes to know that it is used to make money by the government as well as from the accused party and through this act a new hate group emerged in the society. This sc/st act becomes a weapon to the political leaders who used it as a beneficiary in electoral ground to earn more votes with the help of caste prevailed society where the victim cannot understand the real ideology of such leaders.

CONCLUSION

Law commission recommendations regarding hate speech

In order to stop spreading hatred, a new section 153 (b) should be added in the Indian Penal Code by amending it, in which the commission has recommended two years of imprisonment and fine. A new section 505 is added to the Code, which deals with acts of inciting fear, disturbance or violence in certain cases. For this, the commission has recommended imprisonment of one year and fine. The Law Commission has expressed the view that incitement to violence cannot be considered as the sole criterion for a hate speech. Such statements which do not spread violence are also likely to cause mental pain to any part of the society or any person.

Other measures

1. Hate content from social media should be monitored and measures should be taken to remove it.
2. There is a need to develop rational thinking in people, so that they do not believe anything blindly.
3. Leaders and religious leaders who spread religious hatred with their statements should be identified and their speeches should be monitored and strict action should be taken against the culprits of hate speech.

Categorizing or defining hate groups is perhaps one of the most pressing questions of the time, since to explain its definition we have to keep its effects in mind. Today the whole world is socially connected through networks the comments are free from quick reactions quick, violent personal behavior. The scope of difference between statements inciting violence against a community or group, it's pretty hazy. Many times, if the intent and words are not explicitly hateful, the underlying implication may be hateful. Hate is defined as an emotion to advocating the harm especially discrimination, hostility or incitement to violence, based on targets identified with a certain social group. Speech that lures, threatens or encourages violent acts may include but is not restricted to election campaign or by those who are in power. In fact, these digital platforms of hatred are reflected in real violence.

At present the world of Social Media has been made a deep impact on the thinking of the common man and his communication. India has not been able to protect itself from the effects of misinformation and the journalist, academician and political leaders may not escape theme self from the misinformation rumored by the social platform. Social media becomes very effective for us to use our rights. The different rights like fundamental rights is freedom of expression and everyone who is irrespective of their

caste, birth and geographical location can freely express their views and opinions. But under the guise of this same freedom of expression, issues of spreading misinformation and hatred among the general public are also flourishing. In India, these platforms provide a clear and open ground for growing incidents of majoritarian violence as identity-based and populist politics dominate the country's landscape.

Tendency to hate groups

There are four categories related to the propensity for violence of hate groups, 1. Organizational Capacity 2. Organizational Constituencies 3. Strategic Connections 4. Structural Arrangement. The larger and longer an extremist group has been in existence, the more likely it is to engage in violence. Regional hate groups that are located in the west and northeast are likely to engage in violence than hate groups that share conflict-based relationships with other groups are also likely to engage in violence in more possible way. An ideological literature published by an iconic group is associated with a significant reduction in violent behavior within the group.

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