

# Analysis of New Media Conflict Groups and Global Media

**Dr. Ramesh Chandra Pathak**

Associate Professor, Amity School of Communication, Amity University Rajasthan

*Abstract-Terrorist organizations like ISIS, Al-Qaida and others are using digital online media for spreading their conflict monopolies. The Conflict groups on new media are using new media to promote conflict contents. New media is now created by some anti-immigrant, anti-muslimism, black separatist, Christian identity, general conflict groups, holocaust, neo-confederate, neo-Nazi, racist skinheads, radical traditional Catholicism and white nationalist as powerful tool for spreading conflict. At present, we have powerful global media and they can pay attention towards this global crisis which is mainly based on racism, conflict speech, conflict comments, conflict new media status and conflict ideologies. There may be some possible link between the viewing of conflict sites and conflict crime. Terrorists, moist and other extremists have taken advantage of New media to promote their polluted agenda. Conflict groups are using new media for their own sociological, business and political use. Their main aim is to spread hatred message. It has been often seen that new media conflict groups are operating across the world and mostly used in the field of social media. This research is an effort to examine comprehensive role of global media for stopping of the manipulation of New media conflict groups across the globe. The main objective of this research is to do evaluative study of New media conflict groups and to find out the role of global media in possible solution.*

**Keywords**-New media, global media, racism, conflict, social media

## I. OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH

To examine New media conflict group does have a part of a traditional faction.

- To examine online conflict sites are explicitly antagonistic or violent.
- To examine online conflict sites are appearing patriotic or benign.
- To examine online conflict sites are contributed to the appeal of the group.
- To examine the role of New media all over the world to engage in real-time conversations.
- To examine New media continues to grow, extremists find new ways to seek validation for their conflict full agendas and to recruit members.

- To examine so-called conflict groups in cyberspace,
- To examine activities of New Media conflict,
- To examine behavior of New media negative stereotypes.
- To examine the role of New media for conflict groups in terms of promotion, recruitment and expanding their base to include younger audiences.
- To examine the purpose of conflict groups websites.

## II. IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH

- This research also advocates for future consequences about such types of online groups and their prospective threats to the world civilization.
- This research warns the evil practices of hatred, hostility, or violence towards members of a race, ethnicity, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation on new media which can be harmful for global village.
- This research also trying to find out a suggestive definition of a "conflict group" includes those having beliefs or practices that attack or malign an entire class of people, typically for their immutable characteristics.
- This research will bring new facts about New media conflict groups.
- This research will bring any other designated online sector of society in context to several active new media conflict groups.

## III. HYPOTHESIS

There may be possibilities to examine role of global media for preventing conflict groups across the globe for doing evil business. There are also possibilities of cross examination of role of mainstream media, traditional media as well as social media for online new media conflict groups. There may be possibilities that New media brought new global exposure to many organizations, including groups such as white supremacy, neo-Nazism and Islam phobia and several new media conflict groups are operating websites dedicated to attacking their perceived enemies. It has been often seen that new media conflict groups are operating across the world and mostly used in the field of social media. At present, we have powerful global media and they can pay attention towards this global crisis which is mainly based on racism, conflict speech,

conflict comments, conflict new media status and conflict ideologies.

#### IV. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The conflict groups are mostly using online media, websites and new media. So, the evaluative study of new media conflict groups and role of global media is mostly depending on the online and offline websites and web contents used by conflict groups and different extremist groups. The related literatures written by different scholars are also part of review of literature. Different related magazines and related journals are part of review of literature.

#### V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The main research methods were non-participative observation and experimental. The research techniques adopted were questionnaire interview and schedule interview.

#### VI. RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

Conflict groups vocalize their beliefs and they act on their beliefs. Factors that contribute is the vulnerability of its members. Some factors are also associated with symbols and mythologies. Several websites are operating in a pattern that it usually separating hardcore conflict from rhetorical conflict. Therefore, conflict websites are seen as a prerequisite of conflict crimes. Sometimes conflict websites became a vital condition of their possibility. Some listed groups operating online portals have been criticized by some political observers and prominent celebrities.

There are many active conflict groups in the world among them several conflict groups are operating their own conflict websites via new media. Conflict group under the category "black separatist" operating several conflict websites "race of devils". Traditional Muslim online groups, does not accept white members and it is not regarded as a legitimate branch of Islam by mainstream Muslims. The white supremacist Creativity Movement is associated websites with violence and bigotry. Aryan Nations is also operating religion-based white supremacist conflict group. Several Churches are also operating conflict websites. There are several groups which are operating conflict websites to spread conflict messages across the globe. Types of conflict groups may be classified on the basis of several factors which includes Anti-immigrant, Anti-Muslim, Black separatist, Christian Identity, General conflict, Holocaust denial, Ku Klux Klan, Neo-Confederate, Neo-Nazi, Racist skinheads, Radical traditional Catholicism, White nationalist, White Power music. Their activities include criminal acts, marches, rallies, speeches,

meetings, leafleting or publishing. Conflict groups always advocates or engages in violence or other criminal activity. Therefore, keeping an eye on the Radical Right is very much necessary. Anti-immigrant online groups are described as xenophobic, publishing racist propaganda, and confronting or harassing immigrants and their supporters. Anti-Muslim conflict groups are also operating online portals and may be described as disputing Islam's status as a respectable religion, and depicting Muslims as irrational, intolerant and violent and sanctioning pedophilia, marital rape and child marriage. Anti-LGBT website groups or anti-gay website groups can refer to activities against LGBT people, violence against LGBT people, LGBT rights opposition and religious opposition to homosexuality. Conflict group under the category "black separatist" operating several conflict websites "race of devils". Black separatism demands to create separate homeland. This is the general perception among black separatists that black people cannot grow in white dominated society.

Several holocaust deniers across the world are generally using new media for spread of conflict messages. They generally use the term historical revisionism for their monopoly. Christian Identity is also an issue for certain groups who are affiliated believers of churches with an aggressive online campaign for their religious faith with an ideology of racist interpretation of Christianity. White power musical websites also promotes white nationalism and expresses racism against non-whites. Radical traditionalist Catholics are also subscribe to an ideology that is rejected by the Vatican. Anti-Defamation League, groups such as white power skinheads with a focus on opposing non-white immigration are also operating conflict websites. Neo-Confederacy websites usually follows conflict comments against leaders, soldiers, writers, symbols and others. The current manifestation is splintered into several chapters and is classified as a conflict group. There are many organizations worldwide which have advocated white supremacy, white nationalism, and anti-immigration. Neo-Nazism groups are also operating online conflict portals that borrows elements from Nazi doctrine, including militant nationalism and fascism.

Conflict group can identify and deconstruct personal insecurities. Who are the most susceptible, especially children and youth, in developing a humanized understanding of out-groups and a positive self-esteem. Young people are attracted towards websites because they spend more time than any other group browsing on the new media. Conflict websites target youths for convincing their ideology. Race has organized many societies. Several countries have undertaken initiatives to protect all "racial" groups. Racism is still a problem. The

new media is the simplest tool to propagate racist views in new and possibly more efficient ways.

### Role of Global Media

Media can telecast a series of comprehensive package up on this burning issue. Mass Media especially mainstream media can telecast the comprehensive list of several conflict groups which are operating conflict websites to spread conflict messages across the globe. Global media can spread powerful message about online conflict groups. There should be awareness about different racial, extremist and ultras in mass media and media can aware people and society for reforms. Global media can pay attention through some social welfare messages up on the burning conflict issues like Anti-immigrant, Anti-Muslim, Black separatist, Christian Identity, General conflict, Holocaust denial, Ku Klux Klan, Neo-Confederate, Neo-Nazi, Racist skinheads, Radical traditional Catholicism, White nationalist, White Power music. The big news channels like CNN, Fox News, BBC News Service can attract the attention of global leaders, social reformers, NGO's, different political parties, youths and specially among teenagers which are frequently using online media, social networking sites and conflict websites.

### VII. CONCLUSION

Conflict groups are using new media for their own manipulated interests. New media is now powerful tool for spreading conflict contents. New media conflict groups are mostly active on social media. Global media can pay attention towards this global crisis which is mainly based on racism, conflict speech, conflict comments, conflict new media status and conflict ideologies. Terrorists, moist and other extremists have taken advantage of New media to promote their polluted agenda. Global media can pay attention through some social welfare messages up on the conflict issues like Anti-immigrant, Anti-Muslim and Black separatist, The global media can play comprehensive role in stopping manipulation of New media conflict groups across the globe.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Conflict websites promoting General conflict, Holocaust denial, Ku Klux Klan, Neo-Confederate, Neo-Nazi, Racist skinheads and Radical traditional Catholicism should be banned.
2. The big news channels like CNN, Fox News, BBC News Service can attract the attention of global leaders, social reformers, NGO's, different political parties, youths and specially among teenagers which are frequently using

online media, social networking sites and conflict websites.

3. Mass Media especially mainstream media can telecast the comprehensive list of several conflict groups which are operating conflict websites to spread conflict messages across the globe.

### REFERENCES

- [1] J. Wayne Dudley, "Conflict " Organizations of the 1940s: The Columbians, Inc., Phylon, Vol. 42, No. 3 (3rd Qtr., 1981), pp. 262–274 (JSTOR)
- [2] Jessup, Michael The Sword of Truth in the Sea of Lies: The Theology of Conflict , Google Print, p.165-p.166, in Robert J. Priest, Alvaro L. Nieves (ed.), This Side of Heaven, Oxford University Press US, 2006, ISBN 0-19-531056-X
- [3] Moody, M., "New Media-Same Stereotypes: An Analysis of Social Media Depictions of President Barack Obama and Michelle Obama", 'The Journal of New Media & Culture (2012).
- [4] Denning, Dorothy E., and Peter J. Denning. New media Besieged: Countering Cyberspace Scofflaws. New York: ACM Press (1998)
- [5] Perry, Barbara - 'Button-Down Terror': The Metamorphosis of the Conflict Movement. Sociological Focus Vol. 33 (No. 2, May 2000): 113.
- [6] Schafer, John R. MA & Navarro. Joe, MA. The seven-stage conflict model: The psychopathology of conflict groups. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, March 2003
- [7] Halevy, N.; Weisel, O.; Bornstein, G. (2012). "'In-group love" and "out-group conflict " in repeated interaction between groups". Journal of behavioral decision making 25: 188–195.doi:10.1002/bdm.726
- [8] [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conflict\\_group](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conflict_group)
- [9] [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_organizations\\_designated\\_by\\_the\\_Southern\\_Poverty\\_Law\\_Center\\_as\\_conflict\\_groups](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_organizations_designated_by_the_Southern_Poverty_Law_Center_as_conflict_groups)
- [10]"Conflict Crime Data Collection Guidelines", Uniform Crime Reporting: Summary Reporting System: National Incident-Based Reporting System, U.S. Department of Justice: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, Revised October 1999.

- [11] Jessup, Michael "The Sword of Truth in the Sea of Lies: The Theology of Conflict ", in Priest, Robert J. and Alvaro L. Nieves, eds., This Side of Heaven (Oxford University Press US, 2006) ISBN 0-19-531056-X, Google Print, pp. 165-66