

Virtual travel abhorrence or reconciliation on the Internet?

the humanitarian articles emphasize the prohibition of all forms of discrimination, hatred and violence. This discrimination becomes more significant when it reflects the language, culture, society, religion, creed, and beliefs of a community. The crime of spreading hatred includes acts that are accompanied by practical or virtual violence in cyberspace and sometimes go beyond and affect all aspects of life.

The crime of spreading hatred is the result of society act and the previous intention, violence and deportation of members of society are the most important elements of this crime. Violence manifests itself in the most naked form, particularly hatred, through the Internet. The crime of spreading hatred in cyberspace causes the spread of indifference and irresponsibility towards minorities and it leads to the rooting of inequality and discrimination among the society. Minorities, who are unable to defend themselves, redefine their identity and cultural, religious, national and ethnic characteristics become the victim of the conquest of cyberspace. Conquest by those who have the means and opportunities to spread hatred and take over the thoughts of those who do not recognize the differences between healthy and contaminated mental food.

Traditional and ordinary crimes may affect certain people in a given situation, but the crime of spreading hatred in cyberspace breaks boundaries. Hate travels without a passport and should be given a lot of attention due to its wide range and boundless impact on people.

Now that the Internet has crossed geographical, peaceful, non-reactionary participation to prevent the growth and spread of extremism and hatred through interaction. These hatreds start with a video, message, mockery, symbol and joke, and discriminatory and insulting material, and affect the minds of millions of people much faster than the spread of corona.