Digitizing Intolerance: A Critical Study of Islamophobic Hate Speech on "X"

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Abstract

Hate speech is recognized as a deliberate verbal attack on an individual or group based on protected attributes such as gender identity, sexual orientation, disability, sex, national origin, ethnic origin, religion, and race. Social media has become a powerful tool for extremists and certain social activists to disseminate hate speech. Among these platforms, X (Which was previously called Twitter), with its vast user base and open accessibility, is frequently used to spread negative narratives about Islam, contributing to the rise of Islamophobia. This study investigates whether X serves as a significant platform for hate speech and explores its role in fueling Islamophobic sentiments. Through secondary research methods, including literature review and scoping review, the study finds that several countries have recently revised their policies to counter Islamophobia. These nations have implemented large-scale awareness campaigns that promote an accurate representation of Muslims and Islam. The findings also highlight that proactive governmental measures, such as stricter regulations and counter-narratives, have played a crucial role in curbing the spread of Islamophobic content. However, continued efforts are necessary to further mitigate the negative impact of hate speech and foster a more accurate global perception of Islam.

Keywords: Hate Speech, Social Media, Twitter, Islamophobia, Online Islamophobia, Social Activists.

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Introduction:

Hate Speech is any statement given by a person intending to brutalize or demean a person, a group, or a community (Evolvi, 2018). In other words, hate speech is recognized as an intended verbal attack by a person on an individual or group based on protected attributes, including gender identity, sexual orientation, disability, sex, national origin, ethnic origin, religion, and race (Awan, 2016). Social media has been a platform that extremists and other social activists effectively use to spread their hate speeches (Patel & Levinson-Waldman, 2017). However, it has a few drawbacks, as using social media to spread hatred through hate speech is a major drawback. In the last decade, Twitter's followers have grown significantly, and X has become an effective social media platform with an immense audience. Various social activists are using this user-generated, free, and public platform to spread hatred and negative perceptions regarding Islam through their hate speeches (Burnap & Williams, 2015). Extremists or anti-Muslims have promoted the concept of Islamophobia through the use of "#Islamophobia" during their tweets, as "#Islamophobia" has resulted in the development of negative perceptions in the Western world regarding Islam by considering it as a religion of extremism (Downs & Cowan, 2012).

In the twenty-first century, Islamophobia has been associated with the term "war on terror" after the terrorism incident of 9/11, which has dented the image of Islam and completely transformed the social perception of Islam (Elver, 2012). Mostly, Islamophobia has been spread on X through Islamophobic hashtags and keywords such as "#Muslim terrorists" and "#IslamIsTheProblem." X has been a social media platform that arguably helped extremists and other social activists to spread their ideas regarding Islamophobia through numerous anti-Muslim tweets (Sheehi, 2011). Islamophobic groups using X do not get involved in a conversation with Muslims and still develop an antagonistic association with Muslims by blaming Islam as a scapegoat for social problems. The concept of

Islamophobia in Pakistan has spread due to the mere negligence of the Pakistani government, as not enough initiatives have been taken at the government level to control hate speech issues (Bleich, 2012). Furthermore, the Pakistani media, especially social media, has not realized that Islamophobia is spreading at a rapid pace.

In Pakistan, extremists are mostly involved in active opposition to the country's fundamental values by attacking the religion (Islam). The ease of use and ease of access to social networking sites (such as Twitter) have enhanced the rate of hate speech and promotion of Islamophobia. The lack of initiatives taken by government and regulatory authorities over the handling of hate speech (through X) and Islamophobia has primarily been because of insufficient awareness amongst them regarding these aspects (Farooq & Rashid, 2021). Insufficient awareness and lack of initiatives towards handling hate speeches and Islamophobia taken by government and regulatory authorities are mainly because of insufficient research work performed by researchers in Pakistan concerning this literature, which itself is a problem that needs to be addressed (Evolvi, 2018) (Butt et al., 2023). Hence, this study focused on exploring the role of hate speech through Xin promoting Islamophobia.

Between 2015 and 2019, several high-profile Islamophobic incidents highlighted the rise in anti-Muslim sentiment globally. In 2017, a gunman opened fire at the Islamic Cultural Centre in Quebec City, Canada, killing six Muslim men during evening prayers, a tragedy widely linked to online radicalization and far-right hate speech. In the United States, then-presidential candidate Donald Trump's 2015 call for a "total and complete shutdown of Muslims entering the United States" fueled widespread discrimination and online abuse against Muslims. Similarly, across Europe, incidents such as the burkini ban in France (2016) and anti-mosque protests in Germany reflect institutional and societal Islamophobia. These events culminated in the most devastating Islamophobic attack of this era: the 2019 Christchurch Mosque shootings in New Zealand, where 51 Muslims were killed during Friday

prayers by a white supremacist who referenced far-right online platforms and anti-Muslim conspiracy theories in his manifesto. These cases illustrate how hate speech online can turn into concrete acts of violence and institutional discrimination against Muslims around the world.

This study aims to investigate the role of X in facilitating hate speech and its potential impact on the spread of Islamophobia. By examining user-generated content and analyzing existing literature, the research seeks to determine whether X has become a crucial platform for hate speech and to explore its contribution to shaping negative perceptions of Islam. Additionally, this study addresses the key questions of whether X serves as a primary medium for the dissemination of hate speech and if such discourse actively fosters Islamophobic sentiments. Through this exploration, the research aims to provide insights into the relationship between social media and online hate speech, offering a deeper understanding of its consequences on societal perceptions of Islam.

Literature Review:

Hate speech is defined as the intentional use of derogatory and cruel language by a person based on protected attributes, including gender identity, sexual orientation, disability, sex, national origin, ethnic origin, religion, and race (Awan, 2016). In addition, hate speech is a statement that an individual intentionally makes to brutalize or demean other individuals and groups. Hate speech is the intentional use of offensive language by an individual to attack a person, group, or community based on national and ethnic origin, color, religion, caste, and gender (Evolvi, 2018). However, X is a social media platform that provides users with the opportunity to develop and share content through active participation in social networking. X is considered the latest technology that replaces traditional communities, capturing the attention of billions of people, mostly youth (Aguilera-Carnerero & Azeez, 2016). Finally, Islamophobia (a combination of 'Islam' and 'phobia') is an anti-Islam view considered

highly threatening and unacceptable by the Western community. Similarly, Islamophobia is the fear of Islam that is promoted by anti-Muslim forces and extremists, portraying the wrong image of Islam through hate speeches spread via various mediums, including X (Burnap & Williams, 2015).

Social media has been of huge significance for people in sustaining and building public relations in this ever-growing world. According to Mondal (2017), social media is now providing an opportunity for people worldwide to promote their hate speech. A wide population of people promotes their hate speeches on social media platforms like X and Facebook and get rewards for making them trends on these social media platforms. They are promoting their views of hate speeches amongst groups or even among the communities, and many personalities are successfully spreading hate in the community. On the other hand, Udupa (2019) elaborates that social media is a platform that promotes the critical meaning of free-flow speech. According to him, it is not easy for a person to promote hate speech on a social media platform. He further narrates that it is a part of the policy of the United States (US) that the free flow of speeches should not be restricted at any cost on social media platforms. As social media platforms are the hub for people to share and promote important information, promoting the free flow of speech is the best way to use them.

Similarly, Carrigan (2019) narrates that X is a social media platform that has been of huge significance for people to promote their information and opinions in the most appropriate way. Many people are using links on their social media platforms to promote brands. Furthermore, some of them use X to develop their information. X is also used to develop and share content with the help of active social media networking. People use hashtags to make their news or information a trend and ask others to do the same to promote their information properly. Moreover, Evolvi (2019) elaborates that X is also considered among the latest technologies that capture the attention of many people around the world. Many event management teams continuously use X as a source to capture their audience's attention.

Similarly, according to Evolvi (2019), X allows many companies worldwide to encourage accountability and openness in communications. The best companies around the world are using X to attract many customers from different parts of the world. According to Anderson (2017), X is very important for businesses whose customers are frequently active on the social media platform. X provides an opportunity for such businesses to strengthen their relationship with their customers. Furthermore, it is easy for companies to promote their products on X in the most effective form when they have so many clients who are active frequently on the platform.

Lastly, Islamophobia is an anti-Islam term and is unacceptable in Western societies. According to Gintova (2019), Islamophobia directly targets the expressions of Muslim communities in different parts of the world. He further elaborated that Muslims are treated as other populations just because of their different race. Muslims are the most discriminated against and racialized community based on their names, their beliefs, their identities, and on the basis of their cultures. According to Mutman (2018), the term Islamophobia was popularized in 1997 by one of the Runny mode Trust after he recognized racism against Muslims in several parts of the world. According to him, this is because Muslims are not a racial group. He further elaborated that Islamophobia is the fear of Islam and extremists, and many other anti-Muslim forces are promoting the wrong side of Muslim communities. The extremists are using social media platforms and other media to promote the wrong image of Muslim communities. Moreover, X is still the major platform that is used by the anti-Muslim forces to promote the wrong image of Muslims.

To find out the role of hate speech in spreading Islamophobia, it is necessary first to know the concepts of what hate speech is. According to Whitten (2018), hate speech is an explanation that an individual deliberately gives for mistreating certain people around the globe. Hate speech is the deliberate use of hostile language by a person to assault an individual, group, or network. Similarly, social media is perceived as an instrument that is used especially by anti-Muslim agents for the

advertising of Islamophobia all around the world. Social media has been a stage that allows individuals to play out their practices, exercises, and practices in gatherings and networks. Alongside this, Gasco (2017) believes that X continuously allows many people worldwide to create and share content through dynamic cooperation in informal communication. X is considered the most recent form of innovation that replaces customary networks, considering billions of individuals worldwide, and the young generation is especially attracted to it.

Similarly, it is also massively important to find out the actual concepts of Islamophobia. Hence, Koo (2018) states that Islamophobia is the fear of Islam that is advanced by hostility to Muslim powers and radicals, depicting incorrect pictures of Islam through the spreading of hate speech by means of different mediums, and X is among the top of them. Islamophobia legitimately focuses on the outflows of groups of Muslims in various parts of the globe. In most parts of the world, Muslims are treated as other populace, considering their distinctive race. Shams (2020) believes that Muslims are the most segregated and racialized network based on their names, their religions, their personalities, and based on their societies. Islamophobia is the fear of Islam, and radicals and numerous other enemies of Muslim powers are advancing some unacceptable sides of the Muslim people group.

Moreover, Lawrence et al. (2016) further elaborate that social media is perceived as an intelligent connectivity vehicle for building and continuing advertising in this ever-growing world. Social media has been a stage that gives individuals opportunities to play out their practices, exercises, and virtues among gatherings and networks. According to him, social media has become a central point for individuals to share the content they want through informal media. Moreover, Mondal et al. (2017) declare that social media is presently giving individuals around the globe an opportunity to spread their hate speech further. A wide population of individuals is advancing their hate speeches on social media platforms, like X and Facebook, and are getting awards for making them the patterns in these online

media stages. He further elaborates that they are advancing their perspectives on hate speech among the gatherings or even among the networks, and numerous characters are effectively spreading hate within this ever-growing society. Social media is the stage that advances the basic significance of free stream speeches. Now, it is not difficult for an individual to advance hate speech on social media. Furthermore, Rauf (2020) further believes that social media is being used as an approach by extremists to spread the concept of Islamophobia. Also, social media is considered the best way to share and advance a lot of data and information; hence, spreading hate speech may not be difficult for them anymore.

The connection between X and hate speech plays a massive role in advancing Islamophobia through hate speech. Khan et al. (2019) state that Muslims around the world are the main targets of most of the anti-Muslim states and extremists in different parts of the globe. However, different Muslim states have now started taking some steps to control the spreading of hate content, which is being spread by the anti-Muslim states against Muslims through different social media platforms, and most of them have controlled the spreading of hate speech to a certain degree. Many Islamic countries have not started to utilize social activists to use social media platforms.

Methodology:

The researchers used the keywords X Hate speech and Islamophobia in the search bar of Taylor & Francis, Jstore, and Wiley due to availability and access. Initially, 35 research articles were selected, and after the scrutiny, 20 articles were selected as the final sample size that shed light on hate speech, its definition, and how it affects how people view Islam. To examine the body of current literature and produce fresh insights, an exploratory methodology is used because the initial information on this topic is sparse. Reviewed peers' papers and reports are among the secondary sources analyzed to guarantee

validity and comprehensiveness. The chosen studies are examined for recurrent themes and arguments using a thematic analysis approach.

This study pays particular attention to Pakistan, the United States, and Canada subjects as they fulfill three main criteria: (1) sufficient and accessible scholarly literature available on Twitter-based Islamophobia within such countries; (2) contextual diversity given their representation of a Muslim majority country (Pakistan) and, in contrast, two secular Western democracies with significant Muslim minority populations (US and Canada); and (3) the language of research and discursive material, where a high number of research and discursive material in English language was accessible for comparison and analysis. Europe was ultimately excluded primarily due to the linguistic diversity (e.g., French, German, Dutch), which created challenges to verify and analyze consistent, substantive, peer-reviewed material in English within the study scope and period. Future research should also be conducted considering the geographical coverage of countries, such as adding European countries to compare different regions more broadly.

Table 1: Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Criteria Type	Description
Databases Used	Taylor & Francis, JSTOR, Wiley
Search Keywords	"Twitter", "Hate Speech", "Islamophobia"
Initial Selection	35 research articles retrieved based on keyword matches
Exclusion Criteria	Articles not directly discussing Islamophobia or Twitter-based hate speech.
Final Sample Size	20 peer-reviewed articles
Time Frame	2015 -2019

Findings and Analysis:

In the year 2015, a hate speech on X gave birth to Islamophobia. The hate speech on X has resulted in the promotion of the concept of Islamophobia in some Western countries. (Liang, 2015). Especially in Pakistan, the year 2015 had a massive impact on the increase of islamophobia cases throughout the country. The extremists in the country started using X as a source of spreading Islamophobia. Social activists and extremists have started using hashtags to promote Islamophobia in Pakistan (Grimm, 2015). The hashtags were in the form of #Muslim terrorists and other similar hashtags, and it resulted in the promotion of Islamophobia to some extent. Not only in Pakistan, the year 2015 also gave rise to the concept of Islamophobia in some other parts of the world, as well. In America, the topic of Islamophobia was a common topic in the year 2015. The number of islamophobia incidents in different mosques across America peaked suddenly in 2015 (Bazian, 2015). Islamophobia cases started being counted in the US in 2009, and in the year 2015, the highest number of islamophobia cases ever recorded in the US occurred. Moreover, these cases of islamophobia in the year 2015 were 34% more than those of the cases in 2014. According to Magdy et al. (2015), since 2015, people in different parts of the world have started considering Muslims as terrorists, and X has been used as a platform to spread Islamophobia throughout the world.

When it comes to Canada, the year 2015 hate speech on X has brought about the advancement of the idea of Islamophobia. The use of social media, and particularly Twitter, was at its peak in the year 2015, and numerous fanatics around the globe accepted it as an open door to spread Islamophobia in Canada on Twitter. Canada has been facing this issue since 2012. However, there are no significant steps have been taken by the Muslims living in Canada or even by the government of Canada, as a result of which the majority of Islamic researchers accuse the administration of Canada of spreading Islamophobia. This is because most of them believe that a large portion of them accept that it is the

carelessness of the legislature. The hate crimes against Muslims have risen to around 253% from the year 2012 to 2015 in Canada (Gaudget, 2018). This was all because of the negligence of the Canadian administration. The administration of Canada should have taken some steps to control the flow of hate crimes against the Muslim community throughout the country. In 2015, the Canadian Administration started to realize that something was wrong with Muslims, and X has been utilized as a stage to spread Islamophobia throughout the country. In 2016, there were 96 million people who were using Twitter, which was much more than the number of accounts in 2015 (Awan, 2016). In 2016, the number of hate crimes in Pakistan also increased significantly. The anti-Muslim extremists were spreading Islamophobia throughout the world. Most of the regions of Pakistan have a very low rate of literacy, and those areas were the actual targets of the anti-Muslim extremists. They have directly targeted people who are not that literate or are new to X and used them to spread Islamophobia throughout the country. They have increased the number of hashtags as well and started making the topic of Islamophobia a trend through hate speeches on Twitter.

Along with this, extremists placed a complete direction of spreading Islamophobia in the country in the year 2016, and they believed that this was the year that would give them hope for the achievement of their goals. Their main goal was to spread Islamophobia not only in Pakistan but also in other Muslim states around the globe (Yilmaz, 2016). However, the government of Pakistan still did not take any steps to stop the spread of Islamophobia in the country in 2016. Moreover, the islamophobia cases in the US have also increased to a great extent in the year 2016. The islamophobia cases in the US in the year 2015 were around 73 cases, and these cases in the year 2016 increased to around 216 cases (Beydoun, 2016). Not only did Islamophobia in 2016 give birth to some other hate crimes as well. The hate crimes in the year 2016 increased by 16% more than those of the previous years.

In 2016, Islamophobia on X was on the verge of increasing, and the rate of hate crimes against Muslims increased by 278% in 2017 (Jakubowicz, 2017). In some other parts of the world, anti-Muslim states were spreading Islamophobia throughout the world, but the most affected country was Canada. There are around 7.2% Muslims in the total population of Canada. However, 92.8% of the people living in Canada are non-Muslims. As a result, the extremists have targeted 92.8% of non-Muslims and used them against Muslims. X has been used as a source of targeting non-Muslims in Canada. The extremists have straightforwardly focused on the individuals who are available on X and utilized them to spread Islamophobia throughout the nation. They have expanded Islamophobia through the use of hashtags and begun making the subject of Islamophobia a pattern through hate speech on Twitter.

In 2017, Pakistan was among the ones to suffer the most in the year 2017 as well, as the spreading of Islamophobia was on the verge of a continuous increase (Hossain, 2017). The Pakistani media and the government were still unaware of what was happening around them. For the last three years, the extremists have been spreading Islamophobia through hate speech on Twitter, but the Pakistani government and the Pakistani media are not aware of all of this. However, some Islamic scholars in Pakistan have started to raise their voices against Islamophobia, but there is no movement seen from the government and the media. Moreover, as part of Islamophobia in the US, extremists started equating Muslims with terrorists in 2017. The hate crimes against Muslims in the year 2017 were greater than ever before. The number of cases in 2016 was around 216, and it increased massively in 2017. The governments of most Islamic countries were still not taking any action. However, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) took notice of it by the end of the year 2017 and made sure that the OIC would take some productive steps in order to stop extremists from spreading Islamophobia through hate speeches on X (Wyler, 2017).

The spreading of Islamophobia expanded persistently in the year 2017 in Canada, too. This year, anti-Muslim states in Canada began utilizing other social media to spread Islamophobia all throughout the country. The extremists have not just advanced Islamophobia through social media platforms. However, they have likewise utilized the absence of consciousness of Islam among Western individuals as an opportunity to spread Islamophobia in the country by utilizing hate speech on Twitter. The Canadian media was still not demonstrating its mindfulness about the things that were occurring around them. For almost 6 years, the extremists in Canada have been spreading Islamophobia through hate speech on Twitter, yet Canadian media does not know the entirety of this. The extremists in Canada began calling Muslims terrorists in 2017. The hate speech against Muslims in the year 2017 was more than at any time in recent memory. The first five years have provided the best possible guidance to the extremists to spread Islamophobia all through the world, which can be seen from the consequences of the number of islamophobia cases in the year 2017. A huge increment has been found in the islamophobia cases in 2017 in Canada, where the Islamophobia cases have expanded to around 328% (Kabir, 2019). The number of cases in the year 2016 was around 278%, and it has expanded to around 328%, which is quite a great amount. And the difference of around 50% has been seen in the rate of hate crimes against Muslims in Canada in the year 2016.

In 2018, the spread of Islamophobia through hate speech on X was controlled to some extent 2018. There were a number of increasing cases related to Islamophobia seen in the three consecutive years, which included 2015, 2016, and 2017. However, it was controlled to some extent in 2018. The credit goes to OIC, which took notice of it at the end of the year 2017. We have seen a decline in the number of islamophobia cases in different parts of the world. (Koo, 2018). Pakistan is one of those countries that has significantly brought improvements in its policies regarding the spreading of Islamophobia on X and

other social media platforms. However, the issue has not completely stopped, so improvements are still needed.

Along with this, the Pakistani media has played a role in order to stop the spread of hateful content on Twitter. Currently, the media needs to start different awareness programs to tell people that the extremists are just spreading a fake image of Muslims to other people around the world (Evolvi, 2018). Moreover, the US saw a massive decline in 2018. The islamophobia cases that were on the verge of increasing for the last three consecutive years have now decreased. The total of anti-Muslim cases in the US was around 183 in the year 2018 (Breen, 2018). This is a massive decline, which is seen in the year 2018, and the credit has to be given to the Muslims living in the US as well.

The spreading of Islamophobia through hate speech on X has continued to increase in the year 2018 in Canada. There were a number of expanding cases identified with Islamophobia found in the six consecutive years (2012-2017). Moreover, Muslims in Canada had to control the flow of hate speech to some extent in 2018. Canada is one of those nations that has fundamentally acquired enhancements to its strategies with respect to the spreading of Islamophobia on X and some other platforms of social media platforms. The establishment and the Media of Canada have also started to raise their voices on this issue but were unable to control it. Now, it is time when the Canadian media should begin diverse mindfulness projects to tell individuals that the extremists are simply spreading the wrong picture of Muslims to others around the globe. Along with this, the Muslims of Canada were in a position where they had to take a stand against the spreading of Islamophobia and other hate speech on Twitter. The islamophobia cases in Canada were on a sharp increase over the last six consecutive years, but have currently diminished. Berthold and Libal (2019) state that the rate of hate crimes against Muslims in Canada was 328% in the year 2017, and it reached 333% in the year 2019.

The year 2019 has been of massive significance in the context of controlling the spread of Islamophobia through hate speech on Twitter. Most of the Islamic governments have changed their policies, which has significantly helped them in controlling the spread of Islamophobia through hate speech on X (Evovli, 2019). The government of Pakistan has brought significant improvements in its policies to control the spreading of hate content on social media platforms, which has resulted in the control of hate speeches to a certain extent. Along with this, the government of Pakistan started using social activists at the start of 2019, which was quite helpful in utilizing social media platforms (Ali and Khattab, 2019). Similarly, the US, which was among the major countries that were mostly affected by the spread of Islamophobia through hate speech on Twitter, kept the emergence of these cases under control as well. There were a number of Muslims in the US who were affected by these acts of the extremists, but the unity among them helped them manage this properly. The number of anti-Muslim cases in the US was only 46 in the year 2019 (Khan et al., 2019).

The picture of Muslims in Canada were in a lot of danger from the spreading of Islamophobia, but the credit has to be given to the Muslim community of Canada for somehow stopping the progression of Islamophobia through hate speech on Twitter. Along with this, the administration of Canada has also upgraded some of its arrangements to control the spreading of hate content via social media platforms, which has brought about the control of hate speech to a certain degree. Alongside this, the Muslim community of Canada began utilizing social activists at the beginning of 2019, which was very useful in stopping the flow of Islamophobia through hate speech. There are several Muslims in Canada who have utilized Xto run campaigns where the positive image of Muslims should be presented in front of the world. However, the solidarity among the Muslims of Canada has played a massive role in dealing with this appropriately, which can be seen from the decrease in the rate of hate crimes against Muslims in Canada. The rate of hate crimes against Muslims in Canada was around 230% in the year 2019 (Ivandic

et al, 2019). This is a monstrous decrease in the rate of hate crimes against Muslims from that of the year 2018, and a great deal of credit must be given to the Muslims of Canada.

Conclusion:

This is an era of social media, and social media has controlled almost every aspect of our lives. Many people use it correctly; however, some still use social media for hate speech. There is a wide populace of individuals who are advancing their hate speeches on social media platforms like X and Facebook and are backed by millions of people on these social media platforms. They are advancing their perspectives on hate speech among gatherings or even among networks, and numerous characters are effectively spreading rumors through social media. The media is missing different instincts that ought to be made mindful with respect to the developing issue of Islamophobia so as to handle this ever-growing issue of hate speech on Twitter. In recent times, the use of social media, especially Twitter, has increased at a massive rate, which is one of the major reasons why hate speech is spreading Islamophobia around the globe. Many extremists around the globe are utilizing social media platforms and different mediums to advance some unacceptable pictures of Muslim people groups, and the major reason behind this is to hurt the image of Muslims around the globe. In addition, X is yet a significant platform that the extremists utilize to advance an unacceptable picture of Muslims. Scanlon's Contractual theory has been of massive significance during this research. Scanlon's Contractual Theory explains that a conscious use of words that hurt the sentiments of another person is an illegal or unethical act, and no one has the right to hurt the sentiments of someone else. Hence, it is of massive importance to stop people from engaging in any kind of unethical act.

In this present case, the Individuals who are deliberately using social media platforms, especially X, to advance Islamophobia are a case of hate speech, which is completely an unethical act, and these

individuals are directly hurting the sentiments of the Muslim community all around the world. These individuals are deliberately posting various updates with respect to the extreme topic of Islamophobia on X to advance Islamophobia, and with the use of Scanlon's Contractual theory, this unethical act of spreading Islamophobia should be stopped quickly. Furthermore, Pakistan, along with some other Islamic countries, has recently made changes in their respective policies, which have helped them in stopping the spread of Islamophobia, and have run some massive campaigns that have helped them in promoting the actual image of Muslims and Islam in front of everyone. Furthermore, the governments of different Islamic countries are doing an effective job, and they should continue to do that to get rid of Islamophobia. Hence, it is concluded that the spreading of Islamophobia through hate speech is an unethical act, and it is the responsibility of every Muslim country to raise their voices to stop extremists from spreading Islamophobia any further.

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