Crime and punishment

Islamic law sets out how Muslims should behave in order to live the life that Allah intends them to live. Islamic law is based on the Quran and the Hadiths, which are the sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad. Islamic law is divided into four schools of thought: Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi'i, and Hanbali. Each school has its own set of interpretations and rulings on various legal issues.

Islamic law distinguishes between hudud (crimes against God, whose punishment is fixed in the Quran and the Hadiths), qisas (crimes against an individual or family member), and ta'zir (crimes against the state or society). The punishment for hudud crimes is fixed in the Quran and is usually severe, such as stoning to death or amputation. Qisas crimes are punished according to the same principle of retaliation (i.e., eye for eye, tooth for tooth), except that the victim can choose to accept a lesser punishment if he wishes. Ta'zir crimes are left to the discretion of the judge, who takes into account the circumstances of the case.

Islamic criminal law (Arabic: فقه العقوبات) is criminal law in accordance with Sharia. Strictly speaking, Islamic law does not have a distinct corpus of "criminal law". It divides crimes into three different categories depending on the offense – hudud (crimes against God), qisas (crimes against a person), and ta'zir (crimes against the state or society).

In the Malaysian prison system, punishment rarely fits the crime by Robert Symes with Bob Hart. This was no cute item developed for the dispensing of Islamic justice. This little treasure was handed down directly by the British judicial system.

Malaysian judicial caning - first-person account


What does Islam teach about crime? - Crime and punishment

Islamic law teaches that people have a duty to report crimes to the authorities and to support justice in their communities. It also teaches that people should be honest, just, and fair in their dealings with others. Islamic law also teaches that people should treat others with compassion and respect, even when they have committed crimes.

Islamic criminal jurisprudence - Wikipedia

Punishment, the infliction of some kind of pain or loss upon a person for a misdeed (i.e., the transgression of a law or command). Punishment may take forms ranging from capital punishment, flogging, forced labor, and mutilation of the body to imprisonment and fines. Deferred punishments consist of penalties that are imposed only if an offense is repeated. Sharia recognizes three categories of crime: hudud (crimes against God), qisas (crimes against a person), and ta'zir (crimes against the state or society). Offenses committed in the spaces likely to result in social disorder (crimes of fraud and theft, drug offenses, murder, or robbery) are punished by confiscation of all property, hard labor, or imprisonment. Offenses committed in the spaces likely to result in civil disorder (crimes of murder, theft, fraud, or robbery) are punished by confiscation of all property, hard labor, or imprisonment. Offenses committed in the spaces likely to result in economic disorder (crimes of forgery, counterfeiting, or fraud) are punished by imprisonment or fines.

Crime and Punishment

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Capital Punishment | Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy

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