

Religious Laws and Religious Crimes in Developing and Developed Countries

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Abstract

A moral and ethical code of conduct that is advocated and followed by people from all walks of life religious faiths around the world is known as "religious law." Christianity, for example, adheres to the principles laid out in the Old Testament and is therefore considered to be a religion that follows religious law. A branch of Hinduism known as the Shariah follows the principles of Dharma, the Vedas and other ancient texts. Sikhism is based on a synthesis of Buddhist, Hindu, Jain, and other religious beliefs, and holds that there is only one true divine being Jainism adheres to the scriptures, which include a list of rules. The 5 Oaths Vows of Anuvratas include non-violence, truthfulness and non-possession; 3 Gunavratas (Subsidiary Vows); and 4 Siksavratas, which are the Vows that instruct and guide one's actions..

Since independence, India has seen numerous instances of what are commonly referred to as "hate crimes" or "communal violence. Violence Against Religious Minorities Has a Serious Impact on India's Muslims, Sikhs, And Christians. It's mostly for social, economic, and political gains that this type of violence is used. In many cases, these acts of violence are met with mobs and, in others, direct collaboration with state actors, ranging from inciting violence through hate speech to denying the need for a thorough investigation after the fact.

Keywords: *Religious Laws, Religious Crimes, Developed Countries, Developing.*

1. Introduction

In Cicero's view, the Latin term "Religious" means "Presentation of Necessary Rites and Rituals in the Name of God and His Church." The term "regulation" refers to the set of rules and regulations established by law to regulate the deviant behavior of society's members as a whole.

Centuries of Ethical Codes of Conduct and Moral Principles That People of Different Religions Have Followed for Centuries Are referred to as religious laws. In this section, you'll find some examples of religious laws. The religion of Hinduism (Hindu Law Derived From A Sanskrit Word "Sindhu") Preaching Is Based On Vedic, Smriti, Shruti, Upanishad, Dharma And Customs Principles. Those who practice Sikhism believe there is only one God, everyone is equal in God's eyes, and that a person can only have a good life if they take care of others and are honest.

- a. **Nam Japan:** It entails preaching the gospel at every opportunity.
- b. **Kirt Karma:** It entails living a morally and ethically correct life, and being honest with God about it.
- c. **Vand Chhakna:** It entails donating one's own earnings to charity.

From ancient times, religion has played a significant role in many countries. It is the bedrock of human existence, requiring followers to adhere to moral guidelines. It refers to a way of life that requires people to follow certain norms, traditions, and rituals. Prior to the birth of democracy, people were required to follow religious rules and assert religious rights. As a result, it is clear that religion served as a law in primitive society, resulting in the formation of religious laws.

Our country is deeply rooted in secularism. As stated in the Indian Constitution's Preamble, the state would be devoid of religion, and all citizens will be equally entitled to practice and propagate their preferred religion. In the case of *S R Bombay and others v Union of India*, 2 it was decided that religious freedom is a fundamental right guaranteed to all Indian citizens. Consider 1 student of Christ University's School of Law, Bangalore, India, who believes that religion is the most important aspect for all Indians and the majority of the world's population. 674 The International Journal of Law, Management, and Humanities is a journal devoted to the study of law, management, and the humanities. and The International Journal of Law,

Management, and Humanities is a journal devoted to the study of law, management, and humanities, management Religion is an important aspect of their lives. The Indian Constitution protects religious beliefs, but it also punishes those who abuse the laws. Religion is a touchy subject that involves not just a person's morals but also his or her emotions and breeding. Religious Tolerance has a long history in autonomous India, and religious freedom is explicitly protected by the country's constitution. India is the world's second-most populous country, with approximately 1.3 billion people, and the origin of four major world faiths.

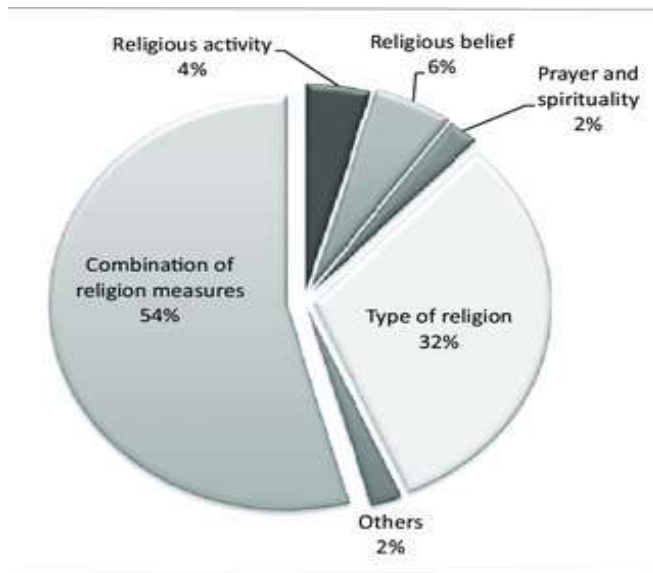


Figure: 1. Religion and Crime

2. Religious Crimes

Religious Crimes Are Closely Related To Religion And, Unfortunately, Are A Common Occurrence That the majority of people aren't aware of Any action that offends religious sensibilities and elicits strong negative emotions in people who hold strong religious beliefs is defined as a religious crime. Wars, Hate Crimes, Physical Assault, Blasphemy, Persecution, And Other Forms Of Religious Violence Are Only A Few Examples. As A Result, Religious Crimes Since the dawn of time, there has been a global problem.

2.1. Forms of Religious Crimes

Religious Crimes Can Take Many Forms, Including:

- **Religious Wars** – This Is A Particularly Heinous Form Of Religious Terrorism. In Many Countries, Religious conflicts have caused havoc in the form of wars. The French Religious Wars, Muslim Invasions, Spanish Invasions, and the 1947-48 Indo-Pakistan War Are Just A Few Examples.
- **Religious Persecutions** – It Is the Systematic Mistreatment As A Result Of Their Religious Affiliation, Of Individuals or Members Of A Religious Group.
- **Desecration Of Sacred Places** – This Is One Of The Most Common Forms Of Violence, Involving The Destroying Of Mosques, Temples, And Other Religious Structures, And Other Religious Structures. These Types Of Activities Incite Even More Weaker Religious Groups Engage in Violence.
- **Verbal Violence**- This entails disseminating hate through false propaganda and demonizing other religious groups.
- **Gender Violence** – Women And Children Are The Victims Of The Majority Of Religious Crimes. Slavery, rape, abduction, and other forms of abuse are all commonplace among women Among Other Things.
- **Forced Conversions** – Generally, people are forced to convert to another religion against their will Fearing Penalties, Fines, Discrimination, And So On.
- **Some Of The Most Violent Forms Of Religious Crimes Include** – Self-Destruction Is Inevitable. Bombings Such As The 9/11 Attack, The Gotha Train Incident, the Dash Genocide Against Religious Minorities In Syria And Iraq, and other incidents in which 2000 people were killed by hijackers following Osama Bin Laden's teachings.

2.2. Causes of Religious Crimes

Religious crimes are caused by a number of reasons Take a peek at a couple of them now.

- **Communal Ideology** – The First and Most Important Factor That Leads To Religious Crimes Is Conflicting Ideologies. Various religions have opposing viewpoints on life and are at odds with one another.
- **Political Organization**– The government and political parties’ foster hatred by propagating a specific faith. Members of a minority faith in that country experience dread as a result of this, driving them to commit crimes.
- **Poor Implementation Of Secular Laws** – Many democratic countries around the world embrace the concept of 'secularism.' Secularism is clearly stated as one of the Preamble's objectives in our Indian Constitution. Religious Laws Prevail Over Secular Laws Due To Political Interference, Resulting In Violence.
- **Ineffective Handling Of Crimes** – This is an inadvertent contributor to religious terrorism. The vast majority of religious crimes go unreported, and those who commit them face no consequences.
- **Religious Intolerance** – In countries like India, which is recognized for its diversity, it is considered that people of all religions are tolerant of one another. Tensions between them are actually caused by a lack of religious tolerance and differing viewpoints.
- **Economic Interests** – There is a significant difference in living levels amongst religious groupings. A few administrations have also had a history of establishing religiously discriminating regulations. As a result, there is civil turmoil and religious animosity.

3. Religious Crimes in Developed Countries

It is commonly assumed that religious-related crimes are less likely to occur in developed countries. In reality, they, too, face the threat of religious crimes, just as developing countries do.

Islamophobia is on the rise in the United Kingdom, posing a threat to minority Muslim communities. Unfounded anti-Muslim sentiment exists, Mosque invasions, threatening letters, and putting pork-related objects inside mosques are all examples of hate crimes. Muslim women are being targeted and subjected to brutality in the name of religion.

The terrorist attack in Australia that murdered 49 people in mosques in New Zealand is another incident that raises concerns about Islamophobia. Minority Muslims are fearful and tense as a result of this. The majority of hate crimes were religiously motivated, according to a survey performed by the NSW Police Force motivated and targeted Muslims. They included verbal abuse, vandalism, assault, and discrimination, among other things.

4. Religious Crimes in Developing Countries

India, our own country, is recognized for its diversity, is the first example that comes to mind. Every day, we read in the newspapers about incidents of religious violence. It Specifically Addresses Hindu-Muslim Conflicts such as the Both the Babri Masjid and the Gotha Train Incidents created tensions between the two factions. Furthermore, Islamic terrorist groups have carried out crimes against Kashmiri Pandits, including the demolition of holy shrines, extermination, harsh torture, and other forms of persecution.

Mass murders, Religious minorities are subjected to physical brutality, rape, sexual violence, and extortion have occurred in countries such as Syria and Iraq. Dash, an Islamic militant group, is responsible for these atrocities in order to eliminate minority of faith Even mild kinds of discrimination and denial of rights can be used to commit religious offences. Minorities in Pakistan, such as Hindus, Christians, and Sikhs, face prejudice after being unjustly accused of making offensive remarks. Worshippers, churches, and Ah madi Mosques have all been attacked.

5. Conclusion

Religious Laws And Religious Crimes Are Still A Controversial Topic In Today's Situation In Continually Developing Countries. Several countries around the world do not allow minority religious groups religious freedom, which is a violation of their human and fundamental rights. According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, everyone born on this planet has the

freedom to preach their chosen faith, and no one may stop them until they are stopped, humiliated, discriminated against, tortured, or, in the worst-case scenario, killed.

There will almost probably be cases where religious offences are lessened as the religious tendency grows. Most religious crimes appear to target youth, forcing them to commit suicide or other crimes that are harmful not only to them but also to society as a whole. Many crimes against religion or hate crimes can be readily decreased if people are taught to respect one other's beliefs from the start. This issue continues to be under-reported, and more attention is needed so that governments of various nations can take steps to lessen the likelihood of faiths being targeted for large-scale crimes and hate crimes.

Religious crimes affect a large number of people in both developed and developing countries. If we wait too long, it will worsen and cause more harm to humanity. It will affect not only minority religious communities, but also the growth and economics of the countries. As a result, better law enforcement agencies are critical to strengthening the criminal justice system. Furthermore, Religious diversity and exchange should be promoted, as this can build tolerance and collaboration among religious communities. Stronger international institutions and better foreign policies can help lessen these crimes on a global scale. As a result, this subject needs to be thoroughly explored, and countries need to take appropriate steps to stop these crimes.

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