THE NEGATIVE VIEW OF IRAQI LAW ON THE CRIMES OF WITCHCRAFT AND SORCERY

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The article aims to highlight the serious crime that the law remained oblivious to it whether in treatment or criminalizing it. Although all monotheistic religions recognize it, the position of the Arab legislator differed from that. Some of them put an explicit text criminalizing witchcraft as a separate offense, and some put it under the crime of fraud, including the Iraqi Penal Code.

Methodology: This article explains the nature of witchcraft and the methods used for it, and clarified the effect of witchcraft on the individual and society, and the witchcraft crime in terms of human rights. It will also look at the views of the Islamic religion, in relation to witchcraft and sorcery and the position of the Iraqi legislator and some Arab countries on it.

Result and discussion: The crime of witchcraft is an independent crime and cannot be considered a crime of fraud due to the seriousness of its consequences according to the legislation in some Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Conclusions: Man has practiced magic and sorcery throughout the ages, and surprisingly, they are still practicing it in the current era, on a large scale. It submitted that the crime of witchcraft should not be considered as one of the crimes of fraud. It is necessary to put a specific article that applies to the real act (witchcraft and sorcery) and mind it as one of the most dangerous acts that the legislator must face with the harshest penalties.

Keywords: crime, human rights, sorcery, supernatural powers, witchcraft.

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A VISÃO NEGATIVA DA LEI IRAQUIANA SOBRE OS CRIMES DE FEITIÇARIA E FEITIÇARIA

RESUMO

Objetivo: O artigo visa destacar o crime grave que a lei manteve alheia a ele, seja em tratamento ou criminalização. Embora todas as religiões monoteístas o reconheçam, a posição do legislador árabe difere disso. Alguns deles colocaram um texto explícito que criminaliza a bruxaria como um crime separado, e outros o colocaram sob o crime de fraude, incluindo o Código Penal Iraquiano.

Metodologia: Este artigo explica a natureza da bruxaria e os métodos utilizados para isso, e esclareceu o efeito da bruxaria sobre o indivíduo e a sociedade, e o crime de bruxaria em termos de direitos humanos. Analisará também as opiniões da religião islâmica, em relação à bruxaria e à feitiçaria, bem como a posição do legislador iraquiano e de alguns países árabes a seu respeito.

Resultado e discussão: O crime de bruxaria é um crime independente e não pode ser considerado um crime de fraude devido à gravidade de suas consequências de acordo com a legislação de alguns países árabes, como a Arábia Saudita e os Emirados Árabes Unidos.

Conclusões: O homem praticou magia e feitiçaria através dos tempos, e surpreendentemente, eles ainda o estão praticando na era atual, em grande escala. Alegou que o crime de bruxaria não deve ser considerado como um dos crimes de fraude. É necessário colocar um artigo específico que se aplique ao ato real (feitiçaria e feitiçaria) e imaginá-lo como um dos atos mais perigosos que o legislador deve enfrentar com as penas mais severas.

Palavras-chave: crime, direitos humanos, feitiçaria, poderes sobrenaturais, bruxaria.

1 INTRODUCTION

Witchcraft and sorcery are among the oldest beliefs and phenomena known to humanity1 (Bowie, 2021). The history books indicate that man has practiced witchcraft and sorcery throughout the ages (van der Vliet, 2021). However, it is surprising that people in the current era are still practicing that, on a large scale.

Witchcraft traditionally means the use of magic or supernatural powers to harm others2 (Singh, 2021). The crime from the point of view of the law and its legislators, means every violation of any of the rules that have been enacted to regulate the behavior of individuals in society. There is no crime or punishment without a text, there is no punishment except for the act that the law considers a crime at the time of its commission, and a heavier punishment than the punishment in force at the time of the crime may not be applied (Assist. Legal Consultant Sarah Hassan Alwan and Prof. Dr. Iyad Mutashar Sayhoud, 2023). A crime cannot be considered a crime unless it has specific characteristics, through which we can consider it a crime, including harm to the individual or society or both.
The tendency to witchcraft and witches in this era is alarming. The danger of witches in this era is more dangerous than in previous eras, as charlatans increased with the spread of psychological problems (Salman, 2023), the sorcery market became popular among those who were overcome by ignorance and lack of faith. The danger of that is clear, to the beliefs of Muslims, and what it contains of attachment to other than Allah, and a violation of the command of Allah and His Messenger in avoiding witchcraft and magicians.

There are cultural reasons behind the spread of this phenomenon and lack of religious faith, there may be material reasons that push a person to work in the profession of magic and witchcraft as well as moral reasons represented in the personal needs and wishes of the victim. As it has become easy for charlatans to offer their services to people through pages and accounts on social networking sites, which are mostly fictitious. Rather, it came to launching satellite channels specialized in this field, and contact with them is done through dedicated phone numbers (Stewart and Strathern, 2023). That these programs are the social outgrowth of an increasingly dark Arab reality, which the owners of satellite channels dealt with cleverly, after studying the Arab society's behavior and discovering that it has a strong inclination towards supernatural forces. Some Arab satellite channels deliberately installed daily areas of programs, under the name of “spiritual healers” in the hope of achieving the highest viewership, after presenting guests who claim the ability to treat patients in spiritual ways (Vinea, 2023).

Witchcraft is what the magician does from tricks and fantasies that happen to the victim and what happens to corrupt thoughts similar to what happens to someone who sees a mirage and thinks it is water (Evans-Pritchard, 2010) (Ivanov, 2021). Witchcraft is a branch of deception, where the magician deliberately deceives his victim (Ali, 2011), usually for money. The magician, after deceiving the victim, intends to collect money from him in return for what he has done. This is what prompted many lawmakers to punish witches because their actions involve the crime of fraud, and this is what the Iraqi legislator has turned to.

Witchcraft and sorcery of the thorniest matters in the law. This is due to two reasons:

First is that witchcraft and sorcery are unseen matters, or as they are called “The Metaphysics”. This contradicts the crime, which requires a material element based on the
criminal behavior and the result of the crime, and the existence of a causal link between the behavior and the result (Kugara, 2017) (Ahmed Taro and Muhammed Qadir, 2023).

The Second; is the great disagreement among the jurists, on the concept and nature of witchcraft/sorcery, at a time when we find that some deny the existence of witchcraft/sorcery as a fact, and considers witchcraft/sorcery mere lies and a form of fraud, and accuses those who believe in their existence of backwardness and ignorance (Shaaban and Saleh, 2022) (Villarreal et al., 2023). Others believe in the existence of witchcraft and sorcery, believe in its harmful effect on humans, and consider it one of the most dangerous acts that the legislator must face with the most severe penalties (Pop-Curșeu and Pop-Curșeu, 2023).

This jurisprudential dispute was reflected in the penal laws of Arabic countries; at a time when we find that some laws (perhaps most of them) did not deal with witchcraft and sorcery as an independent crime, we find other laws that criminalize acts of witchcraft and sorcery with clear and explicit texts (Alhawawsheh, 2021).

2 METHODOLOGY

In this article, the crime of witchcraft was defined and its impact on society was discussed. Some countries’ legislation for this crime was discussed, and the difference of opinions in this matter was explained. The methods used for this crime and its impact on people from a physical, psychological, and health point of view were also discussed. Its impact on human rights and Islam’s view of this act and its consideration of independent crime in itself that is not related to fraud. The crime of multi-party witchcraft is to hold each party accountable according to the nature of its participation in the crime.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presented the result and discussion as follows:

3.1 THE EFFECT OF WITCHCRAFT ON THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

Sorcery crimes have a serious impact on the victim's life because charlatans rely on reinforcing illusions within the victim's soul, which has negative consequences for his life. Many cases of death of people who fell victim to witches and charlatans and died as a result of these are documented by scientific evidence (Forsyth and Eves, 2015).
This type of crime poses a serious threat to social life. These actions usually result in the breakdown of the marital bond between husbands, which has the worst consequences for children who are torn apart and homeless as a result of the breakdown of their families (Ali, 2011) (Sanou, 2017).

In many cases, witches resort to prescribing numerous medicines, which play a significant role in the spread of diseases, causing weakness in the body, and injuring the soul through effort and depression. These practices would prejudice the Islamic faith by instilling in the magician the ability to heal, be wealthy, annihilate, realize dreams, and control destiny. This is what contradicts the pillars of faith, particularly the belief in predestination, and that predestination, whether good or bad, is entirely in the hands of Allah Almighty. With this, a person abandons faith in Allah and believes that a magician or sorcerer is in charge (Ally and Laher, 2008).

Sorcerous acts harm people from all walks of life, endangering their lives, futures, and the futures of their families, destroying social relations based on coexistence, peace, love, and mutual respect, and causing the human body to be unable to perform its natural roles and functions "the true magic." (Caple James, 2012) (Dardas and Simmons, 2015). If the magician is a swindler, he steals money through elaborate deception and cunning fraud, receives his male or female patient at a specific location and time, and isolates the women in rooms without a mahram. This could result in the commission of serious crimes such as rape, theft, premeditated murder, ...etc, (Edwards, 2013) (Lowe, 2022).

3.2 THE CRIME OF WITCHCRAFT IN TERMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Beliefs and practices related to witchcraft and sorcery have resulted in massive human rights violations in many countries around the world, including beatings, exclusion, amputations, torture, and murder, (Kajiru and Nyimbi, 2020).

Witchcraft affects the bewitched's body, heart, or mind indirectly, and it has a reality, for some of it kills, some of it sickens, and some of it is what a man takes away from his wife and prevents him from having sexual intercourse with her. It also distinguishes between a man and his wife, whether one hates the other or makes the other love the other. Perhaps magic can be used for camouflage and deception. Mental manipulation is a reactive behavior aimed at interfering with another person's decision-making process, usually without their consent. (Masquelier, 2008) (Phuong, 2023). In order to harm him or to achieve a certain benefit. The consent issued by the person subject
to manipulation is not considered legal, because it does not stem from free will, due to
the effect on the person’s ability to be aware and aware, and it is nothing more than a
“fabricated consent” that does not express the true will of the victim of manipulation
(Mohyuddin and Rehman, 2015).

Thus, every statement or action contrary to Islamic law is considered sorcery if it
is intended to affect the body, heart, mind, or will of another, directly or indirectly, real
or imagined (Alhawawsheh, 2021).

Witchcraft may succeed and affect the victim in such a way that the bewitched
becomes ill in his body or mind. Others can sometimes take control of the victim. This
means he loses the ability to self-determination, which means he no longer has the
freedom to form his independent personality, the freedom to form his own religious,
political, and social beliefs, and the right to make decisions based on his "own motives
and reasons."(Ashforth, 2015).

Witches employ a variety of methods and tools. The magician may administer
drugs that alter the victim's consciousness and awareness in order to delude him about his
ability to summon the jinn and perform other acts of magic and sorcery. As a result,
witchcraft opposes human rights in several ways, including in terms of a person's free will,
physical and health safety, and exposing people to beatings, violence, and sexual assault.

3.3 THE ISLAMIC RELIGION'S VIEW OF THE CRIME OF WITCHCRAFT

Islamic law expressly forbids witchcraft and sorcery. Where the four different
sects' jurisprudence agreed on the prohibition of witchery and the prohibition of learning,
which is an obvious matter in light of the evidence that came in the Holy Qur'an (Al-
Aoufi, Al-Zyoud and Shahminan, 2012) (Zadeh, 2015). However, the ancient and
contemporary Islamic jurists differed witchery. Some of them see that it is just an illusion
and imagination10, and some of them (they are the majority), who see that it is true and
that it affects the bewitched 11 (Burge, 2021). There are many noble verses related to
magic in the Noble Qur’an, and perhaps the most powerful of them are those mentioned
in Surat Al-Baqarah, where Allah Almighty said (Ali, 2011):

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They ˹instead˺ followed the magic promoted by the devils during the reign of
Solomon. Never did Solomon disbelieve, rather the devils disbelieved. They
taught magic to the people, along with what had been revealed to the two
angels, Hārūt and Mārūt, in Babylon.1 They two angels never taught anyone
without saying, “We are only a test ˹for you˺, so do not abandon ˹your˺ faith.”
Yet people learned ˹magic˺ that caused a rift ˹even˺ between husband and wife;
although their magic could not harm anyone except by Allah’s Will. They learned what harmed them and did not benefit them—although they already knew that whoever buys into magic would have no share in the Hereafter. Miserable indeed was the price for which they sold their souls, if only they knew!} [Al Bagarah 2:102]

Witchery is an act of Satan and at the same time, it is a revealed knowledge. Whoever learned it in order to harm people has perished, because it leads to disbelief in Allah and belief in Satan\(^\text{12}\). That the most famous work and professionalism in its work was in the era of the Prophet Moses, peace be upon him, and that most of those who found it and learned it are the Jews because they have a belief that our master Solomon was a sorcerer “it is a false claim”(Abdul-Rahman, 2009).

The existence of the jinn is proven in the Qur’an and Sunnah, but it is established in all the laws, and that magic is found in the Noble Qur’an, and the greatest evidence for that is the aforementioned blessed verse.

Islamic law stands in opposition and forbids witchery in all its forms\(^\text{13}\). Therefore, it is not possible to distinguish between harmful witchery and beneficial witchery, witchery for love and witchery for the ball, because witchery is one with the title of leaving Allah and resorting to these matters that are embodied by these harmful manifestations in every age and time. So, the knowledge of witchery is purely harmful and has no benefit, neither religious nor worldly,(Awaysheh, 2020).

Some are proficient in witchcraft and master it, and some claim that, because witchcraft, as explained, is a fact. Therefore, the Holy Prophet, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, described it. It is one of the seven sins, and it comes immediately after polytheism(Ibn Hajar, 2003).

The crime of witchcraft in Islamic jurisprudence differs according to the different rights related to it, some of them are related to the right of Allah, and some are related to a common right between Allah Almighty and his servant, the right of the servant in it is predominant. The conditions for retribution were met, and its inhibitions were absent. One of the legitimate methods of proof can prove this\(^\text{14}\) (Such as the wizard killing someone with his witchery)(Qurtubi and Minyar, 1997) (Siddiqui, 2008)

Touched upon the Islamic religion perspective on witchcraft, as it is a major source of statutory law.
3.4 THE CRIME OF WITCHCRAFT AND IRAQI LAW

Witchery is a dangerous negative social phenomenon in which hidden or visible harms occur that are not limited to the individual and society. Although its roots date back to ancient times and have spread throughout all countries, we have yet to see special punitive legal texts commensurate with the extent of the damages resulting from it, which may reach the point of perdition, in a planned and agreed-upon manner, (Linder, 2005) (Bruynell, 2012).

The law does not criminalize witchery but rather considers it a form of fraud aimed to illegally gain material. It is known fraud that is based on deception, that is, the offender practiced camouflage and deception in twisted ways to obtain material gains and benefits from the victim. From this point of view, the law dealt with this crime in its punitive texts that were based on what was mentioned in the crimes of fraud and fraud, according to Article 456 of the amended Iraqi Penal Code of 1969. The law, with its negative view of the issue of witchcraft and sorcery, and considering it as a form of fraud and deception, has given itself the right to block the way to the reality of the damage caused by witches,(Alahmed and saleh, 2020) (Salman, 2023).

What about the actions that have actual effects on the soul, spirit, and body? Which they do under their long experience and real ability in the world of magic and its arts. Which may lead to serious consequences for human health, psychologically, physically, and mentally, as well as the material and moral losses he suffered during the period of his injury. Some of them have led to the destruction of man and made him sick, hardly leaving the bed, and cut off from keeping pace with life for a long period, if don’t kill it, that is a major crime. This is for the individual, so what if the crime of the magician goes beyond its destructive effects and extends to include other individuals, such as dispersing and destroying an entire family (Karhout and Abbas, 2022).

Although this is one of those mysterious and hidden crimes where it is often difficult to find the perpetrator, there are some cases where evidence is available that allows forensic experts to find the perpetrator. Through examining the lines that can be found in works that contain handwritten papers or incantations that have caused the plaintiff's health and psychological harm. Given that most cases of witchcraft occur within families, and that whoever committed the crime associated with the witch cannot be outside the scope of that family or close relatives, many avenues exist for those
concerned to reach the perpetrators of these criminal acts against humanity (Aremu, 1980).

The problem is not limited to the fact that the Iraqi legislator does not punish witchcraft crime and puts it among crimes of fraud. But the problem lies in that the affected person “the bewitched him” does not have the right to write any complaint against the magician or the person dealing with the magician to harm him because there is no connection between them even if it is harmed. However, the only one who has the right to refer to the magician is the person who deals with the magician, as he has been defrauded, by the magician, and you get money from him in return for the work that did not materialize the result.

Witchery spreads frighteningly, and it effectively leads to societal disasters in addition to the talismans and the use of the jinn to harm people, toxic substances are used to be placed in the food or drink of the target person which leads to the death or damage to his body. Witchcraft is often associated with other crimes committed by the offender, such as desecrating the Qur'an, exhuming graves, attacking animals, and others (Caplan, 2006) (Wheater, 2017).

3.5 WITCHCRAFT IN THE LAWS OF SOME ARAB COUNTRIES

Most of the Arab laws did not define sorcery and witchcraft, some of them classify them within the verbal and actual legal acts and violations and do not include specific and clear injunctive penalties, against its practitioners or against those who come to magicians, who often practice their work in secret ways.

a) The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

There is no written criminal law in Saudi Arabia that punishes the perpetrator of sorcery and witchcraft, but it is the Kingdom's Commission for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice that deals with these cases15, which has proven effective in such cases. This committee follows up on verified cases and forwards them to the competent authorities. It is worth mentioning that Public Prosecution often relies on reports issued by the Commission for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia because it is a competent authority authorized by the regime (Horowitz, 2014) (Valentine, 2015).

b) Egypt
Egyptian law does not address witchcraft and sorcery crimes, but people who practice witchcraft, sorcery, and charlatanism can be included in the crime of fraud, according to the text of Article 336 of the Egyptian Penal Code, and the penalty is imprisonment from 24 hours to 3 years with hard labor (Abdelsalam, 2023).

c) Algeria

The law in Algerian did not contain any explicit text criminalizing sorcery and witchcraft, and this was included among the resulting crimes, such as fraud, murder, theft, rape, and corruption.

d) Lebanon

Article 768 of the Lebanese Penal Code stipulates: A person shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine, of (10 thousand to 20 thousand) Lebanese pounds. Whoever deals with the intent of profit, Soliloquy, hypnosis, astrology, and everything related to the knowledge of the unseen, the used equipment will be confiscated. The repeat offender shall be punished with imprisonment for up to six months and a fine, and he may be deported if he is a foreigner (Mattar, 2013).

e) Syrian

The Syrian Penal Code stipulates the imposition of a penalty for practicing sorcery, witchcraft, and others with the intention of profit, with a specific penalty in the text of Article 745, which is imprisonment from one to ten days and a fine of 500 Syrian pounds to 2000 Syrian pounds (Idrissi and Filali Ansary, 2023).

f) Jordan

Upon reading the provisions of the Jordanian Penal Code, it was found that the legislator criminalized acts of witchcraft and sorcery in Article 471, which states. Whoever, with the intention of profit-making, [pretends to] deal with spirits, hypnosis, fortune-telling, palm-reading, deck-card reading, and all which is related to astrology, shall be punished by the penalty of a misdemeanor. The repeater shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months and by a fine not exceeding twenty dinars (JD20). In the event the perpetrator is a foreigner, he/she may be deported, (IP-related Laws, 1960).

g) United Arab Emirates

The text of the UAE Penal Code amended by Federal Law No. 7 of 2016 dealt with crimes of sorcery, whereas Article 316/1 defines the concepts of witchcraft and sorcery. Article 316/2 was not satisfied with criminalizing and specifying the penalty for
those who seek the help of a magician or sorcerer with the intent of harming others. Rather, it made the same punishment, which is imprisonment and a fine for anyone who possesses or disposes of any kind of disposition in books, talismans, materials, or tools intended for sorcery or witchcraft.

Accordingly, the law has criminalized three practices and actions related to witchcraft and sorcery. The first of which is the magician or sorcerer. The second of which is one goes to a sorcerer and seeks help from him to cause harm to others. The third of which is possessing or acting in any way with materials or tools dedicated to magic or sorcery, including books Assigned for this purpose, in order to preserve their community.

Among the foreign countries that have recently criminalized witchcraft and the practices related to it, to confront the phenomenon. Maharashtra, India in 2013 , (Pandey, 2022).

4 CONCLUSIONS

Although magic has long-standing roots, it has not been adequately addressed, the law remained oblivious to its treatment. The position of Arab legislation on this varied, some of them developed explicit texts for this, and some made it among the crimes of fraud and fraud, including the Iraqi Penal Code, which did not include a special text applicable to these crimes. Like many Arab penal legislation. As these crimes fall under the text of Article (456) penalties, as a form of fraud. Perhaps what prompted the Iraqi legislator not to single out a special text for the crime of practicing witchcraft and sorcery is the difficulty of proving that crime, as the material element of that crime is difficult to prove, and it is related to incantations that may be recited orally. In addition, other justifications were said in explaining the lack of a special text.

It is noticeable that these justifications are no longer valid as a basis for the legislator’s omission of the text on these crimes, especially after these actions moved from the scope of secrecy and dark basements to the scope of the public. In addition, it has centers and satellite channels through which they practiced, and it is easy to prove and establish evidence for them.

It must be noted that the Iraqi legislator stipulates the criminalization of some acts that fall within the scope of magic, including (violating the sanctity of the dead and graves) Articles (373 and 374), which magicians may resort to in their work.
It is wrong in this case to consider the acts of sorcery and witchcraft as crimes of fraud and swindling. Because of their seriousness, it is necessary to put a specific article applied to the real act, as long as every crime in the developed world has a text that governs it and punishes those who commit it.

Therefore, it is urgently necessary at present to include a text within Chapter Eight of the Penal Code (Social Crimes). To explicitly criminalize this phenomenon and to toughen punishment for its perpetrators, as it has become a threat to the security of society and the integrity of its beliefs, threatens the awareness of individuals, and robs them of their money. In addition, adopting the Emirati experience in this field, to protect members of society from assaulting them in their religion, self, honor, money, minds, and robbery of their will.

NOTES

1. (The drawings and symbols found on the walls of the caves inhabited by the ancient man indicated that he practiced magic and believed in it and used it to confront the forces of nature, predators, and other threats to threaten him).
2. What is a witch? The standard scholarly definition of one was summed up in 1978 by a leading expert in the anthropology of religion, Rodney Needham, as 'someone who causes harm to others by mystical means.
3. "Through our work in the investigation courts in various areas of Baghdad, we have found this phenomenon (witchcraft) growing in high-end neighborhoods and popular neighborhoods alike, with the difference in terms of its spread, it spreads in popular neighborhoods more than in high-end neighborhoods, most of the charlatans are men and take the name spiritual". Harith Abdel-Jalil - The judge of the Sadr City Investigation Court, Baghdad, in a statement carried by the media of the Supreme Judicial Council
4. Satellite channels that promote sorcery and witchcraft ranked first, with 248 channels, according to the annual report of the Arab States Broadcasting Union on satellite broadcasting.
5. witchcraft is the one who turns things away from their reality into something else utilizing a magician who speaks and writes, and it affects the body, heart, or mind of the bewitched without direct contact with him. Where Al-Qurtubi said in his interpretation of
verse 102 of Surat Al-Baqarah: It was said that magic is the origin of camouflage with tricks and illusion, which is that the magician does things and meanings, so the bewitched imagines that it is different from what it is.

6. Article 316 of the UAE Federal Penal Code punishes with imprisonment and a fine of no less than fifty thousand dirhams, whoever commits an act of witchcraft or sorcery, whether it is real or deceit, with or without consideration. The last amendment to the Federal Penal Code of 2016.

7. The real one affects the human being, and it differentiates between a man and his wife. Where Allah Almighty says in verse: 102 of Surat Al-Baqarah

{ Yet people learned ‘magic’ that caused a rift ‘even’ between husband and wife. }

8. On Friday, 10/9/1415 AH, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia carried out the death penalty for one of the witches. Because of his practices that resulted in many people suffering from physical and mental illnesses.

9. The Expert Workshop on Witchcraft and Human Rights 2017, which took place from 21-22 September 2017 in Geneva, was a ground-breaking step as the first ever dedicated to discussing witchcraft, witchcraft, and human rights in a systematic and in-depth manner at the United Nations or international level. It brought together several United Nations experts, academics, and members of civil society to discuss the violence associated with these beliefs and practices and to identify the groups most at risk. It shed light on the various manifestations of witchcraft and sorcery and related beliefs and practices, including accusations, stigmatization, and ritual killing, and sought to identify good practices in combating this phenomenon. It provided an opportunity to discuss whether current legislative frameworks are sufficient to fulfill the state's legal duty to prevent, punish, investigate, and provide remedies for harm caused by witchcraft beliefs.

10. Fictive witchcraft: It was mentioned in the Noble Qur'an that Allah Almighty said in Surat Taha, so if their ropes and their disobedience, then imagine to them. (Verse 66 of Surat Taha). The spectators imagined that the ropes turned into snakes. The magician enchanted their eyes and relied on imagination in his magic. The main purpose of this type of magic is to stir up feelings of terror and panic in the society.

11. Real witchcraft: The magician cooperates with the devil or the jinn and makes a real and clear impact on the lives of others. The witchcraft exists and it is a real reality. The Holy Qur’an and the Sunnah of the Prophet have confirmed the reality of magic and that it is one of the things that actually exist. The Almighty said:
They instead followed the magic promoted by the devils during the reign of Solomon. Never did Solomon disbelieve, rather the devils disbelieved. They taught magic to the people.

One of the most famous images of true witchery is the witchery that aims to separate and distance spouses. Another form of true witchery is witchery which takes a mind away and affects a person's balance and ability to manage his life affairs. Real witchery inflicts harm and material damage, and it is one of the most difficult types of witchery and can lead to the death or illness of one of them.


12. The Almighty said:

They instead followed the magic promoted by the devils during the reign of Solomon. Never did Solomon disbelieve, rather the devils disbelieved. They taught magic to the people.

13. Some turn to charlatans to get rid of spinsterhood, infertility for marriage, divorce, attract a lover, prevent the husband from considering polygamy, pass the exam, get a job, exact revenge on the enemy, achieve happiness and banish evil, extract treasures from the ground, etc.


“Injustice to others deserves punishment in this world, to stop people’s oppression against each other”.

15. According to Article 2 of the Law of the Commission for the Promotion of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice, witchery is a paper contract, words spoken, writing written, or action done, and this is with the intention of affecting the body and mind of the bewitched or in his heart directly or indirectly. Moreover, witchery has different methods and types, old or new, some of which are real and some of which are imaginary. Some of it makes sick and some of it kills, and some of it separates a man from his wife or hates them.
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