
The pathology of security and corrective measures in Islamic punishment law 1392

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Abstract: The goal is to implement health and education measures, to reform the criminal, to prevent the repetition of crime and to return the individual to the community. These actions must be carried out in such a way as to suit the characteristics of the convicted person, the manner in which the crime was committed, the talents, the character, in such a way that according to these issues, the best kind of provision and education for them is chosen by the judge. In this research, by descriptive-analytical method, firstly describing the conditions and effects of these actions and their challenges by describing the measures of protection and education in the Islamic Penal Code 1392. The findings show that criminal law has priority in criminal penalties of Iran and the psychological, therapeutic and social support of the perpetrator has not been given due consideration by the establishment of the institutions responsible for these matters. In Article 1392, the 1370 Penal Code refers merely to punishment and don't attention to the security and educational measures and the use of this term in the definition of crime. While Article 10, 1392 explicitly refers to the rule of law in these measures. In the criminal justice system of Iran, the dangerous state is not defined and it is written only in some of the laws. In the Islamic Penal Code of 1392, hegemony and education are applied in addition to being punishable. It is also used as ancillary, supplementary and alternative punishment. In this law, the provision of education and training in many legal acts has been introduced in the form of punishments. The most important change can be seen in the anticipation of child-rearing and adolescent juvenile delinquency measures in most cases. However, the Iranian legal system was not faced with challenges such as the lack of a definition of educational and educational measures. A clear definition of the state of affairs, the lack of proper targeting by experts of the municipality, the extent of the implementation of care and education

measures such as the denial of social rights, the publication of sentences and the lack of appropriate institutions for the implementation of these measures and

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