

Assessment of crime punishable by imprisonment from the perspective of risk management in the penal code in 2013

Syed Alireza Saadati Ardestani¹, Mehdi Salimi^{2*}

¹Department of Law, Kish International Branch, Islamic Azad University, Kish Island, Iran, ²Associate Professor, Department of Law, Ghaem Shahr University, Mazandaran, Iran

Abstract

Careful study and analysis of the sentence handed Islamic Penal Code 2013 crime from the perspective of risk management is an issue that perhaps many lawyers are concerned that the Penal Code to what extent human rights offenders in the criminal justice cycle has been considered. According to the common goal of two categories sentence handed systematic analysis of risk management perspective can contact Crime the effectiveness of the compliance function as preventive and educational penalties alert. The aim of this study was to evaluate the immediate punishment of the crime from the perspective of risk management and its similarities and differences with the criminal justice system is based on the risk of crime. Is it mandatory punishments in Islamic Penal Code in risk management model criminal offense to what extent human rights offenders in the criminal justice cycle has been successful. This paper holds that the sentence handed Islamic Penal Code in 2013 based on crime risk factors in people-oriented management in terms of why examined.

Keywords: Islamic Penal Code, Punishable by jail, Crime risk management, Uncertainty

INTRODUCTION

One of the fundamental right to physical and financial security of the people and guarantee the obligations of governments to account. Because in the shadow of daily security that citizens can enjoy their social rights and individual freedoms and apply them in a secure environment. The government called for the security of persons and property against violent offenders and non-violent farmers use the law of force. In the context of prevention and penal system, law and law-based state as the main tools to achieve this occasion and are used to provide security. Review the government's violent forces as officers and executives are Social Security in terms of structure and influence the creation of the concept of security and justice issues which have always been considered. Military

Analysis sentence handed offense in the Penal Code in 2013 from the perspective of risk management is a way to check similarities in structure and risk management and contrast sentence handed fundamental principles. As well as in the written risk management in addition to efforts to search for the roots of crime in prison punishments The theoretical basis of security management functions of this type of punishment can also be analyzed Is it mandatory to create the region and establishing penalties for public security and state security then people's eyes to what extent human rights offenders in the criminal justice cycle have been successful It is also unknown aspects that can be analyzed with this type of punishment Risk management is based on criminal charges of human rights in the measures it was befitting response. Punishment from the root, "apology" means the ban and open the Venice blame in the dictionary Amid the subtitle of the book punishment means to rebuke and censure (Zabid). In terms of scope, chastising the discipline that will be executed according to the judge, to prevent the offender from repeating the operation So whoever did that prohibited certain extent it is not retribution and atonement is not necessary to govern according to what he thinks is preventing the offender from repeating the operation, The punishment (Aljazayeri,

Access this article online



www.ijss-sn.com

Month of Submission : 06-2017
Month of Peer Review : 06-2017
Month of Acceptance : 07-2017
Month of Publishing : 07-2017

Corresponding Author: Mehdi Salimi, Associate Professor, Department of Law, Ghaem Shahr University, Mazandaran, Iran.
E-mail: asaadati1360@gmail.com

1990). This research seeks to understand the similarities and what differences sentence handed from the perspective of what crime risk management with risk-based criminal justice system is capable of the crime? And whether the punishments sentenced in the IPC in the risk management paradigm criminal offense to what extent human rights offenders in the criminal justice cycle has been successful?

In this study, the following assumptions are followed:

1. Risk Management crime, punishment and pursue the common good.
2. Risk management phenomenology of crime and punishment have been different, but they share common goals.
3. Risk Management crime punishable by utilitarian justifications can be analyzed and justified in chastising is also important.
4. Punishments sentenced to an acceptable level based on security and human rights, criminal jurisdiction that have been successful in the process of criminal justice.

Research Methodology

The basis of this research library. study of rules and regulations to be precise, to identify crimes and punishments in the penal code recognition prison sentences and theories about crime risk management, Study of criminology theories of social strategies for the prevention of delinquency, patterns have been introduced to create Social Security investigators in order to achieve the main objectives of this research could help.

First Topic: Punishment in the Penal Code

First speech: punishment of sin

This type of punishment, rather than individual actions by arguing that the law per se boycott doing is criminalizing. With all the jurisprudents, punishment, punishment that exists atonement for it has not been established. Whether guilty or the right of people to God.

Allah's guilt or community rights or the right to order its security and mean the right of people is the sin of the rights of individuals Sin is to do or leave things the law it is forbidden or obligatory the prohibitions and obligations does the forbidden is what it is punishable and must leave the startling thing is that it is punishable. What is noteworthy is that according to what was on legal punishment that the law has sanctioned it and if you cannot say certain discretionary punishment If they say no means certain that none of the crimes punishable by prison sentence, as it is death penalty for crimes specified limits or not abstinence. The law also stipulates fines as well as jail sentences it is mentioned but the judge has assigned to the type and quantity and their quality.

Second speech: punishment for the common good

Some acts are not unlawful per se, but because of the situation they are sanctioned. So if forbidden yet to arise in the present actions are permissible if it does not exist. Which is typical penalty or loss of color in the interest of public order. So if this is the case described by the verb, is punishable side if it does not exist, there would be no criminal So if a case is presented to a judge in a case where the act or occurrence to be attributed to the accused. Building or deal with public order and authenticity is proved in court, the judge can acquit the accused but to sentence him to the penalties prescribed by law.

Third speech

Punishment than the offense Consensus on the principle that punishment is that punishment should be obligatory to do forbidden things and leave. But the jurists about the permissibility of punishment than doing an abomination and leave the recommended disagree. Some are made on impunity in these cases. Leave desirable because they do not know sin and doing abomination. Others believe the punishment in these cases. The foundation disagreed and recommended the difference in the definition of abomination. Those who do not know the recommended and an abomination to orders, maintains that penalties are not allowed. Because they believe the punishment is not entitled to the task. But those who do know the recommended commanded and forbidden abomination to leave prohibited and recommended the permit granted. Adherents to this view, the act or omission against the wrong-doers know John. These jurists and repeated act or leave it permit conditions. Therefore, they do abominable or leave than the recommended penalty per se is not allowed. Rather than doing an abomination and crack addiction is the recommended permissible (Hure,1994).

Second Topic: Risk Analysis

At the risk of undesirable phenomena lies. In other words, risk in terms of probability of occurrence of a phenomenon that we use in our view is undesirable. Usually it's the opposite of the desired probability of occurrence of a phenomenon called luck. Risk features such as: uncertainty, Predictability, in addition to frequency, the devastating effects that a risk can be (barely) also is considered. Paradigm or model of risk management as a set of tasks as a series of continuous activities throughout the life cycle of a mission, and include risk identification, analysis, planning, tracking, control (Makaremshirazi,1986).

The first speech examples jail sentences from the perspective of risk management In this section some crime punishable by prison terms of risk management as we sample analyzed.

A) security crimes at home and abroad Crimes against internal and external security of the country: pre-analysis to summarize the concept of national security crimes related to national security in the country has introduced forming organs.

The Penal Code Article 498 or Article 511 has been paid to crimes against internal and external security of the country. One of the things that has been criminalized in Article 498 or operated any right or intent to harm state security injection molded population is not known if an enemy, punishable)Toghrolnegar, 1383).

Sentence in the law sanctions of criminal risk management perspective we examine the crime. Prison principles of the maintenance control approach and not treat human beings as amended but rather be likened to the dustbin of criminals as social scum immediate fall under the control and care. Prison risk management approach not only the rehabilitation and restoration of a criminal offense, but rather to stay criminals as human waste in the warehouse. Hence the human condition and basic supplies that row is modified under conditions not paid much attention. From the perspective of risk management, said the prison crime should not really be stuck, because factors such as labeling, criminal behavior and learning and The difficulty of finding work after prison to embrace the culture of freedom and prison recidivism rate could eventually be higher.

(B) prison sentences ranging from imprisonment and Manager are based on risk Among the features of modern society and the criminal justice system as a result of the conflict between freedom and security. There is a direct confrontation between the two at a glance.

On the one hand relying too much on security may lead to the militarization of society and individual liberties are threatened. The radical expansion of individual liberties, which led to its abuse and the resulting increase in crime and insecurity. This seemingly contradictory, close relationship with each other. Thanks to the security of personal freedom only in a community and government support, it makes sense. Governments often turn away your limiting citing security justification. Throughout the history of the conflict between them has always been individual liberties sacrificed for security. While true and lasting security, regardless of personal freedoms does not make sense. Article 9 of the constitution in order to express the balance between these two states: The Islamic Republic of Iran, freedom, independence, unity and territorial integrity are inseparable, and their preservation is the duty of the government and prepare the nation. The right to security must be realized in the context of human rights protection and not at the price of ignoring human rights. Right on your security is a

human right that is stipulated in Article 3 of the Declaration of Human Rights, a human rights shall not be in violation of the rest.

This theoretical approach that seeks remedies to the failure of thought emerged, believes that individual offenders and victims of social circumstances and the individual patient, it is dangerous agent in charge and who knowingly and willingly chose his crime should also be open to the risk of repeating his crime.

Governments instead of trying to fight crime as a radical and effective criminal and non-criminal means to legitimize his rule less costly to deal with the criminal use, in fact, governments rather than supporting roles - because of economic problems and social welfare and economic and social problems to the criminal intervention to restore order and security by resort to intensify Punish and suppress any kind of behavior that interfere with the order to pay. The support of the community is the most effective, yet most human Compatible with social re-integration of criminals through all the equipment and facilities that affect them regain the sense of social responsibility.

Second Speech-comparison Chastising and Risk Management Based on the Definition of Crime

Generally speaking, when the penalty comes into operation due to the fact that the penalties in their rootsHas concept of intentional infliction of suffering or deprivation like that to a man for a crime, is essential. If the supplying educational performance penalty on the count of the moral justification of how the performance can be punished by prison and purpose of this article isIf on the other hand, risk management, crime prevention, crime in the context of the times, it happens that focus, we learn that in prison punishments such as preaching Wanderers also important to consider the length of prison sentences as well as risk management also has a moral justification for their crimes.

According to the statistical indicators clinic to assess risk, high-risk offenders with lower risk are divided into two groups. Hence, high-risk groups such as capital punishment is often punishable by deportation, exclusion long kept away from society. While common criminals frequently in the context of fine grains with alternative punishments to prison sentences called social control are neutral.

The major goal management approach, in fact, not guilty of the fittest treatment. According to proponents of this approach should criminalize freedom, the right to freedom not to be denied. Thus, even inhuman to any punishment given to criminals and dangerous people do not prejudice the security community. According to what was brought, the mandatory compliance penalties punishable by criminal

risk management system in the human rights crimes are justified.

Third Speech: Risk Management from the Perspective of Criminal Justice Field

Criminals risk management of new concepts in the field of criminal justice that have been raised since the early 1990s after the questioning of the possibility of achieving the goals of the correctional treatment punishment the need to control the costs of the criminal justice system pack-oriented management approaches in the field of criminal justice was provided by the rise. In this approach to crime, a common and normal in our societies and criminals according to the probability of recidivism risk management are classified.

Iran's penal system despite the lack of necessary infrastructure for measuring and managing risk offenders in the laws and regulations of the nonsystematic approach has paid. Divides crimes into three categories: crimes, misdemeanors and misdemeanors and the response of the criminal venice-based handicapping offender recidivism prediction of new jobs less dangerous criminal management Such as daily fines, temporary deprivation of certain rights, social welfare work, postponement of punishment, semi-free system, Passion and electronic surveillance in the general draft Islamic Penal Code can be considered one of the symbols of this approach.

Iranian penal system without full compliance with risk management assessment approach criminals, in determining the penal sanction has been influenced by the idea of risk management. Penal Code (Act 1996) emphasizes utilitarian goals over punishment in many cases with severe penalties for violent crime and determining long-term imprisonment for perpetrators of such crimes it seeks to manage risk offenders through handicapping is raised. Regulated the criteria for recognizing new methods of detection of crime and criminals Risk Management among the main challenges facing the Islamic Penal Code. But what in the IPC traces of self-management perspective, can indicate the claim.

Fourth Speech: Risk Management Through Virtual Level

According to Article 1: 122 of the draft Penal Code offenses can be divided into three categories:

- A) Major offenses, including offenses immediate deprivation of life, amputation, death, life imprisonment, banishment, by a maximum term of more than five years, permanent dismissal from government services, public institutions and permanent deprivation of civil rights property.
- B) Crimes Medium: includes offenses Annie Diego, whipping whether the espionage, exile, imprisonment with a maximum of 5 years, a fine of 30 million rials,

temporary suspension from government service agencies, public temporary ban on social rights punishment social.

- C) Minor offenses, including offenses provided for them after conversion is legal up to 30 million Rials.

As is evident in this matter the severity of responses on the assessment of the threat of a criminal is a criminal. From the perspective drafters of the perpetrators of serious crimes committed Gangsless dangerous criminals are in fact among the criminals and non-hazardous.

As is evident in this matter the severity of responses on the assessment of the threat of a criminal is a criminal. From the perspective drafters of the perpetrators of serious crimes committed Gangsless dangerous criminals among criminals and non-criminals actually be dangerous. The draft referred to in the following articles mentioned the fact that on the contrary, the court may sentence the offender to detect enjoy impunity.

In addition, the perpetrators of this classification system based on risk management model to meet the consequences. Some of these items can be stricter policies towards the perpetrators of the legal restrictions as well as having to commute the sentences of criminal law institutions such as the suspension of the execution of punishment, parole and so on. However, this classification applying different levels of management and risk control criminal offense has not been much attention drafters. Mandy criteria in the virtual absence in the draft has made special provisions on how to benefit from each group separately convicted of probation, suspension penalty, over time, restore dignity and ... forecast. Creating a legal obligation for the court to become a crime punishable by imprisonment in the unintentional (Clause 1 of Article 4 -151) in the draft represents a different drafters of the function of punishment. Analyze and evaluate the consequences of these policies, particularly in the mass imprisonment of advice tool for driving resulting in death and violation member given the high number of incidents in the country, the fate of these legal requirements its ambiguity.

Another approach to crowd control effects becomes a necessity criminal penal code can be punishable by imprisonment of not less than 91 days non-depriving punishments cited freedom. Obviously, the intensity of all unintentional offense are not the same and different and require the risk of crime Each of the different groups of offenders receive appropriate response in each case.

But the questioning of the aspects of prison reform and rehabilitation, Producers generally short-term imprisonment of criminals who are guilty moderate

risk classification is used. The draft Islamic Penal Code, regardless of the fact and given the relevance of some aspects of decriminalization prison sentence short-term with criminal behavior to fix this flaw in past.

However, the risk management approach on the one hand, the risk of recidivism in offenders who are not high enough that resorting to long prison terms necessitate the medium and long term and the use of community penalties and considering the type of crime committed by their risk assessment does not seem enough. Recommends this type of detention. Weaknesses and shortcomings related to the disproportionate number of prison terms provided in the IPC, Problems associated with non-compliance was not classify prisoners and humanitarian conditions in prisons cannot be with the approval of a general article about a wide range of crimes solved with different degrees of risk.

It is important to remind that the criminal population control mechanisms in more developed systems focused on controlling and reducing the average duration of imprisonment for example, in the calculation of the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment in the penal population. Based on the population of prisoners serving a sentence of 40 months imprisonment against three criminals to be punished with a criminal conviction is punishable by ten years' imprisonment. Under these conditions, anticipated legal mechanisms for non-issuance of long prison sentence. In the case of non-hazardous or low-risk offenders far more than prevent short-term prison sentences for conviction of a criminal population keeps will have an impact.

Third Topic: Determination of Mass Repetition of Punishment

Repetition of criminal record crimes committed by the old criteria for assessing the gravity of the crime, criminals and the punishment is in danger. In contrast, utilitarianism purpose of punishment to prevent crime, correction and treatment of offenders, deter other people from committing crime and protect the community against criminal behavior dangerous to society from criminals is non-hazardous. Privacy was not a precise prediction about the impact of previous criminal convictions in new criminal sentencing the one hand, Lack of reliable crime statistics and data infrastructure to detect criminal record has caused significant role in determining the criteria for criminal punishment, he is not causing risk management. Prosecutors and courts usually suffice for the prolongation of the proceedings incriminating statements about their history and except in the cases of the condition of the accused regardless of their criminal record. With this system, the sentencing of non-hazardous and separation dangerous criminals in the country without one of the

most important sources of information to determine the risk of committing the crime by the perpetrator. Prior to the reform of the status quo rigorous regulations and implementation of strict judicial assembly hardly the type of recidivism in our hands before the verdict was given.

The repetition frequency of crime in the criminal record to determine criteria to determine the type and level of impact on emerging new criminal penalties. The repetition frequency of crime in the criminal record to determine criteria to determine the type and level of impact on emerging new criminal penalties. If the crime is committed by more than three counts and sentenced to 5.1 times the maximum penalty the law cannot last. Due to this ambiguity in Article 48 of the Penal Code is almost resolved. If the crime is committed by more than three counts and sentenced to 5.1 times the maximum penalty the law cannot last. Due to this ambiguity in Article 48 of the Penal Code is almost resolved. But by setting metrics conviction to imprisonment for two years Shane actually a large number of offenders have a criminal record, including approaches to risk management is Exclude.

It also accepted the drafters considered low-risk for the criminals who committed different crimes are not clear. For example, under Article 5-134 draft criminal penalties previous convictions for robbery led to a prison sentence of two years and now is committed assaults. Although the redirection of crimes against property, crimes against persons are criminal activities represent no more dangerous offenders. According to this model, the offender will receive a milder penal response. Perhaps if the offense different from the previous offense of crimes against property was changed, the impossibility of applying the provisions of punishment to the offender recidivism was more plausible.

Article 47 of the Penal Code in explaining how to determine the number of crimes punishable states. If the mass of the plurality of different crimes should be determined separately for each of cybercrime, and this can cause the multiplicity of offenses is punishable. After the extension of plurality of crimes in the Penal Code of-a-kind (several robberies) different crime (theft, fraud, assault) is allowed to separate. In the first case (similar offense) committed a crime only be sentenced to a punishment may be. In the second case a separate penalty for each offense is determined. Classic criminal law point of view of someone who has committed multiple crimes must be held accountable for any of the offenses committed. Justice demands that everyone be punished according to the crime committed.

Fourth Topic: Semiotics Risk Management Crime Punishable by Imprisonment

In the general classification of the Penal Code offenses in terms of penalties, Determine the range and scope and frequency of repetition of crime punishment in Venice accounted for a greater share Committed to family and social conditions in sentencing can be the most important types of risk management. The Penal Code is punishable by imprisonment well can be traced footprints risk management and risk crime. The punishment of crimes against internal and external security of the country is given the authority to judge on the one hand in regard to the punishment of the offender to determine the quality of the items that can be according to risk Management in the category of punishment proved. Article 507 of the Penal Code has been taken into consideration in sentencing the offender's behavior in the material come everyone in the category corrupt or entities that act against internal or external security of the country has no president or center. Before Chase Criminal intent and names of persons involved in intrigue and corruption in the public notice or after the beginning of the pursuit of an effective partnership with government officials to act with impunity and If the person commits another crime to be sentenced to the punishment of crime. Or in prison penalties connected with heart coins and promoting cooperation in Article 521 of the criminal before the crime with the public The court agreed with the proposals of relevant jurisdiction, or by detecting and mitigating criminal court would be.

Five Topic: Examples of Mandatory Penalties from the Perspective of Risk Management

In this section some crime punishable by prison terms of risk management as we sample analyzed.

First Speech: Crime Internal and External Security of the Country

Crimes against internal and external security of the country: Before analyzing the concept of national security and crime summary Referred to protect national security organs in the country The time for the audience to identify crimes against the security of that done As well as analysis related crimes more tangible.

The concept of national security and the organs responsible (online resources) The Penal Code Article 498 or Article 511 has been paid to crimes against internal and external security of the country. As this article is cited sanctions imposed by the religious ruling, and the punishment is determined on the basis of the judge is right. In assessing the risk of crime the judge dealing with the case is essential because even the judge is in clinical evaluations and statistics, according to statistics or clinical findings that a final decision on the amount and type of punishment decision. Prison principles

of the maintenance control approach and not treat human beings as amended but rather be likened to the dustbin of criminals as social scum controlled and taken care of immediately. According to the definition, although prison sentences reduced risk of interference by criminals in social security but the punishment of crime from the perspective of risk management in the debtor's rights, it was not very successful in the criminal justice cycle, from the perspective of the human condition and the basic amenities of life in prison convict preconditions for reform is not paid much attention. Health care, mental health, education and literacy prisoners to improve their character minimum basic needs and resources Including conditions that must be met in a prison and the punishment would be imprisonment and prison sentences on human rights and the rights of criminal succeed. There have condemned the prison system in a manner which aims to reform their social rehabilitation. And this is well known to correctional punishment If there is a release of prisoner rehabilitation in prison after serving a reduced risk of committing a crime. Sentenced survival in prison for crimes committed under the pretext that likely makes sense not to look in the future Because in the Islamic Penal Code, a person must be condemned for what he has done in terms of behavior and that in the future may commit a criminal act. From the perspective of risk management, said the prison crime should not really be stuck, because factors such as labeling Learn to embrace the culture of criminal behavior in prison with hard labor prison and after release.

Second speech: Prison Sentences Ranging from Imprisonment and Manager are Based on Risk

Among the features of modern society and the criminal justice system as a result of the conflict between freedom and security. At a glance their direct confrontation between the two concepts. On the one hand relying too much on security may lead to the militarization of society and individual liberties are threatened.

This seemingly contradictory, close relationship with each other. Thanks to the use of individual freedom in society and government support for its security in a sense. Governments often turn away your limiting citing security justification. Throughout the history of the conflict between them has always been individual liberties sacrificed for security. While true and lasting security, regardless of personal freedoms does not make sense. Article 9 of the constitution in order to express the balance between these two states:

Islamic Republic of Iran, freedom, independence, unity and territorial integrity are inseparable and no one is allowed in the name of preserving the independence and territorial integrity of legitimate freedom with laws and

regulations, however, deny. Governments instead of trying to fight crime as a radical and effective tool to legitimize its rule of criminal and non-criminal delinquency to deal with their low cost. In fact, governments rather than supporting roles - welfare reasons Social and economic problems and to intervene to restore order and security by resort to toughen criminal punishment And suppressing any behavior that does not interfere with the order to pay Best supporting the most effective, yet most human society is to reconcile them re-offenders With society through all the means and facilities that affect them regain the sense of social responsibility Many of citizens' rights such as freedom of movement and privacy to be violated also puts justify crime prevention.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This paper is a general miscellaneous itemized as to what sentence handed rule in the Islamic Penal Code has been developed on the basis of risk management is analyzed crime. legislative and research have been considered mandatory in the Penal Code. In this analysis, it is clear that the sentence handed Besides crime prevention policies have put the top On the one hand the mass of the formulation has been based on risk management and even in some cases the conflict between freedom and security in the risk management discussion and research are cause many legislators have been considered mandatory in the Penal Code. The need to secure the Penal Code also makes it mandatory to join the Islamic Penal Code Its loan risk management infrastructure emerged in different societies is a crime. I believe that perhaps the supremacy of the law on mandatory penalties in the Penal Code to modern societies That their penal codes based on crime risk management have been explained, it is mandatory in the Penal Code to any person as a sign of sacrifice freedom for security does not exist.

Article 9 of the constitution in line with the statement balance between these two states. security exists for the arrest of personal freedom can be defined. As with the concept of individual freedom is untenable known security flaw in what does not enter.

Offers

- 1 Prison punishments such as imprisonment for each offense be analyzed on the basis of risk management structure What charges will be ignored in risk management and the Penal Code sentenced the proposed legislation is not covered.
- 2 Compliant statistical measure of the risk of crime and the punishment for a judge to determine the quality of prison sentences for what are Open prison sentences based on the model of risk management can help.
- 3 Examine what the conflict between individual freedom and the security of your proof of eligibility known and could be suspended.

REFERENCES

1. Aljazayeri, Abdul Rahman, Ali al-FiqhalaAlmazahibAlarba'a, vol. 5, with books, Almay find you, 1990.
2. General Penal Code 1960.
3. Islamic Penal Code 1991.
4. Law Crime Prevention Act of 2009.
5. MakaremShirazi, Naser, the issue of sanctions in Islam, light journal Science, No. 5, 1984, p. 64.
6. Man sentenced circuit (International improvement of prison) International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Policy translator HasanTugrul journalist - publisher of the first edition of spring training Feb. 2004.
7. Gozón, Raymond, in 1990, an introduction to criminology, the late doctor when these translations, publications interpreter.
8. NajafiAbrandiAbadi, Ali Hussein, 2004, the fair Prevention of Crime, Criminal Sciences (Proceedings), Tehran, publisher of thePublishing sector, Abdul Qadir, Islamic criminal law based on the first volume of translations Akbar Ghafuri five religions - Astan Quds Razavi, First Edition, 1373 Sets approvals, expediency, p. 81-83.

How to cite this article: Ardestani SAS, Salimi M. Assessment of crime punishable by imprisonment from the perspective of risk management in the penal code in 2013. *Int J Sci Stud* 2017;5(4):545-551.

Source of Support: Nil, **Conflict of Interest:** None declared.