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Study of Post-liberation Prisoners Watchers the Light of Fuzzy Logic

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ABSTRACT

In Aristotle philosophy, as opposed to the East one, everything is divided into 2 black-white and yes-no categories, with no middle state existing for logic concepts and result obtained from logical reasoning. However, there exist no specified divisions in fuzzy thought and different elements belong relatively to various concepts and subjects. The aim of present paper is to convey this message to readers that although black-white (Aristotle) logic is in existence, it is a particular star of broad fuzzy logic. White help of fuzzy logic, this paper investigates implementation of clause (h) of Article 2 of Act regarding change of National Council on supervision of jails and Security/Educative Measures Organization in direction of correcting and educating prisoners with aim of preventing crimes by material/spiritual support for newly released eligible prisoners (assistance-seeking ones) and by providing desirable conditions in order for them to return to a socially healthy life.

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INTRODUCTION

Fuzzy thought originates from a philosophical view with a several-thousand background as old as history philosophy. Just a Divine religions' philosophy is compactible with nature and instinct of human beings, inspired from East philosophy, fuzzy thought introduces world as it is. Aristotle philosophy, as opposed to the East's, divides everything into 2 black-white and yes-no categories, with no middle state existing for logical concepts and result obtained from logical reasoning. Based on this philosophy, one can't be a partially honest person and a partially liar one at the same time; one can't be both criminal and victim since this logic neglects its third aspect; namely, deviation or being about to commit a crime. Aristotle philosophy specifies and defines divisions thoroughly while in fuzzy thought no specified divisions exist and elements belong relatively to various concepts and subjects.

It introduces a new view being a generality of Aristotle logic, but the point is that, based on this view, classic mathematics, which is based on Aristotle logic, is questioned. When we deal with a two-value or binary world, classic math is a tool suitable for expressing different concepts, but with grown human mind and scientific-technological developments, for more scientifically appropriate tools for expressing more complex concepts of human life and environment has become evident, concepts that their representations are no longer possible by using conventional math which is based on binary values. Fuzzy math responds too this need. The aim of present paper is to convey message to readers that although black-white logic exist, it is a special state of broad fuzzy logic. In Aristotle logic, the first and second preliminaries of each reasoning are absolute and expressions, and so is resulting extrapolation. But major problem with this logical reasoning is that, in real world, nothing is so absolute extrapolations can be drawn from it, but rather the first and second preliminaries of reasoning are in absolute and/or fuzzy expressions.

Fuzzy logic:

Science has been accompanied by a mistake consistently, which has been made by all scientists seemingly. I recall memorable moments of a day when I discovered this mistake of science; moments when I found that science is not true and I knew its error. Based on bases and principles of science, everything is subject to one

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fixed rule under which that thing is either true or false. In the past, scientists were analyzing surrounding world on this same basis, although they were not always sure which things were true and which things were false. This reasoning was also dominant over logic and mathematics. Based on classic bases and principles of science, mathematical and logical phenomena have only two states: they are either true or false. Mistake made by science was to perform such an analysis of different mathematical and logical phenomena. In fact, science mistake is to generalize what is applied only to particular instance to all phenomena. Indeed, different phenomena can't be divided merely into one of 2 true/ false or zero/ unit forms. Also, instead of evaluating mathematical and logic subjects through such perception, everything should be measured relatively. All realities should be measured relatively and given some gradation/ rankings. In fact, everything is true or false relatively, Most of things that seem to be true are relatively true.

Some degrees of absoluteness apply to correctness and incorrectness of real phenomena. It is at this where science is mistaken, that is, even one phenomenon is not found around the world which is 100% true or 100% false, but, with its mathematical tool, science was expressing all the world's phenomena in this way. Some things are not fuzzy, coming from math world. We accept that 2 plus 2 equals 4 and this is 100% true. But, when we leave artificial math world, fuzzy state makes all divisions and limits blurred and vague. Its scientifically formal name is multi value state. In 1965, Lotfizadeh, then Head of Electric Engineering Department of California University, Berekely, published an article titled "Fuzzy Sets", in which Lukasiewicz's multi value (many-valued) logic was applied to sets and groups of objects and things. Lotfizadeh labelled those dumb or many-valued sets with name "fuzzy", sets whose elements belong to them with different degrees such as sets people satisfied with their jobs. He chose term fuzzy in order to separate concept of fuzzy from binary /2-valued logic which was important at his timers (Kasku, Bart., 2010). Since jail-based detention of any offenders incurs economically huge costs in any societies, and since devastating effects of imprisonment on offenders' mental, social, economic and familial status result in new problem in society, it is an inevitable need to have centers for preventing offenders from reiterating crimes. Post-liberation watch centers need to take effective steps in direction of serving human and their superior souls, regardless of criminal records and crimes committed in order to prevent or reduce social harm occurrence.

For this reason, in order to implement Clause (h) of Article 2 of Act requiring the change of National Jails Supervision and Security/Educative Measures Council into an Organization and in direction of prisoners' reform and education with aim of preventing crime occurrence by providing material and spiritual supports for newly released eligible prisoners (assistance seekers) and by creating desirable conditions for their returning to a socially healthy life, post-liberation watch office was established. Having been liberated, prisoners face many problems. Failure and/or inability of their families to support prisoners newly releases; being rejected by and fired from workplace and other appropriate environments; not finding a suitable job and many other problems cause prisoners to lose their former social, job and economic status, as a result of which they turn to reiteration of crime and resort to inappropriate environments and unsavory friends. Certainly, many of mentioned problems are resolved if an agency supports and watches prisoners after being liberated. Therefore, prisoners of follow-up intervention after prisoners are liberated has been adopted by jailing systems in order to make corrective/reform programs effective. To this end, setting up post-liberation watch centers as a socially formal organ providing services and supports needed by assistance seekers is regarded a positive step in new jailing.

Post-liberation watches:

Imposing punishments and liberating prisoners have been, as a social issue, concerns preoccupying criminal jurists continuously [19].

Inside jails, prisoners are deprived from contacting with outside world and get accustomed to being always under surveillance and supervision while their needs are met by others. Having been released, they face serious problem causing them to reiterate crimes, wasting all costs and effort the government bears, if necessary measures are not taken in order to make prisoners ready to adjust to normal social environment under supervision direction of professionals and to provide them with job, housing and breads prior to their liberation. To this end, RMTs referred to prisoners' relationship with outside world and their post-liberation future. In present time, but, it is spoken of preparing prisoners for exiting jails.

Such preparation does not begin after they are liberated, but rather it is a continuous process beginning with ruling conviction sentence. RMT is regulations of minimum treatment with prisoners. This code of regulation was approved in the 1st UN Congress on prevention of crimes and criminals forced labor, held in Geneva in 1955, and was endorsed by UN social and Economic Council in Resolutions 663(XXIV), 31/Jun/1975 and 2076 (LXII), 13/May/1977. RMTs pay special attention to practical aspects of jails exit. Some prisoners have families and friend being able to accept and support them, but others do not. It is a responsibility of jail office to supervise this matter that no prisoner is evicted from jail if he has no subsistence possibilities. Financial aid costs during period of post-sentence-serving are extremely small compared to those caused by crime reiteration. Due to poverty and loneliness, liberated prisoners are almost forced to reiterate crimes [16]. For the importance of the roles of families and relationships with outside environment in prisoners' personal prosperity, it can be

stated that, certainly, stability of familial relationship is one of the most important factors preventing prisoners from returning to crimes commission. For human reasons and in and annoying factors related to imprisonment is highly important since these factors affect in-jail and/or outside environment relationships negatively (Jails Statute, approved in 1975/1354).

Preparation for exiting from jails within statutes

Following leniencies are provided to prisoners in implementing progressive method and encouraging them to observe and execute regulations and statutes as well as making them be accustomed to social life.

A) Jail exit permission:

Having served a specified period of time of their sentence prisoners are permitted to exit jails for several house accompanied by a guard, a social worker or visitors to do personal task and/or to visit their families of their working manners and behaviors are satisfactory. Under 1968 and 1978 statutes, prisoners are permitted to leave jails provisionally in following cases:

1- to attend their children's wedding ceremony; and

2- to attend their first blood or marriage relatives' funerals and/or to visit their relatives suffering from a disease disabling them for a long time.

Time of temporary leave increased to 6 hours under 1982 statute, in provision of Article 222 of which it is provided that it is necessary to permit prisoners to leave jails in cases included in this Article and also in other cases being deemed necessary by the solicitor generals supervising jails who have authority to let prisoners leave jails for 3 days and nights.

Two types of leave have been provided for under 1989 statute: (1) supervised method; and (2) unsupervised method. Following were added to granted provisional leaves:

1) in order to strengthen family relationship or to do required tasks; and

2) to encourage.

Mentioned statute specified no duration of leave time [22]. Eight-hour leave was considered in the same previously mentioned cases under 1993 Statute, Article 221 of which establishes that in cases where a prisoner is entitled to be treated leniently in relation to his offence type, personality, morality and behaviors during days of his sentence serving, he is permitted to leave jail temporally for 3 days per 6 months by depositing necessary security, depending on recognition of jail head agreed upon by jail supervising solicitor general or attorney. Article 206 of 2001 statute provides that in cases of first blood and marriage relatives' marriage death and/or diseases disabling them for a long time, head of or judge supervising jail has power to grant 24-h leave to prisoner concerned after security or surety ship is obtained, but in case he is not able to deposit security or to introduce a surety, he is permitted to leave jail for at most 10 hours under watch of guards not wearing uniforms; and Article 207 states that in cases where head of jail recognizes that a prisoner is entitled to be treated leniently due to his personality, morality and behaviors during serving his sentence with respect to the crime committed, chief Jurisdiction and/or judge supervising the jail have authority to grant a leave of at most 5 days, which is extendible to more 5 days through recommendation of jail head and by justice of jail, after the prisoner concerned has served at least 2 months of his sentence term and after necessary security is obtained. It should be noted that such a leave is granted once per 6 months. Maximum 48-h leaves are granted to prisoners in open jails or working in closed and half-open jails or in training and work therapy complexes (camps) every 15 days. With regard of check-related prisoners, it should be noted that they are granted at most 30-day leaves per year under agreement of jail head and/or justice of jail, which is extendible by recognition of jail justice of they provide a check body. In addition, one function of social workers is to make prisoners ready to return to outside-jail environment. In 1975 statute, Articles 289-293 were dedicated to the matter of preparing prisoners for exiting jails [7].

B) Employment outside of Jails:

Industrial and agricultural facilities may be created outside or inside jails, to the former of which following prisoners are sent: those convicted of unintentional crimes; those convicted of misdemeanor imprisonment are sent to one closed and/or half-open jail in case they serve one-third of sentence term and if this term exceeds 3 years, in case they serve half of sentence term; all of those convicted of criminal imprisonment are sent to one closed and/or half-open jail in case they serve two-third of sentence term; and those convicted of life imprisonment are sent to one closed and/or half-open jail in case they serve 10 years of sentence term.

Those prisoners being employed outside jails are obliged to observe and implement regulations and rulebooks and to maintain order and discipline in jails and are allowed to socialize merely with their coworkers. In case of breaches, jail head is authorized to cancel order of law-breaking prisoners' employment and call them to the jail. Under 1982 statute, industrial, agricultural and service facilities are divided into 2 groups: (1) in-jail facilities which may be owned by jails and/or by other government agencies, charities, cooperatives and/or by private sector, of which jails are allowed to make use; and (2) out-jail facilities which are some sort of open jails with the same ownership as the former, of which jails are permitted to make use [22].

Prisoner's Liberation:

Articles 294-301 of 1975 statute were specific to prisoners' liberation. Chief of judgments execution needs to address carefully records of prisoners one week prior to the end of imprisonment term and issue liberty writ under direct supervision of jails' solicitor general, submitting writ to watching guard. Just prior to jail exit, each prisoner needs to restore all governmental clothing and materials and get back all his belongings he delivered at the moment of entry into jail according to available transactions, giving a receipt to the jail and providing, perfectly correct information on his dwelling, residential place and phone number. Based on recommendations of any local jails, protection of prisoners society of respective locale attempts at its annual plenary meetings to select members of such cooperation councils as council of services and provision of means to guide liberated prisoners, providing required collaboration in order to achieve goals of reforming/ educating prisoners and preventing their returning to jails. Such councils are established by local societies at request of each urban protection of prisoners society in order to make maximum use of multilateral steps taken by those interested in social services for guiding and supporting liberated prisoners and preventing their returning to jails through provision of breads and subsistence means.

Guidance and Protection of Prisoners Societies:

By 1996, 140 nation-wide protection of prisoners societies existed protecting 68,802 families of 326,614 prisoners. In the same year, activities of those societies were delegated to Imam Khomeini Assistance (Emdad) Committee and, in 1997, its credit rank was deleted from jails organization. In 1998, Protection Societies were revived as necessary and, presently, there are 158 societies in country. Based on surveys, 113,000 of all prisoners were married and heads of household, 70% of whom needing support. By the end of 2002, but, only 4070 households (<50%) enjoyed services provided by the society concerned.

Council of Planning and Management of Prisoner's Mental Health and Behavior Reform:

Based on clause 5 of constitution principle 156 asserting that appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent crime commission and offender correction/ reform and on Clause (b) of Article 2 of Act on changing Jails Supervision Council into National Jails and Security-Educative Measures Organization, and considering high importance of rehabilitation and behavioral correction of imprisoned offenders as well as of making prisoners' personality more immune against ethical vulnerability and of preventing liberated prisoners from reiterating crimes, and in order to coordinate planning and management of mental health, treatment and behavior correction programs as much as possible for prisoners in different nation-wide jails in addition to realize organizational objectives, National Council (there after Council) on prisoners mental health and behavior correction planning and management was established with particular duties and responsibilities under supervision of National Jails and Security-Educative Measures Organization (briefly called organization in the statute).

Protection of Prisoners Society:

In 1941, an instituted named protection of prisoners establishment was founded in Iran and its rulebook was approved on 13/11/1941. For several reasons, unfortunately, it failed to fulfill its duties, as a result of which it dissolved. On 12/05/1957, government cabinet approved new statute of protection of prisoners society, annulling that of the protection establishment.

The former began to work on 10/05/1958 and its statute was revised on 04/01/1963. In 1963, affairs of establishments were managed by board of directors and one executive. The board consisted of country attorney, Prime Minister deputy, representatives of home office police offices and national constabulary, and chief of jails office.

Executive was selected from government officials and/or outsiders by board of directors for 3 years and no barrier was on way of his being selected again. Under Article 17 of the statute, establishment was considered a legal entity, run commercially, regarded a governmental establishment in terms of doing transactions with government organizations and agencies, and purchasing products from factories with no bid, being tax exempted, and being managed like a non-profit agency [5]. Its objectives were to correct and purify prisoners morally, to assist correction and education center and other agencies of jails including workshops and mental and health facilities, especially those related to delinquent children, to train such persons professionally, to find jobs for those prisoners who are not able to find job for themselves after being liberated, and to assist poor prisoners and their households. After revolution victory, new rulebooks and statutes of protection of prisoners societies were approved by supreme judicial council on 3/05/1981 and, then, were revised in order on 18/06/1983, 24/01/1985 and 16/01/1990 [19]. Societies provide their services to all prisoners, child correction and education centers, post-liberation delinquent adults and children watch centers, actual and potential security-educative agencies and to people who are kept in these jails and agencies as well as to their families.

Conclusions:

Subject of correction, education and facilitation in order for criminals to return to socially healthy lives and

in order to prevent crime reiteration is one of today's controversial issues. Imprisonment-related correction-education process begins with admission of any prisoners and, ultimately, ends with post-liberation watches which is a new phenomenon in correction-education area and the last link of the chain of security-educative tactical measures. It is conceptualized and read as an inevitable necessity and, in fact, identifies, negates and/or mitigates those factors which lead newly liberated prisoners to reiterate crimes. This approach is a part of continuous and broad watches being implemented highly effectively and efficiently in order to make liberated prisoners aligned and adjusted to society, which can be referred to as the stage of transferring prisoners from jails to their societies. Truly, post-liberation watch programs are an integral part of treatment. Respective centers are considered as a cornerstone in lives of imprisoned offenders, being an open bed for assistance seekers to be socialized. Importance of post-imprisonment watches becomes evident when adjustment of assistance seekers' behaviors and performances to social desirable and successful norms are achieved. To strengthen this section requires some public and national determination. All efforts made in relation to assistance-seekers-specific educative issues with respect to post-liberation period of time have been suspended prior to activation of watch centers. Taking a close look at Articles of rulebooks of post-liberation watch centers reveals that to pursue their goals favors prevention of crimes reiteration because to correct criminals by paying special attention to their economic, social and cultural statuses means to eliminate temptations and grounds for reiteration of crimes.

Poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, ignorance and bad economic conditions are important factors resulting in crime commission. This approach prevents and increase in social harms and provides grounds for returning to a generative life. To help liberated prisoners stabilize their post-imprisonment situation not only reduces likelihood of crime reiteration significantly, but also prevents victimization of much more number of society members. Focus of post-liberation watches on assistance, help and support programs for liberated prisoners is that they employ new decision-making will and power in their lives, choose new life styles, and eradicate and stop their criminal, destructive behaviors.

Recommendations:

- 1) Democratic institutions become more active in social re-acceptance of criminals, taking more advantage of public potential for prevention of crime reiteration.
- 2) Increasing facility in order to encourage offenders to refer to post-liberation watch centers.
- 3) Watches are one of the clearest views of future social control. Watches need to go beyond a mere social working and/or loan payment approach and enter activities such as family support services, repairmen plans, social correction and education and middling employment and training.
- 4) Codifying a bill in order to require apparatuses, organs and institutions to cooperate with post-liberation watch centers to prevent crime reiteration and to lower costs.
- 5) Increasing assistance seekers' confidence in these centers in solving problems they encounter.
- 6) Creating an appropriate culture and making general public familiar with problems prisoners and their families face whether during imprisonment period or thereafter.

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