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MAINS TEST SERIES 2024

SOCIOPOLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

TEST V

Question Paper Specific Instructions

1. There are **FIVE** Questions printed in **ENGLISH**.
2. All Questions are **Compulsory**.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
5. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Q No.	Marks Obtained	Q No.	Marks Obtained	Q No.	Marks Obtained	Q No.	Marks Obtained
1(a)		2(d)		5(a)			
1(b)		2(e)		5(b)			
1(c)		3(a)		5(c)			
1(d)		3(b)					
1(e)		3(c)					
2(a)		4(a)					
2(b)		4(b)					
2(c)		4(c)					
Signature				TOTAL			

Name

ANUSREE SATHYAN

Roll no

Subject

Date

11-09-2024

Module



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1(a) Discuss the nature of relationship between inequality and justice (10 Marks)

Justice and inequality shows a complex relationship across various domains.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Nature of relationship - inequality and Justice

- ① According to re libertarians such as Nozick, inequality is a natural outcome of ensuring justice in a market based system.
- ② According to Friedman - there should only be a night watchman state which ensures that justice is impartial thus ensuring maximum liberty. Here also inequality will be the outcome.
- ③ According to Marx's thoughts - Justice ensured for the powerful and elite ~~economy~~ class results in inequality.
- ④ According to Thomas Piketty - inequality cannot be bridged through



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any market based system which is just to procedure.

However, there is also a positive relationship between inequality and Justice.

① According to Positive libertarians, ideal principles of Justice such as equality of opportunity removes inequalities.

② Rev. Gandhi - Justice is ensured only when inequalities are removed through cooperation.

③ Rawls - through 'chain principle' Justice could be ensured and inequality could be removed.

④ Feminists - Justice in economic-political sphere removes oppression faced by women.

Thus an ideally just society minimizes inequalities.

(Don't write anything in this area)



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1(b) In what ways do the present-day democracies prevent themselves from getting degenerated to "mobocracies" ? (10 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Democratic form of govt rest upon the concept of popular sovereignty. Thus there is chances for turning them into mobocracy.

Democracies abstaining from degenerating into mobocracy.

- ① Implied limitation principle - by which the role of state in determining laws and rules for the individual is limited.
- ② upholding the will of people - by ensuring free and fair elections through bodies such as election commission.
- ③ checks and balances and separation of powers - through which each organ enables check on others actions.



(Don't write anything in this area)

④ Institutional setups such as CBI, CVC etc also ensures that democracy never turns into mobocracy.

⑤ Through good governance practices such as RTI, citizen's charter, it makes the nation more accountable.

⑥ Transparency in democratic process is ensured through mechanisms such as social audit.

However, there are some inherent flaws in the democratic model which permits mobocracy such as -

① Absence of fairly determined criteria for selections

② Collective bargaining power of different pressure groups,

③ Elitist theory - protecting the interests of elite class.

Through good governance measures these could be avoided



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1(c) Can the problem of caste discrimination be eliminated by following the principles of libertarianism? (10 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Libertarian views upholds a merit based system and is pronounced by Hayek, Friedman, Nozick etc

① Caste discrimination as a product of varna, eliminates the scope of fair participation of every sections.

In negative libertarian view, merit based system ensures their fair share.

② Libertarian concepts upholds the concept of liberty as absence of all constraints, it also enables the fair participation of individuals beyond any caste and creed.

③ Since sustainable competition according to one's own intelligence and talent is upheld, this may result in



dilution of caste based order.

④ Also 'freedom of choice' may reflect in other spheres such as in marriages, political order etc, which may lead to Ambedkar's concept of annihilation of caste.

⑤ However, since liberalism upholds market economy and economical upliftment, it may not bring much changes to caste order.

⑥ Moreover, they believe in a night watchman state - where authority of state is limited. Thus may not promote bridging inequalities through affirmative actions.

⑦ Liberalism justifies affirmative inequality, which may further perpetuate caste ideology.

However, since merit is recognized, it may promote harmony.

(Don't write anything in this area)



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1(d) Analyse the relationship between secularism and religiosity in the Indian context (10 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

• Secularism upholds the concept of separation of state from religion, whereas religiosity ensures conduct of according to religious traditions.

Relationship - Indian context

① Sarva dharma samabhava -

Indian concept entails equal protection and promotion of all religions.

② Inter-religious - inter-religious parity - ensures that there is limited chance for domination.

③ State supported religions remain



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here it entails the concept of
principled intervention.

④ Freedom of religion - profession,
practice and propagation.

⑤ Avoids irrational discriminations
and conflicts - through promotion
of multiculturalism.

⑥ Interfaith dialogues.

⑦ Celebration of different festivals
and traditions also shows that
religiosity and secularism going
hand in hand.

Thus Dr. S. Radhakrishnan says
neutrality is not is impartiality
here.

(Don't
write
anything
in this
area)



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1(c) Can mass violence ever be justified?

(10 Marks)

Mass violence refers to heinous acts having serious repercussions.

Mass violence → Terrorism
→ class struggle
→ caste wars.

Can
better
define

(Don't write anything in this area)

① Justification of mass violence.

① Identity disregard of sex - when a particular class is deprived of their identity such as they are justified.

② Sri Lankan crisis

② - Oppression by majority - over the minority, also they are justified.

③ Hitler's justifications.

③ - When peaceful methods are not working people may resort into mass violence.

④ It is also justified on the basis



of historical injustices and
relative alienation and deprivation.

(a) Yugoslavia.

(b) Religion also upholds 'Just war
Theory'. (c) Dharma samsthapanatham.

However it cannot be justified-

(1) Grandhi - ~~eye for an eye~~ and violent
means could never bring peaceful
outcome.

(2) Kant - it is against deontological
ethics of treating man as an end
in himself.

(3) Bentham - there should also
be sustainable outcomes. Mass violence
never brings it.

(4) 'Just war theory' is only a last resort.
Mill - qualitative quantitative outcome
cannot justify mass violence.

(Don't
write
anything
in this
area)



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2(a) Is there any relevance for Platonian concept of justice in the contemporary world? (10 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Plato treats Justice as fairness and admits a procedural justice model.

class	Trait	Wisdom
philosophers	knowledge	reasoning
old men	emotion	courage
leader	appetite	temperance

① Relevance in the contemporary world

- ① Merit based system - ensures fair share of each individual in their respective sphere.
- ② Realisation of capabilities and better contribution to the society.
- ③ It also entails that those with talent will reach the influential positions. Thus removes issues.

for Lateral
Special



such as mobility.

- ④ Since Plato upholds reason as the dominating factor, it could bring ~~some~~ tolerance and may promote scientific temper.

Irrelevance → Platonism - concept as an abstract classification is irrelevant to today's world.

→ Karl Popper - open societies are ruled according to democratic principles and not based on dominant traits.

→ Platonism concept negates the possibility of bringing substantial justice.

→ It also imposes limitations upon social mobility, opportunities and individual choices just as in the caste system.

(Don't write anything in this area)



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2(b) How far can the contemporary environmentalist movements be justified?

(10 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Contemporary environmentalist movements treat nature both as an end as well as a means.

Justification of environmental movements

- ① upholding ecological humanism - movements such as those by tribes of Niyamgiri hills against mining protects the intrinsic quality of environment.
- ② Movements such as chipko movement through the nature centric element of protecting the endemism also gets justified.
- ③ Movements such as Narmada movement, by protecting the river beds as well as the vulnerable also can be justified on humanistic terms.



However, these movements lack justification as being carried on for the protection of environment on the following grounds -

- ① Since in these movements, there is a human centric element in it.
- ② By protecting environmentalism, they are actually protecting the interest of humans.
- ③ Though they aim to bring sustainable development, they ensure the fair share of resource for the future generation.
- ④ They are new against scientific humanistic principles.

Only movements based on deep ecological considerations treat nature as an end.

(Don't write anything in this area)



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2(c) Explain what do you understand by multiculturalism in the Indian context
(10 Marks)

Multiculturalism denotes the concept of co-existence of diverse traditions through mutual respect, acceptance and appreciation.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Multiculturalism - Indian society

- ① Co-existence of diverse religions - Indian society entails 'Sauradharma sama bhava',
- ② Co-existence of diverse sects - within one religion we can see the co-existence of diverse sects (eg) Varanasi
- ③ Inclusion and acceptance of diverse ideologies and practices.
(eg) Political interests
- ④ Community celebrations and festivals and fairs entails a multicultural co-existence. (eg) Dussehra.



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⑤ Co-existence with nature - through concepts such as sacred groves, social forestry, community reserves etc.

⑥ Co-existence of diverse geographical divisions with varying cultures and traditions.

⑦ Cultural assimilation and exchange. India has accommodated traditions coming into its land as well as shared its cultural values through exchange.

⑧ Parity of a salad bowl model - where according to W. I. Kymlicka minority rights gets a fair share.

Thus India's Mosaic model enriches Indian society.

(Don't write anything in this area)



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2(d) Is the idea of radical feminism workable in the Indian society? (10 Marks)

Radical feminists uphold the democratisation of both political and private spheres.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Radical feminism as workable in the Indian society.

- ① Patriarchy - since they enables the fair position of women in the domestic sphere, it may solve the problems of patriarchy.
- ② Inequality - since it accounts for equal share of women in all spheres such as political, economical, it reduces gender inequality.
- ③ Use of vocabulary - radical feminists criticises the use of 'he' in every sphere. If we remove such terms from usual vocabulary, it may promote some attitudinal change.



(Don't write anything in this area)

① Domestic violence - it may prevent domestic violence to some extent as radical feminism promotes women empowerment.

② It could also bring attitudinal change and create more empowered women. ~~was~~ movements.

③ Me too movement

④ Assertaining rights may lead to more women-centric legislations such as ~~as~~ Visakha guidelines.

~~However~~ it may not be workable in the Indian sphere due to -

① Since it is academic, majority of Indian women being illiterate may not be aware of it.

② Patriarchal nature may prevent their fair participation.

③ Stigmatisation of ~~was~~ other women members also prevent their role.



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2(e) "The only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a civilised community against his will, is to prevent harm to others" Examine this view of JS Mill (10 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Mill's view entails the concept that exercise power should always uphold the principle of no harm.

→ That is every act should be qualitatively and quantitatively produce a better outcome.

→ Mill through this encompasses the idea of a fair rule by the sovereign. That is the rule should never be above moral and spiritual duties.

→ Moreover he criticises the actions such as mass violence and



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their justification on utilitarian
grounds. According to him
these cannot be justified on
utilitarian grounds as utilitarianism
upholds sustainable happiness
as the outcome.

(Don't
write
anything
in this
area)



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3(a) "The logical culmination of the concept of sovereignty is totalitarianism"
Critically examine

(20 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Sovereignty is defined as the absolute and perpetual authority in decision making in both internal-external matters.

logical culmination of sovereignty as totalitarianism — Critical view.

- ① Laskey - monistic view of sovereignty gives absolute and perpetual command in a single authority, thus leads to concentration of powers.
- ② Austin's concept of sovereign as the permanent and universal entity could lead to negation of individual rights and bring totalitarianism.
- ③ In Bodin's theory where sovereign as that is beyond all laws since he is the source of all laws also leads to absolute power.



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- ④ Though sovereign is paternalistic as in the view of Kautilya, since he authorises and implements danda rule it also leads to absolute power.
- ⑤ ~~Since~~ When the absolute decision making power is misused by the sovereign, there is collapse of the entire system, thus it may produce totalitarian state.
(eg) North Korea.
- ⑥ If the sovereign rules a theocratic state like Iran, then it will result in conflicts and suppression of individual rights.
- ⑦ According to Gandhi's unlightenment anarchism, absolute sovereignty leads to oppression as well as it curtails natural cooperation of individuals.

(Don't write anything in this area)



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However it may not be so -

① Since in the absence of such an absolute authority, there is no guarantee for the realisation of individual rights.

② Kautilya in Dandaneti mentions - in a hierarchical arrangement, the absolute assumes supreme position thereby ensuring the realization of purusarthas of individual.

③ According to monistic philosophers such as Bodhi, Austro etc, absolute authority within moral and natural laws which are divine commands will not rule the state in a totalitarian manner.

④ According to Patanjali - as the law of continuity assumes a supreme authority, there should be a supreme

(Don't write anything in this area)



commanding force for stability.

⑤ Though sovereignty is there, state authority always participating in any organizations only after upholding the interest of weaker sections.

⑥ In order to remove deviating elements from the society, Iron hand of state is necessary according to Kautilya.

⑦ Hobbes - man is inherently evil, & therefore requires a authority above him.

⑧ In anarchical states, there order is not preserved, hence leads to collapse. Thus an ideal sovereign power is needed.

As number of perpetual powers leads to collapse of the system, like Brahmans of upanishad, a commanding authority should be there.

(Don't write anything in this area)



3(b) Anarchism is the absence of law; not the absence of order" Do you agree?

(15 Marks)

Anarchism is a philosophical position which rejects all authorities creating unnecessary coercion and hierarchies.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Anarchism as the absence of law.

① Since absolute authority in the hands of state leads to conflicts and prosecutions, some prefer anarchy instead.

④ Nazi forces in Germany creating prosecutions

② According to thinkers such as Gandhi - political order always rests upon violence, whereas human is inherently moral.

③ According to thinkers such as Tolstoy - state as a law maker rests upon violence - organised form of violence



is what is called state.

④ This unfails individuals' freedom of choices and their abilities to realise their capabilities.

⑤ According to Marx, state makes laws in favour of capitalist classes, thus through mass struggle it has to be overthrown.

⑥ According to Plato - state as a law ~~giving~~ making authority may not be ruled by the philosopher king.

⑦ According to syndicals and communists, only political groups from the common arena ensures fair participation and accommodation of diverse interest.

Thus anarchism upholds the absence of ~~order~~ law for making a just society, but it is not the absence of ~~rule~~ rule ~~smile~~,

(Don't write anything in this area)



① In an enlightened anarchism - Gandhi says the order is preserved in 'Ramrajya' through voluntary cooperation of people.

② Bakunin and Kropotkin says the society ruled by commons will preserve a just order.

③ According to Marx, dictatorship of proletariat ensures that the society is under fair rule.

④ Syndicalists upholds the role of pressure groups in bringing an ideal order in the society.

⑤ According to Negative liberals a fair market economy ensures fair rule.

However, the ideal form of rule is a democratic order where the laws brings just rule at the same time there is preservation of order.

(Don't write anything in this area)

give space for writing or not as well



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3(c) To what extent can the idea of meritocracy be ethically justified? (15 Marks)

The 'idea of meritocracy' is emphasized by negative liberals, Plato's ~~meritocracy~~ thoughts as well as by Rawls and feminists.

Ethical Justification - Idea of meritocracy.

① According to negative libertarians such as Nozick and Friedman -

Individual liberty is the foundation of all developments.

② According to them, without recognizing the talent and capabilities of the individual society will not get prospered.

(eg) Development in old USA due to maximum liberty.

③ According to Hayek, without recognizing merit, individuals get



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disinclined towards their meaningful contribution.

④ Plato - only those who recognise merit and thus uphold an ideal order which only ensures justice.

⑤ According to Feminists, Kauffman concept of anatomy as destiny negates the meaningful contribution of women and not recognising their merits. Thus meritocracy should be upheld.

⑥ According to Rawls, if merit is recognised, then an efficient market system could ensure justice through trickle down effect.

⑦ Merit also requires the inherent worth of every individual - Ambedkar.

However there exist contrasting claims -

① According to sen - merit based system only recognises 'note' whereas

(Don't write anything in this area)



'Nyaya' is more important. Nyaya could only insured through upliftment of weaker sections through affirmative actions.

② According to Radical feminists, unless equality is ensured in private spheres, the idea of meritocracy doesn't realised at the public sphere.

③ Gandhi - before recognizing merit, we should provide opportunities for the weaker sections to realise their inherent worth also.

④ According to Marx, merit alone can't achieve substantive justice and need based system. It can be achieved only through class conflicts.

An ideal system is Indians democratic model, where merit is recognised at the same time affirmative actions also provided.



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4(a) How far can Rawlsian principles ensure social justice in the Indian context? (20 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Rawls believes 'Justice as fairness' thus brings a universal procedure for ensuring Justice in the society.

Rawlsian principles ensuring of social Justice in Indian Context. Liberty

① chain principle - upholding the inherent worth of every individual, thus maximizing the prospects of the underprivileged will result in social upliftment.

② Fair and Just procedure - Rawls accounts for the creation of a fair and just procedure, thus bringing impartiality in to the Justice system.

This could enable the weaker sections to ensure the distributive



Justice principle

- (Don't write anything in this area)
- ③ · Reconciliation of equality and liberty - in a society with diverse inequalities existing, equality of individual is only ensured when their liberty is principally limited through measures.
 - ④ · Rights and duties going hand in hand - In the Indian content - when absolute rights that too without duties may perpetuate inequalities and social divisions.
 - ⑤ · Procedurally regulated market system - In socialist democratic model, a fairly regulated market system ensures merit based order and sustainable growth.
 - ⑥ · Recognition of talent and merit of individual - also needed in India



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system for social upliftment.

Limitation of ~~the~~ Rawlsian theory in ensuring social justice is the Indian context.

(Don't write anything in this area)

- ① Sen - Rawlsian theory is 'transcendental institutionalism' which fails in providing justice in a society like India.
- ② Rawlsian theory only recognizes the 'Dharma' whereas for Sen, 'Nyaya' is more important. Thus what is required is substantive justice and not distributive one.
- ③ According to negative liberals - inequality is a natural outcome of market system, thus for better realisation of rights and liberty inequality has to be admitted.



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system for social upliftment.

criticism of ~~the~~ Rawlsian theory in ensuring social justice in the Indian context.

(Don't write anything in this area)

- ① Sen - Rawlsian theory is 'transcendental institutionalism' which fails in providing justice in a society like India.
- ② Rawlsian theory only recognizes the 'Virtu' whereas for Sen, 'Nyaya' is more important. Thus what is required is substantive justice and not distributive one.
- ③ According to negative liberals - inequality is a natural outcome of market system, thus for better realisation of rights and liberty inequality has to be admitted.



- ④. According to Marx - procedural Justice cannot ensure social justice and economic freedom, when it requires a need based system.
- ⑤. According to Sen, a society with political freedom in hands of people which enables their meaningful deliberations only could prevent crises such as famines. Rawlsian principle fails in this front also.
- ⑥. Though weakest link is considered, procedural system cannot ensure whether they benefit from this.
- ⑦. Though the principle enables Justice, feminist criticises it for not considering gender aspect.
- But a regulated system with a fair procedure always ensures social Justice.

(Don't write anything in this area)



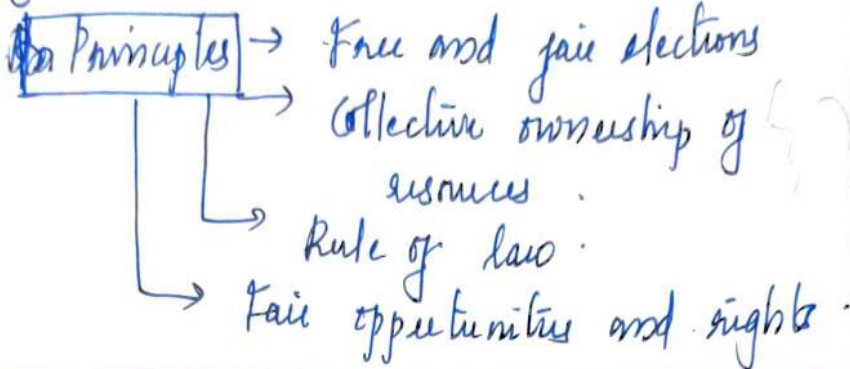
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4(b) Is democratic socialism a self-contradictory concept?

(15 Marks)

Democratic socialism is upheld by countries such as ~~in~~ India.



Democratic socialism as a self-contradictory concept.

- ① In democratic socialism, since the state controls resources and their distribution, the idea of democracy where the will of the people as the source of authority get neg reguted.
- ② According to ~~so~~ negative libertarians, it imposes limitations upon individuals' liberty and their choices.

(Don't write anything in this area)



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people will be less incentivised to contribute to the society.

③ Practices such as prevention of concentration of wealth as well as the absence of private property may result in conflicts and dilution of sustainable competition.

④ Since it entails substantive elements of justice, it puts considerable limitation upon talent and realisation of individual's merit.

⑤ Hayek treats taxation as a form of bonded labour.

⑥ Moreover according to Friedman, subsidies etc. entails fair and sustainable market practices.

(Don't write anything in this area)



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⑥ Feminists holds that, unless the private sphere is democratised, there will not be justice.

(Don't write anything in this area)

However to the Indian context, democratic socialism is not a self-contradictory concept as it entails -

① Not going hand in hand with substantive justice.

② Appropriate actions within limits.

③ Implied limitation theory - the authority of state control is limited to certain sphere of economic activity.

④ Reconciliation of equality with liberty - where there is no absoluteness for balancing both.

⑤ Recognising inherent worth of individual through free and fair elections.

Thus Indian concept is an ideal form of socialism.

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Answer according to
the demand of the question



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4(c) Explain with illustrations what do you understand by humanism

(15 Marks)

Humanism entails a human centric philosophy where man is the measure of all things.

- ① Examining everything from the perspective of human welfare - that here it treats everything as a means to realize human end.
- ② Christian humanism - giving importance to man and ~~god~~ granting him command over all creatures of earth.
- ③ Scientific humanism - upholds that all scientific developments aim at utilising things for the realisation of his needs.

(Don't write anything in this area)



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- ① Radical humanism - treats human being as the sole authority on the earth and thus have control over everything.
- ② liberal principles also recognises the worth of all individuals and thus upholding means to ensure human prosperity.
- ③ - Concepts such as sustainable development models also embeds a kind of human-centric element in it. As it leads to the fair allocation and preservation of resources for the future generation.

(Don't write anything in this area)



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⑧ Ecological humanism - takes a middle path in the concepts of nature as a means and nature as an end.

⑧ Humanistic principle of MN Roy upholds fair opportunities and capabilities of individual in realizing his fair role.

Thus humanism as an ideology always upholds man as the determining criteria behind everything.

(Don't write anything in this area)



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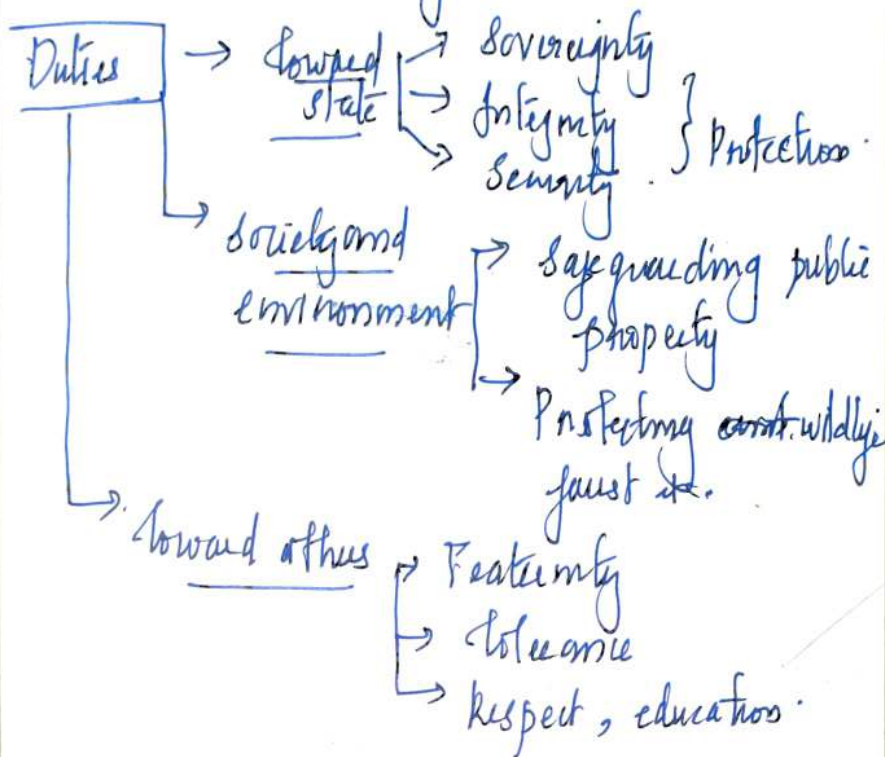
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5(a) "Fundamental duties essentially contain just a codification of tasks integral to Indian way of life" Examine

(20 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Fundamental duties are set of obligation given in the constitution which every citizen is supposed to observe or abide by.



Duties as codification of tasks of Indian way of life.

① Environmentalism - duty to protect the environment could be seen



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in our culture as in the case of nature worshipping, sacred groves etc. And its modern version could be seen in community reserves, social forestry principles etc.

(Don't write anything in this area)

② Scientific temper and secularism as part of duties are engendered in our ancient ethos such as 'Sarvadharmam Samabham'.

③. Since the duties enables liberty and equality going hand in hand, ~~Acc.~~ according to Arthashastra, their balance as the foundation of harmony and balance in the society is preserved. This principle entails Indian concept of 'Vasudhaiva'



'Kudumbakam'?

(Don't
write
anything
in this
area)

④ Compassion toward all beings as an idea derive its roots in Asokan principle of Dharma as well as in major philosophical traditions.

⑤ Abstinence from causing injury to life and property is what is the Ahimsa tatva of Indian traditions.

⑥ In Dandaśāstra, Kautilya mentions about the role of state in preventing the deviant elements from the society as well in realizing the prasaikhas. while performing duties toward the state such as protecting its sovereignty, integrity etc., state



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becomes incentivised to realize these
pursues.

④ Gratitude and good gesture through
the acts of respect, promoting
equality and coming up with
affirmative actions also part of
Indian way of life.

⑤ Respecting women and preventing
practices that are derogatory to
their dignity is also part of
ancient Indian culture, where women
were worshipped and respected for
their chastity and courage.

⑥ Promoting tolerance towards
different kinds of ideologies and
claims are also ~~and~~ in the ancient ethos.
Thus duties are codification of Indian way of

(Don't
write
anything
in this
area)



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5.(h) Is there any significance for Marxian theory of alienation in the present day world? (15 M)

(15 Marks)

(Don't
write
anything
in this
area)

Marxian theory of alienation upholds that, society through unfair economic practices leads to relative alienation of particular sections. Therefore those individuals who are alienated from the mainstream through their class struggle would ascertain their fair share accordingly.

① Since the modern society is riddled with multiple forms of inequalities and segregative models, Marxism theory stands relevant.

② As there is majoritarianism - minoritarianism conflicts those who



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are at the bottom line are unable to realize their capabilities and face shame. Thus there is a need for bringing them also into the mainstream.

③ - In order to prevent violent uprising by the deprived classes, we should bring affirmative policies for their upliftment.

④ - A liberation theory also emphasises upon the need for upholding Rawlson's chain principle - that is maximising the prospects of those at the bottom line and ensuring justice.

(Don't write anything in this area)



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⑤ However, since in a society with diverse cultural and ethnic differences existing, alienation theory alone may not be sufficient in bringing social justice.

⑥ Since there is chances for effective dispute resolution through various institutional set up also, class struggle is not viewed as a better option.

⑦ Fair economic order through state intervention also dilutes its relevance.

⑧ subsidy for farmers.

Thus it has less significance.

(Don't write anything in this area)



5(c) How far can capital punishment be ethically justified?

(15 Marks)

Capital punishment as a form of punishment for serious crimes has been justified by few theories -

Justification of capital punishment

- ① Deontological ethics - Kant - punishment is an end in itself. Punishment should fit to the crime committed.
- ② Law of karma - Indian philosophical systems emphasize upon bearing fruits according to the actions done.
- ③ Old Testament - also upholds the concept of 'eye for an eye' thus justifies capital punishment.
- ④ Social solidarity theory - when

(Don't write anything in this area)



heinous crimes such as Gang rapes etc which is against social consciousness, thus they could be given capital punishment.

(Don't write anything in this area)

⑤ When the leader of group of criminals is executed, it could act as a preventive step.

⑥ In case of crimes such as corruption which is against the larger public good, it could be given as a preventive measure.

⑦ For hardcore criminals, where there is no chance for their reformation also it could be given -

However, capital punishment cannot be justified on a humanistic perspective as -

① According to Gandhi, Kant etc, it



is against right to life - deontological ethics.

② According to preventive theory - punishment should have a purpose, but ~~we~~ here we cannot see any end purpose.

③ It also negates the person's right to life as part of humanistic philosophy.

④ Bentham - punishment should also consider its outcome, since in capital punishment, there is no such qualitative outcomes.

⑤ Mill - punishments should give chance for reformation, here it lacks it.

⑥ There may be other reasons also which makes the person committing such crimes and also risk of wrongful ^{executions}. Thus preventive measures provides reformation.

(Don't write anything in this area)