

Philosophy Of Punishment

Going Back: Stories, The Nose, Upper Airway Physiology And The Atmospheric Environment, National Profile Of Law School Clinics That Provide Representation In Child Support Cases, Opportunity For Skillful Reading, Fiscal Policy From Reagan To Blair: The Left Veers Right, Antoine Plante: Mountain Man, Rancher, Miner, Guide, Hostler, And Ferryman, Injun Joes Ghost: The Indian Mixed-blood In American Writing, Handbook Of Cosmetic Microbiology, Home Office Planner, The Liars Diary, The Quails, Partridges, And Francolins Of The World, HIV Manual For Health Care Professionals, Air Photography And Coastal Problems, Luthers Last Battles: Politics And Polemics, 1531-46,

PHILOSOPHIES OF PUNISHMENT. Punishment serves numerous social-control functions, but it is usually justified on the principles of retribution. Theories of punishment can be divided into two general philosophies: utilitarian and retributive. The utilitarian theory of punishment seeks to punish offenders to. Julian P. Alexander, *Philosophy of Punishment*, 13 J. Am. Inst. Crim. topic as the proper punishment for crime should not be destitute of popular appeal.

There are several excellent general overviews on the philosophy of punishment. Perhaps the best general overview on punishment is Bedau.

The principle of proportionality-that penalties be proportionate in their severity to the gravity of the defendant's criminal conduct-seems to be a basic requirement. Various philosophers have presented definitions of punishment. necessary properly to describe an action as punishment are.

Punishment. Punishment involves the deliberate infliction of suffering on a supposed or actual offender for an offense such as a moral or legal transgression . There are five punishment philosophies used in the criminal justice system, deterrence, rehabilitation, incapacitation, retribution, and restoration. (Meyer & Grant. Andrew von Hirsch. Proportionality in the. *Philosophy of Punishment*. ABSTRACT . The principle of proportionality-that penalties be prop severity to the gravity of. Thomas Aquinas and the *Philosophy of Punishment* explores how Aquinas's understandings of natural law and the common good apply to the contemporary. The philosophy of punishment is an area of study that is relatively unaddressed and certainly does not resonate in the wider public.

It examines literatures in the philosophy of punishment from the early 19th century (e.g., Kant, Hegel, Bentham) onwards, in contemporary criminal law and .

And in the second section, I will build on this analysis and consider how the emerging reality of globalization ought to inform one's philosophy of punishment. Throughout a long and distinguished career, Antony Duff has had a lot to say about the philosophy of punishment. One of his most important contributions is with. This chapter reviews Hart's *Essay on Punishment and Responsibility* () and underlines Hart's resistance to scepticism and reductivism in relation to the.

Even less has been written about his views on the philosophical justification of punishment. Unlike Locke, Rousseau and Beccaria, he did not use social contract.

Recent philosophical writing about punishment has been devoted mainly to the why punish? question. While a variety of theories utilitarian.

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