



CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN INDIA

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INTRODUCTION

The death penalty is a legitimate punishment in India. It has been completed in five occurrences since 1995, while a sum of twenty-six executions have occurred in India since 1991, the latest of which was in 2015.

The Supreme Court in *Mithu versus Territory of Punjab* struck down Section 303 of the Indian Penal Code, which accommodated a required capital punishment for guilty parties who submitted murder while serving a lifelong incarceration. The quantity of individuals executed in India since the country accomplished Independence in 1947 involves question; official government measurements guarantee that fifty-two individuals had been executed since Independence.

In any case, look into by the People's Union for Civil Liberties shows that the genuine number of executions is in reality a lot higher, as they found records of 1,422 executions in the decade from 1953 to 1963 alone. Research distributed by National Law University, Delhi waiting for capital punishment convicts since 2000 had discovered that of the 1,617 detainees condemned to death by preliminary courts in India, the death penalty was affirmed in just seventy-one cases. NLU Delhi affirmed 755 executions in India since 1947. National Law University, Delhi inspected 1,414 detainees who were executed, in the accessible rundown of convicts hanged in post-Independence since 1947. As indicated by a report of the Law Commission of India (1967), the absolute number of cases where capital punishment was granted in India from 1953-63 was 1410.

In December 2007, India casted a ballot against a United Nations General Assembly goals requiring a ban on capital punishment. In November 2012, India again maintained its position on the death penalty by casting a ballot against the UN General Assembly draft goals looking to end the establishment of the death penalty all inclusive.

On 31 August 2015, the Law Commission of India presented a report to the administration which prescribed the annulment of the death penalty for all violations in India, aside from the wrongdoing of taking up arms against the country or for fear based oppression related offenses. The report referred to a few components to legitimize abrogating capital punishment, including its annulment by 140 different countries, its subjective and defective application and its absence of any demonstrated preventing impact on hoodlums.

History :

In frontier India, demise was endorsed as one of the disciplines in the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC), which recorded various capital wrongdoings. It stayed in actuality after autonomy in 1947. The main hanging in Independent India was that of Nathuram Godse and Narayan Apte in the

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