

Topic: The More Laws, The Less Justice

Outline:

1. Introduction

- A. Evolution of society
- B. Decoding the phrase
- C. Thesis statement

2. How Justice is Undermined When Laws are Multiplied

A. Complexity in laws favours the powerful

(i). Rich people exploit the ambiguity in laws for personal gains

(ii). When laws are vague, loopholes are easy to find

B. Laws should serve people, not confuse them

(i). Laws are meant to serve ordinary citizens.

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(iv). Ambiguous laws evades
fundamental rights of
a common citizen

C. When multiple laws are
enacted, the justice is
replaced by fear and
punishment

(i). Government turns to be
authoritarian when
fear expels justice from
a state

(iv). Laws overpass the
reason and criminalize
harmless behaviours

D. Administration crushes the
swift justice

(ii). Over legislation turn
~~the~~^{the} legal system of a
state bloated

(iii). Justice delayed is
justice denied

E. Excessive laws undermine

common morality

ii). Punishment replaces the morality which turn state in hollow form of justice

iii). People tend to be more cautious in what is illegal than what is right.

F. Freedom suffers when laws are multiplied.

ii). Too many laws control, instead of protecting, our freedom

iii). Freedom is technically restricted to statutes

G. Laws can be used to silent dissent

i). More laws target the selected individuals

ii). Liberal political parties become fascists

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H. Historical and modern examples justifies the claim of undermined justice

(i). Romans collapsed due to their tangled legal system

(ii) Modern-day democracies erode the legal system by criminalising their contrasting ideas

I. What justice truly requires is how fairly it is applied

(i). Small crafted laws can do more for a common man than hundred pages bills.

3. Conclusion

Essay:

When group of people came together, a society was formed in the primitive age. Gradually, societies like these transformed into great civilization forming moral codes and enacting laws for a unified justice. But when the laws ~~are~~ ^{were} so in numbers, justice ceased to exist in such civilization. This illustrates ~~to~~ that when laws are enacted in numbers, they create so much confusion in the application of such laws resulting in delayed justice. This confusion favours the rich who find loopholes to evade justice. Moreover, the laws are meant to serve people, not to confuse them. When

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extensive laws are enacted, the justice is replaced by fear and punishment. Furthermore, the combination of so much laws enables administration to easily crush swift justice. Excessive laws also undermine the morality of layman resulting in hollow form of justice. In essence, multiplication of laws leads to unfair and less justice.

Firstly, complexity in laws favours the powerful. People in power tend to bend the laws for personal gains. They amend laws, and enact rules to remain in power for a longer time, evading the principles of good governance. They such people crush the fair mandate

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of candidates in elections, and merit-based jobs. Furthermore, they undermine justice by hiring skilled lawyers who find the loopholes in such tangled legal system. When laws are in numbers, people misunderstand the laws, or the presence of so much ~~lots~~ laws deem such laws with improper or clear explanations. This vagueness in laws creates a vast room for loopholes. Thus, favouring the rich and powerful, ambiguity in laws leads to unfair justice.

Secondly, laws should serve people, not confuse them. The major subject on which laws are applied are common individuals who are not that literate

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to clearly apprehend the terminologies of laws. When common people do not understand the laws, there is a less of chance of owning the fundamental rights. People sleep over their rights as the laws are vague. This leads to the unfair treatment of a layman who is, in the eyes of law, ~~set~~ sleeping over its rights - means has no rights. Rights can only exist when ~~it~~ exercised. Therefore, when common men are not aware of laws, laws do not serve them.

Thirdly, when multiple laws are enacted, justice is replaced by fear and punishment. So much laws so mean so much subjects for the

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application of laws. Imagine a society where even small harmless behaviours are also criminalised such as riding a horse in public, talking a lot in public spaces - these all make no sense. By enacting such laws, government becomes authoritarian in its rule leading to the collapse of fair justice and equal treatment. Moreover, laws overpass reason and criminalise harmless behaviours which are against the govt. Governments enact laws for the behaviours and opinions which are against their ideologies. Essentially, fair justice is denied and replaced by fear of punishment due to the enactment of extensive laws.

Furthermore, administration crushes swift justice especially when there is so much vagueness in the determination of departmental jurisdictions. Over legislation turns the legal system of a state into a bloated rule where a layman finds no room for fairness. A person spends his 20 years of life in imprisonment only because of lack of information that his bail was of only couple of thousand rupees only. Further, people in prisons die waiting for their trial in courts or their appeals are in pending before superior courts. This leads to the delayed justice, and justice delayed is justice denied. Thus, excessive laws enable administration to bend swift justice

which in consequence delays the justice.

Additionally, excessive laws undermine common morality. Punishment replaces morality which shape justice a hollow part of state. Moral codes are shaped by state's legislation not by the ethics of human beings. People tend to be more cautious in what is illegal than what is immoral. This kind of enactment destroys the ethical code of laymen who are not afraid of immoral acts but of illegal acts. When state tries to enact moral codes, it demoralizes men of their rationality and ethics supporting a facade of unjust and unfair treatment, leading

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the society into worst form of anarchy. Therefore, extensive enactment destroys morality of a common man.

In addition to morality, freedom suffocates when laws are multiplied. Enacting too many laws make freedom ambiguous. If people are not aware of their rights, or if they can not exercise their rights, they become the slave, leading mankind backwards.

Freedom is the essence of mankind ^{which} ~~and~~ allows human mind to discover and invent from its reasons for the betterment of society. When freedom is restricted into statutes through overlegislation, societies cannot ~~perish~~ ^{cherish} human kinds in whole.

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resulting in destruction of societies which took time to evolve. Thus, when laws are enacted in numbers, it becomes so hard to protect the freedom of a layman.

Moreover, laws can be used to dissent silent dissent. Governments enact more laws to control selected individuals. Specific men in power control targeted individuals through bulk of legislations affecting their freedoms and rights, and denying them justice and fairness. Additionally, when liberal political parties come in power and enact more laws to silent the dissent of targeted marginalized communities, they become fascists. More laws give them

more power and absolute power corrupts individuals who evade justice. Therefore, extensive laws can be used to target specific people and deny them of fair justice.

Respectively, historical and modern examples justify the claim of undermined justice through extensive enactments. Romans saw the annihilation of their empire due to their tangled legal system which could not afford justice to everyone. Similarly, Soviet Union also collapsed when tried to enact numerous laws to control freedom and provide controlled justice. Moreover, in the modern-day democracies also evade the

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legal system by enacting more laws to minimize their contrasting ideas, or to avoid criticism from layman. That is why, it is said that the more a state comes to annihilation, the more vary its laws are.

To bring it all together, what justice requires is how fairly it is applied. Justice can only be seen through the implementation of laws but fair justice comes with fair application. A single law enacted and applied fairly can do more than a bunch of laws applied unfairly. Fair treatment of individuals can allow state to be more prosperous and developed. To

attain fair treatment of individuals, a state should enact small crafted laws which are easily understandable to a common man than the laws compiled of hundred pages. Therefore, a single law applied fairly can attain more justice than the bunch of laws enacted to attain justice.

To conclude, it all, justice can only be attained when laws are applied fairly, not when the laws are enacted extensively. The more laws are enacted, the less justice is observed. Extensive laws evade the moral code of laymen and suffocate freedom. Political parties in power also use such laws to silent the dissent

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resulting in collapse of states
as seen in history and modern
eras. In essence, when so
much laws are enacted, the
unfair justice is more likely
to be observed. The fair justice
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the fair implementation not
through further legislation.

