

Causes and Consequences of delayed Justice

Outline

1- Introduction

Thesis Statement: Delayed justice is the most alarming issue faced by developing world having both causes and consequences. These causes have made justice ineffective and delayed with consequences on overall progress of state and society. However, implementation of some remedial measures can effectively restore the spirit of justice.

2- Delayed justice: Causes and Consequences.

3- Causes of delayed justice

- a) Overburdened courts due to excessive cases
- b) lack of required number of judges in courts
- c) Increased numbers of constitutional cases as a result of political polarization
- d) Societal divide between rich and poor hijacks equal implementation of justice
- e) Weak legal awareness in subjugated segments of a social setting
- f) Victim marginalization impacts the open and shut cases

g) Manual administration in courts due to the hesitation in adopting technology driven management.

4- Consequences of delayed justice

- a) Erosion of public trust on judiciary
- b) Impacts fundamental rights of common masses
- c) Armed struggle for justice due to delay in justice
- d) Spread of disrespect of law in impacted sections of society
- e) Prolonged detentions of innocent people just over allegations
- f) Global reputation of the state loses credibility and results in diplomatic pressure
- g) Loss of capital and FDIs (Foreign Direct Investments) in economy due to social insecurity

5- Way forwards to restore the true spirit of justice

- a) Judicial capacity enhancement by meeting required numbers of judges and prosecutors in judiciary
- b) Procedural reforms in judiciary by overcoming unnecessary technicalities
- c) Incorporation of technology in justice system for rapid actions

- d) Strengthening investigation and prosecution for the scrutiny of fake, weak and solid cases before subjudice.

6. Conclusion



"A right delayed is a right denied". This quote by Martin Luther King junior aptly underscores that the delay in basic right of a individual is interchan-
-geably equals to the right denied. Justice is also a basic right of individuals in the social settings of all political systems. Delay in justice has some critical causes which include: The overburdened courts due to excessive cases, inadequate number of judges in the courts, constitutional explanations in courts due to poli-
-tical polarization, fragmentation of society between classes hijacks the equal implementation of justice, weak legal awareness. It also includes victim marginalization and manual court administration due to hesitation in adopting technology. Due to these causes, it also have many multi-
-domain consequences which include: Erosion of public trust on judiciary, curbed fundamental right, armed instability due to injustice, lawlessness and disrespect

for judicial laws, prolonged detentions of innocent people only on allegations, global reputation of state at stake due to delayed justice, and economic strains in the form of loss of capital and FDI due to social insecurities. Hence, delayed justice is the most alarming issue faced by developing world having both causes and consequences. These causes have made justice ineffective and delayed. However, implementation of some remedial measures can effectively restore the spirit of justice.