

Topic: Causes and Consequences of Delayed Justice

Outline :-

A: Introduction:

- 1: Plato's definition of justice ✓
- 2: Causes and consequence of delayed justice
- 3: Delay in justice is due to political, social, economic, and legal setbacks, leaving an intensified impact on judicial and democratic system. ✓

B: Causes of Delay in Justice:

- 1: Legal timelines result in delayed justice
 - a: Cases filled in district court, then high court and finally supreme court. ✓
- 2: Political intervention in judicial system
- 3: Dominance of powerful entities over authorities ✓
- 4: Societal pressure on victims in remote and rural areas
- 5: Lack of legal awareness among general public
- 6: Economic constraints of people seeking justice ✓

C: Consequences of Delayed Justice:

- 1: Strengthened jirga system in rural areas ✓
- 2: Lack of trust on judicial courts ✓

3: Social media used as a source of seeking justice

4: Increased rate of crimes

5: Economic exploitation of victims

6: Democracy being challenged

D: Conclusion.

Since the birth of human society, philosophers have defined justice in multiple ways. However, Plato defines justice as an integral part of human soul. He believed that justice is not only for friends or strongest people of society, but a hope that humans live by. When this essential part of human soul is ignored, man can be misled. As legal principle suggests that justice delayed is justice denied. Still, delay in justice is common around the world. There are multiple reasons contributing to the cause. In legal terms, justice can be delayed because of timelines. Decisions of district courts, high courts and supreme court can take years to be finalized, causing delay in justice. Moreover, judicial system is intervened by political parties and personalities. This intervention leads to the dominance of

people who possess power over the ^{rightful} authorities.

Furthermore, victims from remote and rural areas are discouraged by society to seek justice. This can be due to lack of awareness among general public regarding their legal rights. People are also held back by economic constraints while fighting for the justice. Resultingly, Jirga system, in context of Pakistan and South Asian countries, is strengthened. ^{So,} People trust local powers more than state's judicial system. This simultaneously increased crime rates. People seeking justice, when delayed, tend to not wait for legal decision, and hence commit crimes. Moreover, during this delay, victims are economically exploited by corrupt authorities. Among all the consequences, the most critical is democracy being challenged. In short, delay in justice is due to political, social, economic and legal setbacks, leaving an intensified impact on judicial and democratic system.