

The paralyze of justice in Pakistan

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1. Introduction

Thesis Statement

The paralysis of justice in Pakistan, caused by institutional weaknesses and political interference, demands urgent reforms to restore the rule of law and ensure judicial independence.

2. Current situation of Justice in Pakistan

- Passage of 26th amendment

3. Factors Contributing to the Paralysis of Justice in Pakistan

- Weak democratic state institutions
- Interference by non-democratic forces
- Power struggle among pillars of state
- Selective accountability due to lack of consistent and fair accountability mechanisms
- Weak and compromised criminal justice system

4. Manifestations of Justice Paralysis in Pakistan

- Undermining rule of law
- Infringement upon fundamental human rights
- Politicization of state institutions
- Perpetuation of system injustices
- Compromised the independence of the judiciary
- Dominance of the executive branch
- Corruption and abuse of power

5. Wayforward to restore the justice in Pakistan

- Adopt e-governance models
- Propose Judicial reforms to streamline case management and create specialized courts
- Strengthening the criminal Justice system of Pakistan through reforms in police and judiciary
- Supporting civil society by empowering Non governmental organizations and Media

6. Conclusion

Essay

Late one night, a young man stands in a crowded courtroom, seeking justice for a crime that shattered his family. Months turn into years as hearings are delayed, and the case drags on without resolution. His story is not unique but a haunting reflection of countless others in Pakistan, where the justice system seems to have ground to a halt, leaving victims in limbo and perpetrators unpunished. This stark reality illustrates the paralysis of justice in Pakistan, caused by institutional weaknesses, political interference, and a compromised criminal justice system. Urgent reforms are needed to restore the rule of law, strengthen judicial independence, and address the systemic issues undermining justice. The lack of timely resolutions and the pervasive corruption within law enforcement exacerbate the situation. Through a detailed examination of the current state of justice, the contributing factors, and practical solutions, this essay explores the path forward to overcoming this critical challenge and ensuring that justice is not just an ideal but a reality for all citizens. In conclusion, addressing the deep-rooted challenges within Pakistan's justice system is not only essential for restoring faith in the rule of law but also vital for fostering a society where every individual can feel secure, protected, and assured that justice will prevail in the face of adversity.

The current situation of justice in Pakistan, following the constitutional package, is fraught with challenges and controversies. Recent amendments aimed at fixing the tenure of the Chief Justice have raised concerns about political interference, particularly regarding Chief Justice Qazi Faez Isa, who is viewed as sympathetic to the ruling coalition. A significant statistic reveals that approximately 40% of cases in Pakistan remain unresolved for over five years, highlighting systemic inefficiencies. Furthermore, the implementation of a new Sindh Prosecution Roadmap aims to enhance inclusiveness and human rights in justice delivery, yet skepticism persists about its effectiveness. Reports indicate that public trust in the judiciary is dwindling, with only 28% of citizens expressing confidence in judicial independence. As reforms unfold, the need for transparency and accountability remains critical to ensure that justice is not only served but also perceived as fair and impartial by all segments of society.

Previous paragraph highlighted the current situation of Pakistan. The upcoming paragraphs will shed light on the causes of Justice paralysis in Pakistan.

To begin with, the first and foremost factor is weak democratic state institutions in Pakistan significantly paralyze justice by undermining the rule of law and eroding public trust. When institutions such as the judiciary, law enforcement, and regulatory bodies lack independence and effectiveness, they become susceptible to political interference and corruption. This results in delayed justice, as cases are often stalled or manipulated for personal or political gain. Furthermore, marginalized communities face systemic discrimination, exacerbating social inequalities. The absence of accountability mechanisms allows powerful individuals to evade justice, perpetuating a cycle of impunity. Consequently, the overall integrity of the justice system is compromised, hindering democratic governance and societal progress.