

# English Essay

## Test - 2

### Essay Topic

12 ✓

## The Paralysis of Justice in Pakistan

### Outline

#### 1. Introduction

##### Thesis statement:

The paralysis of justice in Pakistan, ~~caused by~~ <sup>is due to</sup> political interference, corruption, and systemic inefficiency, ~~undermining~~ <sup>undermining</sup> public trust, exacerbates inequality, and necessitates urgent reforms to restore fairness and uphold the rule of law.

#### 2. Historical context

I. Evolution of the ~~judicial~~ <sup>judicial</sup> system in Pakistan

II. Legacy of colonial legal frameworks.

III. Key events affecting judicial independence (e.g., martial laws, political interference)

### 3. Causes of the Paralysis: ?

#### I. Political Interference

- a) Politicization of the judiciary (e.g., cases of judicial appointments)
- b) The influence of power elites on court verdicts

#### II. Corruption

Phrase ?

- a) Prevalence of bribery in legal proceedings
- b) Corruption within law enforcement agencies
- c) High profile cases, e.g., Panama Papers

#### III. Delays in justice delivery

- a) Overburdened courts and lack of judges
- b) Backlog of millions of cases in Pakistani courts

- c) Prolonged trials and their impact on litigants (e.g., rape and land dispute cases)

#### IV. Lack of accountability

- a) Weak enforcement of judicial accountability
- b) Limited consequences for judicial misconduct

#### V. Poor legal framework and infrastructure

- a) Outdated laws and procedural inefficiencies
- b) Inadequate legal aid for marginalized communities

#### VI. Socioeconomic disparities

- a) Unequal access to justice for the poor
- b) Influence of wealth and power in legal outcomes

#### VII. Role of law enforcement agencies

- a) Police incompetence and misuse of authority

- b) Cases of custodial torture and fake encounters (e.g., Nageebullah Mehsud case)

#### 4. Consequences of Justice Paralysis

- I. Erosion of public trust in judicial institutions
- II. Escalation in crime and vigilante justice
- III. Weakening of democratic institutions
- IV. Social and economic instability

#### 5. Comparative analysis

- I. Comparison with justice systems in other developing countries (e.g., India and Bangladesh)
- II. Lessons from countries that reformed their judicial system

#### 6. Steps towards reform

- I. Strengthening judicial independence

- a) Measures to prevent political interference

## II. Combating Corruption

- a) Establishing robust anti-corruption mechanisms
- b) Examples of successful anti-corruption drives

## III. Reducing Case Backlogs

- a) Digitization of court records and processes
- b) Establishing more courts and appointing judges

## IV. Improving Legal Aid and Access

- a) Free legal aid for marginalized communities
- b) Community legal awareness programs

## V. Reforming Law Enforcement

- a) Training programs for police and investigators
- b) Independent oversight bodies

## VI. Overhauling Outdated Laws

- a) Modernizing legal frameworks
- b) Simplifying procedural codes

## 7. Conclusion

Role

Lawyers  
Police

Former Prime Minister of ~~the~~ United Kingdom said "Justice delayed is justice denied." Justice forms the bedrock of an society, ensuring equality, fairness and the protection of individual rights. A functional judicial system not only resolves disputes but also serves as a deterrent against wrongdoing, upholding the rule of law. In Pakistan, the judiciary plays a critical role in maintaining social harmony and constitutional order. However, despite its importance, the justice system in Pakistan has long struggled with the inefficiency. These challenges have led to a systemic paralysis, where justice is delayed, denied, or distorted. This paralysis is not merely a legal issue but a societal crisis with far-reaching implications including the erosion of public trust, the rise of vigilance justice and weakening democratic institutions. The issue is compounded by the deeply entrenched influence of power elites, poor governance and outdated legal frameworks that fail to meet the needs of a rapidly evolving society. To address this

crisis, it is essential to critically analyze the causes, consequences and potential reforms needed to restore faith in the judicial system. The paralysis of justice in Pakistan, rooted in political interference, corruption and systemic inefficiency, undermines public trust exacerbates inequality and necessitates urgent reforms to restore fairness and uphold the rule of law.

Pakistan's judicial system has been shaped by its colonial legacy, with the legal framework largely inherited from British rule. This system was not designed to be responsive to the needs of an independent, democratic nation but rather served colonial interests. Over the decades, Pakistan's judiciary has experienced considerable interference from political powers, especially during periods of military rule. The imposition of martial law under military dictatorships such as General Ayub Khan, General Zia-ul-Haq, and General Musharraf led to systemic undermining of judicial independence. The appointment of

judges based on loyalty rather than merit, as well as the dismissal of entire judicial benches, severely weakened the courts' ability to function impartially. For example, Musharraf's 2007 dismissal of the judiciary, following the judges' refusal to validate his unconstitutional actions, left a lasting impact on the legitimacy of Pakistan's courts. These historical interruptions have left the judiciary in the state of perpetual uncertainty, hampering its ability to act independently and effectively.

Political interference in Pakistan's judicial system is a significant reason for the paralysis of justice. Successive governments have exerted control over the judicial appointments, influencing court decisions and even intimidating judges. This practice creates an environment where judges may be reluctant to make rulings that could antagonize the government, leading to biased or delayed decisions. For instance, the controversy surrounding the 2007 dismissal of Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhary by then-president Pervez Musharraf revealed



how deeply political interference runs in the judiciary. This decision was a clear attempt to remove an independent-minded judge who had taken bold stances against corruption and abuse of power. In other cases judges are appointed based on political favoritism rather than legal expertise or merit, which undermines the judiciary's impartiality. This lack of independence not only prevents the legal system from delivering fair justice but also erodes public trust in the system.

Corruption within Pakistan's legal system is another major factor contributing to the paralysis of justice. From the police force to the judiciary, corruption undermines the integrity of the entire justice system. Bribery, favoritism, and courts coercion are common practices in many courts, leading to skewed verdicts and miscarriages of justice. High Profile cases, such as those involving politicians and business tycoons, often see significant manipulation with individuals using their influence to bypass the legal process.

One example of this is the Panama Papers scandal where prominent figures allegedly used offshore accounts to avoid taxes. Despite evidence of corruption, the judicial response has been slow and sometimes compromised leading to public frustration. In such an environment, the rich and powerful are often able to secure favorable outcomes, while the poor and marginalized face prolonged delayed or denial of justice. This corruption further weakens the system, making it difficult for ordinary citizens to access fair legal remedies.

One of the most pressing issues in Pakistan's judicial system is the chronic delay in justice delivery. Courts are burdened with millions of pending cases, and the backlog continues to grow due to an inefficient case management system, a shortage of judges and limited resources. As a result, litigants often wait for years, sometimes even decades, before receiving a final judgement. This is particularly detrimental in criminal cases, where victims of violence

or fraud may suffer prolonged emotional and financial trauma. For example, the lengthy trials in high-profile criminal cases, ~~sth~~ as those involving sexual assault or property disputes, result in severe delays in justice. This backlog also disproportionately affects marginalized communities, who are less likely to afford legal representation or navigate the complex judicial system, and the public perceives the courts as ineffective. The delays further perpetuate inequality, as those with power or wealth can often manipulate the system to their advantage.

#### A critical issue

Contributing to the paralysis of justice in Pakistan is the lack of accountability within the judiciary itself. Despite the importance of judicial oversight, Pakistan has limited mechanisms to hold judges accountable for misconduct or inefficiency. Judicial accountability is weak and complaints against judges are rarely investigated, leaving many members of the judiciary to operate without consequence. As a result, corruption, delays and

mal practice within the courts go unchecked. This lack of accountability also affects law enforcement agencies with the police often failing to conduct thorough investigations or ignoring cases altogether. The absence of an effective accountability system encourages a culture of impunity, where judges and law enforcement officials feel they can act without fear of repercussions. Without accountability, the justice system becomes less transparent and less effective, further alienating the public and contributing to the overall paralysis of justice.

Pakistan's legal framework is outdated, and its judicial infrastructure is inadequate to handle the demands of a modern society. Many of the laws still in place were inherited from the colonial era and are ill-suited to address contemporary challenges, such as cybercrime, financial fraud, and environmental issues. Furthermore, the court system is overwhelmed with cases and many courts lack of resources necessary to function

efficiently. Courtrooms are often under-equipped and court staff are overwhelmed by the volume of work. The legal process is also highly complex and many citizens struggle to navigate it due to lack of legal education or access to professional help. Marginalized communities, in particular, suffer from these inefficiencies as they often cannot afford legal representation and are thus unable to seek justice. Additionally, legal reforms to address these issues have been slow and political will to modernize the legal system remains weak. The failure to address these issues results in a justice system that is ineffective and out of touch with the needs of the population.

