

Laws are spider webs through which the big flies pass and the little ones get caught.

Humans in prehistoric era, was not governed by any set of rules and regulations. They could do as they wished and there was no authority to impose any set standards on <sup>the</sup> good them. But, as population grew, disputes began <sup>background</sup> to arise over resources property etc. Thus <sup>into</sup> in order to maintain stability in society <sup>relev</sup> wise men came up with a set of regulations <sup>and</sup> which everybody had to follow.

As the societies gradually moved from ancient to modern times, there were emergence of government in different states. Thus, the cherished principles and virtues were codified as laws and everyone was expected to adhere to them. Every person, however big or small was considered equal before the law and law of the land <sup>would</sup> apply equally on all its citizens.

However, the above principle, which every nation's law makers envisaged, ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> mostly <sup>remained</sup> ~~conferred~~ to theory rather than practice. Over time, the rich, influential <sup>and</sup> powerful people ~~are~~ <sup>were</sup> able to circumvent the laws, to their advantage. On the other hand poor, minorities and honest people find themselves entangled in web of laws, even when they adhered to them.

In this context, we will analyze, ~~why~~ <sup>despite</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>very</sup> capability, the rich are able to take advantage. Is it always <sup>question</sup> the case? And what measures can be taken to ensure that everybody is on an equal pedestal.

Why the little ones get caught & rich are above law?

If we analyze our legal statute, we would find that we have the most number of laws among any nation in the world. Many a times, there are multiple laws on a single subject.

different codes and state laws - and ③  
even many outdated laws which are  
not relevant in contemporary times. As a  
result, the laws become complex and prone  
to manipulation. The rich are able through  
their lawyers are able to find loopholes  
and contradictions and thus, escape  
justice.

Secondly, the judicial system, in our  
country is complex and time-taking, as  
well as expensive. Cases linger on for  
years, even if lower judiciary gives a  
verdict, it is challenged at higher levels.  
Also, fighting a case <sup>seems</sup> quite expensive  
hence, the poor and the marginalised  
being lacking in resources, don't possess  
the wherewithal - and thus get entangled  
in complex web of laws.

Thirdly, there is lack of awareness  
about legalities among poor and  
tribal people. Hence, on most of the  
occasions, they don't know the legal  
consequences of their actions. Hence,

unknowingly, they are caught in legal entangle. And being unable to furnish bail amounts, they are sent behind bars, whereas rich can easily furnish bond securities, and come out on bail.

But, perhaps the most important reason, why rich are able to easily defy laws is the influence which they hold in the society due to reputations, they are able to influence investigation agencies, buy out eye-witnesses, cause repeated adjournments and even threaten the other party to take back their case.

Hence, due to all the above mentioned reasons, the rich become above the law, while the poor are found to be at the mercy of them. However, this is not always the case. There have been multiple instances where the rich also have to face the wrath

of the laws of the nation: There have been many convictions of high profile politicians in our country. Even our prime minister, Mr. Gandhi, was disqualified for using state machinery during election campaigning and had to ~~step~~ step down. The present case of Mr. Malaya, also clearly points - that however influential or rich you are law is same and equal for all.

This the above paragraph clearly highlights, that it is not always the case that rich are able to circumvent the law and on many circumstances, they are brought to justice. But, however, the poor are still far more discriminated and hence, we need to dwell on certain measures, so as to make our laws, equally applicable to all.

Fast tracking judicial procedure is the most important step, which could be taken in this regard. There should be

or adjustments done in a case.  
so the concept of e- courts could be  
promoted in an aggressive manner. Information  
available in public domain, could check  
abuse by rich class.

Also, since the poor in absence of  
monetary resources are unable to fight  
for their rights state should intervene  
in this regard. It should ensure that  
free legal aid is available to all. Also,  
government should empower NGOs working  
in the direction of providing free legal aid  
to poor. SC should also strengthen  
NALSA and SALSA, which have significantly  
helped poor in the cause of justice. The  
recent Middle Income group scheme of  
SC, where financial assistance would  
be provided to middle class - ~~poor~~ is a  
step in the right direction.

Ever since independence, we have  
been formulating a number of laws.  
Till today, we have had hundreds  
amendments in our constitution. Thus,

the ever increasing number of laws have made the administration of justice complex. Because of this, each are able to ~~best~~ laws benefit largely. Hence, there should be sunset clause, associated with legislations wherever it is possible. It could check the proliferation of laws, as the laws would automatically cease to exist. Also, judicial impact assessment should be carried out frequently. This means that the  requisite judicial infrastructure, should be there in line with the number of laws passed so that the cases could be disposed expeditiously.

Very good

Moreover, de-politicization of bureaucracy is a reform which is urgently needed. During their influence the elite start affecting the process from the beginning. They try to manipulate evidence, there is lack of protection for whistle blowers and honest officers are transferred if they refuse.

100. follow - directs. Hence, the govt.  
must ensure that police officials  
are adequately insulated from  
influence peddling - so that the rich  
could not escape through the web  
of law.

Also, the <sup>2</sup> British era laws like that  
of sedition, defamation, and which  
~~criminalize~~ homosexuality should not  
find any place in the statute.

The laws of defamation ~~and~~ have been  
misused by the wealthy to ~~web~~  
discriminate. Thus, instead of their original  
purpose of delivering justice, these  
~~corruptive~~ laws are standing in the  
way of delivering justice.

Summing it all up, the laws  
were originally introduced in the  
society to enforce rule of law  
prevent chaos and put everyone on  
equal pedestal. Our constitution makes



also envisaged equality before law in form of Art-14 of our constitution. However, the laws have largely been misused by elite section and the poor have found themselves entangled in the web of laws. This does not augur well for a well-functioning democratic country like ours. Even though the mighty have been punished under law, but still more needs to be done.

The state must ensure that law is applicable equally both to the mighty as well as weak; only then the wishes of our forefathers, which envisaged an equal Indian society, could see the light of the day. Mahatma Gandhi, once said: My notion of democracy is that under it, the weakest shall have the same opportunities as the strongest.

The true foundation on which the law stands is its willing acceptance by people, so that it

becomes part of their way of life. Therefore, we should strive to instill a sense of law and its equality in all aspects. Otherwise, the very people who follow it could revolt against it and result in unintended consequences.

$$\frac{66}{125}$$

very good

From this point value addition would be possible:

- (a) By reference to established wisdom, quotes and punch lines.
- (b) Mention some developments that have led to <sup>evolution of</sup> more transparent and accountable judicial system; especially initiatives which have helped the common man.
- (c) Some suggestions for improvement in judicial system and attitudinal changes.

Are inadequate

One should like to be able to feel  
his country and still love justice

Japanese in the entire world are  
well known for their fanatic feelings.  
They are always dedicated for the  
cause of their nation. They always want  
that their ~~people~~ should be of best  
quality. Their ~~army~~ should always  
perform well, they should be most  
efficient etc. However, Japanese PM  
Shinzo Abe, recently asked forgiveness  
from South Korea for alleged actions  
of their soldiers during WW II and  
paid \$ 2 billion for developmental  
effects of war affected families.

The above act, clearly highlights  
that, apart from loving one's country,  
one should also love justice. However,  
in contemporary times, we find very few  
nations ~~today~~ who are concerned  
about others' interests. Nationalism even  
at the cost of others has become a  
reality today. This is clearly evident today -  
For eg. the citizens of Britain exited  
Good

from European union, because refugees  
were unofficially hurting their economy  
China through its one-belt-one  
road initiative, is trying to colonize  
the other nations economically. Similarly  
west side is fighting various wars  
in order to achieve narrow vested  
interests.

True, it is quite clear that justice  
is quite elusive in today world, even  
though the love for one's nation continues  
unaltered. Several factors may be  
responsible for it like political mobilization  
on narrow interests, shrinking job opportunities  
threat to their culture etc. All this  
has resulted in many conflicts, undesirable  
impact on global commons, immigration  
crisis etc.

Nations are made by identity  
with regard to culture, religion, language or any other  
All this is posing a threat to the unifying  
globalized world order. Hence, a calibrated  
approach is needed, so that even after But in  
having one country we could do the  
justice to all. evoking nationalism, there are  
chances of ignoring the minority,  
the weak and the poor.  
It is also seen as in the fram  
framework of "inferior" - "superior", enemy etc.  
There are flaws in the idea of nation  
that lead to injustice.

Why is it that to all is important?

We all today live in a globalized world, where interest of all are interlinked. Some countries are rich in oil reserves, some in human resource and some in technology. Here, everyone is dependent on other. If everyone tries to put forward his own interest at the cost of others, there could hardly be any common effort for problems facing the humanity.

<sup>V-good</sup>  
<sup>Relevant</sup> <sup>! these</sup> secondly, if powerful countries are unjust towards the weaker nations, it breeds inequality. The developed world would continue to prosper at the cost of developing. Thus, the developed world would become averse to globalization & stop cooperating with the west. This could result in trade disruptions & tariff barriers, which is in interest of none.

Also, the fight against climate change needs collective actions on part of nation states. But, since the

Handwritten notes in Urdu at the top of the page, partially obscured by a stamp.

All the... leads to the...  
... and... into...  
... were... to the...  
... and... result...  
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... we always have...  
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... analyze - the...  
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are... for massive  
... political mobilization  
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... mobilize  
... of citizens of other  
... is often done  
... grounds. They... that  
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outlook. This is clearly evident in Britain and all of Right wing politics in Europe. Also, the election of Donald Trump was inspired by this philosophy. All this is essentially resulting in excessive protectionism, which is threatening global economic order.

Second major reason for excessive nationalism is cultural superiority. The whites consider themselves superior to other races. Hence, they always view them as second grade citizens. They feel that they have a right to rule over them. In history, all this led to colonization & imperialism. However, even today racist attacks continue to happen, though the direct forms of subjugation have come to an end.

Different religious teachings, <sup>are</sup> also a reason for conflict. There seems to be an apparent clash between Christianity and Islam. These two major religions seem to clash on major values like women's rights, education, freedom of speech etc.

Here, many islamic countries view this as a threat to their culture and hence, revolt violently. This has led to formation of many terrorist organizations. Thus, nationalism has taken precedence over patriotism. While patriotism calls for love towards the country but without any prejudice or ill-will towards other nations, nationalism seeks to further national interest at any cost.

Thus, it is clear from above analysis that due to differences in religious ideologies or to maintain their economic superiority or due to myth of their cultural supremacy, nations have always promoted their interest even at the cost of others. This a change in approach is desired, so that one could progress, while being fair to other. This a very close theme!

First of all, it should be realized that development is not a



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Thus, it is clear from above analysis that due to differences in religious ideologies, or to maintain their economic superiority, or due to myth of their cultural supremacy, nations have always promoted their interest even at the cost of being unjust towards others. Thus, a change in approach is desired, so that one could progress, while being fair to others.

First of all, it should be realized that development is not a

Zero sum game. The interest of entire world are intertwined and entire humanity can only progress collectively. As Gandhiji also said that "Nature has enough for Man's need but not for Man's greed." Hence, all nations must come together and ensure that everyone gets its fair deal.

<sup>Excellent!</sup> Secondly, it must be realized that victory attained by violence is tantamount to a defeat, for its momentary. Route to power or violence, cannot ensure lasting peace. For eg. us has intervened in Libya, Syria etc. for establishment of democracy, but till today, it is elusiveness. Hence, it must be ensured that only democratic consultations and diplomatic channels are just for resolving conflicts and not unilateral interventions.

Thirdly, developed nations have to show generosity in case of climate and environment - global negotiations. The principles of equity and fairness should

be the basis for future negotiations. Developed nations need to account for their historic wrongs - and still abuse petty national interests. The recent unanimous opposition to us withdrawal from Paris climate deal, is a positive sign. However, all other nations must stand up to their commitments or even enhance them,

As Mahatma Gandhi said that "one should be the change - one wants to see in the world." Hence, India must also take up a leadership role in this regard! India must try to shed its "To be Big but Poor" mentality in trade agreements and other negotiations.

India can also set an example, for other nations, how various communities co-exist in one nation, due to secular character of one nation and its philosophy of sarva Dharma Sambhar.

Indian concept of 'Vishva Kutumbidya' where entire world is treated as a single family is highly relevant only when we consider India's world only. We should give balance between national interest and the justice to the entire humanity. The essay should also discuss the dilemmas of modern states how to reconcile



(a) Majority minorities  
Hence, we have seen that when we aspire for a world of peace, we have to look towards the interests of the minorities in political, economic, social and environmental types of various domains. This is because the world cannot survive on the basis of humanity. It is in the interest and if it is not, it cannot progress. It does not enjoy the trust of the people.

(b) Nationalism  
Though it is impossible to ignore the national interest, but due to the relationship between the state and the people, it is rightly said that "Eye for an eye" will have to listen to the plight of the "poor" and "excluded". (c) The ruling elite or the affluent and it is possible - how?