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Judicial Reform and Public Trust in the Courts: A Socio-Legal Investigation of Citizens' Perceptions of Justice Delivery in Nigeria

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Abstract

Public confidence in the judiciary is an essential prerequisite for the effective functioning of democratic governance and the rule of law. In Nigeria, however, persistent concerns regarding judicial delays, corruption allegations, executive interference, and limited access to justice have raised serious questions about the legitimacy and credibility of the courts. This study investigates the relationship between judicial reform and public trust in Nigeria's judicial system through a socio-legal analysis of citizens' perceptions of justice delivery. Using doctrinal legal analysis combined with socio-legal literature, the study examines constitutional provisions, statutes, and judicial decisions shaping the Nigerian justice system. Particular attention is given to reforms aimed at improving judicial transparency, efficiency, and accountability, including digitalization of court processes, strengthening disciplinary mechanisms for judicial officers, and reforms in case management. Empirical reports indicate that public confidence in the judiciary remains relatively low, largely due to systemic delays, corruption perceptions, and structural constraints affecting justice delivery. These challenges undermine institutional legitimacy and weaken citizens' reliance on formal dispute resolution mechanisms. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 provides the legal foundation for judicial independence; however, practical realities often undermine these constitutional guarantees. The study argues that sustainable judicial reform requires institutional independence, improved funding, technological modernization, and strengthened

accountability frameworks. By applying procedural justice and institutional legitimacy theories, the article demonstrates that citizens' perceptions of fairness and transparency significantly influence public trust in courts. The study concludes that restoring public confidence in Nigeria's judiciary requires holistic reforms addressing both institutional performance and societal perceptions of justice.

Keywords: Judicial reform, public trust, courts, socio-legal studies, justice delivery

1. Introduction

Public confidence in judicial institutions is widely regarded as a fundamental pillar of democratic governance and the rule of law. Courts derive their authority not only from constitutional provisions but also from the degree of trust citizens' place in their fairness, impartiality, and effectiveness in resolving disputes. When the public perceives judicial processes as transparent and equitable, individuals are more likely to comply voluntarily with judicial decisions and rely on formal legal institutions for dispute resolution rather than alternative or informal mechanisms (Akinlabi, Amagnya, & Bello, 2025; Bhattacharjee, 2025). Scholars have further argued that public trust strengthens institutional legitimacy, enabling courts to perform their constitutional mandate of safeguarding rights and maintaining social order within democratic societies (Akpuokwe, Adeniyi, & Bakare, 2024).

In the Nigerian context, however, the credibility of the judiciary has increasingly been subjected to critical scrutiny. Persistent

allegations of judicial corruption, delays in the adjudication of cases, inconsistent judicial decisions, and occasional executive interference have contributed to growing public skepticism regarding the integrity and efficiency of the justice system (Abonyi, 2023; Ewuzie, 2024). Empirical studies on public perceptions of the judiciary reveal that many citizens question whether courts are able to dispense justice impartially and efficiently, particularly in politically sensitive or high-profile cases (Eze, Osayi, & Ugwu, 2025). Such perceptions are further reinforced by the widespread challenges associated with prolonged litigation processes and administrative inefficiencies within the judicial system (Akinola & Onwuzuruoha, 2026; Ibiam & Udude, 2026).

The judiciary occupies a central position in the maintenance of constitutional order and democratic governance in Nigeria. Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (as amended), judicial powers are vested in the courts, which are constitutionally mandated to operate independently of the executive and legislative branches of government. This constitutional framework seeks to ensure the separation of powers and safeguard the impartial administration of justice. Nevertheless, despite these constitutional guarantees, several institutional and structural challenges continue to undermine the effectiveness of the Nigerian justice system (Akpuokwe et al., 2024; Macarthy, 2024). Among these challenges are inadequate funding, heavy caseloads, limited technological infrastructure, and insufficient judicial personnel, all of which contribute to inefficiencies in justice delivery.

The decline in public confidence in judicial institutions has significant implications for democratic stability and the rule of law. Where citizens perceive courts as ineffective or biased, they may become reluctant to utilize formal legal processes, opting instead for informal dispute resolution mechanisms or self-help strategies. Such developments can weaken the authority of the state and undermine the legitimacy of legal institutions responsible for maintaining social order (Igwe & Odoh, 2023; Majekodunmi et al., 2024). Furthermore, declining trust in the judiciary can erode citizens' willingness to comply with judicial decisions, thereby reducing the

effectiveness of the legal system as a mechanism for dispute resolution and governance (Ekundayo & Imosemi, 2025).

In response to these concerns, judicial reform has emerged as a critical issue in contemporary policy debates regarding governance and institutional development in Nigeria. Legal scholars, policymakers, and practitioners increasingly emphasize the need for comprehensive reforms aimed at strengthening transparency, improving efficiency, and enhancing accountability within the judiciary (Ajah, Onyejebu, Chinweze et al., 2025; Odusote, 2024). Reform proposals often focus on several key areas, including improved funding for judicial institutions, the adoption of technological innovations in court administration, enhanced case management systems, and stronger disciplinary frameworks to ensure ethical conduct among judicial officers (Research Consortium, 2025; Okorie, 2024).

Additionally, recent scholarship highlights the importance of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and restorative justice approaches as complementary strategies for improving public confidence in the justice system. Such mechanisms can reduce the burden on courts while simultaneously promoting more participatory and community-oriented approaches to conflict resolution (Igwe & Odoh, 2023; Lagos State University Law Review Contributors, 2023). Similarly, initiatives aimed at expanding access to legal aid services have been identified as essential for ensuring that marginalized populations can effectively seek judicial remedies and participate in the formal justice system (Majekodunmi et al., 2024; Okorie, 2024).

Against this background, the present study examines the relationship between judicial reform and public trust in Nigeria's courts from a socio-legal perspective. By integrating doctrinal legal analysis with insights from socio-legal scholarship, the study explores the structural challenges affecting justice delivery and evaluates the extent to which ongoing judicial reforms can contribute to restoring public confidence in the Nigerian judiciary. In doing so, the research seeks to provide a deeper understanding of how institutional reforms, legal frameworks, and societal perceptions interact to shape the legitimacy and effectiveness of judicial institutions in Nigeria.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Public Trust and Judicial Legitimacy

Public confidence in judicial institutions is closely connected to citizens' perceptions of fairness, neutrality, and transparency in legal procedures. Socio-legal scholars emphasize that individuals are more likely to accept judicial outcomes when they believe that the processes leading to those decisions are fair and impartial. Procedural justice therefore plays a significant role in shaping citizens' attitudes toward courts and their willingness to comply with judicial decisions or utilize formal dispute resolution mechanisms (Akinlabi, Amagnya, & Bello, 2025). In this regard, perceptions of fairness within judicial proceedings contribute significantly to the legitimacy of courts within democratic societies.

Comparative studies on judicial systems further demonstrate that public trust in courts is influenced by several institutional factors, including transparency in court operations, accessibility of legal institutions, efficiency in case management, and the independence of judicial actors from political interference (Akpuokwe, Adeniyi, & Bakare, 2024). Where these conditions are present, citizens are more likely to regard courts as legitimate institutions capable of delivering justice. Conversely, when the judiciary is perceived as corrupt, inefficient, or politically compromised, public confidence in the justice system tends to decline (Abonyi, 2023).

Within the Nigerian context, scholars have identified several structural challenges that continue to weaken public trust in judicial institutions. These challenges include inadequate funding of the judiciary, persistent case backlog, and widespread perceptions of corruption within the justice system (Ewuzie, 2024). Such conditions often lead to prolonged litigation processes, which in turn undermine public confidence in the ability of courts to resolve disputes in a timely and effective manner (Akinola & Onwuzuruoha, 2026).

Furthermore, chronic underfunding of judicial institutions has contributed to infrastructural deficiencies such as outdated court facilities, limited technological capacity, and shortages of judicial personnel. These institutional constraints make it increasingly difficult for courts to manage growing caseloads efficiently (Macarthy, 2024). As a result, many citizens

perceive the justice system as slow, inaccessible, or ineffective, thereby weakening the legitimacy of judicial institutions and reducing public reliance on formal legal processes (Eze, Osayi, & Ugwu, 2025).

2.2. Judicial Reform in Developing

Democracies

Judicial reform generally refers to institutional and procedural changes designed to improve the efficiency, transparency, and accountability of judicial institutions. In many developing democracies, reform initiatives are often introduced to address systemic deficiencies within the justice system and strengthen the credibility of legal institutions responsible for administering justice (Ajah, Onyejebu, & Chinweze, 2025).

These reforms typically involve the modernization of court procedures, the integration of digital technologies into judicial administration, and the strengthening of judicial independence from political or external influence. In addition, reform efforts frequently aim to expand access to justice, particularly for vulnerable or marginalized populations who face barriers in utilizing formal legal institutions (Majekodunmi & Sogunle, 2024).

Recent policy discussions on judicial reform increasingly highlight the importance of technological innovation in improving the efficiency of court systems. The adoption of digital tools such as electronic filing systems, online case management platforms, and virtual hearings has been widely recommended as a means of reducing procedural delays and improving transparency in judicial processes (Research Consortium, 2025). These technological reforms not only enhance administrative efficiency but also promote greater openness in judicial proceedings, thereby contributing to increased public confidence in the judiciary.

In Nigeria, ongoing reform initiatives have similarly emphasized the need to modernize court administration and address long-standing institutional challenges associated with case backlog and procedural delays. For instance, reforms within the criminal justice system have sought to streamline judicial procedures and enhance the efficiency of case adjudication (Ibiam & Udude, 2026). These developments reflect growing recognition among policymakers and legal scholars that

institutional modernization is essential for strengthening the credibility and effectiveness of judicial institutions.

2.3 Justice Delivery and Socio-Legal Perspectives

Socio-legal scholarship highlights that the functioning of legal institutions cannot be fully understood through doctrinal legal analysis alone. Instead, it requires examining how legal rules operate within broader social contexts and how citizens interact with judicial institutions in practice (Odusote, 2024). This perspective emphasizes that the legitimacy of courts is shaped not only by formal legal frameworks but also by societal perceptions regarding fairness, accessibility, and institutional performance.

In many developing countries, socio-legal studies have revealed significant disparities between formal legal frameworks and citizens' actual experiences of justice delivery. While legal systems may provide extensive procedural safeguards in theory, practical barriers such as high litigation costs, limited access to legal representation, and prolonged judicial processes often prevent citizens from effectively utilizing the courts (Bhattacharjee, 2025).

In Nigeria, these disparities between formal legal guarantees and practical realities are particularly evident. Although constitutional and statutory frameworks guarantee access to justice, many citizens still encounter substantial challenges when attempting to seek legal remedies through the courts. These challenges include procedural delays, inadequate legal aid services, and structural inequalities that disproportionately affect economically disadvantaged groups (Okorie, 2024).

Consequently, a growing perception has emerged that the justice system tends to favour politically or economically powerful individuals, while ordinary citizens face considerable barriers when attempting to access judicial remedies. Such perceptions contribute to declining public trust in judicial institutions and reinforce the need for comprehensive reforms aimed at improving both the accessibility and effectiveness of the justice system (Igwe & Odoh, 2023; Ekundayo & Imosemi, 2025).

3. Theoretical Framework

This study is grounded in two major theoretical perspectives:

Procedural Justice Theory

Procedural justice theory posits that individuals evaluate legal institutions based on the fairness of decision-making processes rather than solely on outcomes. When legal procedures are perceived as transparent, impartial, and respectful, citizens are more likely to trust the judiciary.

Institutional Legitimacy Theory

Institutional legitimacy theory suggests that public institutions derive authority from societal acceptance and trust. Courts maintain legitimacy when citizens believe they operate independently and consistently within the legal framework.

These theoretical perspectives provide a useful framework for analyzing how judicial reforms can influence citizens' perceptions of justice delivery.

4. Methodology

This study adopts a qualitative socio-legal research design combining doctrinal legal analysis with interdisciplinary insights from socio-legal scholarship.

Data Sources

The research relies on:

- constitutional provisions
- statutory laws
- judicial decisions
- scholarly literature
- policy reports on judicial reform

Analytical Approach

The study employs doctrinal analysis to examine relevant legal frameworks and judicial decisions while also incorporating socio-legal analysis to assess citizens' perceptions of justice delivery.

5. Legal and Institutional Framework of the Nigerian Judiciary

5.1 Constitutional Foundations

The Nigerian judiciary operates within a constitutional framework that guarantees judicial independence. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 establishes a hierarchical court system consisting of:

- Supreme Court
- Court of Appeal

- Federal High Court
- State High Courts
- Customary Courts of Appeal
- Sharia Courts of Appeal

Section 6 of the Constitution vests judicial powers in these courts.

5.2 Statutory Framework

Several statutes govern justice administration in Nigeria, including:

- Administration of Criminal Justice Act 2015
- Evidence Act 2011
- Legal Aid Act 2011

The Administration of Criminal Justice Act introduced reforms aimed at reducing delays in criminal trials and improving case management.

6. Judicial Case Analysis

6.1 Military Governor of Lagos State v. Ojukwu (1986)

In this landmark Supreme Court decision, the court emphasized the supremacy of the rule of law and condemned executive disregard for judicial authority. The judgment reaffirmed that government institutions must obey court orders.

6.2 Amaechi v. INEC (2007)

This case reinforced constitutional interpretation in electoral disputes. The Supreme Court held that political parties rather than individual candidates win elections.

6.3 Court of Appeal Case Analysis A-G Federation v. Abubakar (2007)

The Court of Appeal addressed issues relating to constitutional interpretation and political party defection, clarifying the scope of executive authority.

6.4 High Court Case Analysis Fawehinmi v. Abacha (2000)

Although decided earlier, this case remains influential in discussions of judicial independence and human rights enforcement in Nigeria. These cases demonstrate the judiciary's role in protecting constitutional governance and strengthening the rule of law.

7. Findings and Discussion

7.1 Structural Challenges

Key factors affecting public trust include:

Judicial Delays: Prolonged litigation processes remain a major concern within the Nigerian justice system.

Corruption Perceptions: Perceived corruption undermines judicial legitimacy.

Underfunding: Insufficient funding affects infrastructure, staffing, and technological capacity.

7.2 Judicial Reform Initiatives

Recent initiatives aimed at strengthening the efficiency and credibility of the judiciary have focused on several institutional reforms. One major effort involves the digitalization of court records, which seeks to modernize judicial administration by enabling electronic storage, retrieval, and management of case files. This development is expected to reduce delays associated with manual record-keeping and enhance the accessibility of judicial information. In addition, reforms have prioritized the improvement of case management systems within courts in order to streamline litigation processes, minimize unnecessary adjournments, and ensure the timely resolution of disputes. Another important measure involves the enforcement of disciplinary procedures against judicial officers whose conduct falls short of established ethical standards, thereby reinforcing professional accountability within the judiciary. Collectively, these reform initiatives reflect a growing recognition among judicial authorities of the importance of transparency, technological advancement, and institutional accountability as essential mechanisms for rebuilding and sustaining public confidence in the administration of justice.

8. Policy Implications

Key policy recommendations include:

1. **Strengthening judicial independence:** Measures should be implemented to safeguard the autonomy of the judiciary from undue political or executive influence, thereby ensuring impartial and fair adjudication.
2. **Increasing judicial funding:** Adequate financial resources should be allocated to the judiciary to improve infrastructure, staffing, and overall efficiency in the administration of justice.
3. **Expanding legal aid programs:** Broader access to legal aid services is necessary to

enable economically disadvantaged individuals to effectively pursue and defend their legal rights.

4. **Digitalizing court processes:** The adoption of digital technologies in court administration can enhance efficiency, facilitate case tracking, and reduce procedural delays.

9. Conclusion

Public trust in judicial institutions remains a critical determinant of democratic governance and the rule of law. In Nigeria, systemic challenges including corruption perceptions, judicial delays, and institutional weaknesses continue to undermine public confidence in the courts.

Judicial reform must therefore address both institutional performance and societal perceptions of justice delivery. By strengthening judicial independence, improving transparency, and expanding access to justice, Nigeria can restore public confidence in its judicial system and reinforce the rule of law.

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