

IMPACT OF CORRUPTION ON ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM A STUDY OF ADAMAWA NORTHERN SENATORIAL DISTRICT

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Abstract

This study examined the predicaments of judicial corruption on the administration of justice in Adamawa Northern Senatorial, with particular emphasis on electoral justice, judicial integrity, democratic consolidation, electoral integrity, and public perception. The judiciary is an essential arm of government responsible for the interpretation of laws, adjudication of disputes, punishment of offenders, protection of constitutional provisions, and the promotion of the rule of law and democratic principles. It also serves as an impartial arbiter in resolving conflicts among individuals, groups, and institutions. However, increasing political, social, and economic interference has significantly undermined the judiciary's ability to discharge these responsibilities effectively. Electoral disputes are often perceived to be influenced by financial inducements and political interests, leading to declining public confidence in the judiciary and widespread perceptions of injustice. Consequently, the fundamental ideals of democracy have been weakened, as the determination of political leadership is increasingly viewed as being shaped by elite influence rather than the collective will of the electorate. To explain this phenomenon and identify possible pathways for reform, the study adopted Corruption Theory and Democracy Theory as its theoretical frameworks. The research employed a documentary research design and descriptive theoretical analysis. The findings revealed the prevalence of selective justice, perversion of justice, bribery, abuse of judicial powers, and executive and elite interference in judicial processes. The study concluded that the judiciary is significantly affected by corruption and elite manipulation, thereby undermining its independence and effectiveness. It therefore recommends the full implementation of judicial autonomy, improved welfare packages and salary increments for judicial personnel, adequate funding of the judiciary, merit-based appointments and promotions, active civil society engagement in promoting accountability, and continuous ethical training for judicial officers to strengthen integrity and reduce corruption within the judicial system.

Keywords: Corruption, Judicial system, Administration of Justice, Judiciary

1.1 Introduction

Judiciary is arm of government responsible for the interpretation of law, punishment of the offenders, safeguarding the constitution, upholding the rule of law, protecting citizen's right as a custodian of justices and arbiter of dispute resolutions. Democracy is widely regarded as a system of government that is anchored on the principles of the rule of law, separation of powers, accountability,

transparency, and respect for fundamental human rights. In any democratic setting, the judiciary plays a critical role as the interpreter of laws and the final arbiter in disputes, including political and electoral conflicts. However, in many developing democracies, particularly in Africa, the effectiveness of the judiciary is often undermined by corruption, political interference, and institutional weaknesses. Nigeria, as Africa's most populous democracy, continues to grapple with the problem of judicial corruption and its far-reaching implications for democratic governance and political development. Judicial corruption refers to the abuse of judicial authority for personal, political, or financial gain. It includes bribery, political manipulation of court decisions, bias in adjudication, delay in justice delivery, and manipulation of electoral litigation outcomes. According to Transparency International (2023), corruption within the justice sector remains one of the most damaging forms of institutional decay because it directly undermines citizens' trust in the rule of law and weakens democratic institutions. In Nigeria, concerns over judicial integrity have persisted for decades, especially in politically sensitive cases such as election petitions, corruption trials involving public officials, and constitutional disputes.

The Nigerian political system is characterised by intense competition for power, where elections are often highly contested and frequently disputed. The judiciary is expected to serve as a neutral institution that resolves electoral disputes fairly and upholds democratic principles. However, studies have shown that judicial decisions in election-related cases are sometimes influenced by political elites and financial inducements (Ake, 1996). This situation has raised concerns about the credibility of election tribunals and appellate courts, thereby weakening public confidence in the democratic process. Furthermore, the perception of judicial corruption in Nigeria is not only limited to election matters but also extends to broader governance issues. Diamond (1999) argues that democratic consolidation in Africa is heavily dependent on the strength and independence of key institutions, particularly the judiciary. When the judiciary becomes compromised, it creates opportunities for political elites to manipulate legal outcomes, thereby weakening checks and balances within the system. In Nigeria, this has contributed to a situation where political actors often believe that judicial outcomes can be influenced, reducing the judiciary's deterrent effect on misconduct.

One of the major repercussions of judicial corruption on Nigeria's democratic process is the erosion of public trust in governance institutions. Citizens who perceive the judiciary as corrupt are less likely to have confidence in election outcomes, governance decisions, and constitutional processes. According to Ibeanu (2007), public distrust in democratic institutions often leads to political apathy, voter disengagement, and, in some cases, civil unrest. This weakens democratic participation and threatens political stability. Additionally, judicial corruption undermines electoral justice, which is a cornerstone of democracy. Electoral justice refers to the legal mechanisms that ensure free, fair, and credible elections. In Nigeria, election tribunals are often accused of delivering inconsistent

judgments, sometimes perceived as favouring ruling parties or financially powerful candidates (Olowu, 2001).

Another critical issue is the weakening of the rule of law. The rule of law requires that all individuals and institutions, including government officials, be subject to and accountable under the law. However, judicial corruption creates a double standard where influential individuals can evade justice through manipulation of court processes. This weakens institutional accountability and encourages impunity among political elites. As a result, corruption in the broader political system becomes self-reinforcing, as offenders are often not held accountable due to compromised judicial processes. Moreover, judicial corruption has significant implications for political stability in Nigeria. When court judgments are perceived as unjust or politically motivated, it can lead to protests, political tensions, and sometimes violent conflicts. The credibility of judicial decisions is therefore central to maintaining peace and stability in a democratic society. According to existing literature, societies with weak judicial integrity are more prone to electoral violence and political instability because aggrieved parties often lose confidence in legal dispute resolution mechanisms.

Research Questions

- i. What are the implications of judicial corruption on the rule of law, political stability, and democratic consolidation in Nigeria?
- ii. What are the major forms and manifestations of judicial corruption affecting democratic governance in Nigeria?
- iii. How does judicial corruption influence electoral justice, public trust, and the democratic process in Nigeria?

Research Objectives

- i. To assess the implications of judicial corruption on the rule of law, political stability, and democratic consolidation in Nigeria.
- ii. To identify the major forms and manifestations of judicial corruption affecting democratic governance in Nigeria.
- iii. To examine the impact of judicial corruption on electoral justice, public confidence in the judiciary, and the democratic process in Nigeria.

2.0 Literature Review and theoretical framework

Major Contributors to Corruption Theory Several scholars have significantly shaped modern understanding of corruption: Joseph Nye (1967) Nye defined corruption as behaviour that deviates

from formal duties of public roles for private (personal, family, or group) financial or status gains. His contribution was important because it introduced a political science perspective, linking corruption to governance systems rather than morality alone, Samuel Huntington (1968) Huntington argued that corruption is a by-product of modernisation, Robert Klitgaard (1988) Klitgaard developed a widely used analytical model of corruption, summarised as $\text{Corruption} = \text{Monopoly Power} + \text{Discretion} - \text{Accountability}$. His contribution shifted attention to institutional design and governance reforms as solutions to corruption. Rose-Ackerman (1999) she emphasised corruption as a principal-agent problem, where public officials (agents) exploit their discretion to benefit themselves rather than the public (principals). She focused on incentives and accountability mechanisms.

Transparency International (1990s) sees corruption as governance and development challenge rather than just a legal issue. Reasons for the Postulations of Corruption Theories the development of corruption theories was driven by several practical and academic needs: Governance Challenges in Developing States: Rapid political development in post-colonial societies exposed weaknesses in public institutions. Limitations of Moral Explanations: Early moral interpretations failed to explain systemic and recurring corruption patterns. Need for Policy Solutions: Governments and international organisations required analytical tools to design anti-corruption reforms.

Judicial Corruption

Judicial corruption has been widely defined and examined in scholarly literature due to its impact on governance, rule of law, and democratic consolidation. Firstly, judicial corruption can be seen as the misuse of judicial authority for private gain, including bribery, political interference, and manipulation of court decisions. This definition emphasizes the transactional nature of corruption within the justice system, where legal outcomes are influenced by improper incentives rather than legal merit. In the Nigerian context, this form of corruption weakens public trust in courts, especially in politically sensitive cases such as election petitions (Transparency International 2019). Judicial corruption is a situation where judges or court officials exploit their discretionary powers for self-benefit or external political actors. This definition highlights the role of discretion in judicial decision-making as a potential avenue for abuse. In democratic systems like Nigeria, such discretion becomes problematic when it is influenced by political elites or financial inducements, thereby undermining fairness and impartiality in adjudication (Rose-Ackerman, 1999). It can also be seen as any act that compromises the independence, integrity, and impartiality of the judiciary, including bribery, intimidation, and political manipulation of judicial officers. This definition expands the concept beyond financial corruption to include structural and political interference (Oko 2005).

These definitions show a progression from procedural democracy (Dahl) to electoral democracy (Schumpeter) to liberal democracy (Diamond). While all emphasize political participation, Diamond's definition is most relevant to Nigeria's situation because it highlights institutional integrity, which is undermined by judicial corruption. Therefore, judicial corruption directly threatens the realisation of substantive democracy in Nigeria by weakening the rule of law and accountability structures.

Administration of Justice

The United Nations Commission of Legal Empowerment of the Poor (2008) posits administration of justice as referring to the entire system of institutions and processes by which laws are administered and justice are delivered. That which has to do with the process through which the state enforces law, resolve disputes and protect legal rights through courts and other legal institutions. Relating to the legal institutional view, it involves the application of substantive and procedural law by impartial adjudicators to concrete cases, ensuring that legal norms move from abstract to concrete outcomes. It can also be seen as the frames of component of governance, emphasizing efficiency, accountability, transparency and public trust in judicial institutions (Hammergren, 2002; World Bank, 2017).

The central underpinning is the rule of law, judicial independence and impartiality, due process, timely adjudication and accountability (Buscaglia & Dakolias, 1999; Rose-Ackerman & Palifka, 2016). That these principles if not kept, particularly as it relates to judicial corruption it promotes; inefficiency, the legitimacy of the state and the public confidence in legal institutions is eroded (Transparency International, 2007). Administration of justice should not be equated to the allocation of resources like scholars posit it, such as Lasswell; Lasswell (1936) "who gets what, when, and how" emphasising the distribution of resources and power in society. This definition highlights the competitive nature of politics and the role of authority in resource allocation. Unfortunately, with corruption eating into the fabrics of the Judicial system, the concept of politics according to Laswell is in play; where judicial corruption influences "who gets what" by determining political outcomes through court rulings rather than electoral choice.

The above, shows that; politics involves power distribution, authoritative decision-making, and rule formation. Lasswell emphasises outcomes, Easton focuses on institutional legitimacy, and Heywood highlights governance processes. In Nigeria, judicial corruption distorts all three dimensions by influencing political outcomes, weakening institutional legitimacy, and compromising the rule-making process. Consequently, politics becomes less about democratic choice and more about elite manipulation through compromised judicial structures.

Forms of judicial corruption in Adamawa State

Government institutions are peculiar in their operations and activities, this is also same with the unethical operations and abuse of office. Corruption manifest in different form in different government institution, but particularly the judiciary. Some of these forms of corruptions includes;

1. Registry-Level Bribery and Petty Extortion; This form of corruption occurs at the first point of contact between litigants and the court system, involving non-judicial auxiliary staff such as registrars, bailiffs, and clerks. In regional jurisdictions like Mubi, court clerks routinely demand illicit fees as an unwritten condition to perform basic official duties (Alemika & Chukwuma, 2010, as cited in Valley International, 2024). This includes charging unofficial processing fees for bail applications, scheduling hearing dates, or tracking case. Research indicates that auxiliary staff manipulate the administration of justice by intentionally losing case files, hiding vital evidence, or delaying the execution of warrants unless a bribe is paid by one of the interested parties (Valley International, 2024).

Adjudicative Bribery for Favorable Outcomes; This involves direct financial payments made by litigants or legal practitioners to Magistrates, Area Court judges, or High Court judges to secure a favorable verdict, pervert sentences, or obtain questionable interim injunctions. Data gathered by Chatham House (2024) reveals that while Nigerian judges are statistically offered fewer individual bribes compared to police officers, they receive the highest average cash amounts per bribe to tilt the scales of justice.

At the lower court level in Adamawa State, cash bribery heavily impacts criminal and civil matters. As documented by BusinessDay (2022), corrupt practices within the local judiciary have previously led to severe disciplinary actions, including the demotion of Magistrates to administrative registrar roles.

Administrative Perversion and Strategic Case Allocation; Administrative heads or chief registrars use their discretionary powers to deliberately assign specific, highly lucrative, or politically sensitive cases to compliant or compromised judges. This pre-determines the trajectory of a case before it ever enters an open courtroom (Aliyu, 2023). According to Aliyu (2023), "chamber justice" occurs when judicial officers make critical ruling choices in private chambers with preferred lawyers prior to entering the court. This practice flagrantly violates standard procedural rules and renders subsequent public trials a mere performance.

Credential Forgery and Appointment Fraud; A unique institutional form of corruption within the Adamawa State Judiciary involves staff using forged educational or professional certificates to secure

employment or unmerited promotions. In a sweeping disciplinary action, the Adamawa State Judicial Service Commission dismissed 11 staff and demoted 21 others specifically for certificate forgery and credential scams (BusinessDay, 2022). ResearchGate (2024) notes that this form of structural fraud introduces incompetent personnel into the justice administration pipeline, crippling court efficiency and breeding internal extortion networks.

Political Patronage and Influence Trading; Local political elites and executive actors use their influence over judicial funding, security, and career advancement to extract favorable judgments from vulnerable judges. The International Bar Association (2023) highlights that this form of grand corruption strips regional courts of their neutrality. It transforms the judiciary from an independent democratic bulwark into a tool used by the ruling class to execute political vendettas or protect their own immunity.

Nepotism and Ethno-Religious Favoritism; In closely-knit communities across the northern senatorial district (such as Michika, Madagali, and Maiha), judicial appointments, staff recruitment, and case outcomes are frequently distorted by nepotism and tribal alignment (Osuji, 2023). Judicial actors use their discretion to benefit relatives, close associates, or specific ethno-religious groups. As a result, public trust in legal institutions collapses because citizens feel they can no longer rely on the courts to receive a fair trial (Premium Times, 2025).

Causes of corruption in the judiciary

Corruption in the judiciary which involves judges, court staff as well as other actors are caused by several factors; but for this research paper Judicial corruption as the misuse of judicial power for individual gain by judges, court officials, or other actors involved in the administration of justice is caused by institutional, economic, Political and social factors.

Poor Remuneration; Economic disparity makes judicial officers financially vulnerable. Particularly, the lower -court judicial officers, customary judges and administrative clerks are faced with economic gap, and therefore, opens door for all forms of extortion. The north faced with high rate of poverty and increasing inflation rate breeds corruption; by compelling judicial workers to accept bribes to cushion financial hardships (Adewale, 2016, as cited in Valley International, 2024).

Political Interference and Patronage Networks; Vested political interests and local elites frequently interfere with the independence of the judiciary in Adamawa State, compromising the role of local courts as impartial arbiters of justice (Osuji, 2023). Political elites utilize their financial power and political leverage to manipulate case outcomes, secure questionable injunctions, or obtain favorable judgments, resulting in an unequal justice system (International Bar Association [IBA], 2023).

Weak Institutional Oversight and Lack of Accountability; A major driver of systemic corruption within the Nigerian judiciary is the weak enforcement of anti-corruption frameworks and the absence of swift accountability mechanisms (Obi, 2018; Ugwu, 2017, as cited in Valley International, 2024). When the likelihood of facing structural sanctions is low, the temptation to engage in misconduct increases. As observed by Aliyu (2023), the deliberate violation of extant rules by stakeholders such as making case chamber decisions before entering open court or ignoring judicial precedents flourishes due to lax oversight from judicial hierarchies.

Societal Pressures, Nepotism, and Impunity; Deep-rooted cultural networks, nepotism, and favoritism toward friends, family, or specific ethno-religious groups significantly influence judicial outcomes in regional districts (Osuji, 2023). Narrative citation examples from the International Bar Association (2023) show that a cultural acceptance of impunity, coupled with societal pressures on judicial officers to favor local kinsmen, severely undermines the core values of fairness and equity necessary for the administration of justice.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

The paper adopted the principal-Agent Theory of Corruption and democracy theory as a tool for analysis. First the principal -Agent theory explained the reasons why public officers such as those in the judiciary abuse their office for their private gain at the detriment of the common man and the institution at large (Klitgaard, 1988; Ross-Ackerman, 1999). The theory was propounded by Jensen and Meckling and Ross from an economic background in the year 1970. The theory also received massive contribution to its development from Suzan Rose-Ackerman, 1978, 1999, Robert Klitgaard 1988, Andrei Shleifer and Robert Vishny 1993. The core assumptions of the theory is to the fact that, the state is a network of delegation; citizens, to elected officials, then to bureaucrats and judges down to front line staff. The court is a typical exemplification of principal agent problem, wherein, and citizens delegate adjudication power to judges who by the virtue of this power exercise discretion over evidence presented before it, granting of bail, sentencing, and providing opportunity for rent-seeking (Shleifer & Vishny, 1993).

Consequently, irregularity with regards to information and weak very weak accountability enables bribery which results to adjournments, favourable judgments or even faster court processes (Ross-Ackerman & Palifka, 2016). Assumptions of the theory lie in the fact that; agents act in rational self-interest to maximize utility, which breeds all form of abnormality which is seen in corrupt practices. Secondly, that information is irregular when it has to do with principal and agent. That as much as delegation is good, but it also creates danger of risk of moral hazard (Laffont & Martimort, 2002). With respect to Becker and Stigler, 1974; behaviour, responds to incentives, monitoring and sanctions.

Evolution of the Theory of Democracy The theory of democracy has undergone a long intellectual evolution, moving from classical ideas of direct citizen rule to modern complex systems of representative governance and institutional democracy. In ancient political thought, democracy originated in Classical Greece, particularly Athens, where thinkers such as Plato and Aristotle debated its meaning. While Athenian democracy was direct and participatory, philosophers like Plato criticised it as vulnerable to mob rule, while Aristotle viewed it as a “polity” when balanced with rule of law (Aristotle, trans. 1984). During the Enlightenment period, democratic theory evolved significantly. Thinkers such as John Locke (1690) emphasised natural rights, consent of the governed and limited government. Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1762) advanced the idea of popular sovereignty and the “general will”, arguing that legitimate political authority must reflect collective interest. These ideas laid the foundation for modern representative democracy.

Assumptions of Democracy Theory: Sovereignty resides with the people, Government derives legitimacy from popular consent., Citizens have the right to participate in governance, Rule of law applies equally to all individuals, Fundamental rights and freedoms must be protected, Government officials are accountable to the public, Separation of powers promotes checks and balances, Free and fair elections are essential for democratic governance, An independent judiciary is necessary for justice and constitutionalism and Transparency and responsiveness strengthen democratic institutions.

Effectiveness: Democracy Theory emphasizes the rule of law, accountability, transparency, public participation, and the independence of the judiciary, making it useful for analyzing the relationship between justice administration and democratic governance.

Inefficiency: The theory assumes that democratic institutions function effectively, which may not be the case in developing societies where corruption, elite dominance, and weak institutions persist. It may therefore underestimate practical challenges that hinder democratic ideals in judicial administration.

Assumptions of Corruption Theory: Public officials may abuse entrusted power for private gain.

Corruption thrives where accountability is weak, Personal interests often influence official decisions, Lack of transparency encourages corrupt practices, Political and economic incentives can promote corruption, Corruption weakens institutional effectiveness, Weak enforcement of laws increases corrupt behavior and Corruption undermines public trust in government institutions.

Effectiveness: Corruption Theory effectively explains how the abuse of public office for private gain undermines judicial integrity, transparency, accountability, and the administration of justice. It helps in identifying the causes, patterns, and consequences of corruption within public institutions.

Inefficiency: The theory focuses mainly on corrupt practices and may overlook other factors affecting justice administration, such as inadequate funding, poor institutional capacity, and political interference. It also does not adequately explain why some individuals remain honest despite operating in corrupt environments.

To address judicial corruption and strengthen democratic governance, several measures are necessary, **Strengthening Judicial Independence:** Courts must be protected from political interference through constitutional safeguards, **Institutional Reforms:** Reforming appointment, promotion, and disciplinary processes within the judiciary to ensure merit-based systems, **Enhancing Accountability Mechanisms:** Establishing stronger oversight bodies to monitor judicial conduct, **Digitalisation of Court Processes:** Reducing human interference through electronic filing and automated case management systems, **Whistleblower Protection:** Encouraging reporting of judicial misconduct with legal protection for informants, **Ethical Reorientation:** Continuous training and ethical reorientation of judicial officers and **Strengthening Civil Society and Media Oversight:** Independent monitoring of judicial activities to improve transparency.

To strengthen democratic practice in Nigeria and similar developing states, the following measures are essential: **Strengthening Democratic Institutions:** Independent electoral bodies and the judiciary must be protected from political interference. **Judicial Reform:** Ensuring transparency, accountability, and integrity within the judiciary. **Civic Education:** Educating citizens on democratic rights and responsibilities. **Electoral Reforms:** Improving electoral laws and processes to ensure free and fair elections.

Empirical Review

Solomon *et. al.* (2024), “Held by the Monsters: Explaining the Barriers between the Electoral Reforms and the Credibility of 2023 General Elections in Nigeria,” employed an explanatory research design using document analysis and desk-review methods based on secondary data. The study found that despite the introduction of the 2022 Electoral Act and technological reforms, electoral credibility was undermined by logistical failures, technological breakdowns, voter suppression, and institutional weaknesses. The authors concluded that weak electoral justice mechanisms and poor implementation of reforms continue to threaten democratic consolidation in Nigeria. They recommended strengthening electoral institutions, improving judicial independence, and ensuring strict compliance with electoral laws.

Bill . *et. al.* (2023), in their study titled “Electoral Management and the Democratization Process in Nigeria, 1999–2023,” adopted a qualitative methodology based on secondary data, content analysis,

and historical analysis. The study found that corruption, electoral mismanagement, political interference, and weak institutional accountability have significantly hindered credible elections and democratic development in Nigeria. The authors concluded that the absence of effective electoral justice and institutional integrity encourages electoral disputes and weakens confidence in judicial outcomes. They recommended comprehensive electoral reforms, judicial independence, institutional accountability, and adherence to constitutional principles to strengthen democratic governance and electoral justice in Nigeria.

Methodology

The study adopted a documentary research approach rest on library research. Data were obtained from secondary sources, including books, journal articles, government publications, reports of international organizations, and other relevant documentary materials. The collected data were analyzed using content analysis to examine the impact of corruption on the administration of justice in Adamawa North Senatorial District.

Discussions and Analysis

The impact of judicial corruption on the administration of justice can be better understood through the lens of Corruption Theory and Democratic Theory. Corruption Theory, particularly the Principal-Agent perspective advanced by Klitgaard (1988) and Rose-Ackerman (1999), explains that judicial officers may abuse delegated authority for personal gain when accountability mechanisms are weak and discretion is excessive. As a result, bribery, favoritism, political interference, and manipulation of judicial decisions compromise the fairness, impartiality, and efficiency of justice delivery. Consequently, justice is no longer administered based on legal merit but on the influence of wealth, power, and political connections, leading to delays in adjudication, selective justice, and widespread institutional inefficiency. From the perspective of Democratic Theory, democracy thrives on the principles of rule of law, accountability, political equality, and credible institutions (Dahl, 1989; Diamond, 1999). Judicial corruption undermines these principles by eroding public confidence in the judiciary and weakening citizens' trust in democratic governance. The studies by Tsokwa and others revealed that corruption and institutional weaknesses within electoral and judicial systems contribute significantly to electoral injustice, disputed election outcomes, and declining public trust in democratic institutions. Where courts are perceived as compromised, citizens increasingly doubt the credibility of electoral dispute resolutions and the legitimacy of judicial verdicts. Furthermore, judicial corruption undermines the rule of law by creating a situation in which influential individuals and political elites can manipulate legal outcomes to their advantage while

ordinary citizens are denied equal access to justice. This promotes impunity, weakens institutional accountability, and diminishes electoral integrity.

5.1 Conclusion

The study concludes that judicial corruption poses a serious and multidimensional threat to Nigeria's judicial system. It undermines the credibility of elections, weakens the rule of law, distorts justice delivery, and erodes citizens' trust in governance institutions. Instead of serving as an impartial guardian of justice it has become a compromised instrument that is influenced by political and economic elites, thereby shifting democratic power away from the people.

5.2 Recommendations

1. The judiciary, should strengthen or establish an independent judicial audit unit; saddled with the responsibility of ensuring that every judicial ethical practice and conduct are adhered to. Judiciary and relevant oversight institutions to strengthen internal monitoring and disciplinary mechanisms to effectively identify and address all forms of judicial corruption. This is to reinforce judicial integrity and accountability.
2. The judiciary should digitalize court processes; this is to restore public confidence in every ramifications. Promoting, e-filing and transparent case tracking systems, to reduce opportunities for manipulation and delay in politically sensitive cases.
3. Government should strengthen the independence of the judiciary by ensuring adequate funding, improved welfare packages for judicial officers, and constitutional protection against political interference.

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