

Governance and Administration of Justice in Cross River State, Nigeria

Ekunke, Paulinus Agabi¹

Email: ekunkeignatius@gmail.com (Corresponding Author)

Fajobi, Babatunde Oludare²

Email: fajobibabatunde@yahoo.com

John, Utibe Monday³

Email: kingjohnbliss@gmail.com

Ambulife, Joseph Akwujiobe⁴

Email: ambulifejoseph@gmail.com

Etta, Peter Eban⁵

Email: ebanetta@yahoo.com

Ayaya, Effiong Effiong⁶

Email: effiongayaya@gmail.com

^{1,2,3,4,5&6}Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Management Sciences, University of Calabar, Calabar, Nigeria

Abstract

Governance is an ambiguous term and different people have different views about what it actually entails. However, the six-dimension indicators proposed by the World Bank in 2019, will help determine whether governance is good or bad. Any society's ability to administer justice effectively depends on its ability to govern well. 100 respondents were randomly chosen for the study using the Purposive Sampling Technique. Descriptive research design was adopted and questionnaire was the tool utilized for data collection. Data from both primary and secondary sources were used. With the help of SPSS, one null hypothesis was created and tested using descriptive statistical methods. The data analysis showed that governance in Cross River State, Nigeria, has a big impact on how justice is administered. According to the Good Governance indicators, it is concluded that Nigeria as a nation suffers from bad governance. Because of this, administering justice can be challenging. The maxim "justice delayed is justice denied" is one of the main recommendations. Therefore, swift and/or speedy justice administration should be the hallmark of our judicial system as this would help in prosecution of cases, meting out rewards and punishments in a concise manner.

Keywords: Governance, Administration of Justice, Cross River State, Nigeria

INTRODUCTION

Empirically speaking, every aspect of society is covered by the idea of governance, including the executive, legislative, judicial, media, private industry, labor unions, civil society organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In other words, the foregoing elements in connection to others must conduct their actions in a socially responsible manner if the goal of achieving greater good for the greatest majority in society is to be achieved (Madhav, 2017). It is interesting to note that, in this case, our ability to assess which governments are good or bad, or successful or unsuccessful, depends on how well their affairs are run. Inadequate management of the government and other social institutions is implied by failures in governance. The World Bank (2019) enumerates

several characteristics of bad governance, such as the inability to discern between public and private domains; the inclination to utilize public funds for private benefit; the absence of a stable legal framework and government initiatives that promote development; the insensitive enforcement of laws and regulations; and the oppressive imposition of rules, regulations, and licensing requirements that impede advancement. However, given the rising unemployment rate, widespread corruption among public servants, ethnic and tribal conflicts, desecration of public office, insecurity, cyber-frauds, and other related offenses, there is every reason to believe that governance remains a divisive topic in Nigerian society. Similar opinions were made by Ogundiya (2019), who emphasizes that Nigeria's development issue is both a symptom and a result of ineffective governance. Power must be used responsibly in order to achieve the greater benefit for the people. However, this has had a detrimental effect on all facets of Nigerian society, particularly the administration of justice. Because of this, the country lacks what is commonly referred to as judicial independence. And given the recent events, it is obvious that the Nigerian court system and the nation as a whole are slipping towards a state of disorder, if not outright lawlessness.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

It is a universal maxim that “justice delayed is justice denied”. Nigerian judicial system and especially its state of administration of justice has been bedeviled by unprofessional conducts of some of the public officials charged with the responsibility of delivering justice particularly in Cross River State. This is because justice administration in the country and anywhere in the world is in the hands of the judicial officers and the police who arrest suspects and charge same to court where justice is dispensed. But this process has been truncated due to deep rooted corruption in public offices and positions of authority across institutions in the country and particularly in Cross River State. Suspects are made to stay unnecessarily beyond the prescribed period in the cell due to unnecessary bail conditions. The delayed incarceration of suspects in police custody calls to question the manner in which culprits are treated against the universal laws and guidelines. And the inability of the police in recognizing their role as an important factor in the determination of slower or speedy administration of justice is an aspect of the law that requires our urgent attention. It is no longer news that judgments in Nigeria and particularly in Cross River State, in recent times are won against the universal believe that law is blind and by implication, it is a respecter of no persons or personages. It is against this backdrop therefore, that the study seeks to breach the gap by investigating the governance and administration of justice in Cross River State, Nigeria.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Basically, this study is aimed at investigating whether Governance has any impact on the administration of justice in Cross River State, Nigeria

HYPOTHESIS

H0: Governance has no impact on the administration of justice in Cross River State

CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATIONS

The concept of governance is receiving more attention at both national and global discourses, thereby leading to constant definitions and redefinitions of the true meaning of governance (Doornbos, 2018; Suchitra, 2004; Gisselguist, 2017). Three lines of reasoning can be seen when examining the literature on the governance concept:

Supporters of governance consider it as a worthwhile objective and a way to have an impact on economic development and growth. This lengthy quotation effectively summarizes their position:

It is said that in countries with poor governance, dishonest officials and politicians seriously impede development efforts by stealing assistance donations or diverting them to fruitless endeavours. Less evident but no less harmful, pro-growth policies cannot or will not be developed by governments that lack public accountability, have ineffective bureaucracy, and weak institutions (Gisselguist, 2017, p.1).

However, those who raise serious objections provide the following arguments:

Nanda, (2016); NEPAD, (2017, p. 3–4), the use of good governance components in the distribution of foreign aids successfully adds political conditions and enforces Western liberal conceptions of democracy.

- Good or bad governance is not a required prerequisite for development policy. It is very lengthy and out of touch with chronological concerns and historical advancements (Grindle, 2017; Booths, 2020).
- Good governance principles overlook structural differences among well-governed nations (Pitchett, 2014; Andrews, 2018).

An increasing body of empirical research suggests that the term "governance" is ambiguous and poorly defined, and that future studies should instead focus on other aspects of governance (Gerring 2017; Shirley, 2016). A critical examination of the apparent contradiction surrounding the concept of governance draws attention to its recent ascent in significance, the importance of its constituent parts in national development indices, and its crucial role in the general success of democratic governance in a number of nations across the globe. From a political standpoint, Oburota (2018) states that while people may argue about the best ways to achieve good governance, they will also concur that it is vitally important for social and economic progress despite the disagreements surrounding the concept.

INFORMAL ACTORS AND BAD GOVERNANCE

Unofficial actors such as prominent families, as well as organized crime gangs, exist, according to Ogundiya (2019). Local governments, as well as urban and rural communities, are more clearly affected by their influence. These individuals are frequently the root of corruption since their illicit and personal interests distort legitimate governmental goals. Even worse, they influence government workers and agencies and instigate broad but planned violence in the neighbourhood. For instance, wealthy and powerful families in urban and rural areas influence local government officials, who in turn influence the economy. They create a regulated atmosphere where choices must always favour them. Even local and federal government representatives are allegedly involved in organized criminal syndicates, both personally and through their influence, in order to use their positions of authority and the associated public funding for personal gain.

Bad governance results in which thought is to be the main issue in society that is, when the informal players and structures disrupt, corrupt, and jeopardize the legitimate goals and aspirations of the society. Poor governance causes issues to worsen and grow. Because politics and the economy are intertwined, poor governance leads to poor economic conditions. For example, international loans

and aids are hard to come by in a nation with poor governance. IMF, World Bank and donor Agencies are advocating that reforms which promote good governance should be implemented as conditions for aids or loans. The contemporary economic and political objectives of nations around the world are focused on good governance in recognition of the above facts. It is still not possible to fully realize this ideal because it is so vast and elusive. In specific terms, a transition from bad to good governance is what connotes development in today's parlance.

INDICATORS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

According to World Bank Report (2019), good governance is defined by eight governance indicators which include but not limited to participation, rule of law, effectiveness and efficiency, transparency, responsiveness, equity and inclusivity, consensus orientated, and accountability. They are linked to one another irrevocably. For instance, there would be a corollary lack of response without active participation among the various participants in government. Similar to this, if governance is not transparent, there will eventually be no participation, no responsibility and no focus on agreement. But it is important to understand the metrics in the context of effective democratic governance. Some of the indicators are inapplicable to different governmental structures. For instance, a communist government could never be truly participative or focused on reaching a consensus.

Additionally, it must be emphasized that progress and good governance should not be dependent solely on economic expansion. Good governance and development, according to the global persuasion, encompass a wider range of concepts, including the defense of human rights, equitable wealth distribution, the development of personal skills, and the creation of environments that encourage participation and the development of human potential. Sustainability has developed to include people empowerment and respect for human rights. In all, the state's ability to unleash the full potential of its people lies on acknowledging their crucial responsibilities and according complete respect for human rights determines economic development or the reduction of poverty and unemployment.

CONCEPT OF GOVERNANCE DEFINED

According to scholars, governance can be defined as the exercise of authority or control to manage a country's affairs and resources or the management of society by the people or both (Schneider, 2019). A more complex definition is produced by combining current definitions from financial institutions such as the World Bank, and other world institutions including United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and donor agencies. This definition is presented in a 1997 UNDP policy document titled "Governance for Sustainable Human Development" which encapsulates the use of economic, political, and administrative power to oversee all aspects of nation's activities. It consists of the structures, procedures, and mechanisms that enable individuals and groups to express their preferences, access their legal rights, fulfill their obligations, and resolve conflicts.

The process by which governments oversee and allocate the social and financial resources of a country is commonly referred to as governance. This suggests that a country's level of governance is a function of how its resources are managed. International monetary institutions' definitions focused more on economics and management, whereas multilateral donor agencies like the UNDP, OECD, UNN, UNESCO, and others used a political issue approach. In the exercise of political, economic, and administrative authority, good governance is the process of achieving the principles of the rule of law, transparency, participation, equity, effectiveness and efficiency, accountability, and strategic

vision (UNDP, 2016). In contrast to earlier definitions, this one captured what scholars now understand as components of good governance.

According to Section 16(2) of the 1999 Constitution as amended, the primary goal of the Nigerian state is to serve the larger majority's common benefit. Eboh (2018) provides the following explanations for what this means: The common good is distinguished from the interests of the populace or of the ruling class. It implies that everyone has a right to partake in the advantages of the society and an obligation to contribute to its welfare, regardless of social standing. Common implies that there is a general "good." No group of people should, in theory, be kept out of the commonwealth. The concept of the common good is undermined if any group of people is not included in society welfare, even in little measure. The explanations given above adequately convey Ogundiya's (2019) view of governance, which holds that a government is good if it can help the state achieve its goals, which are defined as protection of life and property, justice, equity, increased participation, upholding law and order, and raising the standard of living for the general public. The World Bank (2018) lists a number of attributes of bad governance, such as the inability to discern between what is public and private, the cause of the high tendency to misappropriate public funds, the absence of an appropriate legal framework and guidelines for government actions in a way that promotes development, the authoritative and selective application of the rule of law, and onerous rules and regulations, such as needless licensing which hamper development.

THE CONCEPT OF ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE DEFINED

In the sphere of social sciences, administrative justice is a concept that is still relatively new. Its conceptualization or meaning has not been able to be articulated by academics. As a result, we view the idea through the lens of what administrative justice is not. As a result, it can be described as the arbitrary application of justice to government workers, a single person, private organizations, etc. In an effort to conceptualize the administration of justice, Nwachukwu (2018) noted that people, including those who work for the government, private companies, and corporate entities, seek redress or recourse to the legal remedies available in the normal courts to uphold their rights.

Additionally, Osikoya (2019) defines the administration of justice as all administrative operations that include the following;

- i. Is against any law or regulation;
- ii. Is erroneous in law or arbitrary in the fact-finding process;
- iii. Is unreasonable, oppressive, unfair, or inconsistent with the general functions of administrative organs;
- iv. Is improperly motivated or founded on unrelated considerations; and
- v. Is unclear or inadequately explained with regard to the illegal dismissal of government employees.

Many scholars, both in legal profession and public sector, have contributed widely on the subject of justice, its issues and future prospects. Below, a selection of these authors' outstanding essays and books will be reviewed. According to The Blacks Law Dictionary's Seventh Edition, "administration" refers to the oversight of an organization, government, or business's executive operations. The actual management and guidance of the executive department and its agencies is referred to as administration in Public Law. Justice is defined as the administration and distribution of property by a court.

OPUTA J.S.C. v. Godwin Josiah The state (1985) 1 N.W.L.R. 125 at p. states that justice is a two-way street. Justice is not limited to the person making the appeal. Justice is not even; it's just a two-

way street. Three parties receive justice: the victim, the murdered man, whose blood cries out for retribution; the appellant, who is accused of committing the horrible crime of murder; and, lastly, society as a whole, whose social norms and values were transgressed and desecrated by the criminal act complained of. Justice that is solely concerned with defending the appellant will not be impartial justice. But at the altar of guilt, justice was sacrificed.

Lord Denning (1955) *The Road to Justice*, p. In a letter I wrote about it, he said that justice is not something you can see. His spirit, not his intelligence, is the cause of it. The closest definition of justice we can find is that of what the righteous citizens of the community, those with the appropriate attitude, think is just.

AGUDA -A prudent judge should, whenever possible, try to have justice triumph over the law rather than the other way around, according to page 6 of his book "The Crisis of Justice" (1986).

HISTORICAL ANTECEDENTS OF JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION IN NIGERIA

It is important to remember that Administration of Justice in Nigerian Courts has roots in pre-colonial Nigerian political history. The political and judicial structures within each of the several ethnic groups were unique and exclusive to that group. This essay explains the history of the Nigerian legal system before the independence. In the northern region of Nigeria, there was an established monarchical kind of government with a judicial system based on Shariah Law, which was greatly inspired by Islam. The Yoruba people of South Western Nigeria, who also practiced monarchical government based on the cultural diversity of the community, and the royal court of the Obas served as the model for the judicial system. The south east of the country had a flexible style of government that was centered on local community leadership of semi-autonomous organizations rather than a central authority, in contrast to the north and south west of the country. The Emirs or Alkalis (judges), who were extremely skilled in Shariah Law, presided over the Alkali courts. Similar to Northern courts, those in the South West were founded on local traditions, customs, and practices; they were referred to as 'kotuoba' or 'kotu Asipa' depending on the judge who presided.

Conveniently, it may be inferred that the founding fathers laid the groundwork for the judiciary's current success a long time ago. This study also sheds more light on how a court decision is always perceived by parties on both sides as either a victory for the rule of law (in a win case) or a perversion of justice (on the losing side); however, all these are human frailties; thus, this is an eye opener to the issues with the administration of justice in Nigerian courts.

GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN NIGERIA

The fact that accused people and/or suspects are flooding Nigerian jails and police cells on a daily basis while awaiting trials or whose cases are still under investigation by Nigeria police officers is not encouraging news given the manner in which criminal justice system in our country's courts is handled. The obvious fact that culprits are willing to pay for the services of their solicitors, magistrates, judges and presidents handling their cases is the most concerning. Actual legal practice reveals the judiciary and police's cooperation in undermining Nigeria's ability to administer justice effectively. Access to justice refers to either the ability or means to seek redress in court or the ability to obtain social justice from the government. S.6 (1999) CFRN. This authority covers all disputes between individuals, between governments, between authority and any individual in Nigeria, as well as all actions and proceedings related to such disputes for the resolution of any issue pertaining to that individual's civil rights and obligations. Numerous courts with original and appellate jurisdiction

have been established to ensure that justice is administered without fear or favour. S.6, S. 36(6) CFKN (1999). Numerous situations have arisen as a result of proper administration of justice. In *SOGBANMU V. COP, WACA* stated that the administration of justice goes beyond simply hearing cases in court, whether it is civil or criminal. It consists of actions conducted before case hearings. In criminal cases, the process begins with a complaint submitted by the complainant at the police station to the officers tasked with hearing and looking into the complaint in order to determine whether the subject of the complaint should be detained or summoned. The investigation and arrest phases mark the beginning of the trauma the victim will go through while awaiting trial. The investigating police officer confronts the suspect angrily, slaps him, or even threatens them with coercive tools like a cutlass, horse whip, or electric wire to get them to confess to a crime they committed or did not commit. The accused is then escorted into a hostile setting that is full of intimidating objects, including a chilly, unwelcoming floor that he is made to sit on.

According to Section 34(1)(a) of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, no person shall be subjected to torture or inhuman treatment, such victims of the brutal police action ostensibly bear visible signs on various parts of their bodies, in flagrant violation of this provision. The same constitution criticizes the police further in S. 25(F), which stipulates that a person accused of a crime and legitimately detained while awaiting trial should not be detained for a time exceeding the maximum term of imprisonment prescribed for the crime. S. 35 (2) expresses opposition to the Police's unlawful method of information gathering when it states that anyone who is arrested or detained shall have the right to remain silent or to decline to answer any question until after consulting with a legal expert or any other person of his choice. The suspect's freedom is further protected by SS 35(4) and 36(5). According to S. 35(4), an arrest will not preclude any further proceedings that may be brought against him if the person is not tried within 01 to 2 months of the date of the arrest or detention, if they are in custody or are not entitled to bail, or within 3 months of the date of the arrest or detention, if they have been released on bail. This is in accordance with S. 35(i)(c). However, despite the fact that S. 36(5) grants the suspect a presumption of innocence up until the point at which the court finds him guilty, the police, in their actions, and/or prejudice may condemn the suspect by his confessional statement. According to the S. 27 Evidence Act, a confession is any statement made by a person accused of a crime that states or implies that he committed that act. See *Ikemson v. State* (1989) 3 NWLR (pt. 110) 455, and *Hassan v. The State* (2001) 6 NWLR (pt. 706). It is well known that voluntary confessions can be used against the maker in court. A confession obtained by means of any inducement, threat, or promise related to the charge against the accused and coming from a person with sufficient authority to give the accused or suspect reason to believe that by confessing, he would gain advantage or avoid any temporal harm is not admissible, as per Section 28 of the Evidence Act. This is governed by both Nigerian and English law. In the case of *Kareem v. FRCN* (No. 2) (2002) 8NWLR 366 (pt. 770) 682–683, the Supreme Court made it clear that a statement that is inadmissible as evidence against an accused person cannot be used to find him guilty unless the prosecution can demonstrate that the accused person made the statement voluntarily and was not coerced in any way.

The Appeal Court ruled in *Nwachukwu v. The State* (2002) NWLR (pt. 751), R.3 that when a statement is challenged on the grounds that the suspect or accused person did not give it voluntarily, a trial within a trial must be held to decide whether it is admissible before it can be used as evidence in the hearing of the substantive matter. The details of litigation make it clear that judges, state solicitors, and prosecutors view the idea of a trial within a trial as a mere legal technicality used by activists in particular and are therefore opposed to it. Nevertheless, this issue must be resolved before the substantive matter is heard. In this situation, it is easier to imagine what would happen to the

suspect whose freedom has been suspended. The speed at which cases that are still being investigated are brought before the court, is also worrisome. In a magistrate court, the prosecutor is the sole lawmaker. He creates the legal standard used by the court. Criminal proceedings are blocked due to his absence, his inability to present the IPO, who is usually transferred outside of the jurisdiction with the case file, or his incapacity to bring witnesses who would have testified against the suspects/accused individuals.

The legislative framework for administering justice does not stop the magistrate from acting modestly. In many instances, the magistrate will grant bail requests with strict restrictions, even in cases involving relatively minor infractions. The magistrate may decide right away that the suspects or accused be remanded in prison custody because his court lacks the authority to hear the case, and the police may be prevented from bringing charges before courts that are not constitutionally authorized to hear them. This is how justice should effectively be administered in Nigeria. Families who respect human liberty will have a greater understanding of the role that Investigation Police personnel play. Justice is invariably and significantly slanted in favor of the rich, who can afford to hire excellent lawyers. They employed an attorney to pacify the IPO for the duplicate accused file and forward it to the Director of Public Prosecution at the Ministry of Justice in order to obtain legal aid. Every day, the poor are kept in police custody or locked up because they cannot afford legal representation and are not even aware that the Legal Aid Council exists. The DPP office is now a relic, a sort of repository with piles of untreated documents waiting for guidance on issues that concern human liberty. Perhaps a large portion of the DPP staff is unable to understand the anguish that suspects and accused go through while detained. Administration of justice is similar to judicial activism. Both rely on the swift administration of justice. In order to expedite the review of prisoners, particularly those who are awaiting trials, it is the responsibility of the judicial committees of each state of the Federation to collaborate with their Attorneys-General.

The Chief Judge of a State's discretion to visit prisoners in jail is insufficient to relieve the prison system of its overcrowding. A tactical committee can be established to carry it out on a monthly basis and submit its findings to the supervising committee once every three months. Human freedom is irreplaceable. Justice Anthony Aniagolu claims that once the police could be trusted to apprehend offenders and the courts could be trusted to deliver prompt trials and punishment, everyone in the society would quickly awaken, and law and order would be established. "It is to be acknowledged that a corrupt law enforcement officer undermines the confidence and trust of the public," stated former Inspector General of Police M.A.K. Smith. These declarations should serve as a guide for the Nigeria Police Force's tenacity and perseverance in assisting Nigeria's judicial system as this will be shown by a comprehensive shift in how its personnel approach in questioning suspects for information or statements. This is done with the backing of the Judicial Service Commission of Nigeria in its attempts to protect the rights of an average Nigerian citizen. That ought to be the benchmark established by the justice committee as one of the core ideas guiding the administration of justice in Nigeria.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The study adopted the Utazi Model to further buttress the subject matter under investigation. Utazi Model is an indigenous construct propounded by Duruamaku-Dim in (2002). Duruamaku-Dim presents a theory to solving problems of decision-making in administration and management. The siamese nature of Utazi green leaf which according to Dim is sweet and bitter and this is presented in the principle of stick and carrot approach; aims at explaining the firmness and flexible side of Utazi which means public or private officers should be flexible in taking decisions and be firmed or

courageous in implementing them. It is most suitable here because laws are laid down rules, norms, and regulations governing the conducts of the people in a society. Therefore, our judicial officers should be firm in dispensing justice without fear or favor and also punish and reward where necessary.

METHODOLOGY

The study makes use of the Descriptive Research Design. This was chosen because it gives the researcher an ample opportunity to take a critical analysis and description of the subject under investigation. Both primary and secondary sources of data were employed in the course of this study. The instrument used for the collection of data was the questionnaire. A total of 76 lawyers and 53 residents in Calabar, Cross River State were sampled through Purposive Sampling technique. Descriptive statistical techniques with the aid of SPSS were employed for the analysis of the posited hypotheses.

DATA ANALYSIS

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Governance	100	2.00	5.00	4.4500	.72995
administration of justice	100	1.00	13.00	2.5800	1.66473
Valid N (listwise)	100				

From the table above, having the mean score of 4.4500 and 2.5800 with the standard deviation of .72995 and 1.66473 which means that the result is statistically significant. Therefore, we conclude that, there is a relationship between governance and administration of justice in Cross River State. Meaning that governance has significant influence on the administration of justice in Cross River State, Nigeria.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Discernibly from the above findings, it has been revealed that good governance is the core determinant of speedy and quicker dispensation and/or administration of justice in Cross River State. This is precedent on the fact that without good governance there will be no proper conducts of members of the society and those concerned with justice administration in the country, and particularly in Cross River State.

CONCLUSION

It goes without saying that Nigeria as a nation suffers from bad governance overall. According to the Worldwide Governance Indicators, Nigeria is positioned in the lower half of the percentile (WGI). The awful security situation in the nation and the decline in trust in the actors in government are both results of systemic corruption among public officials. The overwhelming cycle of poverty, the widening wealth gap, the public's mistrust of formal government institutions, the obvious cynicism regarding the true motivations behind political actions, the unstable economic environment, the ongoing challenges to the legitimacy of the established government, and the public's doubts about accountability and transparency are the main indicators of poor governance in Nigeria. These are now common issues in broadcast media, so much so that many in Nigeria consider them to be part of daily life. It should go without saying that Administration of justice is similar to judicial activism. The Chief Judge of a State's jail visits are insufficient to clear the prisons of inmates. Instead, it is possible to form a tactical committee that will carry out this task on a monthly basis and report to the

supervising committee every three months. Every member of the society will soon awaken to a world of law and order established as a result of the justice committees of every state in the Federation working together with their attorneys general to devise expedited procedures for reviewing cases involving prisoners, particularly those who are awaiting trial on how criminals are apprehended and the courts entrusted with administering immediate trials and punishment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. "Justice delayed is justice denied". Therefore, speedy dispensation of justice should be the hallmark of our judicial system as this would help in prosecution of cases; meting out rewards and punishments in a concise manner.
2. Corruption amongst public officials should be properly check-mated and cleansed. This is because justice administration in the country is now being determined according to who gets what as against the universal principle.
3. For the good of our nascent democracy, the principle of checks and balances must be properly entrenched and/or given its pride of place. This means that the national assembly must be upright in their oversight functions and must be seen in giving out rewards and punishments where necessary.
4. The independence of the judiciary must not only be mentioned in theory but should be seen in practice. The appointments of the judicial officers should be made the responsibility of the Judicial Service Commission and not to be left in the hands of the political officers.
5. The Nigeria Police must be adequately empowered with the necessary capacity to effectively dispense and/or discharge their duties creditably without favouritism and/or sentiment.

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