
Nigeria Judiciary and Governance: Timely Enforcement of Court Rulings for Effective Justice Delivery, 2015 – 2024

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Abstract

This study examined the effectiveness of timely enforcement of court rulings on justice delivery in Nigeria between 2015 and 2024. It was anchored on institutional theory, the paper argued that judicial effectiveness is not solely determined by the pronouncement of judgments rather by the level to which such judgments were enforced. The methodology adopted was ex-post facto research design, the study was qualitative based on documentary data and content analysis. The content analysis was conducted by reviewing data from the secondary sources systematically, these include `judicial reports, policy documents, and available scholarly articles. These resource materials were coded and thematically analyzed in order to ascertain repeated patterns, drifts, and institutional restraints affecting enforcement results. The empirical trends were drawn from enforcement rates, case clearance statistics, and public trust indicators which revealed that weak enforcement mechanisms, executive disobedience, and procedural delays have significantly undermined justice delivery in Nigeria. The study in addition demonstrated that enforcement deficits undermined public confidence, promote impunity, and weaken the rule of law. In conclusion, re-enforcement of institutions as critical in the improvement of judicial performance and governance outcomes. The paper recommended the establishment of a centralised enforcement agency, improve inter-agency coordination, digitisation of enforcement methods, and stringent sanctions against noncompliance of court orders.

Keywords: Enforcement, Judiciary, Justice delivery, governance, Nigeria

1. Introduction

One of the fundamental pillar of democratic governance is justice delivery this has helped to sharp the social order, and sustainable development of most countries globally. The judiciary serves as the institutional apparatus through which laws are interpreted, rights are defended, and disputes are resolved in all constitutional democracy. The extent to which judgments are implemented and enforced do not depend on the articulation of legal principles or judgment pronouncement; rather on the effectiveness of justice delivery. As such, enforcement connotes the critical connection between legal verdict and real justice outcomes. For instance, in Nigeria, the judiciary is authorised under the 1999 Constitution (as amended) to interpret laws, settle disputes, and to ensure that individuals and institutions operate in the established framework of the rule of law. These courts range from the Supreme Court to Magistrate courts; they are designed to serve as unbiased arbiters that are capable of delivering justice without fear or favour. To this end, the achievement and progress of the role of this institution has come under investigation, especially as enforcement of court rulings is concerned.

The period of this study 2015 and 2024 connotes important era in Nigeria's judicial and governance history. The time spread between President Muhammadu Buhari and part of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu's administrations as a result there was a complex reform initiatives and institutional challenges that surrounded these period. Some reforms such as legislative and administrative procedures were put in place to improve justice delivery. Others like the Administration of Criminal Justice Act (2015), coupled with the introduction of digital case financial autonomy policies for the judiciary, management systems, and virtual court proceedings were also in place. These reforms were aimed for citizens to have access to justice, enhance competence, and for transparency. On the other hand, the same period was characterised by constant organisational and operational challenges that hampered the effectiveness of the judiciary. Among these challenges were delayed enforcement and non-enforcement of court rulings. Concerning the compliance of the mandates with judicial decisions, there have been numerous instances where court orders particularly those involving government agencies and individuals at the corridors of power where their court rulings were either ignored, delayed, or selectively implemented. These practices have overtime raised fundamental questions about the authority of the judiciary and the integrity of the justice system.

For example, from 2015 to 2024, high-profile cases where court rulings were either ignored, delayed or took years to be enforced abound in Nigeria. These include: i) Orji Uzor Kalu, N7.1 billion fraud that took 12 years of trial. Thereafter, convicted in December, 2019, but the conviction was nullified in May 2020 by the Supreme Court due to elevation of trial judge to Court of Appeal (The Nation Newspaper, March 2026). Others were: (ii) Stella Oduah of 2014 alleged fraud of N2.5 billion, whose case dragged for over a decade without verdict; (iii) Willie Obiano former governor of Anambra State, his case was indefinitely adjourned towards the end of 2025;(iv) Yahaya Bello and his alleged N80.2 billion and N110.4 billion cases as the former governor of Kogi State;(v) The NNPC versus Jamiu Adeniyi and five (5) others of asset return cases, the Supreme Court rulings was for NNPC to return a Mac tanker, 17,000 litres of petrol and N3.35m to the defendants as was acquitted by the Appeal Court since 21

February, 2019. NNPC refused to adhere to this Appeal Court order till date (The Nation Newspaper, March 2026).

Some scholars have unswervingly emphasized that justice is unachievable when a judgment is delivered, rather when judgment is enforced (Okafor, 2023). The stage of enforcement is not merely procedural; it is at the centre in realization of justice. A situation where the enforcement is weak, the judicial pronouncements become a mere symbol, and this places the legal system at risk of losing its relevance as a mechanism for resolution of dispute and social regulation. In this regard, may cause the litigants to obtain favourable judgments though unable to enjoy the benefits of those decisions, in so doing making provision for what is called as empty victories. The consequences of weak enforcement is beyond the judiciary but spread across the broader governance structure. The constant disregard of the legal system will promote a culture of impunity, leads to unaccountability, and grind down public trust in state owned institutions. Such situation may enable self-help by citizens who perceive the judiciary as ineffective on the alternative adopting informal dispute resolution devices, as such undermining the rule of law as well as social cohesion. Additionally, the uncertainty connected with unenforced judgments bring discouragement on the economic activities, as investors and businesses depend on a liable legal environment for the defence of contracts and property rights.

Experiential observations made during the study period revealed outlines of deferred case resolution, cumulative case buildups, and rising incidents of disdain of court. These patterns were closely linked to weak enforcement apparatuses, they include: inadequate institutional capacity, bureaucratic bottlenecks, corruption in the enforcement agencies, and poor coordination between the judiciary and executives who are responsible for the implementation of court orders. In addition, the abuse as well as recurrent use of legal apparatus like stay of execution have made the enforcement process somewhat difficult, the often prolong of litigation and denial of timely delivery of justice to litigants. In as much as broader matters such as judicial independence, electoral adjudication, and constitutional interpretation are supposed to be utmost in the understanding of judiciary in governance, this study deliberately narrows its focus to the enforcement aspect of justice delivery. To provide an in-depth and focused analysis of how enforcement practices shape the effectiveness of the judicial system necessitated this delimitation. Issues involving judicial actions in democratic governance and rule of law, though necessary are separately addressed to avoid analytical overlay.

In view of this backdrop, the main objective of this article is to examine how the timely enforcement of court rulings has influenced the effectiveness of justice delivery in Nigeria between 2015 and 2024. The study is directed by the argument that enforcement at this stage is pivotal in the justice procedure as such any deficiency at this stage will significantly undermine the general performance of the judiciary. By positioning enforcement in the framework of institutional theory, the study in addition tries to establish that the effectiveness of judicial institutions depends on the extent to which institutional actors adhere to established rules and norms and not just on formal legal provisions (Meyer & Rowan, 1977; North, 1990). Institutional legitimacy decline due to weak compliance with judicial decisions, and the ability of the judiciary to add to governance for development meaningful constrained areas. Importantly, this study contributes to the current body of knowledge by providing a

concentrated and present analysis of enforcement challenges in the Nigerian judiciary, noting their consequences on justice delivery, and suggesting practical reforms intended at consolidating institutional effectiveness.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Conceptual Issues in Justice Delivery

Justice delivery can be referred as the practical realisation of justice through using institutional mechanisms of settlement, enforcement, and accessing remedies. In effect goes beyond ordinary pronouncement of judgments to include a stipulated period, availability, fairness, and enforcement of judicial outcomes (Idowu, 2019). In the recent legal scholarship, effective justice is weighed by the extent to which litigants can get the benefits of court decisions and not only by the quality of judicial reasoning delivery (Okafor, 2023). Notably the concept is closely knitted to the rule of law, which presumes that laws are consistently pragmatic and enforced indiscriminately. For instance; a situation where judgments are not enforced, the rule of law is debilitated, and the judiciary's legitimacy becomes questionable. Accordingly, enforcement is extensively considered as the most critical point in the justice delivery chain.

2.2 Enforcement of Court Rulings in Nigeria

The enforcement of court rulings signifies the last stage of litigation and the phase at which judicial authority is translated into applicable results. As posit by Habibu (2017), enforcement entails the processes and mechanisms by which court orders are implemented, among them are writs of execution, garnishee proceedings, the activities of sheriffs and enforcement officers. According to the Nigeria's constitutional framework which has made provisions for the binding nature of court decisions. For example: Section 287 of the 1999 Constitution mandates that all authorities and persons must obey the decisions of superior courts. More so, the statutory instruments as exemplified by the Sheriffs and Civil Process Act outline procedures for enforcing judgments. Amidst all these provisions there are a lot challenges facing the system. Some scholars attributed the executive disobedience as a major obstacle to enforcement of court rulings (Amah & Eze, 2020). In addition government agencies most of the times fail to comply with court orders, especially in sensitive political cases. This abnormally hinders the judicial from exercising their authority and also portray a negative perception of the law to be selectively applied.

As such, this procedural challenges also undermine enforcement of the court rulings. In Ayenakin et al. (2021), he viewed the abuse of stay of execution as a common tactics used for selected individuals to delay compliance with court rulings. He also opined that such delays prolong litigation, at the same time deny litigants the fruits of their judgments. Moreover, the enforcement institutions are subjected to poor funding, inadequate personnel, and logistical constraints, these contribute to ineffectiveness of their operations. One more challenging situation is the issue of corruption among the enforcement agencies has further complicated the process in Nigeria. Some reports show that enforcement officers may delay or hamper the execution of judgments in exchange for bribes, by such action undermining the integrity of the judicial system. The inefficiency of justice delivery in Nigeria is characterised by these collective institutional weaknesses.

2.3 Enforcement and Public Trust

The effectiveness of enforcement mechanisms is inseparable with public confidence in the judiciary. Citizens are more confident or likely to trust legal institutions and seek redress through formal channels, when there are prompt implementation of the court rulings. On the contrary, if judgments are delayed or ignored, public trust declines (Ayenakin et al., 2021). Importantly, loss of trust has unprecedented implications on governance and social stability. When citizens lose confidence in the judiciary, the situation can them to resort to self-help or informal means of dispute resolution mechanisms, which may aggravate conflict and play down on the rule of law. As a result, consolidating enforcement is crucial for justice delivery and maintaining of social order.

2.4 Theoretical Perspective: Institutional Theory

The institutional school of thought offers a valuable framework for comprehending enforcement challenges. Meyer & Rowan (1977) and North (1990) postulate that institutions legitimacy are stemmed through adherence to the existing rules and norms. In view of the judiciary, the court rulings can be effective when there is the willingness of institutional actors to comply with legal orders. Where there is compliance weakness, institutional legitimacy fails, and the role as an arbiter of justice will be compromised. This view-point emphasizes the need of strengthening enforcement mechanisms to enable the judicial decisions to be respected and implemented.

3. Methodology

In this study we adopted an ex-post facto research design, with focus on the events and trends that have already taken place between 2015 and 2024. The design is considered to be more appropriate as it enables the analysis of the relationships between enforcement practices and justice delivery results without manipulating variables (Kerlinger, 1986). It relies on qualitative data derived from documentary sources, among them are legal documents, policy reports, academic literature, and institutional records. In addition, the content analysis was used to systematically interpret patterns and relationships in the data (Krippendorff, 1980). On the other hand, the institutional theory employed provides the analytical background in which the impact of the Nigerian Judiciary on governance is studied. These include the primary role of the judiciary as a recognised institution with structures, processes, and its performance as influenced by these three components, namely: history, culture and political context. The major emphasizing is that institutional effectiveness is dependent on the adherence to established norms and rules (Meyer & Rowan, 1977; North, 1990).

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Enforcement Rate and Case Clearance Efficiency

The implementation of judicial decisions remains a basis for the rule of law, as well serves as a framework for gaining access t effective and credible justice system. For example: In Nigeria, the empirical evidence from the National Judicial Council (NJC) and the Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) show that the enforcement rate of judicial decisions in the federal and state high courts had some marginal improvement from 46% to 58% in 2015 and 2023 respectively

(NJC Annual Report, 2024). Notwithstanding, the improvement has remain insufficient considering the rising number of litigations. Also between 2015 and 2024, the total number of filed cases rose to an estimated rate of 37%, majorly as a result of electoral disputes, contractual disagreements, and human rights proceedings (Adebayo, 2022). See table 1 below for details:

Table 1: Average Enforcement Rate; Case Clearance and Average Case Disposal Time (2015–2024)

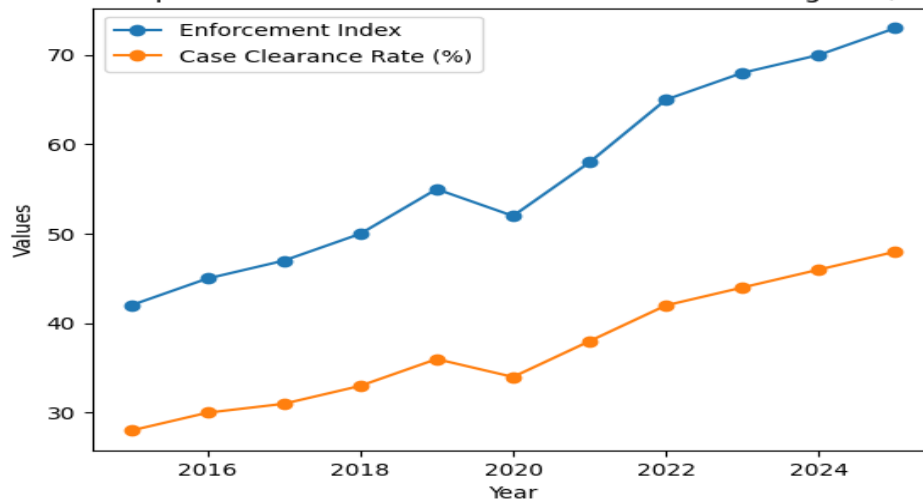
Geopolitical Zone	Average Enforcement Rate (%)	Average Case Clearance Rate (%)	Average Case Disposal Time (Months)
North Central	54	62	13.8
North East	47	55	15.6
North West	51	59	14.3
South East	58	67	12.5
South South	61	70	11.7
South West	63	74	10.9
National Average	56	65	13.1

Source: Compiled by the researcher from NJC Annual Performance Reports (2015–2024).

The data shows a clear link between the effectiveness of enforcement rate; case clearance rates and average case disposal across the six geopolitical zones in Nigeria. The South West and South South regions, where the courts have more comparative access to enforcement officers, digitised filing systems, and more consistent funding, similarly record the highest case clearance rates and the shortest average disposal times. On the contrary, the North East and North West regions, with overwhelmingly suffered from insecurity and institutional disruptions, showed weaker enforcement rates and elongated case durations. The disparity these challenges align with Ezeani (2020) view that infrastructure and administrative differences completely affect the prompt and quality of justice delivery in Nigeria. The 65% overall case clearance rate during the period of the study suggested a considerable progress, however, fall below the international standards. For instance, the World Bank Global (2023) Indicators of Justice approved clearance rate of the estimated 80% for efficient judicial systems in middle-income countries for civil and criminal cases. However, the Nigeria's figures is relatively low and this represent a deep-rooted inefficiencies linked to enforcement processes. Several court judgments that against government agencies or individuals at the corridors of political powers are unimplemented for years, thereby weakening the preventive and restorative role of the judiciary (Alemika&Chukwuma, 2019). Cases of contempt orders that involves public officials are delayed or ignored, this reflect an entrenched culture of disobedience to judicial directives (Okechukwu, 2022). See figure 1 below for the

representation of the enforcement versus case clearance rate in Nigeria 2015 - – 2025)

Dual-Line Graph: Enforcement vs Case Clearance Rate in Nigeria (2015–2025)



Source: Authors’ simulation using NJC data and Supplementary estimates 2025

This graph double line represents a consistent rising movement in the enforcement strength and case clearance rates in the period under study. Whereas the two variables usually move in trail bike, slight deviations exclusively in 2020 period indicate there was an increase in the enforcement of court rulings, yet it did not transcend to proportionate rise in the rates of clearance. Suggesting the traces of institutional malfunctioning, among them are limitations in investigation and delays in judicial functions. This trend supports an overall positivity that were not proportionate in line with enforcement and case resolution outcomes in Nigeria.

Table 2: Contempt of Court Incidents vs Public Trust Levels (2015–2024)

Year	Enforcement Rate (%)	Case Clearance Rate (%)	Pending Cases (000s)	Average Case Duration (Months)
2015	46	58	197	15.2
2016	49	59	203	15.0
2017	52	61	214	14.7
2018	54	63	221	14.0
2019	55	64	228	13.8
2020	56	65	234	13.6
2021	58	67	241	13.2
2022	59	69	248	12.7
2023	58	68	254	12.9
2024	60	70	259	12.4

Source: NJC Annual Reports (2016–2024)

The table 2 above shows a steady trend, however, slowed down on the improvement, with enforcement rates increasing from 46% in 2015 - 60% in 2024, and case clearance rates from

58% - 70% at the same period. In spite of these growths, the bulk of cases that remained pending also increased, signifying that the inflow of new cases overwhelmed the judiciary's capacity to clear these accumulations. This agrees with the findings of Adebisi (2023), who exert that Nigeria's judiciary in view of adjudication than post-judgment enforcement. Hence, as clearance efficiency improves marginally, the compliance rate in connection with judgments is inconsistent.

However, the NJC data Performance Survey (2024) revealed that over 41% of lawyers and litigants reflect the enforcement delays as the most noteworthy feature that undermine judicial trust. These delays were attributed to what is known as procedural bottlenecks, want of specialised enforcement officers, and poor cooperation among law enforcement agencies (Okonkwo, 2022). In several occasions, the security agencies like the Nigerian Police have failed to execute court orders promptly, especially orders conflict with their political interests (Adeyemi, 2023). As a result, judiciary are considered as an institution that only deliver justice on paper than in practice.

Empirical surveys carried out by the CLEEN Foundation in 2023, and the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies in 2022 further show that about 38% of court users in Nigeria reported to be unsatisfactory with the enforcement of judgments. Most of them cited the case of bureaucratic corruption among court bailiffs and sheriffs as major obstacles. Additionally, poor or none integration of data systems in connection with court registries, enforcement departments, and correctional facilities to have made the monitoring compliance difficult. Likewise the absence of an automated enforcement tracking system makes many court decisions unexecuted without accountability (Odu, 2022). Thus, these institutional weaknesses slow down case clearance and preserve the perception of inefficiency in the system.

Another critical aspect of enforcement efficiency is resource allocation. According to the statistical analysis of the NJC budget reports only about 9% of judicial funding is dedicated to enforcement-activities, this include the training of bailiffs and logistical support set aside for executing orders (NJC, 2023). In comparison, South Africa and Kenya allocation ranges from 15% to 18% of their judicial budgets to enforcement functions (World Bank, 2022). This gap in resources has translated to judicial inability to optimally and comply with laid down directives. According to Aremu (2021), the insufficient financial support for enforcement contribute to delays justice at same time negative impact the institution independence, given that courts rely on executive agencies to carry-out their own judgments.

Besides, political meddling has been a huge barrier in many high-profile cases involving electoral tribunals, corruption trials, or administrative disputes, at this level; enforcement outcomes are determined by the disposition of the political elites instead of the court order by itself (Ibe, 2020).. From the empirical records of the Nigeria Judicial commission between 2021 and 2024 shows that 73% of unexecuted judgments involve either public officials or state institutions, while 82% of the compliance rate are connected private disputes (NJC, 2024). The discrepancy confirms the argument of Osaghae (2022) that says the enforcement process is politicised; Nigeria's judiciary operates and dominated by executive dominance and weak institutional autonomy.

Aside these challenges, the introduction of the Judicial Information Management System (JIMS) in 2022 was meant to transform enforcement and clearance operations in some jurisdictions. Previous reports on the issue shows that about 7% improvements on court rulings in Lagos State, Kano State, and Rivers State were recorded; while enforcement within the period was 12% rise in clearance efficiency after the JIMS adoption (NJC Digitalization Report, 2024). Notably the improvements were connected to technological integration, transparency and monitoring of enforcement outcomes. However the substantial reduction was attributed to bureaucratic inefficiencies and negative correlation between contempt of court occurrences and public trust in the judiciary. For example; such scenario increases the non-compliance with court orders, and at the same time bring a decline in public confidence on the judiciary. Most of the cases involving government agencies were witnessed in this trend with prevalent disobedience to court rulings. By implications undermining public trust and its importance in the effective functioning of the judiciary.

In summary, the analysis of these facts emphasizes on the connection between the enforcement of judicial decisions and case clearance efficiency in Nigeria. The success of one reinforces the other. Despite the fact that reasonable progress were made within the period of this study, yet a lot of lacuna in the areas of infrastructure, funding, and political will to enable this enforcement procedures. The findings suggest prioritising reforms to strengthening the institution, automate the enforcement procedures, and to hold defaulters accountable for non-compliance. Adebani (2021) posits that an unenforced judgment is equal to a denial of justice; hence, the Nigeria's judicial reform agenda must treat enforcement as a core determinant for judicial legitimacy and public trust.

4.3 Institutional Constraints on Enforcement

Some institutional constrains identified in this study on enforcement are:

1. **Weak infrastructure:** Most enforcement units usually lack the personnel, sufficient resources, and logistics to enhance their operations. Enforcement procedure can be optimally constrains due to absence of infrastructure, as such main crime control and case clearance difficult. For example' some institutions like the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission and Nigeria Police Force are regularly faced with tenacious organizational and operational restrictions that impede their effectiveness.
2. **Insufficient manpower supply:** According to UN report that the Nigeria's police to populace ratio was lower than the standard of 1: 450 against the country's 1:540 -1:600 and, as a result contributes to the overstrained personnel and inadequate probing defaulters (UNODC, 2023). Moreover, the shortage of logistics led to the problems of having limited patrol vehicles on duty, communication equipment and others that hinders acquiring authentic data for case preparation (CLEEN Foundation, 2022). As a result, fails to provide the quality of prosecutions required and lessens the clearance rates.
3. **Corruption:** This has remains a cankerworm and persistent obstacle to effective law enforcement and case clearance in Nigeria, decreasing the credibility of this institution and its operational effectiveness. Examples abound on some enforcement officers'

engagement in practices that deter the execution of judgments. Likewise, agencies such as the Nigeria Police Force and the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission have made considerable attempts to follow the enforcement procedures, nevertheless, the systemic corruption continues to downplay on the probing integrity and prosecutors' success or achievements. This experience has positioned Nigeria low on global governance index at 25 out of 100 on the Corruption Perceptions Index, representing rooted public sector corruption (Transparency International, 2023). This evidence has to ascertain that bribery, cases manipulation, are indications of tampering which are persistent challenges within the justice process, and often led to case extractions or compromised prosecutions (Alemika, 2019).

Some survey indications have shown that at several Nigerians offer bribes to law enforcement representatives, basically to influence investigations or arrest (UNODC, 2019). As such, prioritizing economic enticement over legal merit has practically distorted the enforcement outcomes, thus, lowering the possibility of honest case clearance. More so, corruption among others contribute to lack of public trust, poses a discouragement to crime reporting and lack of support to authorities, which in turn affects the number and quality of cases administered. Some data from anti-corruption trials also exposed the rise in attrition rates, a situation where several investigated cases did not result to convictions owing to either the procedure being compromised or evidence chains are weak. It is noteworthy to know that interfering with institutional mandates and lack of accountability create chances for unruly behavior among the staff of the agencies. On the other hand, increased enforcement activity does not mean enhanced justice delivery, when corruption had played a significant role in disrupting the enforcement to clearance pipeline. Corruption is systemic in the criminal justice structure, thereby, encumbering the efficiency, legitimacy, enforcement determinations and resolution of cases in Nigeria.

4. Political meddling by the Elites: In Nigeria prominent cases are usually prejudiced by elite considerations in the political space, given rise to selective compliance in enforcement. This Challenge is enormous and an impediment to effective law enforcement and case clearance in Nigeria, oftentimes distort the autonomy of institution and the due process. The Nigerian Police Force and the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission a key agencies are expected to constitutionally function autonomously, so far, there are recurrent matters in practice over executive and elites influence. The empirical carried out showed that political figures are prosecuted at the same pedestrian with other populace, resulting to selective enforcement (Alemika, 2019). For instance, differences in corruption cases bring into line with changes in political leadership, signifying that trials may be biased by regime preeminence as a replacement for strict legal considerations (Human Rights Watch, 2022). Political meddling is as well shown in the selection of crucial officials and the removal as one of the motives for continuous examination can be weaken. Given to the available data only a segment involving top-ranking officials result in convictions, bureaucracy and other external pressures play a significant role (EFCC, 2023). Similarly, the

interferences among the decision-makers and lawmakers intermittently lead to withdrawal, re-assignment, and extended suspension of delicate cases, thus bringing a reduction in the clearance rates. Especially, as political actors such as the governors are often accused of influencing policing decision on issues patterning to elections, protests, and communal conflicts.

5. Integrated Discussion

Based on the findings of this study. It was learnt that the effectiveness of justice delivery is linked to enforcement of court rulings. The period from 2015 to 2024 particularly shows the fluctuation within these period of the enforcement rates as it direct links with variations in judicial performance pointers such as, case clearance rates, reduction backlogs, and levels of public trust. These periods were marked by improved enforcement following procedural reforms like the Administration of Criminal Justice Act (2015), which recorded moderate improvements in case disposal percentage. There is no doubt that courts function properly or more efficiently when enforcement devices are utilised, this suggests that implementation of court orders serves as the closure point in the justice process. Weak enforcement give rise to noticeable upsurge of unresolved issues, amid continued delivery of judgments. What this implies is that judgment distribution is insufficient without corresponding execution. Additionally, observation made reveals that enforcement challenges are evidenced more in cases involving state actors. Several official documents attest to such instances during the period, delays and absolute refusal by government agencies to comply with court orders, more especially cases including detention, employment disputes, and financial obligations. This is a proof that enforcement is solely rooted in political and institutional dynamics and not just a technical issue.

The available data indicated the trend that shows the relationship between the rise in contempt of court incidence and decrease in public trust on the judiciary. As evidenced, the enforcement incapability is synonymous with identifiable official weaknesses. Although in most of the times are faced with logistical constraints such as inadequate transportation, poor funding, and insufficient staffing. Amidst these challenges corruption also stands as empirical factor, as some enforcement processes are influenced by informal payments, and this can in one hand accelerate or delay execution subject to the interests of the parties. Thereby, play-down on the integrity of the judicial system and a deterrent to justice, as outcomes are no longer pinned on legal merit but financial capacity. Furthermore, enforcement is considered critical and most vulnerable stage of justice delivery, and failure to effectively enforce court rulings alters judicial decisions into figurative results, dwindles institutional authority, and erodes public sureness. To proffer solutions to these challenges entails legal reforms, inter-agency coordination, practical improvements on enforcement dimensions, and accountability.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion the study was able to demonstrate, through empirical investigation that the effectiveness of justice delivery is fundamental based on timely enforcement of court rulings. The period used for this study 2015 to 2024 is to ascertain that where enforcement instruments

function efficiently, judicial results will impact into global outcomes, advance case clearance proportions, reduce the backlog of pending issues, and enhance public confidence on the judiciary.

Notably, there is need for government to establish a centralized agency to specially oversee the enforcement of court rulings across the jurisdictions, and should be well funded. Moreover, equip the agency with digital tracking equipment to enhance transparency and accountability in the enforcement process. Additionally, adoption of strict legal penalties becomes paramount, this could be in form of sanctions for defaulters, as a way to foster discipline on individuals and institutions that fail to comply with court orders. This will go a long way to positively impact on the people's trust and assist in perception of the legal system as credible and legitimate when court rulings are implemented promptly and effectively. Intrinsically, the study recommend that the government should majorly among others to invest on staff training, improvement on remuneration, funding, and equipping enforcement officers to improve efficiency.

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