

NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

BENCHMARK MINIMUM ACADEMIC STANDARDS

For

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMMES

In

NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES

LAW

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PREFACE

Section 10 (1) of the Education (National Minimum Standards and Establishment of Institutions) Act, Cap E3, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, empowers the National Universities Commission to lay down minimum standards for all programmes taught in Nigerian universities. In 1989, the Commission, in collaboration with the universities and their staff, developed minimum academic standards for all the programmes taught in Nigerian universities and the Federal Government subsequently approved the documents.

After more than a decade of using the Minimum Academic Standard (MAS) documents as a major instrument of quality assurance, the Commission in 2001 initiated a process to revise the documents. The curriculum review was necessitated by the fact that the frontiers of knowledge in all academic disciplines had been advancing with new information generated as a result of research. The impact of Information and Communication Technologies on teaching and learning and the dynamics of the skills set required to face the challenge of competition engendered by globalization were also compelling reasons for the curriculum review.

Other compelling reasons included the need to update the standard and relevance of university education in the country as well as to integrate entrepreneurial studies and peace and conflict studies as essential new platforms that will guarantee all graduates from Nigerian universities the knowledge and appropriate skills, competencies and dispositions that will make them globally competitive and capable of contributing meaningfully to Nigeria's socio-economic development.

Recognising that the content-based MAS documents were rather prescriptive, a decision was taken to develop outcome-based benchmark statements for all the programmes in line with contemporary global best practice. To actualize this, the Commission organized a stakeholders' workshop to benchmark each programme in all the disciplines taught in Nigerian universities. Following comments and feedback from critical stakeholders in the universities indicating that the Benchmark-style Statements were too sketchy to meaningfully guide the development of curricula and were also inadequate for the purpose of accreditation, the Commission put in place the mechanism for the merger of the Benchmark-style Statements and the revised Minimum Academic Standards into new documents referred to as the Benchmark Minimum Academic Standards (BMAS).

The resultant documents, an amalgam of the outcome-based Benchmark statements and the content-based MAS clearly enunciates the learning outcomes and competencies expected of graduates of each academic programme without being overly prescriptive while at the same time providing the requisite flexibility and innovativeness consistent with institutional autonomy.

The first step in the process of amalgamation of the Benchmark statements and the content-based MAS was the conduct of a needs assessment survey and the publication of the findings in the report titled *Needs Assessment Surveys of Labour Market for Nigerian Graduates*. This was carried out for all the disciplines taught in Nigerian universities. The exercise involved major stakeholders particularly employers of Nigerian graduates. The objectives of the Needs Assessment Survey included identification of expected knowledge, attitudes and skills for graduates and their ability to fit into the requirements of the new national and global economy. The second stage was the organisation of a workshop at which academic experts across Nigerian universities, including

Vice-Chancellors, participated with the objective of ensuring that the designed BMAS for the various disciplines took into cognizance the identified knowledge and skill gaps. At the end of the workshop, draft BMAS documents were produced for the various programmes in the thirteen broad academic disciplines into which the Nigerian University System has been structured. Of significance was the introduction of science- and social science/humanities-based courses under the General Studies programme which are compulsory for all first- year students in Nigerian universities, irrespective of their course of study.

The documents were later sent to the Universities offering relevant disciplines for comments and input. Following the collation of the input and comments from the Universities, another workshop was held at which invited academic experts studied and incorporated the relevant comments and input received into the draft documents.

After content and language editing, by relevant experts, a one-day workshop was held at which the edited documents were harmonized to produce the final BMAS documents.

Consequent upon the afore-mentioned processes, BMAS documents were produced for the under-listed academic disciplines:

- i. Administration; Management and Management Technology;
- ii. Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Home Economics;
- iii. Arts;
- iv. Basic Medical and Health Science;
- v. Education;
- vi. Engineering and Technology;
- vii. Environmental Sciences;
- viii. Law;
- ix. Pharmaceutical Sciences;
- x. Medicine and Dentistry;
- xi. Science;
- xii. Social Sciences; and
- xiii. Veterinary Medicine.

For each programme, the document contains suggestions of the status of each course in terms of *compulsory*, *required* and *elective*. Universities are encouraged to take due cognizance of the BMAS while bringing necessary innovation into the content and delivery of their programmes towards achieving their overall objectives and goals. Programmes are to be structured in such a way that a typical student does not carry less than 30 credit units or more than 48 credit units per session.

It is the Commission's expectation that this BMAS document will serve as a guide to the universities in the design of curricula for their programmes in terms of the minimum acceptable standards of input, process as well as measurable benchmark of knowledge, skills and competences expected to be acquired by an average graduate of each of the academic programmes.

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GLOSSARY OF COURSE CODES

These are the 3 – letter codes for the identification of courses offered in the Law discipline as covered in the BMAS for the Nigerian University System. They are in three categories dictated by the sources of courses involved:

Category A: Course codes for courses offered in programmes outside the Faculty of Law

Category B: Course codes for the general and basic courses offered by all students registered in the Law programme.

Category C: Course codes for courses offered by specific department in the Law faculty.

Category A

The Programme offering the Courses	Course Code
English: Introduction to Poetry	LIT 104
English: Introduction to Prose Literature	LIT 105
English: Introduction to Drama	LIT 106
Psychology: Learning Processes	PSY 103
Psychology: Forensic Psychology	PSY 411

Category B

The Programme offering the Courses	Course Code
General Studies Courses offered at the University for students registered for degree programme in all the disciplines.	GST
Foundation courses for all students registered in the Law programme.	LAW

Category C

The Departments offering the Courses	Course Code
Department of Private and Property Law	PPL
Department of Jurisprudence and International Law	JIL
Department of Commercial and Industrial Law	CIL
Department of Public Law	PUL
Department of Clinical Legal Education and Training	CLE
Department of Islamic and Customary Law	ICL

SECTION ONE:

BASIC ELEMENTS OF THE OPERATION OF THE BENCHMARK MINIMUM ACADEMIC STANDARDS IN LAW PROGRAMME

Preamble

These Benchmark Minimum Academic Standards (BMAS) are designed for the education and training of undergraduate students wishing to obtain first degree in Law in the Nigerian university system. Presented in this Section are the basic operational elements that serve to define the minimum academic standards required to achieve the cardinal goal of producing graduates in Law with sufficient academic background and professional exposure to face the challenges of a developing economy in the increasingly globalised world economy.

It is pertinent to note that this BMAS Document is expected to guide institutions in the design of curricula for their Law programme by stipulating the minimum requirements. Being such, institutions are encouraged to take due cognizance of the BMAS while bringing necessary innovation into the content and delivery of their programmes towards achieving the overall goals of legal education and training in the country.

1.1 Programme and Degree

Presented in Table 1.1 is the programme and the degree in view covered in this current BMAS Document. An attempt has been made to cover not only the programme being currently run in the Faculty of Law, but, also, proposed new programmes in response to the local and global dynamics of the requisite knowledge, skills and professional competences of Law graduates. Overall, it is expected to serve the needs of existing faculties contemplating minor or major programme review and also new institutions seeking to chart a new path away from the existing programmes in the system.

List of Programme and Degree in View

S/N	PROGRAMME	DEGREE IN VIEW
1.	Law	LL. B

All Faculties of Law in Nigerian Universities will offer courses and programmes leading to the degree of ***Bachelor of Laws (LL.B) Honours***.

A law faculty is expected to have a minimum of two (2) departments and may wish to develop departments to a maximum of six (6).

The six departments a faculty of law may establish are:

- Department of Private and Property Law (PPL).
- Department of Jurisprudence and International Law (JIL).
- Department of Commercial and Industrial Law (CIL).
- Department of Public Law (PUL)
- Department of Clinical Legal Education and Training (CLE).
- Department of Islamic and/or Customary Law (ICL).

1.2 Philosophy and Fundamental Principles of the LL.B Degree Programme

The Law programme is established to contribute significantly to the enrichment and enhancement of legal study and practice. It is designed to provide legal education within the realm of a dynamic socio – political environment that encompasses the national and global trends and challenges. The main focus of the Law programme is to create an environment that encourages intellectual rigour, analytical and critical engagement as well as profound ethical standards. The programme will produce law graduates who can compete actively in legal, social, economic and political developments on a global scale.

1.3 Aims and Objectives of the LL.B Degree Programme

The main aims and objectives of the degree programme in Law should be:

- i. To ensure that Law is taught as it exists at any given time, and that every Law student adopts a comparative approach to legal studies bearing in mind that there are many systems of Law (Common Law, Statutory Law, Customary Law and Islamic Law) currently in operation.
- ii. To ensure that students are imbued with a general knowledge and understanding of Law.
- iii. To develop in students the intellectual ability to apply research, knowledge and analytical skills to solving theoretical and practical legal problems.
- iv. To acquaint students with principles of the judicial process and legal systems, as well as their interaction with socio-economic frameworks.
- v. To provide, through training and orientation, an appreciation of the growing relevance of inter- and multi-disciplinary approach to the solution of complex life problems and the role of law therein.

1.4 Admission Requirements

The entry requirements shall be through any of the three under-listed options:

a) Unified Tertiary Matriculation Examination (UTME) Mode

The minimum academic requirement is credit level passes in five (5) subjects at O'Level in nationally recognised examination, including English Language and Literature in English obtained at not more than two sittings; such a candidate must in addition have an acceptable pass in the UTME.

b) Direct Entry Mode

- i. A two– or three – year Diploma certificate plus credit passes in five (5) papers, including English Language and Literature in English at the Senior Secondary School Certificate examination or General Certificate of Education 'Ordinary' Level or their equivalent; or
- ii. Three (3) papers passed at principal or Advanced Level in Higher School Certificate in addition to O'Level requirement as stated above.
- iii. Two (2) papers at Principal or Advanced Level in HSC or GCE in addition to O'Level requirement as stated above.
- iv. An acceptable first degree.

c) **Inter University Transfer.**

Students may transfer from the Law Department of a recognized University, after having completed the first year and passed all the courses, provided they have the relevant qualifications. Universities are to satisfy themselves that the grades obtained by such candidates are acceptable, and that the students have fulfilled other criteria set by the University in question.

1.5 Duration of the LL.B Degree Programme.

A standard 5-year programme for students with Senior Secondary School Certificate, General Certificate of Education “Ordinary” Level, or their equivalents is to be offered. However, Direct Entry candidates will be permitted to join in year two of the programme. However, this category of students must take any 100 level course missed.

1.6 Learning Outcomes.

Law graduates are expected to develop a wide range of skills and abilities. These are divided into three broad categories:

a. **Analytical skills**

Graduates of law are expected to develop high cognitive abilities and skills. With the growing complexities in society law graduates are expected to identify related socioeconomic challenges and demonstrate ability/competence in proffering practical relevant solutions.

b. **Research skills**

Graduates of the programme are also expected to exhibit commendable research skills, with significant ability to find, consult, and analyse legal texts and other materials.

c. **Advocacy skills**

As ministers in the temple of justice, graduates of law are expected to demonstrate commitment to societal harmony and the administration of justice at all levels utilizing their analytical and advocacy skills.

d. **Application**

Graduates of law are expected to have the ability to apply their knowledge and skills in solving academic and practical social problems.

1.7 Graduation Requirements

A student shall qualify for the award of a degree when the student has completed and passed all the Courses registered for, including all compulsory courses and such elective /optional courses as may be specified by the university/faculty; obtained a minimum Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) specified by the university but not less than 1.50 and earned the minimum credit units of not less than 150 for those that entered UTME and 120 through Direct Entry .

1.8 Course System

The LL.B. programme is to be run on a Course System, under which courses are divided into course packages that will be taught within a semester system, with examinations at the end of each semester. Weights in form of units will be attached to each course, with one Unit equivalent to one hour of lectures. One Unit is equivalent to one hour per week per semester of 15 weeks of lectures or 3 hours per week of practical/moot court work per semester of 15 weeks. It is assumed that the Nigerian university system shall continue to operate an academic year of two semesters with a minimum of 15 weeks of lectures/tutorials/clinic per semester.

Courses are to be numbered based on a progressive system reflecting the applicable session and semester within the 5 – year programme. For ease of reference and identification, course numbers may be prefixed by a three – character programme/subject code, usually reflecting the department that offers the particular course. Thus, the course code is in the form: DEP LNJ (where the three letters DEP identify the programme, ‘L’ in LNJ represents the level of the course (1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 for all undergraduate courses) and NJ is a two – digit numbering of courses. Thus, for example, PUL 409 is a 400 – Level (4th year) course with number 09 offered by the Department of Public Law.

1.9 Standard Terminologies

The following standard terminologies are used for different categories of courses.

- i. **Core/Compulsory Course:**
A course which every student must compulsorily take and pass in any particular programme at a particular level of study.
- ii. **Elective Course**
A course that students take within or outside the faculty. Students may graduate without passing the course provided the minimum credit unit for the course had been attained.
- iii. **Optional Course**
A course which students can take based on interest and may count towards the minimum credit unit required for graduation.
- iv. **Pre-requisite Course**
A course which student must take and pass before taking a particular course at a higher level.
- v. **Required Course**
A course that you take at a level of study and must be passed before graduation.

1.10 Grading of Courses

Grading of courses shall be done by a combination of percentage marks and letter grades translated into a graduated system of Grade Points as shown in Table 1.2.

Grade Point System

Mark %	Letter Grade	Grade Point
70 – 100	A	5
60 - 69	B	4
50 – 59	C	3
45 – 49	D	2
40 – 44	E	1
0 -- 39	F	0

1.11 Grade Point Average and Cumulative Grade Point Average

For the purpose of determining a student's standing at the end of every semester, the Grade Point Average (GPA) system shall be used. The GPA is computed by dividing the total number of Units multiplied by the Grade Point (TUGP) by the total number of units (TNU) for all the courses taken in the semester as illustrated in Table 1.3 below.

The Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) over a period of semesters is calculated in the same manner as the GPA by using the grade points of all the courses taken during the period, which is the student's cumulative time in the Faculty.

Calculation of GPA or CGPA

Course	Units	Grade Point	Units x Grade Point (UGP)
C ₁	U ₁	GP ₁	U ₁ x GP ₁
C ₂	U ₂	GP ₂	U ₂ x GP ₂
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
C _i	U _i	GP _i	U _i x GP _i
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
C _N	U _N	GP _N	U _N x GP _N
TOTAL	TNU		TUGP

$$TNU = \sum_{i=1}^N U_i \quad TUGP = \sum_{i=1}^N U_i * GP_i \quad GPA = \frac{TUGP}{TNU}$$

1.12 Degree Classifications

The following regulations shall govern the conditions for the award of an honours degree.

- Candidates admitted through the UTME mode shall have registered for at least 197 units of courses during the 5 – year degree law programme.
- Candidates admitted through the Direct entry mode shall have registered for at least 169 units of courses during the 4 – year degree law programme
- Candidates must have registered and passed all the compulsory courses specified for the law programme.

The determination of the class of degree shall be based on the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) earned at the end of the programme. The CGPA shall be used in the determination of the class of degree as summarized in Table 1.4. It is important to note that the CGPA shall be calculated and expressed correct to two decimal places.

Degree Classification

CUMULATIVE GRADE POINT AVERAGE (CGPA)	CLASS OF DEGREE
4.50 – 5.00	1 st Class Honours
3.50 – 4.49	2 nd Class Honours (Upper Division)
2.40 – 3.49	2 nd Class Honours (Lower Division)
1.50 – 2.39	3 rd Class Honours

1.13 Duration

The maximum length of time allowed for obtaining an honours degree in the Faculty shall be fourteen semesters for the 5 – year degree programme and twelve semesters for students admitted directly into the 200 level. Students requiring more than the maximum period of fourteen and twelve semesters for UTME and Direct entry students can be considered for the award of a third class degree on the recommendation of the Faculty Board and the approval of Senate.

Students who transfer from other universities should have sat and passed all courses transferred from the previous university or should have attained the minimum CGPA of 1.50. Such students shall however be required to spend not less than three sessions (6 semesters) in order to earn a degree. Students who transfer from another programme in the Faculty or other faculties for any approved reason shall be credited with those units passed that are within the curriculum of the programme to which they have transferred. Appropriate decisions on transfer cases shall be subjected to the approval of Senate on the recommendation of the Faculty.

a) Probation

A student whose Cumulative Grade Point Average is below 1.5 at the end of a particular year of study, earns a period of probation for one academic session. A student on probation is allowed to register for courses at the next higher level in addition to his/her probation level courses provided that the regulation in respect of student work – load is complied with.

b) Withdrawal

A candidate whose Cumulative Grade Point Average is below 1.50 at the end of a particular year of probation should be required to withdraw from the University. However, in order to minimize waste of human resources, consideration should be given to withdrawal from programme of study and possible transfer to other programmes within the same University.

1.14 Evaluation

1.14.1 Techniques of Student Assessment

a) **Tutorials**

The timetable for courses shall be designed to make provision for tutorials of at least one hour for every four hours of lecture. Thus a 3 – unit course of 45 hours per semester should attract 15 hours of tutorials.

b) **Continuous Assessments**

Continuous assessment shall be done through essays, tests, and participatory exercises. Scores from continuous assessment shall normally be a minimum of 30 per cent of the full marks for courses which are primarily theoretical.

c) **Examinations**

In addition to continuous assessment, final examinations should normally be given for every course at the end of each semester. All courses shall be graded out of a maximum of 100 marks comprising:

Final Examination:	70% – 60%
Continuous assessment (Quizzes, Homework, Tests):	30% – 40%

1.15 External Examiners' System

The involvement of external examiners from other universities is a crucial quality assurance requirement for all courses in Nigerian University System. In this regard, external examiner should go beyond mere moderation of examination questions to examining of examination papers to scope and depth of examination questions vis-a-vis the curricular expectation.

1.16 Student Evaluation of Courses

There should be an established mechanism to enable students to evaluate courses delivered to them at the end of each semester. This should be an integral component of the course credit system to serve as an opportunity for feedback on the effectiveness of course delivery.

Such an evaluation which should be undertaken by students at the end of each course, should capture, among others:

- (i) Improvement in the effectiveness of course delivery.
- (ii) Continual update of lecture materials to incorporate emerging new concepts.
- (iii) Effective usage of teaching aids and tools to maximize impact of knowledge on students and
- (iv) Improvement in students' performance through effective delivery of tutorials, timely in presentation of continuous assessment and high quality examination.

It is very important that students' evaluation of courses be administered fairly and transparently through the use of well-designed questionnaires. The completed questionnaires should be professionally analysed and results discussed with the course lecturer(s) towards improvement in course delivery in all its ramifications.

1.17 Maintenance of Curricula Relevance

Using the benchmark as guide, the curriculum in each discipline shall be reviewed from time to time to determine the continued relevance and fitness of purpose. The NUC, in its role as the national quality assurance agency on university programmes, shall subject the benchmark statements for review periodically. It is recommended that universities review their programme, at least once in five years, using the current quality assurance benchmark statements. A committee of staff competent to carry out an effective review shall conduct each curriculum review. The review shall include an assessment as to whether the goals and objectives of the programme as formulated are still relevant in dynamic professional and social contexts. Reviews shall endeavour to incorporate the opinions of relevant stakeholders such as students, staff, external examiners, employers, professional bodies, policy makers etc. Each curriculum so revised shall be subjected to consideration and approval at the levels of Department, Faculty/Colleges, and Senate in the University. Specifically, a good review should examine the curriculum and resources in accordance with the following criteria:

- i. Re – assessment/re – formulation of goals and objectives of the programme in relation to the needs of the learners and the market requirements, taking into account the broader aspects of the discipline.
 - a. (ii) The market demands of the graduates, in terms of skills needed to function as competitive professionals in the current labour market on a global scale.
 - b. (iii) Relevance of the current content in terms of knowledge, skills and attitudes being taught/developed, and how these meet the needs of the present and future requirements of the clientele.
- ii. How the teaching and learning methods meet or fall short of current and future standards of comparable programmes.
- iii. The quality of teaching and learning material used.
- iv. Outcomes of learning in terms of success, experience of learners (pass rate, knowledge and skills acquisition, professional capability and integrity) as contributed by the programme.
- v. The views of employers and community members on the quality and relevance of the curriculum.

1.18 Performance Evaluation Criteria

a) Definition of Accreditation

The accreditation of the Law programme will serve as a system of ensuring a level of performance, integrity and quality that ensures the relevance of the programme to the broader educational and professional community, the students, and employers of labour.

The objectives of the accreditation exercise are to:

- i. Ensure that at least the provisions of the minimum academic benchmark statements are attained, maintained and enhanced.
- ii. Assure employers and other members of the community that graduates of these institutions have attained an acceptable level of competence in their areas of specialisation.
- iii. Certify to the international community that the programmes offered in these universities are of high standard and that their graduates are proficient for employment and for further studies.

b) **Performance Indices**

In an accreditation exercise, the main aim should be to assess the extent to which the benchmark statements are being achieved. In this respect, the following performance indices should be examined:

- i. Students' performances in academic activities outside their faculties – e.g. Law School;
- ii. Reports from stakeholders outside the Faculty and the University;
- iii. Reports from foreign institutions and organisations on the performance of Nigerian Law graduates; and
- iv. General assessment by external examiners and assessors on students' performance.
- v. Curriculum
- vi. Teaching staff quantity and quality
- vii. Student admission, retention and graduation
- viii. Physical facilities
- ix. Financial Support
- x. Employers' rating of graduates

1.19 Resource Requirement

1.19.1 Academic Staff

- a) Must be intellectually and morally capable to teach and conduct research and provide leadership to the students.
- b) (i) On the part of the employer, staff must be provided with adequate opportunity for self – retraining through research, attendance at conferences and training programmes, and
(ii) Adequately equipped with necessary facilities and well remunerated.

Qualification for Appointment/Promotion of Academic Staff

The qualifications and other criteria necessary for appointment and/ or promotion of academic staff at the various levels of the career structure are set out in the table below.

Qualifications for Appointments/Promotion of Academic Staff

	LEVEL	QUALIFICATIONS
i.	Graduate Assistant	A good Bachelor's Degree (with a minimum Second Class Upper Division) This is a training position, and staff in this category are expected to complete their Master's degree within two years of their appointment.
ii.	Assistant Lecturer	A Master's Degree in addition to a good Bachelor's Degree.
iii.	Lecturer II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A PhD Degree for direct appointment; • By promotion from Assistant Lecturer rank after a minimum of three years in addition to fulfilling other promotion requirements
iv.	Lecturer I	In addition to the qualifications specified for Lecturer II, Lecturer I should have had at least three years post-doctoral teaching experience and demonstrated ability for research work and evidence of scholarship.
v.	Senior Lecturer	A PhD Degree in addition to meeting the requirements for publications, teaching and other conditions stipulated in the guideline.
vi.	Reader (Associate Professor)	Basic qualifications set out for Senior Lecturer plus at least three years of experience. Must have considerable publications resulting from research as well as demonstrated academic leadership ability. A Reader should have evidence of participation in University administration and community activities. External assessment is required for promotion to the level of a Reader.
vii.	Professor	Basic qualifications as for Reader/Associate Professor. Must have had at least three years of experience as Reader/Associate Professor in addition to meeting the necessary publications. A Professor should demonstrate clear evidence of scholarship as well as academic and administrative/professional leadership.

The Strength and Mix of Academic Staff

The right strength, calibre and mix should be provided based on the demand of the Faculty should be provided.

Students – Teacher Ratio

The Students – Teacher Ratio should be 1:30, in accordance with the guideline

1.19.2 Non – Academic Staff

- a) Must be adequately trained to supply the needed support for both staff and students;
- b) Must be readily available and possess enough moral and behavioural abilities for patience and understanding; and
- c) Must have opportunity for re-training programmes that will enhance their productivity.

Senior Technical Staff

The ratio of senior technical staff to academic staff shall be as per guidelines. However, the qualifications and criteria for promotion should be as the University approves.

Senior Administrative Staff

The number of Senior Administrative Staff shall be as per guidelines. However, the criteria for Senior Administrative Staff appointments and promotions should be the same as is applicable in the University Central Administration.

Junior Staff

The ratio of junior staff to teachers in a Faculty of law shall be as per guidelines. However, the criteria for appointments and promotions of Junior Staff should be as is applicable in the University Central administration.

1.19.3 Physical Facilities

Spaces:

- a) **Faculty Building:**
Every law faculty should have its own building separate and distinct from others. In designing such a building, the factors given below should be taken into account.
- b) **Offices**
Every law faculty should have offices for the Dean, Heads of Departments, academic and administrative staff, general offices, stores, conference / seminar room, common room, utility rooms/ kitchen etc.
- c) **Dean's Office Complex**
Dean's office, excluding space for toilet and Secretary's office, should measure approximately – 70m².

Secretary's office	–	24m ² .
General Office	–	96m ² .
Conference / Seminar room to accommodate 50 people		
Faculty Officer's room	–	24m ² .
Room for faculty Officer's Secretary	–	16m ² .

Stores	–	20m ² .
Machine room	–	12m ² .

d) **Head of Department's Office**

There should be two at first but later could be increased to six.

A Head of Department's Office excluding space for toilet and secretary's office should measure approximately

	–	35m ² .
Secretary's Office/Reception	–	20m ² .
General Office	–	48m ² .
Store/Machine room	–	30m ² .

e) **Professor's Office**

At first two units but later increased, as the faculty grows, up to 10 units. Each should consist of:

i) Professor's Office, excluding toilet	–	35m ² .
ii) A toilet attached to the office		
iii) Secretary's Office	–	16m ² .

f) **Senior Lecturers' and Lecturer's Office**

At first 10 units but later increased, as the faculty grows until it comes to 35 units. Each should consist of:

- Lecturer's room, exclusive of toilet 30m².
- One toilet for two senior Lecturers

g) **Staff Common Room**

A Staff Common Room measuring approximately 70m² should be provided. The common room should have functional facilities e.g. (cable) for national and international electronic news and relevant programmes.

h) **Staff Library**

It is desirable for a faculty of law to have a faculty/departmental library based in the faculty building and detached from the main law library for the use of the Academic Staff. It should be sufficiently roomy to accommodate stacks of important law reports (local and foreign) and seats for at least 10 readers at a time.

i) **Classroom Requirements**

The standard requirement per full-time student equivalent enrolment (FTE) is considered and endorsed. Thus, the minimum total space requirements of a faculty of law shall be the product of its total full – time student enrolment and the minimum space requirement per FTE.

Faculties in intermediate stages of development are expected to improve their facilities to suit their own level of development, always moving along the line that would ultimately land them in the position of a fully developed faculty specified below.

j) **Faculties with Student Intake of 50**

A Faculty that admits 50 students annually should have the following facilities:

- i) One classroom that can accommodate 250 students
- ii) One classroom that can accommodate 150 students
- iii) Two classrooms that can accommodate 100 students
- iv) Two classrooms that can accommodate 40 – 50 students
- v) A students' common room measuring approximately 120m².
- vi) A Moot Court that can accommodate 100 – 150 students

Such a faculty may use the bigger classroom as its assembly hall when and if the need arises. It can also use the medium – sized classrooms as a moot – court.

k) **Faculties with Students Intake of 250**

A big law faculty with such a large population of students should have the following facilities:

- i. A classroom capable of accommodating 250 students.
- ii. A classrooms capable of accommodating 150 students.
- iii. at least three (3) classrooms, each capable of accommodating 100 students.
- iv. 5 (5) tutorial rooms, each capable of accommodating 40 – 50 students.
- v. a moot court capable of accommodating 250 students at a time, but specially designed to suit the purpose and have rooms for judges' chamber as well as barristers' chambers and dressing rooms.
- vi. a students' common room measuring approximately 300m², with offices for – students' union activities, including editorial office for their journals.
- vii. an auditorium or lecture theatre capable of holding 1,000 to 1,500 students at a time.
- viii. a computer room capable of accommodating at least 50 students as well as micro computers, word processors and other needed equipment.

1.19.4 Equipment

Classrooms and offices should be properly equipped and constantly serviced to enable meaningful teaching and office work to be done. Teaching aids like books, furniture, computer, public address system (microphone) for large classes, writing materials, audio – visual appliances, etc. should be provided.

However, apart from those equipment common to all offices/classrooms:

- i. Every large classroom meant for 100 or more students should have a platform and a lectern as well as loud speakers and other electronic equipment for mass communication of ideas.
- ii. Every office should have a reading desk, bookshelves, chairs, etc.

- iii. The Dean's office and each Department should have a photocopying machine, a duplicating machine and at least three typewriters, plus other items of standard office equipment.
- iv. The faculty should have Micro Computers and Word Processors.

1.19.5 Library and Information Resources

Library Block, Space and Law Librarian

As law students' laboratory, the library should:

- i. Be sufficiently large and roomy to have reasonable space for book stacks, reading space which should sit 25% – 30% students at a time) and staff offices;
- ii. Be separate and distinct from any other library of the institution, but where such is within the general library, the law section must be located distinctly to serve law users only;
- iii. Have adequate and current books, journals, law reports (foreign and local) and should be made readily accessible to users;
- iv. Have internet and electronic facilities for downloading current information that are made accessible to staff and students,
- v. A Law library should preferably have a librarian that has a law qualification apart from the professional qualification as a librarian because such a person will:
- vi. Know the needs of the law faculty much better than a non – law degree holder;
- vii. Be in a better position to make sound judgment about the collections in Law Library as well as take care of peculiar reference needs of law students and researchers, and
- viii. Know where to get what for the faculty.

Library Holdings

All law faculties should have:

i) Nigerian Publications

- a) All publications published in the State of the University's location, including:
 - i) All law reports;
 - ii) All judgments of the various high courts;
 - iii) Statutes; bye-laws; statutory instruments; and
 - iv) All gazettes.
- b) All Federal legislations and law reports, including:
 - i) Statutory instruments, statutes and gazettes;
 - ii) Supreme Court Judgments;
 - iii) Court of Appeal Judgments;
 - iv) Federal High Court Judgments; and
 - v) National Industrial Court Reports.

- c) All law reports published in Nigeria, whether by governments; individuals, or organizations, including the West African Court of Appeal Reports
- d) All Law Journals published in Nigeria;
- e) Recommended textbooks published in Nigeria; and
- f) Authoritative Digests and Treatises by Nigerian Authors.

ii) **British Publications**

English Reports (ER);
All English Reports (All ER);
Queens Bench Reports (Q.B) and Kings Bench Reports (K.B);
Appeal Cases (AC);
Chancery Cases (CH.D);
Weekly Law Reports (WLR);
Probate;
Lloyds Law Reports;
Criminal Appeal Reports;
Halsbury's Laws of England;
British and Empire Digest;
African Commercial Law Reports;
African Criminal Law Reports
Cambridge Law Journal;
International and Comparative Law Quarterly (ICLQ);
Modern Law Review (M.L.R.);
Criminal Law Review;
Law Quarterly Review (LQR);
Journal of Business Law;
Journal of African Law;
Industrial Law Journal;
Public Law Journal (Journal of Public Law);
Current Law Review;
British Year Book of International Law (BYIL); and
Index of Foreign Legal Periodicals.

iii) **American Publications**

Harvard Law Review;
Yale Law Journal;
Columbia Law Review;
American Journal of International Law;
U.S. Federal Reports.
Stanford Law Review
Pennsylvania Law Review (the oldest).
Chicago Law Review
Duke Law Journal
Hastings Law Review (University of California at Berkeley)
Cornell Law Journal
Virginia Law Journal

Virginia Journal of International Law
Harvard Journal of International Law
Columbia Journal of International Law
Cornell Journal of International Law
American Journal of Comparative Law

iv) ***Commonwealth Law Reports***

Australian Commonwealth Law Reports;
Canadian Dominion Law Reports;
Indian Law Reports;
All Indian Law Reports;
East African Law Reports
Ghana Law Reports

v) ***Textbooks, Encyclopaedias and Dictionaries***

1. All the major textbooks on each course taught in the faculty of the university concerned;
2. Encyclopaedia of Forms and Precedents;
3. Law Dictionaries:
 - a) Blacks Law Dictionary;
 - b) Jowitts Law Dictionary; and
 - c) Stroud's Law Dictionary.
4. Major legal Encyclopaedias, including
 - a) *Corpus Juris Secundum*
 - b) *Am Jur* Second

vi) ***Public International Law***

- (a) Hague Recueil des course (Hague Academy of International Law)
- (b) International Court of Justice (ICJ) Reports
- (c) Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ) Reports
- (d) European Court of Justice Reports
- (e) European Court of Human Rights Reports
- (f) Reports of the International Criminal Court (ICC)
- (g) The Netherlands Yearbook of International Law
- (h) International Legal Materials (ILM)

vii) ***Acquisitions***

- a) Each law faculty should have a minimum of 2 sets of Nigerian Publications, Reports and Journals, initially and 5 sets of such publications ultimately.
- b) Law faculties must have at least one set of English Reports; American Reports; Commonwealth Reports; Journals, etc. initially and 3 sets of such publications ultimately.
- c) In the acquisition of Library holdings in the Law Library, Law Faculties must be fully consulted and their recommendations seriously considered. In other words, acquisitions by law libraries should be guided by the recommendations of the faculties.

- d) The need to update the holdings of law library should be boldly underlined. New issues of law reports and journals and current editions of books should be acquired from time to time.

viii) ***Internet access***

Each law faculty should have access to the internet to facilitate up to date legal research and ensure access to the latest case law and legal developments. The faculty should also ensure subscription to legal academic databases, e – journals and other resources.

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SECTION TWO:

SYNOPSIS FOR LAW DEGREE PROGRAMME: *BASIC COURSES*

Preamble

The basic courses for the Law degree programme are selected to help the student to better prepare for the legal education. At the tender age that most students gain admissions into universities coupled with lack of exposure to in – depth career guidance and counselling, it is difficult for a young person to make a life – long commitment to the legal profession.

2.1 Basic Courses (including two compulsory law courses)

Basic Courses

Course Code	Course Title	Units
Law 101:	Legal Method I	4
Law 102:	Legal Method II	3
CSC 101	Introduction to Computer Science	3
ENG 107	Basic English Grammar	3
Lit 105:	Introduction to Prose Literature	3
Econ 101:	Principles of Economics I (Micro)	3
Econ 102:	Principles of Economics II (Macro)	

2.2 General Studies Programme

The aim of the General Studies Programme is to expose students to a course of liberal education through which they can develop and expand their awareness of their social, cultural and natural environments. The goal is to produce well – rounded graduates that are intellectually sound, **and** competent in the use of English Language.

The objectives of the programme include:

- Acquisition of a body of situational relevant knowledge outside of the respective field of specialization of the students for productive, healthy living and promotion of peaceful coexistence.
- Development of competence in the use of English Language as a tool for their studies and effective means of communication in the society and in their future employment/enterprise.

Students are expected to register for and pass at least 10 units of GST courses from among the courses tabulated below. Departments should select appropriate programme – relevant GST courses.

2.2.1 General Studies: Course Structure

General Studies Programme

Course Code	Course Title	Units
GST 111	Communication in English I	2
GST 112	Logic, Philosophy and Human Existence	2
GST 113	Nigerian Peoples and Culture	2
GST 121	Use of Library, Study Skills and ICT	2
GST 122	Communication in English II	2
GST 123	Basic Communication in French	2
GST 124	Basic Communication in Arabic	2
GST 125	Contemporary Health Issues	2
GST 211	Environment and Sustainable Development	2
GST 222	Peace and Conflict Resolution	2
GST 223	Introduction to Entrepreneurship	2
GST 224	Leadership Skills	2
GST 311	Entrepreneurship	2

2.2.2 Entrepreneurship

Towards Nigeria's quest for accelerated economic growth, it is important that active and virile youth population is assisted to develop and convert their innovative ideas into business ventures. These skills can be acquired particularly by those so innately inclined. This underscores the need to actively promote and train students to be entrepreneurial within our educational system. The course aims at re – orientating students towards a job-creation mind – set rather than the fixed attitude of job – seeking. It will equip them with the skills required in establishing businesses or making them add value to existing systems, if employed in organizations. The main objective is to introduce students to concepts and opportunities available in entrepreneurship and innovation. It assumes no previous knowledge and takes students through the rudiments of entrepreneurship to selecting a desired business and starting it with a Feasibility Report.

The specific objectives of the GST 223 (Introduction to Entrepreneurial Skills) and GST 311 (Entrepreneurship Studies), also to be taught under the General Studies Programme as reflected in the above table, are to enable students to:

- Understand the relationship of enterprise, entrepreneur, business, entrepreneurship, innovation and creativity.
- Analyse the historical perspective of entrepreneurship in Nigeria, and relate it to the recent trend of unemployment, under – employment and job dissatisfaction, personal, national and global economic recession.
- Identify the roles of entrepreneurial development agencies and regulatory bodies.
- Cultivate the spirit of entrepreneurship.
- Correct wrong attitudes and mind – sets and develop high entrepreneurial potential in students.
- Select possible business ideas.
- Build the capacity to develop business plan to start a business.

2.2.3 Course Synopses

Presented below are the synopses of all the general studies courses presented in Table 2.2. The Units of each course, the number of lecture hours (LH) and the number of practical hours (PH), for those with practical component, have been indicated.

100 Level Courses

GST 111: Communication in English I: (2 Units: LH 30)

Effective communication and writing in English Language skills, essay writing skills (organization and logical presentation of ideas, grammar and style), comprehension, sentence construction, outlines and paragraphs.

GST 112: Logic, Philosophy and Human Existence (2 Units: LH 30)

A brief survey of the main branches of Philosophy; Symbolic logic; Special symbols in symbolic logic-conjunction, negation, affirmation, disjunction, equivalent and conditional statements. The method of deduction using rules of inference and bi – conditionals, qualification theory. Types of discourse, nature or arguments, validity and soundness, techniques for evaluating arguments, distinction between inductive and deductive inferences; etc. (Illustrations will be taken from familiar texts, including literature materials, novels, and newspaper publications).

GST 113: Nigerian Peoples and Culture (2 Units: LH 30)

Study of Nigerian history, culture and arts in pre-colonial times; Nigerian's perception of his world; Culture areas of Nigeria and their characteristics; Evolution of Nigeria as a political unit; Indigene/settler phenomenon; Concepts of trade; Economic self – reliance; Social justice; Individual and national development; Norms and values; Negative attitudes and conducts (cultism and related vices); Re – orientation of moral; Environmental problems.

GST 121: Use of Library, Study Skills and ICT (2 Units: LH 30)

Brief history of libraries; Library and education; University libraries and other types of libraries; Study skills (reference services); Types of library materials, using library resources including e –learning, e – materials, etc.; Understanding library catalogues (card, OPAC, etc.) and classification; Copyright and its implications; Database resources; Bibliographic citations and referencing. Development of modern ICT; Hardware technology; Software technology; Input devices; Storage devices; Output devices; Communication and internet services; Word processing skills (typing, etc.).

GST 122: Communication in English II (2 Units: LH 30)

Logical presentation of papers; Phonetics; Instruction on lexis; Art of public speaking and oral communication; Figures of speech; Précis; Report writing.

GST 123: Basic Communication in French (2 Units: LH 30)

Introduction to French, Alphabets and numeracy for effective communication (written and oral), Conjugation and simple sentence construction based on communication approach, Sentence construction, Comprehension and reading of simple texts.

GST 124: Basic Communication in Arabic (2 Units: LH 30)

Introduction to Arabic alphabets and writing systems. Elementary conversational drills. Basic reading skills and sentence construction in Arabic.

GST 125: Contemporary Health Issues (2 Units: LH 30)

Diet, exercise and health, nutritional deficiency diseases, malaria, other infections, hypertension, organ failure, air – borne diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, cancer and its prevention, sickle cell disease. HIV/AIDS: Introduction, epidemiology of HIV, natural history of HIV infection, transmission of predisposing factors to HIV, Impact of HIV/AIDS on the society, management of HIV infection, prevention of HIV. Drugs and Society: sources of drugs, classification of drugs, dosage forms and routes of drug administration, adverse drug reactions, drug abuse and misuse, rational drug use and irrational drug use. Human kinetics and health education: personal care and appearance, exercise and health, personality and relationship, health emotions, stress, mood modifiers, refusal to tobacco, alcohol and other psychoactive drugs.

200 Level Courses

GST 211 Environment and Sustainable Development (2 Units: LH 30)

Man – his origin and nature; Man and his cosmic environment; Scientific methodology, Science and technology in the society and service of man. Renewable and non-renewable resources – man and his energy resources. Environmental effects of chemical plastics, Textiles, Wastes and other materials, Chemical and radiochemical hazards, Introduction to the various areas of science and technology. Elements of environmental studies.

GST 222 Peace and Conflict Resolution (2 Units: LH 30)

Basic Concepts in peace studies and conflict resolution; Peace as vehicle of unity and development; Conflict issues; Types of conflict, e. g. Ethnic/religious/political/ economic conflicts; Root causes of conflicts and violence in Africa; Indigene/settler phenomenon; Peace – building; Management of conflict and security. Elements of peace studies and conflict resolution; Developing a culture of peace; Peace mediation and peace-keeping; Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). Dialogue/arbitration in conflict resolution; Role of international organizations in conflict resolution, e.g. ECOWAS, African Union, United Nations, etc.

GST 223 Introduction to Entrepreneurship (2 Units: LH 30)

Introductory Entrepreneurial skills: Relevant Concepts: Enterprise, Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship, Business, Innovation, Creativity, Enterprising and Entrepreneurial Attitude and Behaviour. History of Entrepreneurship in Nigeria. Rationale for Entrepreneurship, Creativity and Innovation for Entrepreneurs. Leadership and Entrepreneurial Skills for coping with challenge. Unit Operations and Time Management.

Creativity and Innovation for Self-Employment in Nigeria. Overcoming Job Creation Challenges. Opportunities for Entrepreneurship, Forms of Businesses, Staffing, Marketing and the New Enterprise. Feasibility Studies and Starting a New Business. Determining Capital Requirement and Raising Capital. Financial Planning and Management. Legal Issues, Insurance and Environmental Considerations.

GST 224 Leadership Skills (2 Units: LH 30)

Transformation is a fundamental shift in the deep orientation of a person, organization or society such that the world is seen in new ways and new actions and results become possible that were impossible prior to the transformation. Transformation happens at the individual level but must be embedded in collective practices and norms for the transformation to be sustained. Leadership Development Programme (LDP) proposes novel approaches to teaching and learning, which emphasizes the practical involvement of participants. It is interactive and involves exercises and actual implementation of breakthrough projects by teams that make difference in the lives of the target population. In this course, leadership concepts comprising of listening, conversation, emotional intelligence, breakthrough initiatives, gender and leadership, coaching and leadership, enrollment conversation and forming and leading teams will be taught.

300-Level Course

GST 311 Entrepreneurship (2 Units: LH 30)

Profiles of business ventures in the various business sectors such as: Soap/Detergent, Tooth brush and Tooth paste making; Photography; Brick making; Rope making; Brewing; Glassware production/ Ceramic production, Paper production; Water treatment/conditioning/packaging; Food processing/preservation/packaging; Metal fabrication; Tanning industry; Vegetable oil extraction; Farming; Fisheries/aquaculture; Plastic making; Refrigeration/Air – conditioning; Carving, Weaving; Bakery; Tailoring; Printing; Carpentry; Interior Decoration; Animal husbandry etc. Case Study Methodology applied to the development and administration of Cases that bring out key issues of business environment, start-up, pains and gains of growth of businesses, etc. with particular reference to Nigerian businesses. Experience sharing by business actors in the economy with students during Case presentations.

SECTION THREE:

COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYNOPSSES FOR LAW PROGRAMME

Preamble

The style of course distribution should be tailored in such a way that the law student is able to appreciate the choices and decisions which must be made at each level of study. Starting with the basic and general courses taught in the early years of legal study to the more technical fundamental courses taught in later years, the course distribution will ensure that students are provided with a stable, developmental learning process which offers a precise and well – tailored academic package that is a blend of intense professional study and a flexible learning schedule. The basic foundational courses in law are expected to provide the student with a comfortable introduction to the university system, and should thus feature courses that are simple, with a general tenor and comprehensible language for the new student of law. As the student progresses in his/her study, the courses should become more technical and demand more analytical and practical exertion from the student. The tables below provide the course breakdown at the different levels of legal study.

Note: Non – law courses shown in the table below provide a guide as Universities are expected to decide on appropriate non – law courses.

3.1 Sub – division of courses

Every law subject is normally split into two – parts I and II. Each part should be taught to students for one semester, i.e. for roughly 15 weeks and the teaching should be for four hours a week, three hours of lecture and one hour of tutorial. Each part of a subject should be treated as a separate and stand – alone course, and when taught one hour for a period of about 15 weeks should be treated as a 4 credit hour course. In a nutshell, each law course on the list, apart from the long essay, should have attached to it 4 credit hours or 4 units. For example, a subject like Law of Contract will have 4 credit hours for part 1 (first semester) and 4 credit hours for part II (second semester) making a total of 8 credit hours for the session.

The Long Essay in the final year shall not feature lectures; students will work on their own though under supervision.

3.2 Compulsory Courses

3.2.1 Compulsory Law Courses

Compulsory courses are made up of core courses and compulsory non – law courses. Thirteen (13) courses that can be described as core are identified and every law faculty in the country must cover them adequately. The amount of time and attention given to each of them by various faculties must be uniform.

The courses and the weights attached to them are as follows:

	Courses	Weight in Credit Units
1.	Legal Method	8
2.	Constitutional Law	8
3.	Law of Contract	8
4.	Criminal Law	8
5.	Company Law	8
6.	Commercial Law	8
7.	Law of Equity and Trusts	8
8.	Law of Evidence	8
9.	Jurisprudence & Legal Theory	8
10.	Property Law	8
11.	Nigerian Legal System	8
12.	Law of Torts	8
13.	Information and Communication Technology Law	8
14.	Public International Law	8
15.	Clinical and Moot Court Practice	8
16.	Compulsory Essay in the final year	6

In addition, seven non – law courses that may be vital to the career of a lawyer and should therefore be treated as compulsory for all students on the 5 – year standard law programme are identified.

3.2.2 Compulsory Non – Law Courses

1	GST Courses (10)	20 Units
2	Introduction to Computer Science	3 Units
3	Introduction to Human Personality and Lifespan	3 Units
4	Psychology of Law	3 Units
5	Basic English Grammar	3 Units
6	Principles of Economics (Micro)	3 Units
7	Principles of Economics (Macro)	3 Units

**One credit unit is the equivalent of one contact hour per week, per semester.*

Note: Of the non – law compulsory courses in year 1, only the General Studies courses will be compulsory for Direct Entry candidates. However, the compulsory law course in year one – Legal Method I & II shall be taken by all Direct Entry students.

3.3 Elective Courses

Each Faculty should have a set of elective or optional courses made up of: Law Courses and Non – Law Courses.

The list of such courses should not, at any given time, be closed, but should remain open so that courses that become irrelevant or unimportant should be eliminated and new relevant ones added. The list of the courses identified for the moment is as follows:

(a)	Elective Law Courses	Weight in Credit Units
	1. Administrative Law	8
	2. Revenue/Taxation Law	8
	3. Labour Law/ Industrial Law	8
	4. Oil and Gas Law	8
	5. Info. & Comm. Tech Law	8
	6. International Trade & Investment Law	8
	7. Conflict of Laws	8
	8. Family Law /the Family and the Law	8
	9. Conveyancing	8
	10. Alternative Dispute Resolution	8
	11. Criminology	8
	12. Introduction to Islamic Law	8
	13. Law of Banking	8
	14. Law of Insurance	8
	15. Law of Intellectual Property	8
	16. Maritime Law	8
	17. Human Rights Law	8
	18. Customary Law	8
	19. Environmental Law	8
	20. African Comparative Law	8
	21. Legal research and Writing	8
	22. Health Law/ Law and Medicine	8
	23. Islamic Law of Crimes and Tort	8
	24. Islamic Law of Transactions	8
	25. Islamic Law of Procedure and Evidence	8
	26. Islamic Family Law and Succession	8
	27. Islamic Jurisprudence	8
(b)	Optional Non-Law Courses	
	1. Elements of Business / Management	6
	2. Political Science / Elements of Government	6
	3. Philosophy	6
	4. Social Relations	6
	5. Psychology	6
	6. Such other non – law courses as the faculty may determine from time to time.	6

3.4 Course Structure (100 Level – 500 Level)

100 Level Courses

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	LH	PH
LAW 101	Legal Method 1	4	C	45	15
LAW 102	Legal Method 11	4	C	45	15
CSC 101	Introduction to Computer Science	3	C	45	-
PSY 103	Learning Processes	2	C	30	-
LIT 104	Introduction to Poetry	2	C	30	-
LIT 105	Introduction to Prose Literature	2	C	30	-
LIT 106	Introduction to Drama	2	C	30	-
GST 111	Communication in English I	2	C	30	-
GST 112	Logic, Philos. and Human Existence	2	C	30	-
GST 121	Use of Library, Study Skills and ICT	2	C	30	-
GST 122	Communication in English II	2	C	30	-
GST 211	Envir. and Sustainable Development	2	R	30	-
GST 223	Intro. to Entrepreneurship	2	R	30	-
GST 224	Leadership Skills	2	R	30	-
GST 311	Entrepreneurship Studies	2	R	30	-
	TOTAL	35			

LH – Lecture Hour PH – Practical Hours C – Compulsor R – Require E – Elective

200 Level Courses

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	LH	PH
PUL 201	Constitutional Law I	4	C	45	15
PUL 202	Constitutional Law II	4	C	45	15
CIL 201	Law of Contract I	4	C	45	15
CIL 202	Law of Contract II	4	C	45	15
PUL 203	Nigerian Legal System I	4	C	45	15
PUL 204	Nigerian Legal System II	4	C	45	15
PPL 203	Family Law I	4	E	45	15
PPL 204	Family Law II	4	E	45	15
JIL 209	Criminology I	4	E	45	15
JIL 210	Criminology II	4	E	45	15
PPL 205	Administrative Law I	4	E	45	15
PPL 206	Administrative Law II	4	E	45	15
	TOTAL	48			

300 Level Courses

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	LH	PH
LAW 301	Legal Research & Writing I	4	E	45	15
LAW 302	Legal Research & Writing II	4	E	45	15
PUL 301	Criminal Law I	4	C	45	15
PUL 302	Criminal Law II	4	C	45	15
JIL 303	Human Rights I	4	E	45	15
JIL 304	Human Rights II	4	E	45	15
PPL 301	Law of Torts I	4	C	45	15
PPL 302	Law of Torts II	4	C	45	15
CIL 303	Commercial Law I	4	C	45	15
CIL 304	Commercial Law II	4	C	45	15
PPL 305	Property Law I	4	C	45	15
PPL 306	Property Law II	4	C	45	15
JIL 309	Health Law /Law and Medicine I	4	E	45	15
JIL 310	Health Law /Law and Medicine II	4	E	45	15
JIL311	Human Rights Law I	4	E	45	15
JIL 312	Human Rights Law II	4	E	45	15
ICL 307	Introduction to Islamic Law I	4	E	45	15
ICL 308	Introduction to Islamic Law II	4	E	45	15
JIL 311	Information and Communications Technology Law I	4	E	45	15
JIL 312	Information and Communications Technology Law II	4	E	45	15
	TOTAL	80			

400 Level Courses

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	LH	PH
LAW 401	Introduction to Legal Practice I	4	E	45	15
LAW 402	Introduction to Legal Practice II	4	E	45	15
JIL 411	Conflict of Laws I	4	E	45	15
CLE 401	Clinical and Moot Court Practice	4	C	45	15
CLE 402	Clinical and Moot Court Practice	4	C	45	15
JIL 412	Conflict of Laws II	4	E	45	15
JIL 403	Environmental Law I	4	E	45	15
JIL 404	Environmental Law II	4	E	45	15
PPL 403	Equity and Trusts I	4	C	45	15
PPL 404	Equity and Trusts II	4	C	45	15
PUL 401	Law of Evidence I	4	C	45	15

PUL 402	Law of Evidence II	4	C	45	15
PPL 405	Law of Banking I	4	E	45	15
PPL 406	Law of Banking II	4	E	45	15
JIL 405	Public International Law I	4	C	45	15
JIL 406	Public International Law II	4	C	45	15
JIL 407	International Trade & Investment Law I	4	E	45	15
JIL 408	International Trade & Investment Law II	4	E	45	15
JIL 409	Alternative Dispute Resolution I	4	E	45	15
JIL 410	Alternative Dispute Resolution II	4	E	45	15
PSY 411	Forensic Psychology	2	C	30	-
	TOTAL	82			

500 Level Courses

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	LH	PH
JIL 501	Jurisprudence and Legal Theory I	4	C	45	15
JIL 502	Jurisprudence and Legal Theory II	4	C	45	15
PPL 501	Company Law I	4	C	45	15
PPL 502	Company Law II	4	C	45	15
PPL 503	Insurance Law I	4	E	45	15
PPL 504	Insurance Law II	4	E	45	15
PUL 505	Revenue / Taxation Law I	4	E	45	15
PUL 506	Revenue / Taxation Law II	4	E	45	15
CIL 507	Labour Law / Industrial Law I	4	E	45	15
CIL 508	Labour Law / Industrial Law I	4	E	45	15
JIL 503	Oil and Gas Law I	4	E	45	15
JIL 504	Oil and Gas Law II	4	E	45	15
PPL 509	Conveyancing I	4	E	45	15
PPL 510	Conveyancing II	4	E	45	15
JIL 507	Comparative African Law I	4	E	45	15
JIL 508	Comparative African Law II	4	E	45	15
ICL 511	Islamic Law of Crimes and Torts I	4	E	45	15
ICL 512	Islamic Law of Crimes and Torts II	4	E	45	15
ICL 511	Islamic Law of Transactions (Mu'amat) I	4	E	45	15
ICL 512	Islamic Law of Transactions (Mu'amat) II	4	E	45	15
ICL 513	Islamic Law of Procedure and Evidence I	4	E	45	15
ICL 514	Islamic Law of Procedure and Evidence II	4	E	45	15

ICL 515:	Islamic Family Law and Succession I	4	E	45	15
ICL 516:	Islamic Family Law and Succession II	4	E	45	15
ICL 513	Islamic Jurisprudence (Usul Al – Fiqh) I	4	E	45	15
ICL 514	Islamic Jurisprudence (Usul Al – Fiqh) II	4	E	45	15
LAW 599	Long Essay in the Final Year	6	C		
	TOTAL	110			

3.5 Course Synopses

100 LEVEL COURSES

LAW 101: Legal Method 1

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

Law in social context (a) nature and functions of law in society: law, order and justice; law and freedom; law and the state; law and legitimacy; law and sovereignty (b) aspects of law – types of law – eternal law, divine law, natural law and human or positive law; classification of law: common law and civil law; common law and equity; public and private law; civil and criminal law, substantive and procedural law; written and unwritten law; customary law and Islamic law (c) methods of social control through law – penal method; grievance – remedial method; private arranging method; constitutive method, administrative regulatory method; fiscal method; conferral or social benefits method (d) Legal reasoning and approach to problems – language of the law; principles, standards and issues in law; formality and precision in the use of language and distinctiveness of legal language; legal rhetoric and legal logic; legal reasoning and practical reasoning; legalism (e) Legal reasoning in judicial processes: sifting of facts and law in courts; *ratio decidendi*; precedents (f) Legal reasoning in legislation – legislative proposals; legislative drafting; ambiguity, vagueness, open texture, semantics in law; legislative process: construction of statutes; types of legislation; codification of laws.

LAW 102: Legal Method II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Sources of law – primary sources; statutory materials and judicial materials; secondary sources: books and pamphlets, letters, speeches, interviews, periodicals, and news – papers; foreign materials (b) Use of source materials – law library and legal research, indexing and identification of library materials, cases and citation of cases and reports; opinions; analysis and note taking; use of authorities in legal argument and legal writing (c) online research methods (d) Legal writing – methods and approaches in essay writing; styles of writing; analysis of social and legal issues and application of legal rules; division of topics into chapters, sections and subsections (e) Professional ethics, and regulation of the legal profession.

CSC 101: Introduction to Computer Science

(3 Units: LH 30, PH: 15)

Survey of computers and information processing and their roles in society. This course introduces a historical perspective of computing, hardware, software, information systems, and human resources and explores their integration and application in **Law**, business and

other segments of society. Students will be required to complete lab assignments using the PC's operating system, and several commonly used applications, such as word processors, spreadsheets and graphics presentations applications. Internet and on-line resources, browsers and search engines.

LIT 104: Introduction to Poetry: (2 Units: LH 15)

This course explores Poetry as a literary genre, the different poetic forms and traditions e.g narrative/dramatic/the lyrics and ode. It also looks at the epic tradition, romance, praise/panegyric poetry. Examples are drawn from different classical, English, African/Nigerian poetic experiences.

LIT 105: Introduction to Prose Literature: (2 Units: LH 15)

(Short stories and a few selected novels that are considered classic) The course is to trace the origin of the English novel, and the subsequent adaptation in Africa/Nigeria; the basic features that characterize the novel and the distinguishing features of the English novel and the African novel, etc

LIT 106: Introduction to Drama: (2 Units: LH 15)

This course is an Introduction to Drama (i.e. as a significant generic form of literature). It includes the possible origins of drama – from ritual/festivals, the Greek classical drama, the medieval English drama, modern drama/ African drama; forms of drama: tragedy, comedy, epic, etc.; dramatic traditions and major proponents of the traditions, etc.

200 LEVEL COURSES

PUL 201: Constitutional Law I (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Definition and sources of constitutional law: classification of the constitutions: written and unwritten, rigid and flexible, federal and unitary, presidential and parliamentary (b) The concepts of separation of powers, rule of law, federalism, supremacy of the constitution/parliament (c) The legal consequences of the change of government by extra – constitutional means (e.g., *coup* ; *d'état*); constitutional history of Nigeria from the advent of British rule up – to – date; The Military and Constitution-Making in Nigeria, Law Making by the Military, The Judiciary under the Military, The Executive under the Military, The Military and search for constitutional and political order.

PUL 202: Constitutional Law II (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Supremacy of the constitution, citizenship, fundamental rights, fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy, creation of states, and constitutional amendments (b) legislative power: its meaning, scope and relation with the executive and judicial powers; delegation of legislative power – division of legislative power between the federation and the states; interpretation of legislative entries/its doctrines of pith and substance, implied powers, repugnancy, and occupied field – impeachment power: oversight functions of the Legislature (c) judicial power: its meaning and scope – judicial review of legislation – independence of judiciary, jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Federal and State High Courts and Sharia and Customary Courts of Appeal, Judicial control of administration – nature, scope of writs and orders; habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari,

prohibition, quo warranto, declaration and injunction (d) Executive power: its meaning and scope; powers and functions of the President and Governors: appointment, legislative, police, public order, defence, emergency, prerogative of mercy, foreign affairs – Federal (and State) executive bodies – Attorney General's powers (e) Local government; status – relationship with State and Federal government, creation, finance, personnel and dissolution.

CIL 201: Law of Contract I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Nature of contract: sources of law, concept of bargain, classification (b) Formation of contract: offer and acceptance, consideration, intention to create legal relations (c) Contents of contract: terms, representations, excluding and limiting terms and fundamental breach of terms, (d) Capacity: infants, illiterates, corporations, mental patients and drunken persons.

CIL 202: Law of Contract II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Vitiating elements of a contract: mistake; misrepresentation; duress; illegality and unenforceable contracts (b) Privity of contract: rules and exceptions (c) Discharge of contract: by performance, agreement, breach and frustration (d) Remedies / damages; equitable remedies in outline only, *quantum meruit* claims and quasi contract (e) Contract under customary law and Islamic law: constituents, capacity, terms, breach, and remedies.

PUL 203: Nigerian Legal System I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Sources of Nigerian law (b) Administration of justice in Nigeria: problems and concepts of substantive law (c) Interaction between various arms of government within the Nigerian legal system and the social context (d) The idea and structure of a legal system (e) Nature and function of law (f) Classification of law, sources of Nigeria law: (i) legislation; judicial precedents / case law; customary law; Islamic law; English Common Law and doctrine of equity (ii) reception and application of English law in Nigeria.

PUL 204: Nigerian Legal System II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Internal conflicts (i) different customary laws/Islamic laws (ii) English law and customary law (iii) English law and Islamic law (b) judicial institutions (c) the role of the judiciary (d) the history and development of the courts (e) types and jurisdiction of courts: customary and Area Courts; magistrate and district courts; and courts of record (f) Special courts: Sharia Court of Appeal, Customary Court of Appeal, Tribunals (excluding Commissions of Inquiry) (g) Judicial Personnel – appointment and tenure (h) Outline of civil and criminal procedure in Nigeria (i) Legal Aid and Advice: development and future of law in Nigeria, (j) the organization of legal education and legal profession in Nigeria.

PPL 203: Family Law I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Nature of family including the extended family system, (b) the nature and sources of Nigerian family law and succession (c) nature, form and incidence of marriage under customary / Islamic law (d) contract and celebration of marriage (e) formal and essential validity of statutory marriage (f) void and voidable marriages (g) dissolution of marriage (h) relationship between parents, children and the state – issues from the Children's Rights Act 2003.

PPL 204: Family Law II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Rectification of marriage (b) judicial separation (c) maintenance and financial relief (d) legitimacy, custody, guardianship and adoption (e) basis of marriage and divorce (f) succession, testate and Intestate in customary, Islamic and statutory laws (g) foreign marriages (h) parental responsibility and parenthood through reproductive technology (i) gender perspectives on law.

JIL 209: Criminology I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) The meaning, nature and scope of criminology (b) the evolution of criminological thought (c) phenomenology (d) actiology of crime and victimology (f) Legal principles relating to insanity (g) mental deficiency and other forms of mental incapacity (h) criminological aspects of victimless crimes (i) the criminology of enforcement (j) criminological forecasting and planning.

JIL 210: Criminology II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Drug addiction, alcoholism, cultism, juvenile delinquency (b) theories of punishment (c) the law governing sentencing and court orders made in respect of criminal cases (d) sentencing practice (e) treatment techniques (f) strategies and criminological research methods (g) Philosophies of punishment, correction and treatment: analysis of different forms of punishment or treatment (h) execution (i) the correction of convicts.

PPL 205: Administrative Law I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Nature, scope and sources of administrative agencies and procedure, relationship between administrative law, the rule of law, separation of powers and delegation of powers. Delegated legislation: its nature, forms, making and control thereof.

PPL 206: Administrative Law II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Administrative adjudication; (b) powers of administration: administrative invasion by tribunals of the peoples' legal right and delegations – tribunals and inquiries (c) Judicial control of administration; and judicial power of administration: (i) ground of judicial review e.g. doctrine of *ultra vires*, principle of natural justice and error of law (ii) remedies – e.g. **quo warranto**, *certiorari*, prohibition, *mandamus*, declaration, injunction, *habeas corpus*, damages, appeal and ombudsman (iii) action by and against the state, corporations including Local Government Areas and Councils.

300 LEVEL COURSES

LAW 301: Legal Research & Writing I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Introduction to legal writing (b) Objectives of Legal Writing (c) Types of Legal Writing (d) Letter Writing (e) Essay writing (f) Writing a Legal Brief (g) Developing a Writing Style.

LAW 302: Legal Research & Writing II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Objectives of legal Research (b) Research ethics (c) Referencing and Citation (d) Use of Law Library (e) Case Reporting (f) Digital tools.

PUL 301: Criminal Law I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) General introduction and purpose of Criminal Law (b) the content of crime (c) history and sources of Nigerian Criminal Law (d) the elements of an offence (e) classification of offences (f) general principles of criminal responsibility (g) parties to an offence (h) offences against the person (i) corporate liability.

PUL 302: Criminal Law II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Offences against property (b) offences against the state and against public order, (c) offences of corruption (d) the police and the administration of criminal justice (e) theories and types of punishment (f) general principles of sentencing (g) Islamic criminal law and customary criminal law.

JIL 303: Human Rights Law I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Human rights – meaning, scope and sources (b) Philosophical basis of human rights – natural law, positivism etc (c) Historical perspective – feudal, colonial, world wars, post colonial era etc (d) Traditional and contemporary African perspectives on human rights (e) International and national protection of human rights (f) The United Nations and Human Rights.

JIL 304: Human Rights Law II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Human rights under the Nigerian Constitution (b) Compatibility between Nigerian laws and international minimum standards (c) Regional Conventions – emphasis on African Charter (d) Human rights of vulnerable groups – women, children and minorities (e) Role, organization and methods of international and domestic NGOs (f) impediments to realization of human rights, violations of human rights, legal responses to human rights violations.

PPL 301: Law of Torts I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Historical background and general principles of tortious liability (defences will be considered in relation to each tort); (b) trespass to person – assault, battery, false imprisonment and intentional harm to the person (c) trespass to land; trespass to chattel, conversion and detinue (d) negligence – duty of care, standard of care (e) proof of negligence (f) nervous shock (g) contributory negligence and damages, including remoteness of damage (h) occupiers' liability.

PPL 302: Law of Torts II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Nuisance (b) the rule in *Rylands v. Fletcher* (c) liability for animals (d) malicious prosecution (e) vicarious liability (f) defamation (e) death as course of action (f) fatal accidents (g) deceit (h) economic torts of passing – off, civil conspiracy, intimidation, interference with contract (i) parties; joint torts; remedies.

CIL 303: Commercial Law I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Sale of goods: nature and formation of the contract (b) conditions, warranties and representations (c) ownership and passing – off of property (d) duties of the seller (e) duties of the buyer (f) effect of contract (g) remedies (h) special commercial contracts in outline (i) the use of various payment devices e.g. cheques, credit cards, luncheon and fuel vouchers.

CIL 304: Commercial Law II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Hire purchase: nature and meaning of hire purchase (b) hire purchase in common law and under the Hire Purchase Act 1965 (c) Ownership and passing – off of property (d) remedies of owner and hirer (e) minimum payment clauses and damages (f) standard form hire – purchase agreements (h) bills of sales (i) conditional sale and credit sale agreements. (a) Agency: definition, formalities and capacity (b) authority of the agent (c) ratification: types of agents (d) rights and duties of principal and agent (e) termination of agency (f) relationship of principal and agents to third parties.

PPL 305: Property Law I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

Introduction: (a) legal notions of property (*Law Relating to Chattels (Personal Property); the Law Relating to Incorporeal Property (Choses in Action); and Land Law*) (b) historical evolution of land law in Nigeria (c) sources of Nigerian land law (d) terminology – ownership, possession, titles, rights, liability, land, etc. Customary land law/Islamic land law: (a) modes of acquiring title to land, settlement; expansion; loan or borrowing; pledge or pawn; gift; conquest, allotment, kola tenancy (b) concept and ownership of land: (i) nature of title to land (ii) control and management of community land – individual rights and extent of community land today (iii) creation of family land – nature and extent of member's right in family land; control of family land, alienation of family land, recovery of family land, Improvement by a member of family land, termination of family land (iv) an outline of succession to rights in land.

PPL 306: Property Law II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

Legal regulation of property: (a) The Land Use Act – state control of land; grant of right of occupancy; what Certificate of Occupancy connotes; alienation of Certificate of Occupancy; revocation of Certificate of Occupancy; compensation for revocation (b) relationship between Land Use Act and State land law (c) an outline of control of natural resources – minerals, water and forests; agrarian reforms (d) rights and interest in land – freehold, joint tenancy, tenancy in common, prescription, laches, acquiescence, leasehold, easements, *profit a prendre*, covenants, mortgages, (e) registration – registration of instruments, registration of title.

JIL 309: Health Law/Law and Medicine I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

Health is a vital aspect of the human existence fully protected by the country's constitution. Yet its critical essence needs to be well articulated within the discipline of law as a course of study because of the important and controversial health care issues involved with implications for the individual, family and society.

Introduction: (a) definitions (b) evolution of health law (c) sources of health law, statutes, regulations, policies etc. (d) right to health under municipal laws, regional and international treaties / instruments (e) overview of pertinent issues relating to the Nigerian health care delivery system (f) legal framework of health care decision – making, including professional self-regulation, government regulation moral judgment and the market discipline.

JIL 310: Health Law/Law and Medicine II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

Legal aspects of reforms in health care issues. (a) informed consent; right to die; right to treatment; issues in medical malpractice; HIV/AIDs etc. (b) doctor – patient relationship; including interface of moral; ethical and legal problems in modern medicine (c) health care institutions ... emphasis on recent developments e.g. National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (d) the “cost” of health care delivery: new payment methods, status/rights, implications of NHIS for medical care (e) comparative national health care reforms, policies and laws.

Medical Torts, Criminality in Medical Practice, the Moral, Ethical and Legal limits of Bio-Medical Research. Forensic Issues in Psychology and Psychiatry e.g. Matters Relating to Evidence, Causation, etc, Legal Issues in Forensic Bio-Chemistry, Epidemiology, Biological and Chemical Warfare, constitutional matters and issues in International Law.

ICL 307: Introduction to Islamic Law I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

Introduction and Historical Background: the nature and sources of Islamic Law, the historical background (a) pre – Islamic Arabia: Law and Society in pre – Islamic Arabia (b) The Rise of Islam – Sharia (c) the Prophet Mohammed, the Quranic Legislations, the Prophetic Sunnah, The Development of Judicial System: Muadh bn Jabal appointment and Prophet’s Directions; Umar’s directions to the judges, the development of judicial institutions; Qadi Muhtasib Naziral, and Raddul Mazalim. The role of juristic opinion (Ra’y) and custom (‘urf) in the development of Islamic law (d) the Emergence of the Schools of Law: Maliki, Shaffii, Hambali, Ja’fari and Zahiri (e) the Developments of Islamic legal literature: types e.g. compendia, abridgments, gersses, Responsa, etc (f) the frequently consulted authoritative texts of the various schools of law (g) Modern developments: impact of western legal system Islamisation of laws in recent years.

ICL 308: Introduction to Islamic Law II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

Islamic law in Nigeria – the historical background: introduction of Islam in West Africa (a) the Maliki School of Law: the spread of Maliki School in Nigeria: authoritative books and court systems (b) the Application of Islamic Law during the British period (c) the extent and application of Islamic Law at present – codification of Sharia Penal Laws in some states of Nigeria.

JIL 311: Information and Communications Technology Law I (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

The course provides an overview of the entire field of ICT law, with specific emphasis on the legal aspects of Computing, Communication and other components of modern Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) (a) broadcasting law, telecommunications law and computer law (b) legal aspect of technologies convergence, Institutional aspects of Information Communication Technologies (ICT) with specific emphasis on the powers and duties of the Regulator, licensing of systems and regulatory conditions in class of licenses, protection of consumers and Quality of Service (QoS) and the Law relating to Spectrum Management (c) the roles of National, International and regional institutions involved in ICT, the functions of National institutions in relation to the obligations and rights of service providers and customers (d) Dispute Resolution Mechanisms in ICT including court, regulatory, and other government proceedings.

JIL 312: Information and Communications Technology Law II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Computer technology software licensing (b) International protection of computer technology. (c) ownership of computer networks (d) regulation of the Internet (e) regulation of electronic commerce, specific questions relating to the protection of intellectual property rights in the area of ICT, infringement of copyright, trademark, patents (f) liability of network service providers (g) regulation of electronic signatures, domain names, the protection of the individual with regard to personal data processing (h) legal remedies against computer – related fraud, Invasion of privacy and security etc.

400 LEVEL COURSES

LAW 401: Introduction to Legal Practice I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Interviewing Skills (b) Advising and Counselling Clients (c) Law Office Ethics (d) Advocacy Skills (e) Social Ethics.

LAW 402: Introduction to Legal Practice II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Basic Guides to Commercial Practice (b) Basic Guides to Civil Litigation (c) Basic Guide to Criminal Litigation (d) Basic Guide to Alternative Dispute Resolution (e) Practical effective writing skills.

JIL 403: Environmental Law I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Sources of Nigeria Environmental Law (b) sources / causes of environmental pollution / degradation in Nigeria (c) policy and Legal responses to environmental pollution /degradation (d) legal protection of the environmental media: land, air and water at **local** government, state and federal levels (e) control of hazardous wastes and substances (f) environmental litigation.

JIL 404: Environmental Law II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Background to the protection of the global environment at the International level (b) development of International Environmental Law / Multilateral Environmental Agreements (c) specific focus on the following global environmental issues: (i) trans – boundary Movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal (ii) climate change (iii) deforestation/desertification (iv) biodiversity loss (v) depletion of the ozone layer, **(vi) flooding, (vii) rise in sea water levels** (d) issues of environmental governance, i.e. environmental rights to information and participation; access to justice, etc. (e) International Environmental Non – Governmental Organisations, e.g. the Green Peace, WWF, etc.

PPL 403: Equity and Trusts I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

General Principles of Equity: (a) Nature, doctrine and history of equity, its development in England and its introduction to Nigeria (b) the relationship between equity and common Law (c) conflict between equity and customary law (d) maxims of equity; nature of equitable rights and interests (e) priorities (f) assignment of choses in action (g) conversion; election; satisfaction.

Remedies and defences: (a) equitable remedies – Injunctions: specific performance; rescission; rectification; delivery up and cancellation of documents; account; receivership; restitution (b) equitable defences – estoppel, laches and acquiescence.

PPL 404: Equity and Trusts II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

The law of trusts: (a) Nature and classification of Trusts; the requirements of Trust; constitution of trusts; express private trusts; charitable trusts; constructive trusts; protective and discretionary trusts (an outline only); trusts in favour of creditors (b) appointment of trustees – duties and discretion of trustees; power of trustees; breach of trust; retirement and removal of trustees (c) an outline of administration of **estates**.

NB: A faculty is free to add to this anything peculiar or local to its environ which a lawyer from that locality is expected to know.

PUL 401: Law of Evidence I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) General introduction (b) sources of Nigerian law of evidence (c) direct and circumstantial evidence (d) facts in issue and relevant facts (e) complaints (f) similar facts evidence, *Res Gestae*.

PUL 402: Law of Evidence II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Character evidence (b) opinion evidence (c) hearsay evidence (d) *estoppel*; competence and compellability of witnesses (e) privilege generally (f) corroboration (g) burden of proof (h) documentary evidence (i) evidence under customary law / Islamic law.

PPL 405: Law of Banking I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Nature, history and evolution of banking in Nigeria (b) law regulating the establishment and operation of banking in Nigeria (c) nature and legal effect of negotiable instruments, including cheques, promissory notes, bills of exchange, etc. (d) negotiability and assignability; endorsement and delivery; presentment and notice of dishonour.

PPL 406: Law of Banking II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Bank – customer relationship, including the nature and legal effects of bank accounts, overdrafts, bank notes, cheques and their crossing, etc. (b) mortgages and foreclosures etc; forgeries and conversions; securities and advances (c) regulation of Banks and Financial Institutions: Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN); Nigerian Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC).

JIL 405: Public International Law I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

General introduction – history and sources: International and municipal law; subjects of the law of nations: (a) states – (i) nature and classification, recognition of states, governments and belligerents, *de jure* and *de facto* governments (ii) state succession (iii) territory; acquisition and loss (b) Individuals: (i) nationality and domicile (ii) human rights and fundamental freedoms (c) Diplomatic representation – (i) status and functions of diplomatic envoys and consuls (ii) privileges and immunities (iii) diplomatic missions and international organization (iv) state responsibilities and conditions of basic international claims.

JIL 406: Public International Law II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

State jurisdiction: territorial waters and airspace, international servitudes and waterways. International Agreements: nature, entry into force, ratification, reservations, interpretation and discharge. International organisations (a) the United Nations and its charter – specialized agencies; disputes; pacific and non – pacific methods of settlement (b) the Organization of African Unity/African Union (c) ECOWAS; war and neutrality: position of belligerent forces and civilians in war (d) the Hague and Geneva Conventions; economic warfare – on land, sea and in the air; effects of outbreak of war – persons, actions, contracts, treaties; the legal capacity to use force – states, recognized belligerents and U.N (e) the legal claims to make war and U.N. Charter obligations (f) Position of neutrals, punishment of war crimes: Nuremberg Trials.

JIL 407: International Trade & Investment Law I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) The concept, nature and development of international trade and investment (b) sources and principles of international trade and investment law – (i) Principle of Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources (ii) principle of economic non-discrimination (iii) treaty standards such as Most Favoured Nation Treatment Standard, principle of reciprocity (c) international export contracts – FOB contracts, CIF contracts (d) Concept of contracts in transnational investment process – economic development agreements, management contracts, joint ventures, service contracts, sales or purchasing contracts, production sharing contracts (e) Protection of foreign direct investment, Export Processing Zones, (f) Free Zones, (g) World Trade Organization (WTO).

JIL 408: International Trade & Investment Law II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Carriage of goods by sea – charter parties: types, common law obligations and immunities (b) Carriage of goods by air (c) Letters of credit and performance bonds (d) marine cargo insurance (e) Settlement of trade and investment disputes (f) Regional trading and economic integration arrangements – European Union, North American Free Trade Agreement, African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Cotonou Agreement, Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, ECOWAS, ANDEAN Pact, CARIFTA etc.

JIL 409: Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) 1

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

ADR exposes students to the broader options available for conflict and dispute resolution, both within and outside a formal court room.

(a) Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) methods (b) arbitration and conciliation law in Nigeria Good offices, negotiation, inquiry, etc. – (i) sources (ii) development of arbitration legislation (iii) law applicable to arbitration proceedings (c) nature of arbitration (d) arbitration agreement.

JIL 410: Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) 11

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Arbitration Tribunal – (i) number of arbitrators (ii) appointment of arbitrators (iii) qualities of an arbitrator (iv) challenge and removal (b) Powers and duties of arbitrators (c) arbitral proceedings (d) nature, type and enforcement of awards (e) conciliation – (i) general principles (ii) appointment, role and functions (iii) procedure for conciliation.

JIL 411: Conflict of Laws I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Nature and scope of conflict of laws – internal and international conflicts (b) general principles of conflicts of laws: (i) jurisdiction and exemption from jurisdiction of the courts (ii) exclusion of foreign law / state laws (iii) characterization (iv) domicile and nationality (v) *renvoi*.

JIL 412: Conflict of Laws II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

Conflict situations (internal and external) and choice of law in: (a) Law of **PERSONS**: status, marriage and matrimonial causes, infants, legitimacy and legitimation and adoption, lunatics, succession (b) law of obligations, **particularly** contract (c) Law of Tort (d) Law of Property –movable and immovable (e) recognition and enforcement of foreign / state judgments (f) the need for a uniform legal system.

PSY 411 Forensic Psychology

(2 Units: LH 15)

Introduction to forensic psychology; definition and scope; art of identification of incidence; interrogations and confessions using psychological skills; interviewing techniques. Crime and delinquency; psychopathic behaviour and society; juvenile offender and the law; mental status of the offender; social and psychological implications of legal judgments; crime culture and prevention; mental health legislation.

500 LEVEL COURSES

JIL 501: Jurisprudence and Legal Theory I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

Introduction: the purpose of the study of law and jurisprudence; nature, definition and scope of jurisprudence; meaning and functions of law. (a) The relation of law to: (i) justice (ii) morality (iii) religion (iv) law and social change; ethics, the relation of the above concepts to customary law (b) Sources of law: (i) legislation, customs and judicial precedents (ii) nature, ascertainment, applicability and the role of these courses in contemporary and early society. (c) Analysis of fundamental legal concepts: rights, duty, liability, ownership, possession, personality, liberty, sovereignty, etc.

JIL 502: Jurisprudence and Legal Theory II

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

Theories of Law: (a) Natural Law School, (b) Historical School (c) Positivist Theory (d) Sociological Theory (e) Pure Theory of Law (f) Marxist theory of law (g) Indigenous theories and concepts of Law, customary law (i) Law Reform (j) codification, restatement, adaptation and unification of Customary Law, realism, cultural and anthropological school, and Jurimetrics.

PPL 501: Company Law I

(4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Forms of Business Organization; Sole Proprietorship; Partnership; Incorporated Companies; Creation and Incidents. (b) Formation of companies; Certificate of Incorporation; Pre –incorporation contracts; promoter's liability (c) Memorandum of Association; *Doctrine of Ultra – Vires*; alteration of Memorandum and the Objects clause (d) Articles of Association; Contractual effect of Memorandum and Articles; Alteration of Articles, (e) doctrine of constructive notice and **in-house** management (f) prospectus; statement in lieu of prospectus; Remedies for Misrepresentation (g) regulation of

company matters: Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

PPL 502: Company Law II (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Company securities; shares and debentures; becoming and ceasing to be a shareholder; transfer of shares; floating charges (b) directors and other officers; appointment, removal, duties, rights and powers (c) meetings resolutions (d) majority powers and minority rights; prevention of oppression and mis-management (e) reconstructions and take – over, mergers (f) winding up (in outline) (g) privatisation (h) partnership: relation of partners inter se and to third parties; and dissolution of partnership.

PPL 503: Insurance Law I (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Nature of insurance (b) purposes or functions of Insurance (c) types of insurance: including marine insurance, life and personal accident insurance, motor vehicle insurance, etc (d) Insurable interests and principles of Indemnity: parties to insurance contract; assignment of insurance policies.

PPL 504: Insurance Law II (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Underwriting and reinsurance claims and settlement of claims (b) state control of insurance business (c) recapitalization of insurances businesses.

PUL 505: Revenue / Taxation Law I (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) The nature, meaning and various forms of taxation (b) the general principles and administration of tax and the rules governing residence and ordinary residence tax payers, including individuals, trustees, companies and other business organizations (c) Definition, ascertainment and computation of income for tax purposes e.g. deductions and allowances which may be set against income.

PUL 506: Revenue / Taxation Law II (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Different types of taxes (e.g., Personal Income Tax, Company Income tax, and petroleum Profit Taxes etc.) and related duties imposed by governments (b) taxing powers of governments/ tax jurisdictions (c) the role of state and federal tax agencies: Federal Inland Revenue Services (FIRS) (d) problems of double taxation, married women, and tax exemption of pensions and gratuities (e) Tax treatment of groups of companies: reconstructions, amalgamations and dividends.

CIL 507: Labour Law / Industrial Law I (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Introduction: nature, history, sources and scope of labour law (b) contract of employment: definition, formation, contents, Parties: young persons, apprentices, women (c) employees duties: good faith, accountability, confidentiality, restraint of trade (d) termination of contract of employment: performance, agreement, notice, summary dismissal, repudiation, remedies for wrongful dismissal (e) safety at work – employer’s duty of care; vicarious liability; Factory’s Act; Workmen’s Compensation Act, Reform.

CIL 508: Labour Law / Industrial Law I (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Collective bargaining and collective agreement – framework, nature and legislation (b) Trade Unions – Formation, rights, obligations, criminal liability, civil liability (c) Agencies – I.A.P., N.I.C., P.P.I.B., Industrial Training Fund (d) Industrial Law and Economic Development.

JIL 503: Oil and Gas Law I (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) The Origin and occurrence of Oil and Natural gas (b) Theories of Ownership in Oil and Gas (c) United Nations and Natural Resources (d) Interests in Oil and Gas – Oil concession, effect of rights of concessionaires on natural gas (e) Expropriation of Rights in Oil and Gas (f) Oil and Gas Pipelines – nature, legal status, conditions for grants, rights and obligations of the licensees (h) legal framework of oil and gas in Nigeria.

JIL 504: Oil and Gas Law II (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Refining petroleum and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) (b) pollution (c) oil and gas revenue allocation (d) taxation of petroleum and natural gas (e) state participation in the petroleum industry – Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) (g) human resources development and technology transfer (h) Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (i) local content

PPL 509: Conveyancing I (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

The course concerns the law relating to the transfer of legal estates and interest in land. (a) It examines capacity of parties (b) the contract for the transfer of a legal estate or interest in land – leases, mortgages, and assignments (c) It also deals with the transfer of title to land (d) the relevance of the study is examined in the light of the Land Use Act 1978.

PPL 510: Conveyancing II (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

This course examines (a) the contents of a Conveyance (b) it also considers Wills and Settlements (c) the relevance of the study is examined in the light of the Land Use Act 1978 (d) Transfer of interest under Customary Law and Islamic Law.

JIL 507: Comparative African Law I (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

African Legal systems are underpinned by some shared characteristics, the focus of this course includes (a) Introduction – the nature of African Legal Systems in their pre – colonial, colonial and post – colonial settings; African Legal Mentalities i.e. Common law and Civil law traditions as direct offshoot of colonial heritage (b) The Roles of the State, Religion, Ideology and Society in influencing African Legal Systems (c) The Concepts of Legal Pluralism and Conflict of Laws in Africa.

JIL 508: Comparative African Law II (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Focus on specific legal areas in the laws of selected African States: (i) Family Law (ii) Business Law (iii) Human Rights (iv) Labour Law (v) Environmental Law (vi) Criminal Law (vii) Immigration Law; etc. (b) The African Union: Legal Aspects (c) Consideration of a rationale for a future African Court of Justice for the continent.

ICL 509: Islamic Law of Crimes and Torts I (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

Legal theory of Jinayat: (a) nature of Islamic criminal law: definition, classification of crimes, scope of Islamic criminal law (b) objective of Islamic criminal law (Maqasid al Shari'ah) (c) Sources of Islamic criminal law: Quran and hadith; Istinbat (d) criminal responsibility, degrees of responsibility, defences (e) reflection of Islamic criminal law in Nigerian legislation (f) Islamic school of law (g) Maliki school

ICL 510: Islamic Law of Crimes and Torts II (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

Specific crimes and punishments: (a) Qisas offences (crimes against human life or body) – homicide: hurts: types of hurts (b) Hudud offences (offences against the state) nature and scope, specific Hudud offences, conditions, proof and penalties (c) Ta'zir offences, differences between Ta'zir and Hudud / Qisas offences, proof and Penalties. Law of tortuous liability: (i) introduction and scope of Dhaman – legal basis of tortuous liability (ii) principles of Islamic law of torts (iii) injuries to property, injuries to the person (iv) liability relating to control of animals and liability relating to buildings and dangerous structures.

ICL 506: Islamic Law of Transactions (Mu'amalat) I (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

This part deals with the general principles of contract: (a) capacity of the contracting parties, formation of contract, terms in the contract (b) conditions of validity (shurut al – siha, shurut al – nafth, shurut al – luzum) (c) conditions and warranties (al – shurut fi al – aqd); theories of majlis al – aqd and khiyar al – majlis), options (Al – khiyarat) (d) void and voidable contracts (e) termination of contract.

ICL 507: Islamic Law of Transactions (Mu'amalat) II (4 Units: LH 45; PH 45)

This part deals with specific contracts: (a) sale of goods, including auction sales, sales with deposit, future sale, theory of gharar, rights of the seller and buyer (b) contracts of Hire (including carriage of goods, lease and services) (c) contract of mortgage (d) partnership and other joint ventures i.e. Mudhara'ah, Musaqat, Mudharabah (e) other specific contracts: qard, ju'ala, wadi'ah, awqaf etc.

ICL 507: Islamic Law of Procedure and Evidence I (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

Criminal Procedure: (a) Nature and meaning of criminal procedure (b) sources of Islamic law of procedure, and courts vested with jurisdiction in Islamic criminal law (c) the roles of legal practitioners (d) institution and methods of instituting criminal proceedings in the Sharia Courts (e) Custody and bail of accused, process to compel attendance of accused, power to search by Police and other officers (including a brief explanation of the status of police in Sharia) (f) charges and complaints in Sharia Courts, preliminaries to trial, trial and/or hearing, judgment, appeals.

Civil Procedure: (a) Sources of Islamic Civil Procedure (b) Appointment, qualification and termination of Sharia Court judges (c) Sharia Courts vested with civil jurisdiction and other matters to be considered before commencing an action (d) cause(s) of action and joinder of causes, parties and joinder of parties (e) form and commencement of claim and statement of defense (f) Interlocutory proceedings and /Injunctions (g) preliminaries before trial in Sharia Courts, the trial or hearing of action; judgment, execution of judgment (h) Appeals and judicial review; Arbitration and Settlement out of Court.

ICL 508: Islamic Law of Procedure and Evidence II (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Law of evidence: meaning, nature and scope of law of evidence in Islamic law (b) classification of law of evidence (c) sources of Islamic law of evidence; means of proof: admission and confession, oral testimony and witnesses, documentary evidence, oath and Nukoul (d) circumstantial evidence; burden of proof, standard of proof (e) facts the proof of which are made in exceptional cases: character evidence, expert evidence, presumptions, *Estoppel*, long possession (Hauzi) (f) wrongful admission and rejection of evidence.

ICL 504: Islamic Family Law and Succession I (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

Law of Marriage: (a) contract of marriage: (i) preliminaries: betrothal: binding nature of betrothal; withdrawal and betrothal gifts (ii) contract of marriage: definition of marriage; capacity of contracting parties; guardianship of marriage; power of marriage guardians; doctrines of different schools with regard to guardianship (iii) offer and acceptance, dower (Mahr) (iv) void and voidable marriages: Shighar; Mut'ah, Muhallil; defects in spouses (v) impediments to marriage: (permanent and temporary impediments) defects in spouses (vi) polygamy: conditions of polygamy including equal treatment to co – wives (vii) rights and duties of the spouses, rights of the husband, Rights of the wife, mutual rights (b) termination of the contract of marriage: Repudiation: (Talaq), Khul', termination by court decree: legal grounds for obtaining court decree; Ila' (vow of abstinence); Zihar (injurious assimilation); Li'an (accusation of unchastity); defects; termination by death of either spouse (c) rights following termination: idda (waiting period), maintenance of wives and relatives, maintenance of the children, fosterage and Hadanah: (Custody of the child) (d) establishment of paternity (e) guardianship.

ICL 504: Islamic Family Law and Succession II (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

Law of Succession: (a) Intestate Succession (i) Introduction to the Law of Succession: Elements of Succession, Estate, Causes of inheritance, conditions of inheritance, Impediments to succession, evolution of the estate (ii) who are the legal heirs (Ashabul – furud, Asabah, Cognatic heirs, Baitul – Mal as a quasi heir, doctrine of Radd (Return) (iii) Distribution of Estate, awl (iv) Grandfather in competition with brothers and/or sisters (v) the doctrine of priority (hajb) (b) bequests: (i) introduction to and definition of bequest (Wasiyyah), Essentials to Bequest, Testator (Musi), Legatee (Musa Lahu), formalities (Sigha), bequest object (Musa Bihi) (ii) validity of bequest: Invalid bequests, Ultra – vires bequests, the doctrine of death sickness (maradul mawt).

ICL 509: Islamic Jurisprudence (Usul Al-Fiqh) I (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

This course gives (a) a general idea of the basic principles of Islamic jurisprudence (usul al – fiqh), and (b) the techniques by which Muslim jurists derive and formulate rules of Islamic law. (c) Definition, scope and evolution of the of usul al fiqh: (i) al – ahkam al – shariyya: definition and essential constituents; classification of al ahkam al – shariyya (ii) main sources of Islamic law: Quran, Sunna, Ijam and Quyas (iii) Nashk (abrogation).

ICL 510: Islamic Jurisprudence (Usul Al – Fiqh) II (4 Units: LH 45; PH 15)

(a) Subsidiary sources of Islamic law: Istislah, Istihasan, madhhab al – sahabi, urf, istishab al – hal, etc (b) linguistic and legislative principles of interpretation: Ijtihad and Taqlid (c) contemporary trends in interpretation of Islamic law.

LAW 599: Long Essay in the Final Year (Units 6)

Each final year law student will have an approved topic for research at the beginning of the final year. Such a candidate will be expected to produce a well – researched essay containing a minimum of 10,000 words under the supervision of a member of the academic staff in the faculty.

For the sake of quality assurance and to underscore the importance of this essay, students should be made to defend their work orally before a faculty panel who should determine the final grade after thorough examination.

DRAFT

SECTION FOUR:

PRACTICAL/CLINICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LAW PROGRAMME - LAW CLINIC AND MOOT COURT

Preamble

Presented herein are facilities required to support the law programme.

4.1 Clinical Legal Training

4.1.1 Clinical and Moot Court Practice

Every Law Faculty shall have a Moot Court practice as part of the requirement for clinical legal education, which shall be constructed to accommodate at least 100 (One hundred) students per session. Clinical and Moot practice shall be available for the 400 Level class to run for one session, incorporated into a curriculum that spans across clinical legal training of the students legal research, writing and advocacy.

4.1.2 Tutorials and Clinical Rooms

Every Faculty shall have tutorial and clinical rooms, apart from Lecture theatres and auditoria, specifically designated for tutorials and clinical activities, which shall be constructed to accommodate not less than 30 (thirty) students and not more than 50 (fifty) students.

4.1.3 Innovative and Quality – Enhancing Strategies

Inter – university visitations should be taken periodically to ensure that performance is in line with the benchmark statements;

- a) Inter – university short – term exchange programmes should be established and fully encouraged to allow free movement of experienced academics to service less – experienced faculties;
- b) Each institution should, as a matter of monitoring, demand yearly reports from faculties on their achievements during the year; and
- c) The regulatory body should encourage inter-university visitations aimed at evaluating compliance with the benchmark statements.