



WESLEY UNIVERSITY ONDO

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WESLEY UNIVERSITY ONDO

COLLEGE OF LAW



PROPOSED PROSPECTUS

**UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE PROGRAMMES
2023-2026**



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GENERAL INFORMATION

MISSION OF UNIVERSITY:

Wesley University Ondo, Ondo State Nigeria is dedicated to the training of its students to become professionally competent and confident graduates with exquisite dexterity. It provides enabling environment for effective teaching and research in cutting-edge disciplines of all human endeavours for sustainable development. Consequently, the curricular involve intensive teaching and extensive practical training in innovation technology. The University is faith-based and thus passionate about instilling moral regeneration and godly character through Christian faith into all students. The research objectives are also made to be relevant to the needs of industries that will ensure prompt delivery of well-tested and technically optimized protocols to sensitized and confident graduates; the training of self-reliant and competent graduates capable of working on their own instead of the current dependence on government employment constitute the focal points of the University.

PHILOSOPHY

The philosophy of the programme is to produce lawyers readily capable of coping with the legal needs of the society in the light of social, economic, political, cultural and technological advancements. Graduates of the programme would be able to deliver competently on the expectations of employers and other users of their services in government, legal practice and academics. It is in this sense that the Law programme has been designed to ensure that Law graduates have a good general knowledge of Law, and a clear understanding of the place and importance of Law in the society. The programme will therefore introduce students to the general knowledge in Law, acquaint them with principles of judicial process and legal development, and equip them with the basic tools of legal analysis and methods.

OBJECTIVES

The LL.B programme in Wesley University Ondo which shall be resident in the College of Law, aims at providing students with a sound foundation of Legal knowledge by teaching law in the light of

technological, social, political and economic changes. Thus, the Programme includes law courses, relevant courses from the humanities, and social science as well as entrepreneurship. With respect to the legal courses, the curriculum covers new and modern frontiers of legal training that are crucial to national development. Examples of such courses are Environmental Law, Planning law, Shipping and Admiralty Law, Law of International Trade, Gender and the Law, among others. The contents of the courses also reflect global developments. The Programme is based on the course credit system, which offers students a broad-based and qualitative legal education through the conscious combination of legal and non-legal courses at the teaching, research and community service levels to produce lawyers who have a wide knowledge of the society and environment and readily able to use law as a tool for the solution of social, political, economic and cultural problems in the society.

A. GENERAL

1. PROGRAMME OF COURSES OFFERED

The programme of courses offered by the College of Law leads to the Bachelor of Laws Honours Degree denoted as LL.B (Hons).

2. ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

a. Unified Tertiary Matriculation Examination Candidates (UTME)

In order to be eligible for admission into the **five year** full-time LL.B programme through the UTME, a candidate must normally possess the Senior Secondary School WAEC or NECO Certificate(s) or the General Certificate of Education (GCE) Ordinary Level or their equivalent with credit passes in five subjects, including English Language, English Literature and any three arts / social sciences subjects obtained at not more than two sittings, together with an acceptable pass in the U.T.M.E. Examinations.

b. Direct Entry Candidates

In order to be eligible for admission into the **four year** full-time LL.B

programme, a candidate must normally possess the following qualifications:

- (i) The General Certificate of Education (GCE) or its equivalent in five subjects, of which not less than two have been passed at the Advanced Level, provided that they include English Literature and two other arts/social sciences subjects. In addition, the candidate must have satisfied the ordinary level requirements as stated in regulation 2(a) above.
- (ii) A good first degree not below Second Class Lower from Wesley University Ondo or any other University recognized by the Senate of Wesley University Ondo. In addition, the candidate must have satisfied the Ordinary Level requirements as stated in regulation 2(a) above.
- (iii) JUPEB of recognized University or its equivalent at Upper Credit can be admitted into direct entry.
- (iv) An application for transfer to the College from the Faculty of Law of another University will be treated on its own merit.

3. DURATION OF PROGRAMME

The normal duration of the programme is as follows:

- (i) Minimum of ten semesters and maximum of fourteen semesters in the case of full-time students admitted under Regulations 2(a) above.
- (ii) Minimum of eight semesters and maximum of twelve semesters in the case of full-time students admitted under Regulation 2(b)(i) and 2(b)(ii) and (iii) above.

4. COURSE CREDIT SYSTEM

- (i) Instruction is by courses qualified into course units
- (ii) One course unit consists, in a semester, of fifteen one-hour lectures or tutorials or an equivalent combination of these types of instructions. The courses are arranged in progressive order of academic levels.

- (iii) No course shall carry less than one unit and no course, except Research Project, shall carry more than four units.

5. LEVELS OF COURSES

There are five levels of courses, namely:

Level 100	Courses: 100 199
Level 200	Courses: 200 299
Level 300	Courses: 300 399
Level 400	Courses: 400 499
Level 500	Courses: 500 599

6. COURSE IDENTIFICATION

- (i) Every course taught by the College of Law is identified by a three letter code as indicated below, followed by figures:

Departments Code

College Courses LAW
Department of Private and Property Law PPL
Department of Commercial and Industrial Law CII
Department of Public Law PUL
Department of Jurisprudence and International Law JIL

7. UNIVERSITY REQUIREMENT COURSES

A University requirement courses are University-wide courses, which must be registered for and passed before a degree is awarded.

8. COMPULSORY COURSES

Compulsory courses are courses, other than University requirement courses, which must be registered for and passed by a student to obtain the LL.B degree.

9. ELECTIVE COURSES

Elective courses are courses, which may be taken to make up the minimum required number of units or to increase the number of units subject to the prescribed maximum allowed by the Regulations.

10. AUDITED COURSES

- (i) An audited course is a course, which the student attends, but he/she is not examined in the course.
(ii) A student may audit a course with the consent of his/her course adviser, provided he/she registers for it as such.
(iii) A student must not audit more than two courses in any semester.

11. GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS AND MINIMUM NUMBER OF UNITS

- (i) In order to be eligible for an award of the LL.B degree, a full-time student admitted under Regulation 2(a) above must successfully complete courses of a minimum total of 194 units, including the University requirement courses and compulsory courses.
(ii) In order to be eligible for an award of the LL.B degree, a full-time student admitted under Regulation 2(b)(i) and 2(b)(ii) above must successfully complete courses of a minimum total of 159 units, including the University requirement courses and compulsory courses.

12. ADMISSION INTO COURSES

Admission into courses shall close at the end of the third full week of each semester.

13. WITHDRAWAL FROM COURSES

A student may withdraw from a course without penalty anytime up to and including the seventh full week of the semester. A student who withdraws after the seventh week will be deemed to have failed, except in special cases approved by Senate, unless he/she has been asked to withdraw from the College.

14. CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT

The progress of students in each course shall, as much as possible, be continuously assessed by means of tests, written assignments, reports and such other means as may be appropriate and consistent with the objectives and conduct of the course.

15. FINAL MARKS

- (i) Each course shall be graded on the basis of a maximum of 100 marks, 30% of which shall be assigned to continuous assessment and the remaining 70% of which shall be assigned to the end-of-course examination. Continuous assessment marks shall not form part of the final marks for the Research Project.
- (ii) The minimum pass mark in each course shall be 40%.
- (iii) The marks obtained by each student in every course shall be assigned appropriate letter grades and grade points as follows:

Percentage Score	Letter Grades	Grade Points
70 – 100	A	5
60 – 69	B	4
50 – 59	C	3
45 – 49	D	2
40 – 44	E	1
0 – 39	F	0

Status of Course:

- (i) **Compulsory Course (C)** This is a core course which is used to build the capacity of the students to attain professional competence in his/her chosen career.
- (ii) **Required Course (R)** This is a course taken and passed outside the students' discipline within and outside as advised by the Department.
- (iii) **Elective Courses (E)** This is a course that may be taken by students in order to make up the minimum number of credits.
- (iv) **University Course** All University courses are required courses.

1. CREDIT UNITS

Credit units vary according to contact hours assigned to each course per week per semester.

- (i) All grades shall appear on the result sheets and permanent records of the examination.
The following additional letters shall be used where appropriate:
P Probation
WN Warning at the end of the Semester after probation having below 2.00 GPA
W Withdrawal from Course
I - Incomplete
- (ii) The incomplete (I) grade is given to a student who, after the seventh full week of the semester, fails to complete the requirement for a course owing to unforeseen reasons approved by Senate
- (iii) Transcripts of examination scores shall be issued to students as appropriate at the end of each semester.
- (iv) External examiners shall be appointed to moderate the 500 level courses only

2. MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM LOAD

- (i) Subject to paragraphs (3) and (4) of this regulations, a full-time student must register for a minimum of 15 units course per semester and a maximum of 24 units course per semester.
- (ii) In exceptional cases, the Senate may permit a student to carry more than the maximum prescribed load of course units.

3. ACADEMIC STANDING:

- (i) In order to make normal progress towards the degree, a student must pass all courses specified in the curriculum and obtain a grade point average of at least 1.00 in each semester.
- (ii) Any student who's Cumulative Grade Point Average at the end of any two consecutive semesters is less than 2.0 shall be placed on academic probation until such time as his/her overall GPA is raised to 2.0 subject to paragraph (iii) of this regulation.
- (iii) Any student who fails to achieve a cumulative GPA of at least 2.0 at the end of any two consecutive semesters while on probation will

be asked to withdraw from the College.

4. REGISTRATION OF COURSES

- (i) A full-time student admitted under Regulation 2(a) must register for and take a minimum of 194 course units distributed in accordance with Regulation 3(i).
- (ii) A full-time student admitted under Regulation 2(b)(i) and 2(b)(ii) must register for and take a minimum of 159 course units distributed in accordance with Regulation 3(ii).
- (iii) A student must not register for any course, which he/she has already passed in the degree programme.

5. FAILURE TO TAKE EXAMINATIONS IN COURSES REGISTERED FOR:

A student who fails to take the examination in a course for which he/she has registered, without a reason acceptable to the Board of Studies of the College, is deemed to have failed in the course.

6. CLASSIFICATION OF DEGREES

- (i) Each student will be assessed on the minimum total, including units for all the compulsory courses prescribed, together with extra units, if any.
- (ii) The final result will be based on the results of all the years weighted equally and the degree classification will be based on weighed cumulative G.P.A. as follows:
1st Class G.P.A. 4.50 5.00
2nd Class (Upper) G.P.A. 3.50 4.49
2nd Class (Lower) G.P.A. 2.40 3.49
3rd Class G.P.A. 1.50 2.39
Pass G.P.A. 1.00 1.49
- (iii) The GPA shall be obtained by:
 - (a) Multiplying the grade point assigned to the letter grade obtained in each course by the number of units assigned the course to arrive at the weighted score for each course
 - (b) Adding together the weighted scores for all courses taken up to that

time, subject to the minimum requirements of the University, but including all compulsory courses.

- (c) Dividing the total weighted score by the total number of units.
- (iv) The Cumulative Grade Point Average is the average of Grade Points earned by the student in the programme.
It is obtained by:
 - (a) Finding the total of Grade Points multiplied by the respective credit units for all the semesters and
 - (b) Dividing the total by the total number of credit units for the courses for which the student registered.

23. RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS

Instruction to Supervisor/Invigilator

1. All Supervisor/Invigilator are expected to be at the examination centre thirty minutes before the commencement of each examination.
2. They must ensure that answer booklets and question papers are available at the examination centre fifteen minutes before the commencement of examination; failing which they must contact the College Examination Officer immediately.
3. All answer booklets to be used for each examination must be stamped and / or initiated by the supervisors, and dated.
4. All students entering the examination hall must be properly searched/screened to ensure that they do not carry anything other than writing materials into the examination hall.
5. Students must present their identity, examination registration cards and school fees clearance certificate before being allowed into the examination hall.
6. All students must be made to sign the attendance register on entering the examination hall; they should also sign out on submission of their answer scripts.
7. Supervisors/Invigilators must ensure that the matriculation number on the answer script submitted by each candidate tallies

- with the matriculation number against his/her names on the attendance register.
8. Supervisors/Invigilators must remain vigilant and alert within and outside the examination hall during the examination period.
 9. All scripts must be arranged according to the list of candidates on the attendance register.
 10. All Supervisor/Invigilator must familiarize themselves with the instruction to candidates' and ensure compliance with the instructions as detailed below:
 - a. In case of any default by any candidate, the Supervisor/Invigilator/person who apprehend the “offender” must ensure that students make a statement on the allegation: so also the chief invigilator of the particular examination. The script of the “offending” student and his/her statement must be forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor through the relevant Dean.
 - b. Collusion with candidate, provision of unfair assistance to candidate and failure to apprehend candidates involved in any examination malpractice by a Supervisor/Invigilator is misconduct punishable by the dismissal of the offender, and the colluding officer.
 11. At the end of each examination, all answer scripts and the attendance register should be properly sealed in an envelope and labeled. The parcel should be sent to the examiner immediately.

Instructions to Candidates

1. Candidate must attain a minimum of 70% attendance of the lectures for the courses. Examiners have the right to prevent defaulters from sitting for examination.
2. Candidates must be ready to enter the examination hall and settle down thirty minute before the time the examination is due to start. Candidates who arrive more than half hour after an examination has started shall be admitted only at the discretion of the invigilator(s).

3. Candidates may not leave the hall during the first half and the last quarter of an hour of the examination.
4. Candidates must bring with them to the examination hall own biros/pens, pencils and erasers.
5. All rough work must be done in the answers booklets and crossed neatly throughout.
6. Communication between candidates is strictly forbidden.
7. The only permissible way of attracting the attention of the invigilator is by the raising of hand.
8. Candidates are to write legibly. Names are not to be written on the answer booklets. The answer to each question must start on a separate page.
9. Attendance register is to be signed at the commencement of the examination and as each candidate hands in the scripts to the invigilator.
10. Candidates must ensure that they have inserted at the appropriate place on the front cover of their booklets, matriculation numbers, session, semester, course title, course code, course unit and the number of question they answered.
11. Mobile phone/programmable handset either switched on, or off are not allowed in examination hall. Keep your mobile phones, etc. In the hostel. If you bring your mobile phone, etc. to the examination hall, it would be seized. Handbags of any sort, notebooks and books are not allowed in the examination hall and the surroundings.
12. Candidates must be properly dressed in their dress code. Candidates are hereby informed that any students caught or implicated in an examination mal-practice would automatically ceased to continue with the examination until the case has been decided.

The following prescribed penalties will be imposed on anyone caught committing the under-listed examination mal-practices. No plea will be entertained.

MALPRACTICES	PENALTY
Impersonation	Expulsion
Coming to examination hall either prepared answer script	Rustication (4 Semesters)
Smuggling question paper out of the examination hall for help and returning with answer script	Rustication (4 Semesters Minimum)
Physical attack or assault on invigilators	Expulsion
Being found in examination hall with jotted notes cribs or chips on body, under the locker or in the vicinity, writing relevant material in palms and other places	Rustication (2 Semesters)
Consultation or soliciting information or assistance e.g. copying, exchange of sheet or question papers inside examination hall	Rustication (2 Semesters)
Giraffing in the examination hall	Rustication (2 Semesters)
Destruction of evidence (perverting of justice)	Rustication (2 Semesters)
Failure to appear before mal-practices panel	Rustication (2 Semesters)

24. CODE OF CONDUCT FOR LAW STUDENTS

The Council of Legal Education issued a Code of Conduct for Law students in January 1999. Accordingly, all students in the Faculty of Law are enjoined to comply with the Code of Conduct in addition to all other regulations that may be issued by the University authorities from time to time. The Code of Conduct issued by the Council of Legal Education is as follows:

- The Legal profession is a honourable profession and all who belong or aspire to belong to it must exhibit that trait or character; good character is most essential for admission to the Law School and subsequently to the Bar;

The Council of Legal Education, conscious of its responsibility for the legal education of persons seeking to become members of the legal profession in conjunction with the Body of Benchers, for regulating the practice of the profession in Nigeria, i.e. to train for the profession, disciplined men of honour and gentlemen, hereby published this Code for the information and compliance of Law Students who intend to subsequently enroll as legal practitioner in Nigeria.

- A Law student must be honest and of good behavior. He/she should be a responsible and reliable person.
- He/she should be well dressed at all times. The regulation dress for male is dark suits, white shirts, black tie (not bow tie) black socks and black shoes with white breast pocket handkerchiefs, stripped black trousers may be worn under dark jackets.
 - For female students, white blouse, dark jacket and black skirts covering the knees (dark suit) or dark ladies dress and black shoes are to be worn. There should be no embroidery and trimming of any type and only moderate jewelry (ear-rings and watches) are allowed to be worn.
 - During hot weather, students may be permitted to wear white shirts with ties and dark trousers and black shoes to class. The wearing of complete native attire may be allowed only at lectures and social functions.
 - At Law Dinners, students must be punctual, be in regulations dress and observe all table manners.
 - At call ceremonies, qualified students must wear regulations dress and also the wig, winged Collar and Bibs or Collarets, and Barrister's Gown. These must be clean and neat. It is compulsory. The above mode of dress is mandatory for both male and female students for attending lectures and other extra curricula activities and when called to the Bar at attendance at Magistrate and all Superior Courts.
- Under no circumstance should any student engage in fighting, the use of offensive language, assault or any other related misconduct.
 - A student must not have been convicted of a criminal offence bordering on dishonesty or fraud.
 - Free pardon under the prerogative of Mercy for convicts of fraud or any act of dishonesty does not entitle a candidate to admission because the fact of commission of the offence remains. A pardon wipes out the punishment
- A prospective student must not be involved in Secret Cult activities in the University or anywhere. No student found guilty by the University authorities and rusticated for belonging to a banned organization will qualify for admission to the Law School.
- A Law Student should not have been found guilty of examination

malpractice in the University or of any offence involving moral turpitude. If the offence is committed in the Nigerian Law School, such a student will be disqualified for life. Students should not be involved in cheating of any kind at all times, particularly during examinations, either in the University or in the Law School.

7. A Law Student should not be involved in any shady business either before or at the Law School (or in the so-called 419) or do anything that will portray him as of doubtful character.
8. The one-year practical training at the Law School is at a full-time course. No students should therefore engage in any gainful employment or Youth Service during the course.
9. All Law Students are expected to observe decorum in manners and decent living at all times and must learn how to behave at assembles of people. They must learn decent table manners. Their spoken English should be in Queen's English as the use of English Language is a great weapon in a Lawyer's armoury.
10. An aspirant to the Nigerian Bar must be disciplined in keeping to time and appointments. The courts sit at 9.00am and Barristers must be in Court latest by 8.45am, Students should imbibe this culture or habit while in school. If lectures start at 9.00am, students should be seated for lectures by 8.45am.
11. A prospective student must not be found to be dishonest in his interpersonal relations with people or known with acts, which may be suggestive of his inability to enjoy the confidence of his clients after being called to the Nigerian Bar.
12. Aspirants to the Nigerian Bar are expected to be analytical and logical in their thinking and arguments

LL.B PROGRAMME 5 YEAR FULL-TIME PROGRAMME

100 LEVEL: FIRST SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	L	T	P
JIL 112	Legal Methods I	2	C	2	0	0
GNS 111	Communication in English I	2	R	2	0	0
LIT 111	Introduction to Poetry	3	R	2	1	0
PHL 111	Introduction to Problems of Philosophy I (Logic and Critical Thought)	3	R	2	1	0
GNS 112	Logic, Philosophy and Human Existence	2	R	2	0	0
GNS 113	The Use of Library, Study Skills and Information Communication Technology (ICT)	2	R	2	0	0
CSC 111	Introduction to Computer Science	2	R	2	0	0
TAKE ANY TWO FROM THE FOLLOWING ELECTIVES						
POL 112	Nigerian Constitutional Development	2	E	2	0	0
HIS 113	Introduction to International Law	2	E	2	0	0
ENG 112	Spoken English	3	E	2	1	0

NB: A student shall not register more than a maximum load of 24 units per semester.

100 LEVEL: SECOND SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	L	T	P
JIL 122	Legal Methods II	2	C	2	0	0
LIT 121	Introduction to the Novel (Prose)	2	R	2	0	0
HIS 122	Introduction to Defence and Strategic Studies	2	R	2	0	0
PHL 121	Introduction to Problems of Philosophy II (Logic and Critical Thought)	3	R	2	1	0
GNS 121	Communication in English II	2	R	2	0	0
GNS 123	Nigerian Peoples and Culture	2	R	2	0	0
GNS 124	Communication in French	2	R	2	0	0
TAKE ANY ONE FROM THE FOLLOWING ELECTIVES						
POL 121	Introduction to African Government and Politics	2	E	2	0	0
ENG 121	Introduction to Literary Forms: Prose	3	E	2	1	0

200 LEVEL: FIRST SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	L	T	P
JIL 112	*Legal Methods I	2	C	2	0	0
JIL 211	Nigerian Legal System I	4	C	3	1	0
CIL 211	Law of Contracts I	4	C	3	1	0
PUL 211	Constitutional Law I	4	C	3	1	0
GNS 211	History and Philosophy of Science	2	C	2	0	0
GNS 212	Introduction to Entrepreneurial Skills I	2	R	2	0	0
HIS 211	History of Nigeria up to 1800	2	R	2	0	0
TAKE ANY ONE FROM THE FOLLOWING ELECTIVES						
PUL 212	Administrative Law I	4	E	3	1	0
PUL 213	Human Rights and Civil Liberties I	4	E	3	1	0
CIL 214	Labour Law I	4	E	3	1	0

*For Direct Entry Students Only.

NB: A student shall not register more than a maximum load of 24 units per semester.

200 LEVEL: SECOND SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	L	T	P
JIL 122	*Legal Methods II	2	C	2	0	0
JIL 221	Nigerian Legal System II	4	C	3	1	0
CIL 221	Law of Contract II	4	C	3	1	0
PUL 221	Constitutional Law II	4	C	3	1	0
GNS 221	Introduction to Entrepreneurial Skills II	2	R	2	0	0
GNS 222	Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution	2	R	2	0	0
GNS 223	General Introduction to the Bible	0	R	1	3	0
TAKE ANY ONE FROM THE FOLLOWING ELECTIVES						
PUL 222	Administrative Law II	4	E	3	1	0
CIL 224	Labour Law II	4	E	3	1	0
LAW 221	Gender and the Law	4	E	3	1	0
PUL 223	Human Rights and Civil Liberties II	4	E	3	1	0

*For Direct Entry Students only.

NB: A student shall not register more than a maximum load of 24 units per semester.

300 LEVEL: FIRST SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	L	T	P
PUL 311	Criminal Law I	4	C	3	1	0
PPL 311	Law of Torts I	4	C	3	1	0
CIL 311	Commercial Law I	4	C	3	1	0
LAW 313	Information and Communication Technology Law I	3	C	2	1	0
GNS 311	Practical Skill Acquisition	2	R	2	0	0
TAKE ANY TWO FROM THE FOLLOWING ELECTIVES						
CIL 312	Law of Intellectual Property	4	E	3	1	0
PPL 312	Environmental Law I	4	E	3	1	0
PPL 313	Family Law I	4	E	3	1	0
JIL 311	Islamic Law	4	E	3	1	0

NB: A student shall not register more than a maximum load of 24 units per semester.

300 LEVEL: SECOND SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	L	T	P
PUL 321	Criminal Law II	4	C	3	1	0
PPL 321	Law of Torts II	4	C	3	1	0
CIL 321	Business Law II	4	C	3	1	0
LAW 323	Information and Communication Technology Law II	3	C	2	1	0
GNS 321	MCN History	0	R	1	3	0
TAKE ANY TWO FROM THE FOLLOWING ELECTIVES						
CIL 322	Law of Industrial Property	4	E	3	1	0
PPL 322	Environmental Law II	4	E	3	1	0
PPL 323	Family Law II	4	E	3	1	0
JIL 321	Customary Law	4	E	3	1	0

NB: A student shall not register more than a maximum load of 24 units per semester.

400 LEVEL: FIRST SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	L	T	P
PPL 411	Land Law I	4	C	3	1	0
PPL 412	Equity and Trusts I	4	C	3	1	0
PUL 411	Law of Evidence I	4	C	3	1	0
PHL 412	Philosophy of Law	2	R	2	0	0
TAKE ANY TWO FROM THE FOLLOWING ELECTIVES						
CIL 412	Law of Personal and Property Taxation	4	E	3	1	0
CIL 413	Law of Banking and Negotiable Instruments	4	E	3	1	0
JIL 411	Conflict of Laws I	4	E	3	1	0
JIL 412	Oil and Gas Law I	4	E	3	1	0

NB: A student shall not register more than a maximum load of 24 units per semester.

400 LEVEL: SECOND SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	L	T	P
PPL 421	Land Law II	4	C	3	1	0
PPL 422	Equity and Trusts II	4	C	3	1	0
LAW 421	Legal Research and Writing	4	C	3	1	0
PUL 421	Law of Evidence II	4	C	3	1	0
TAKE ANY ONE FROM THE FOLLOWING ELECTIVES						
CIL 422	Law of Business Taxation	4	E	3	1	0
CIL 423	Law of Insurance	4	E	3	1	0
JIL 421	Conflict of Laws II	4	E	3	1	0
JIL 422	Oil and Gas Law II	4	E	3	1	0

NB: A student shall not register more than a maximum load of 24 units per semester.

500 LEVEL: FIRST SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	L	T	P
JIL 511	Jurisprudence and Legal Theory I	4	C	3	1	0
CIL 511	Company Law I	4	C	3	1	0
LAW 577	Moot and Mock Trial I	1	C	0	0	0
LAW 599	Long Essay	6	C	0	2	0
TAKE ANY TWO FROM THE FOLLOWING ELECTIVES						
JIL 512	Public International Law I	4	E	3	1	0
PUL 512	Criminology I	4	E	3	1	0
PPL 511	Law of Conveyancing I	4	E	3	1	0
PPL 512	Law of Succession	4	E	3	1	0
CIL 512	Industrial Law I	4	E	3	1	0
CIL 513	Shipping and Admiralty Law I	4	E	3	1	0
JIL 513	International Trade Law I	4	E	3	1	0
PUL 513	Comparative African Law I	4	E	3	1	0

NB: A student shall not register more than a maximum load of 24 units per semester.

500 LEVEL: SECOND SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	L	T	P
JIL 521	Jurisprudence and Legal Theory II	4	C	3	1	0
CIL 521	Company Law II	4	C	3	1	0
LAW 578	Moot and Mock Trial II	1	C	0	0	0
LAW 599	Long Essay	6	C	0	2	0
TAKE ANY TWO FROM THE FOLLOWING ELECTIVES						
JIL 522	Public International Law II	4	E	3	1	0
PUL 522	Criminology II	4	E	3	1	0
PPL 521	Conveyancing II	4	E	3	1	0
CIL 521	Industrial Law II	4	E	3	1	0
PPL 522	Administration of Estates	4	E	3	1	0
JIL 513	International Trade Law II	4	E	3	1	0
PUL 523	Comparative African Law II	4	E	3	1	0
CIL 523	Shipping and Admiralty Law II	4	E	3	1	0

NB: A student shall not register more than a maximum load of 24 units per semester

**COLLEGE OF LAW
COURSES DESCRIPTION**

100 LEVEL

PUL 101: LEGAL METHOD I 2-1-0 (3 Units)

Law in Social Context:

Nature and functions of law in society: law, order and justice; law and freedom: law and the State, law and legitimacy, law and sovereignty.

Aspects of Law

Types of law eternal law, divine law, natural law, human or positive law;

Classification of law:

Criminal law and civil law; common law and equity; public and procedural law, written and unwritten law; customary law including Islamic Law.

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.

Legal Reasoning 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.

Legal reasoning in Judicial Processes

Sifting of facts and law in court, *ratio decidendi*, precedents. 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 law.

PUL102: LEGAL METHOD II 2-1-0 (3 Units)

Sources of law primary sources statutory materials and judicial materials, secondary sources books and pamphlets, letters, speeches, interviews, periodicals and newspapers, foreign materials.

Use of Sources 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;

Legal writing methods and approaches in essay writing; styles of writing, analysis of social legal issues and application of legal rules; division of topics into chapters; sections and subsections:

Professional ethics and regulation of the legal profession.

200 LEVEL

PUL201 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I 3-1-0 (4 Units)

Definition and sources of constitutional law; classification of constitutions, written and unwritten, rigid and flexible, federal and unitary, presidential and parliamentary;

The concepts of separation of powers, rule of law, federalism, supremacy of the constitution / parliament;

The legal consequences of the change of government by extra-constitutional means, e.g. coup de tat;

Constitutional history of Nigeria from the advent of British rule up-to-date, including military rule in Nigeria; law-making by the military; judiciary under the military, executive under the military.

PUL202 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II 3-1-0 (4 Units)

The Nigeria Constitution

Supremacy of the Constitution; citizenship; fundamental rights; Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy; creation of states; constitution amendment;

Legislative power its meaning, scope and relation with the executive and judicial powers between the Federation and the States;

Interpretation of legislative entries, its doctrines, pith and substance; implied powers, repugnancy; covering the field; impeachment power; Judicial Power its meaning and scope; judicial review of legislation; independence of the Judiciary: Jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Federal and State High Courts as well as Sharia and Customary Courts of Appeal; judicial control of administration; nature and scope of writs and orders habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo warranto, declaration and injunction; Executive Power; its meaning and scope; 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.

JPL201 LAW OF CONTRACT I 3-1-0 (4 Units)

The Law of Contract course involves a mixture of learning techniques, with interactive method being dominant. These methods should help students to learn, understand and apply what you have learned on Law of Contract. At the end of the course, students should be able to explain the role of contract in commercial or business transactions; identify the basic characteristics of a binding contract, and discuss the various factors, external and internal, that may affect the rights and responsibilities of the contracting parties.

General Introduction:

Definition, formation of contract; elements of contract, purposes, theories of contract, historical development, principle and nature, scope, classification.

Offer:

Definition, elements, distinction between offer and invitation to treat, forms of offer, termination of offer, revocation, lapse of time, death, rejection.

Acceptance:

Definition, forms of invalid "acceptance" counter offer, conditional acceptance, cross offers, acceptance in ignorance of offer. Communication of Acceptance; mode, moment, revocation of unilateral

contract.

Consideration:

Introduction. Definition, types, adequacy meaning of and applicable principles, sufficiency meaning of and applicable principles.

Sufficiency of Consideration: Promissory Estoppel, meaning, evolution, scope.

Intention to Create Legal Relations

Meaning, rules domestic and social engagements, commercial agreements & Intermediate situations.

Terms of a Contract

Introduction definition, significance, mere presentation, classification of terms: condition, warranties, innominate terms, fundamental terms. Implied terms customs, statute and courts.

Exclusion Clauses and Limiting Terms

Definition of, standard forms contracts, general rules to whittle the effect of including doctrine of fundamental breach, statutory intervention in England the unfair contract terms Act 1997 (United Kingdom)

Capacity to Contract

Meaning, illiterates, minor, corporate bodies, drunk, insane persons.

Privity of contracts

The general rules and exceptions.

CIL221: LAW OF CONTRACT II 3-1-0 (4 Units)

Introduction, contract of Guarantee: scope, nature, exception to requirement of writing, oral variation of written agreements. Contract for the sale or other disposition of any land statute and illiterate customary law.

Mistake

Meaning, Classification common mistake, mutual mistake, unilateral mistake: mistake in equity, documents mistakenly signed.

Misrepresentation

Meaning, what constitute misrepresentation, failure to disclosure and exceptions, representation and inducement, types of misrepresentation, and remedies for misrepresentation.

Duress and Undue Influence

Common law position, economic duress, and undue influence.

Illegal and Void Contract

Classification, contract illegal by statute, contract illegal at common law, consequences of illegal contract, and contract void of common law.

Discharge by Performance

Meaning, partial performance, prevention of performance, tender of performance, time of performance.

Discharge by Agreement

Introduction, rescission, variation, waiver, accord and satisfaction.

Discharge by Breach

Introduction, Repudiation, consequences of discharge, discharge for bad reason.

Discharge by Frustration

Introduction, the basis of the doctrine, operation of the doctrine, self-induced frustration, legal consequences of frustration.

Remedies for Breach of Contract

Damages, measurement of damages, damages for non-pecuniary loses, mitigation of damages, penalty and liquidated damages, General and special damages, nominal damages, exemplary damages. Specific performance, situation for application, contract not specifically enforceable, injunction, quantum *meriut*. Extinction of remedies, effect

of fraud or mistake, disability, acknowledgement or part payment.

PUL211: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I 3-1-0 (4 Units)

Definition and sources of constitutional law; classification of constitutions written and unwritten, rigid and flexible, federal and unitary, presidential and parliamentary;

The concepts of separation of powers, rule of law, federalism, supremacy of the constitution / parliament;

The legal consequences of the change of government by extra-constitutional means, e.g. coup de tat;

Constitutional history of Nigeria from the advent of British rule up-to-date, including military rule in Nigeria; law-making by the military; judiciary under the military, executive under the military.

PUL202 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II 3-1-0 (4 Units)

The Nigeria Constitution

Supremacy of the Constitution; citizenship; fundamental rights; Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy; creation of states; constitution amendment;

Legislative power Its meaning, scope and relation with the executive and judicial powers between the Federation and the States; Interpretation of legislative entries, its doctrines, pith and substance; implied powers, repugnancy; covering the field; impeachment power;

Judicial Power Its meaning and scope; judicial review of legislation; independence of the Judiciary: Jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Federal and State High Courts as well as Sharia and Customary Courts of Appeal; judicial control of administration; nature and scope of writs and orders *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *certiorari*, prohibition, *quo warranto*, declaration and injunction;

Executive Power; its meaning and scope; 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.

PUL212: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW I 3-1-0 (4 Units)

General Course Outline

This course is designed to ground the students in the study of administrative procedure. At the end of the course students have an understanding of Administrative Law as the 4th branch of government and a necessary entity for good governance distinct and different from constitutional law.

1. Theory / Definition of Administrative law: Administrative law is the law that regulates the exercise of powers by the government and Administrative authorities.
2. Development and growth of Administrative law: The theories and arguments for a spate study of the laws guiding the administration of government.
3. Administrative law and Constitutional Law: The similarities and differences between Administrative Law and Constitutional Law.
4. Some Constitutional Concepts Rule of Law, Supremacy of the Constitution, Sovereignty of Parliament / Supremacy of the Legislature, Separation of Powers, fundamental rights.
5. Classification of Administrative Power / Legal Significance, the difference classification of Administrative powers e.g. Legislative, Executive, Judicial and Quasi-judicial powers. Remedies available depend on the power exercise.
6. Rulemaking powers of the Administration the powers to make rules must be expressly stated in the enabling law before an administrative authority can exercise same.
7. Methods of Delegation Simple, enumeration, delegation subject to a condition (publication, procedural requirement, laying before parliament, etc.)
8. Problems of delegation and sub-delegation delegates' potest non-delegate. Delegated powers can only be exercised by the person authorized to exercise the powers.
9. Rulemaking procedures investigative, consultative, auditive, adversary and a mixture of more than one of the rule making procedures.
10. Control of the powers of the administration legislative control, executive control and judicial control of administrative powers.

The doctrine of ultra vires.

11. The Civil Service Public Service and Public Administration. It encompasses every branch, arm department, authority, agency, institution and ministry in government. It also includes a study of the code of conduct bureau.
12. Public Corporations public utilities and enterprises owned by the government to provide certain goods and services.
13. Specialised agencies and Bodies ICPC, EFCC, Public Procurement Act, Code of Conduct.
14. Local Government; a study of the 3rd tier of government. Its merit And demerits and whether they are effective in governance.

PUL222: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW II 3-1-0 (4 Units)

Administrative adjudication, powers of administration administrative invasion by tribunals of the peoples' legal right and delegations tribunals and inquiries. Judicial control of administration and Judicial power of administration;

- (a) Ground of judicial review, e.g. ultra vires, natural justice and error of law.
- (b) Remedies e.g. certiorari, prohibition, mandamus, declaration, injunction, *habeas corpus*; damages and appeal; *ombudsman*.
- (c) Action by and against the State: Corporations, including Local Government Councils.

PUL213: HUMAN RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTY LAW I 3 - 1 - 0 (4 Units)

Meaning, scope and sources of human rights; the philosophy of human rights natural law, positivism, etc.

Human rights in Historical Perspective

The feudal, colonial; World Wars, and postcolonial eras.

African Concept of Human Rights: The Traditional and Contemporary.

Elements of International Responsibility; the relationship between

international law and national law, the proper relationship between the States and the individual.

National and International protection of human rights national and international institutions for implementation of human rights;

The United Nations and Human Rights The U.N. Charter; the International Bill of Rights the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Other major U. N. Human Rights Conventions U. N. Recourse systems.

PUL206 HUMAN RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTY LAW II 3-1-0 (4 Units)

Human rights under the Nigerian Constitution: Fundamental Objectives and Directive **Principles of State Policy:** National resources system; Compatibility of Nigerian laws with international minimum standards.

Regional Conventions European, Inter-American and African on comparative basis, with emphasis on African Charter;

Human Rights of vulnerable groups women, children and minorities racial, religious and ethnic groups; Impediments to the realization of human rights; violation of human rights; legal responses to human rights violations;

Elements of International Humanitarian Law;

The role, organization and methods of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

CIL214 LABOUR LAW I 3-1-0 (4 Units)

Introduction nature, history, sources and scope of Labour law; Contract of Employment Definition, formation, contents; parties young persons, apprentices, women;

Employer's duties

Employee's duties good faith; accountability, confidentiality; restraint of trade;

Termination of Contract of Employment performance, agreement; notice of summary dismissal; repudiation; remedies for wrongful dismissal.

Safety at Work employer's duty of care, vicarious liability; Factory Act Workmen Compensation Act Reform.

CIL 224 LABOUR LAW (INDUSTRIAL LAW) II 3 - 1 - 0 (4 Units)

Collective bargaining and collective agreement framework, nature, legislation

Trade Unions formation, rights, obligations, criminal liability, civil liability;

Agencies Industrial Arbitration Panel; National Industrial Court; Price, Industrial Law and Economic development.

LAW 221: GENDER AND THE LAW 3-1-0 (4 Units)

This course will examine the role of gender in a range of legal and social processes. Basic concepts such as gender in relation to law, labour, property relations, reproduction and patriarchy will be considered in legal, historical and cross-cultural perspectives. The course will help students develop insights into the distinction between sex and gender, understand gender division within the society, and raise awareness of how social differences like class, age and ethnicity impinge on gender.

Gender and the Nigerian justice system: Gender and the Nigerian criminal justice system as it relates to women both as criminals and crime victims: Causes of criminality and forms of treatment accorded women within the criminal justice system in specific circumstances e.g. bail, complaints to the police on certain offences, types of punishment meted out to women e.g. caning, imprisonment of pregnant women, capital punishment for convicted pregnant women and nursing mothers: women and inheritance rights; women and adoption of children; women and land; women and sexual abuse such as rape.

JPL 203 NIGERIAN LEGAL SYSTEM I 3-1-0 (4 Units)

The main aim of this course is to introduce the student to the study of the sources of Nigerian Law generally, to acquaint him with the machinery for the administration of justice in Nigeria and to enhance the student's ability to understand the problems and concepts of substantive law by elucidating the judicial process.

Emphasis will be placed on the interaction between various branches of our legal system and the social context that the legal system ought to serve.

Introduction: The idea of a legal system, nature and functions of law, classification of law.

Sources of Nigerian Law: legislation, judicial precedents / case law, customary law, Islamic law, received English law common law, doctrines of equity, statutes of general application. Reception and application of English law in Nigeria.

JPL 204 NIGERIAN LEGAL SYSTEM II 3-1-0 (4 Units)

Internal Conflicts of Laws: Different Customary Laws / Islamic Law, English Law and ethnic customary law, English law and Islamic law.

Judicial Institutions: The role of the Judiciary; history and development of the courts.

Types and Jurisdiction of Courts: Customary and Area Courts; Magistrates and District Courts; Courts of Record; Special Courts; Sharia Court of Appeal; Customary Court of **Appeal**;

Tribunals(excluding Commissions of Inquiry)

Judicial Personnel: Appointment and tenure

Outline of civil and criminal procedure in Nigeria

Legal advice; development and future of law in Nigeria; the

organization of legal education and legal profession in Nigeria.

PUL205 HUMANRIGHTSLAWI 3-1-0(4 Units)

Meaning, scope and sources of human rights; the philosophy of human rights, natural law, positivism, etc.

Human rights in historical perspective: the feudal, colonial; World Wars, and post-colonial eras.

African Concept of Human Rights: The Traditional and Contemporary.

Elements of International Responsibility; the relationship between international law and national law, the proper relationship between the States and the individual.

National and International protection of human rights national and international institutions for implementation of human rights;

The United Nations and Human Rights The U.N. Charter; the International Bill of Rights the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Other major U. N. Human Rights Conventions U. N. Recourse systems.

PUL206 HUMANRIGHTSLAWII 3-1-0(4 Units)

Human rights under the Nigerian Constitution: Fundamental Objectives and Directive **Principles of State Policy:** National resources system; Compatibility of Nigerian laws with international minimum standards.

Regional Conventions European, Inter-American and African on comparative basis, with emphasis on African Charter;

Human Rights of vulnerable groups women, children and minorities racial, religious and ethnic groups;

Impediments to the realization of human rights; violation of human rights; legal responses to human rights violations;

Elements of International Humanitarian Law;

The role, organization and methods of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

PUL207 CRIMINOLOGYI 3-1-0(4 Units)

The meaning, nature and scope of Criminology; the evolution of criminological thoughts;

Phenomenology; axiology of Crime and victimology, legal principles relating to insanity mental phenomology, deficiency and other forms of mental incapacity; criminological aspects of victimless crimes; criminology of enforcement; criminology forecasting and planning.

PUL208 CRIMINOLOGYII 3-1-0(4 Units)

Drug addiction, alcoholism, cultism, juvenile delinquency; theories of punishment, the law governing sentencing and court orders made in respect of criminal cases; sentencing practice; treatment techniques and strategies and criminological research methods.

Philosophies of punishment, correction and treatment; analysis of different forms of punishment or treatment; execution; correction of the convicted.

BUL201 LABOURLAW(INDUSTRIALLAW)I3-1-0(4 Units)

Introduction nature, history, sources and scope of Labour law; Contract of Employment Definition, formation, contents; parties young persons, apprentices, women;

Employer's duties

Employee's duties good faith; accountability, confidentiality; restraint of trade;

Termination of Contract of Employment performance, agreement; notice of summary dismissal; repudiation; remedies for wrongful dismissal.

Safety at Work employer's duty of care, vicarious liability; Factory Act Workmen Compensation Act Reform.

BUL202 LABOURLAW(INDUSTRIALLAW)II 3-1-0(4 Units)

Collective bargaining and collective agreement framework, nature, legislation

Trade Unions formation, rights, obligations, criminal liability, civil liability;

Agencies Industrial Arbitration Panel; National Industrial Court; Price, Industrial Law and Economic development.

JPL203 INTRODUCTION TO ISLAMIC LAW 3-1-0 (4 Units)

Introduction; 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 Quaranic legislation, the Prophet Sunnah.

The Development of Judicial System: MuadhbnJabal appointment and Prophet's directions; Umar's directions to the Judges; the development of judicial institutions: QadiMuhtasibWazirMazalim

The role of Juristic opinion (Holy) and Custom (urf') in the development of Islamic law. The emergence of the Schools of Law: Maliki, Shafil, Hanah, Hanbali, Ja'Fari and Zshirl. The Developments of Islamic legal literature: Types (e.g. compendia abridgments, gersses, Responsa, etc.); The frequently consulted authoritative texts of the various schools of law. Modern developments: Impact of Western legal system: Islamisation of laws in recent years.

JPL204 SOURCES OF ISLAMIC LAW 3-1-0 (4 Units)

Islamic Law in Nigeria the historical background; introduction of Islam to West Africa;

The Maliki School of Law: Maliki B; Anas; The spread of Maliki School in Nigeria, authoritative books; court system. The Application of Islamic Law during the British period; the extent and application of Islamic law at present codification of Sharia penal laws in some states of Nigeria.

300 LEVEL

PUL311 CRIMINAL LAW I 3-1-0 (4 Units)

General Course Outline

The course is designed to ground the students in the underlying

philosophy of criminal law. It examines the cultural underpinnings, of criminal law and the social context of criminal law in Nigeria. A detailed examination of the general principles of criminal liability, defences and specific offences is undertaken to provide the student with a good understanding of criminal law.

Lecture Outline (First Semester)

Meaning of Crime and Criminalisation Policy. The definition of Crime and the Policy of Criminalisation underlying the Criminal Code, the Penal Code and other Penal Systems in Nigeria.

History of Nigerian Criminal Law and Cultural Compatibility of Nigerian Criminal Law

Sources of criminal law in Nigeria and the extent of compatibility of the laws with Nigerian culture.

Classification of Offences

Legal classification of offences into misdemeanours, simple offences and felonies and other descriptive criteria for classification of offences.

Types of Criminal Responsibility

Personal, corporate strict and vicarious criminal liability.

The Basis of Criminal Responsibility:

Freewill, as per Aristotle and Bradley, and as per Classical.Neo Classical and utilitarian Schools.Determinism, as per the Positivist School. Freewill versus The Content of Criminal Responsibility: Section 24 of the Criminal Code and the defence of mistake.

Preliminary Inchoate Offences:

Attempt and conspiracy.

Parties to Offences

Principal, accessories and common intention.

Non-Sexual Personal Offences

Rape, indecent assault, defilement, sodomy, abduction.

Non-Personal Sexual and Other Allied Offences

Bestiality, indecent acts, obscenity, offences allied to prostitution / trafficking.

Defences to Criminal Liability

Self-Defence, defence of others, self-preservation, provocation, insanity, intoxication, immaturity on due to non-age.

PUL 321: CRIMINAL LAW II 3-1-0 (4 Units)

Violent Property Offences

Robbery, Armed robbery, Burglary and House Breaking, Demanding Property with Menaces, malicious damage to property and Arson.

Non-Violent Property Offences

Stealing, Obtaining by False pretences, Obtaining Credit by Fraud, Cheating, Receiving Stolen Property and defence of bonafide claim of right.

Offences Against the State: Sedition and Treason

Offences Relating to the Administration of Justice Obstructing Police Officer in the execution of duties. Perjury and Contempt of Court.

Public Order Offences

Unlawful Assembly, Rioting, Affray, Street trading, etc. Other Offences Forgery and Uttering, Corruption and Economic Crimes.

PPL 311: LAW OF TORT I 3-1-0 (4 Units)

The course is designed to explain the basic principles which underline the law of Tort which include the nature, meaning, functions of and the interests protected by tort which is a civil wrong. To further highlight the functions of torts, attempt will be made to distinguish between tort and other subjects as Contract, Criminal law and Equity. As Tort comprehends disparate situations with no single principle of liability, topics such as assault, battery and false imprisonment which represent intentional torts to the person will be covered. The constitutional rights of persons especially with regard to the tort of false imprisonment will be dealt with and relevant international covenants will be discussed.

Other topics include intentional harm other than trespass to the person, trespass to goods, conversion and detinue and trespass to land. A major topic to be covered in the first semester is the tort of negligence under which its components of duty of care, breach of duty of care and damages will be discussed. Under damages, causation and remoteness of damage will be thoroughly dealt with. Specific aspects of negligence to be focused upon include, liability for omission to act, liability for negligent misstatements, psychiatric injury, for negligence, economic loss. Others include employer & liability for workmen and defences.

PPL 321: LAW OF TORT II 3-1-0 (4 Units)

In continuation of the topics dealt with in the first semester, the following topics will be covered during the second semester: liability of the occupier, liability under the rule in Rylands v. Fletcher, the tort of nuisance under which a distinction will be made between private and public nuisance, liability for animals, liability for fire, tort of defamation, vicarious liability, malicious prosecution, tort of deceit, passing off, conspiracy, interference with contract, joint tort *feasors*, claims under fatal accident laws, defences and damages.

CIL 311: COMMERCIAL LAW I 3-1-0 (4 Units)

This course encompasses agency and hire purchase, and it is designed to give the students in-depth knowledge of the principles of law that affect the relationship of agent-principal and third party. It therefore examines the definition of agency, agency and other similar legal relationships, various categories of agents, creation and interpretation of the agent's authority: rights and liabilities of both principal and agent towards each other and towards the third party, termination of agency, etc.

CIL: 321 BUSINESS LAW II 3-1-0 (4 Units)

This course concentrates on studying the legal problems that arise in the sale and distribution of goods, as well as the nature and definition of a contract of sale of goods, distinction between sale and other contracts; seller's obligations as to quality and delivery ownership and risk; and sound choice of remedies for breach. It also examines the problems incidental to documentary transactions and carriage of goods.

**CIL312: LAW OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY I 3-1-0
(4 Units)**

The course introduces students to the different aspects of intellectual property rights, including copyright, patents, industrial designs and trademarks. It examines the historical evolution of the law, the nature and scope of protection, ownership and transfer of rights, infringement, public interest limitations to protection, and administration of the rights. New developments at the international level which respond to the needs of developing countries are also highlighted.

1. Nature, scope and Rationale for Protection of Intellectual Property
2. Overview of the National, Regional and International Legal Regime for Protection Intellectual Property.
3. Definition and Historical Evolution of Copyright
4. Requirements for Protection
5. Ownership and Exploitation of Copyright
6. Duration of Copyright
7. Infringement of Copyright
8. Exceptions and Limitations to Copyright Protection
9. Administration and Enforcement of Copyright
10. Technological Developments and Copyright
11. Nature and Scope of Industrial Property
12. Definition of, and Distinction between Industrial Property Rights, Patents, Industrial Designs and Trademarks.
13. Rationale for Protection of Industrial Property Rights
14. Administration and Enforcement of Industrial Property Rights.
15. Law of Patents
 - i. Definition, Objectives and Historical Overview
 - ii. Requirements for Protection
 - iii. Non-Patentable Inventions
 - iv. Ownership Rights: First Ownership, Employee Inventions and Co-Ownership
 - v. Procedure for the Grant of Patent Rights
 - vi. Rights Conferred by Patents
 - vii. Exploitation and Dealings Assignments, Licenses and Government Used.

- viii. Duration and Extinction of Rights by Lapse, Surrender and Nullity
- ix. Infringement, Defenses and Remedies.
16. Law of Industrial Designs
 - i. Definition of Industrial Designs
 - ii. Rationale for Protection
 - iii. Historical Development
 - iv. Requirements for Protection
 - v. Non-Protected Designs
 - vi. Ownership Rights: First Ownership, Computer-Created Designs, Employee Designs, and Co-Ownership
 - vii. Procedure for the Grant of Design Rights
 - viii. Rights Conferred
 - ix. Exploitation and Dealings Assignments and Licenses
 - x. Duration and Extinction of Rights
 - xi. Infringement, Defenses and Remedies.

**CIL322: LAW OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY II 3-1-0
(4 Units)**

This is a continuation of Law of Intellectual Property I with the following specifics:

(i) Trade Marks

Definition and nature of a trademark; need for protection; right to apply and the application system; registrable marks; restrictions on registration; effect of registration; infringement of trademark; remedies for infringement.

(ii) Patents:

The nature of patentable inventions; international patent system; right to apply and the system of application; opposition and grounds of revocation; ownership of patents; assignments and licenses; infringement and remedies.

(iii) Trade secrets, trade names, unfair competition and restraint of trade.

PPL312: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW I 3-1-0 (4 Units)

General Course Outline

The course examines the concept of the environment and attempts an analysis of the legal, political, social and economic dimension of environmental control legislation. The course is also designed to ground students in customary environmental management practices and international developments that have influenced the emergence of domestic legislation and constitutional framework for environmental regulation.

Issues and Concepts on Environment

Concept of Environment, Meaning of Environmental Law, Meaning of Pollution, Theories of Environmental Protection, Science and Environment, Poverty and Environmental Protection, Science and Environment, Poverty and Environment and Law and Environment.

National Environmental Policy, Laws and Institutions

Evolution of national environmental policy laws and institutions.

Principles of Environmental Law

Permanent Sovereignty of Natural Resources, Precautionary Principle, Polluter Pays Principle, Use Pays Principle, etc.

Sources of Environmental Law

Common Law, Customary Law, Statutes and International Law.

Customary Environmental Laws and Practices

Customary environmental conservation and pollution control practices.

Environmental Pollution Control

Land, water and air pollution including climatic change.

Common Law and Environment

Private Law and Environmental Protection, Nuisance, Trespass, negligence and the Rule of Rylands vs Fletcher.

Environmental Pollution Control

Land, water and air pollution including climate change.

Waste Management

Solid, toxic, and hazardous including chemical management.

Planning and Environmental Protection

Concept of Zoning as a tool of environmental protection.

Compensation for Environmental Pollution Damages

Injunction, statutory compensation, ADR and Environmental Disputes.

Waste Management

Toxic and Solid, toxic chemical and hazardous waste chemical.

PPL322: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW II 3-1-0 (4 Units)

This course aims at equipping students with knowledge of environmental law and policies.

1. Concept of Environment, Theories of Environmental Protection, Relationship between Consumption and Environmental Pollution, Science and Law, Role of Law in Environmental Protection.
2. International Environmental Law: Treaties, Customs and Principles. Theories and Principles of Environmental Protection.
3. Municipal Regulation of Environmental Law: Customary Law, Common Law and Statutes.
4. Environmental regulatory powers under the Nigeria Constitution. Responsibilities of the various bodies set up by the Federal, State, and Local Governments for the regulation of Environmental protection, vis-à-vis the rights of individuals.
5. Relationship between environmental protection and human rights: concept of the right of a clean environment, right to health and the right to life; right to development.
6. Media of Environmental Pollution:
 - a. Waste Management: Industrial, Municipal and Hazardous Waste;
 - b. Water and marine Pollution

- c. Atmospheric Pollution
- d. Noise Pollution
- e. Public Health and Industrial safety
- f. Coastal Erosion and Flood Control
- g. Wildlife and Bio-Diversity
7. Environmental Management Techniques:
 - a. Urban and Regional Planning
 - b. Standard Setting
 - c. Environmental Impact Assessment
 - d. Environmental Audit
 - e. Economic Approach
8. Criminal offences and liabilities created under the various laws relating to environmental protection, state of enforcement of environmental laws and the problems and prospects of criminal prosecution and enforcement
9. Civil Liability and Remedies for Environmental Pollution and Degradation: Injunction, Damages, Compensatory Regime, Problems of Environmental Valuation, Compensation and Remediation.
10. Environmental Litigation: Problems of proof, issue of locus *standi* within the context of the rights of the citizens to participate in environmental management and, the role of Courts in enforcing environmental laws.
11. International Enforcement Mechanisms, Procedures of African Commission and CSCER.

PPL313: FAMILYLAW I 3-1-0(4 Units)

The course is designed to acquaint students with the law governing formation of the relationship called marriage whether statutory or customary as well as when it can be terminated. Hence, the first semester covers a study of contract to marry, capacity to marry, essential validity of marriage, celebration of marriage, legal effects of marriage, status of marriage celebrated abroad. The course will also cover matrimonial causes which include nullity and dissolution of marriage, judicial separation restitution of conjugal rights, activation of marriage and finally jurisdictional issues. The international covenants on the right to

marry and found a family will also be discussed.

PPL323: FAMILYLAW II 3-1-0(4 Units)

The second semester will cover the various rights of spouses and children of the marriage in matrimonial and non-matrimonial causes both in statutory and customary marriages. There will be in relation to maintenance, settlement of property, division of matrimonial property, foster parentage, custody and guardianship of children, child abuse and neglect, domestic violence, parental rights and duties, legitimacy, illegitimacy and legitimation. Adoption and foster parentage will also be dealt with. In teaching these topics, relevant constitutional provisions and international covenants will be reflected.

JIL311: ISLAMIC LAW 3-1-0(4 Units)

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 Quaranic Legislations, the Prophetic Sunnah. The Development of Judicial System: MuadhbnJabal Appointment and Prophet's Directions; Umar's directions to the Judges, the Development of Judicial Institutions: QadiMuhtasibNaziral, RuddulMazalim. The role of juristic opinion (Ra'y) and Custom turf') in the development of Islamic Law. The emergence of the School of Law: Maliki, Shaffli, Hambalj, Ja'far and Zahiri. The Development of Islamic Legal Literature: Types (e.g. compendia, abridgments, gersses, Responsa, etc.): The Frequently consulted authoritative texts of the various schools of law. Modern developments: Impact of Western Legal System, Islamisation of laws in recent years.

JIL321: CUSTOMARYLAW 3-1-0(4 Units)

The overall contents of the course consists of a brief philosophical discourse followed by doctrinal studies. This will begin by setting the context of customs or customary laws in Nigerian society. The nature, characteristics, form and rationale of customary law will be examined.

Philosophical discourse will outline the viewpoints of major schools of jurisprudence on whether “customs” is capable of being called “law” and, if so, under what conditions. The main schools to be examined are *positivism and legal anthropology*. Particular emphasis will be placed on the impact of the English legal system on customary laws in Nigeria. The viewpoints of other schools, such as legal realists and critical legal scholars, will also be outlined in brief.

Doctrinal Studies make up most of what we will be looking at in the course. This simply means looking at customary law according to what the formal law books say customary law is. The recognition and application of customary laws as provided for in the Constitutions, legislation and case laws will also be explored. The specific matters or topics to be canvassed here include approaches and modes to recognition of customs, proof and ascertainment of customary law, conflicts of custom, and relationship between formal laws and customs. The doctrinal study will focus on *specific areas* in relation to which customary laws are commonly recognized to apply within the legal systems of Nigeria. These include criminal matters, family relationships (such as marriage, dissolution of marriages, custody of children, etc.), land and natural resource rights, succession, dispute settlement processes and the place of traditional chiefs and other authorities in modern states. We conclude by reviewing the present role and future of customs or customary laws in the context of modern systems of government and law in Nigeria.

LAW 313: INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY LAW 1 2-1-0 (3 Units)

Legal aspect of computing, communication and other components of modern Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). Introduction to computer systems hardware and software; Legal aspect of technologies convergence, protection of consumers and Quality of Service (QOS). The function of National Institutions in relation to the obligations and rights of service providers and customers. Dispute Resolution Mechanism in ICT including court, regulatory and other government proceedings.

LAW 323: INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY LAW II 2-1-0 (3 Units)

International protection of computer technology. Ownership of computer networks, regulation of the internet, regulation of electronic commerce, issues relating to the protection of intellectual property rights in the areas of ICT. Infringement of copyright, trademark, patent, etc. liability of network service providers, regulation of electronic signatures, domain names, the protection of the individual with regard to personal data processing. Legal remedies against computer-related fraud, invasion of privacy and security, etc.

400 LEVEL

PPL 411: LANDLAW I 3-1-0 (4 Units)

This course is designed to familiarize the students with the objects, sources and basic concepts of Land Law. Specifically, the study covers the consideration of the meanings and interrelationships of ownership, possession and title, the characteristics of customary Land Law, Communal, Family and Individual tenure, customary land relationships; the equitable control of customary transaction through the defences of acquiescence and laches. And the Law of succession in outline. The course also offers the students an early exposure to non-customary doctrines of tenure estates, settlements and co-ownership. The course exposes students to non-customary estates and interest; lease and tenancies mortgages and servitudes in the nature of assessments and covenants affecting land. State control of land through the process of registration of instruments and titles is also taught. Finally the modifications of instruments of the customary and non-customary system by the Land Act 1979 are considered. This involves an examination of the basic principles of the Act.

History of the Nigerian Land Tenure System

The Tenurial System. The Federal System and Crown (State) Lands Attempt at Uniform Land Tenure for Nigeria.

Land Rights

Nature and Scope Specific Land Rights

Customary Land Tenure System

Nature of Title to Land under Customary Law; The concept of Family Property and Management of Family Property, Alienation of Family Property, Use of power of Attorney by the Family Protection of Family Property by Action Determination of family Property. The system of landholding under Benin Customary Law.

Customary Land Transactions

Sale of Land at Customary Law Gift of Land Borrowing of Land

Customary Tenancy- Customary Pledge

Effects of the Land Use of Act on Customary Land Tenure System in Nigeria

Preservation of Customary land tenure system Protection of Customary landowners title by the Land Use Act. The Land Use Act and Customary right of control and management. Transfer of land by customary land owners customary land relationships and the Land Use Act Revocation of Customary land right and entitlement to compensation.

Estates in Land

English Doctrine of Estate Creation of Estates under local statutes

Co-ownership Relationship between Doctrine of Estate and Land Use Act.

The Concept of Settlement

PPL421: LAND LAWII 3-1-0 (4 Units)

Leases and Tenancies

The applicable law and scope of application. The relationship of Landlord and Tenant Lease and Licence Validity of Leases/Tenancies Creation of Leases/Tenancies Mode of Creation. Documentation Requirement of Consent Registration Leases/Tenancies and the Land Use Act Types of Covenant Remedies for breach Transfer of leasehold interests Determination of leases Tenant's Fixtures Compensation for

improvements Licences.

Mortgages

Creation of Mortgages Mode of Creation Documentation Form and contents Nature of mortgagee's security Protection and maintenance of security Nature of mortgagor's interest Statutory power to grant and surrender leases under a Mortgage Redemption of mortgage enforcement of mortgage security Appointment of Receiver Action for foreclosure Rights of the mortgagor.

Easements

Nature of Easements Classification of Easements Acquisition of Easements Enforceability of Easements Extinguishment of Easements.

Restrictive Covenants

Passing of benefit between original covenantor and successor-in-title of original covenantee Passing of burden between successors-in-title of the original parties Remedies for breach of Restrictive covenant Discharge of Restrictive Covenant.

Registration

Registration of Instruments Registration of Title

PPL. 412: EQUITY AND TRUSTS I 3-1-0- (4 Units)

This course is divided into two parts vis-à-vis Principles of Equity and Law of Trusts Part I of the course which is a first semester course is designed to highlight the general principles of Equity in English jurisprudence in the light of Nigerian social experience. It examines the underlying philosophy of equity in various jurisdictions and highlights the common trend running through the streams, further highlights the meaning and historical outline of equity: relationship between Equity and Common Law; the introduction of the English Common Law and the Doctrines into Nigeria; as well as examines the influence of Equity on customary law in Nigeria. In addition, it examines the nature of equitable rights and priority, as well as equitable defences.

Introduction to Equity

Evolution of English Equity Relation between Equity and Law

Criticisms of the system of Equity Contribution of Equity to the development of English Law Reception of doctrine of Equity into Nigerian Law.

Maxims of Equity

Various equitable maxims of such as Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without remedy. Equity follows the law, etc. methods of enforcing judgment jurisdiction over property abroad.

Influence of Equity on Customary Law

Natural justice, equity and good conscience and the meaning repugnancy doctrine and consequences of repugnancy Residual Justice Clause Laches and acquiescence and the application.

Assignment of Choses in Action

Assignability Personal nature of contractual rights Novation and assignment Effect of equitable assignment Statutory assignment Priority of successive assignments.

Equitable Estoppel

Evolution of promissory estoppels Proprietary estoppels

Mortgages

Creation of mortgages Equity of mortgage Remedies of the mortgages.

Equitable Interests and the Doctrines of Notices

Equitable interest in property Doctrine of notice.

Equitable Remedies

Injunction Rescission Specific Performance Rectification

PPL422: EQUITY AND TRUSTS II 3-1-0 (4 Units)

The course dealing with Law of Trusts, which will be taught during the second semester aims at a detailed analysis of the development of the law of trusts in the English jurisprudence. It further considers the concept of trust as a concept with universal application, and distinguishes between the concept and other legal relationships. In

addition, it examines the constitution of trusts; different types of trusts; appointment, removal and retirement of trusts; different types of trusts; appointment, removal and retirement of trustees; duties and powers of trustees; and remedies for breach of trust.

Concept, Evolution, Development and Nature of Trusts.

Definition Historical evolution Concept of trust in customary law

Effect of the Land Use Act Trust distinguished from other legal relationship.

Classification of Trust

Bare or simple and special Private and charitable Express and presumptive.

Creation of Trust

Formalities Constitution of trusts secret trust Resulting Trust Constructive Trust Constructive Trust

Charitable Trust

Definition of Charity Heads of charity Public benefit Charitable nature Preservation for failure: the CY press doctrine.

Trustees

Capacity Appointment Duties Control Removal Retirement

Remedies of Breach of Trust

Remedies for misapplication of trust property: tracing Subrogation claims reliant upon tracing Personal aims for receipt of trust property or its traceable proceeds Limitation of Actions.

LAW 421: LEGAL RESEARCH AND WRITING 3 - 1 - 0 (4 Units)

This course will provide a comprehensive approach to legal research and writing for the law student. It will focus on providing thematic and practical mechanisms to equip the student of law with strong research and writing capabilities that will advance the academic, policy and legal potential of the student. The course will consist of interactive lecture sessions, where thematic issues relating to grammar, syntax and general

writing structure will be discussed, as well as practical exercises that will encourage students to produce writing samples based on taught lessons.

Introduction to Legal Research

Basic Conceptual Issues Importance of Research to Legal Studies and Practice Qualitative and Quantitative Research Law and Empiricism.

Research Ethics

Plagiarism Conflict of Interests Morality and Research Culture and Research Politics and Research Consent and Confidentiality Data Collection and Management.

Pre-Writing and Draft Preparation

Developing an Idea Choosing a Topic Words on Paper Skimming The First Draft The Final Draft Editing / Proofreading.

Referencing and Citation

Importance of Referencing References and Bibliographies Different types of Referencing Styles Citation Guide.

Use of the Law Library

Know Your Library The Role of the Law Librarian Materials in the Law Library

Case Reporting

The Jurisprudence of Case Law Components of a Case Deciphering the Ratio Relevance of Court Structures Dissenting Judgments.

Digital Tools

Finding Open Sources Prudent Searching Boolean Operations Academic and Non-Academic References Sifting Sources

Introduction to Legal Writing

Conceptual Issues Role of Writing in Legal Studies and Practice Objectives of Legal Writing Importance of developing standard writing skills during legal studies Types of Legal Writing

Grammar I: Basic Concepts

Parts of Speech Tenses Auxiliaries Verb Forms Prepositional Groups Questions Adjectives and Adverbs Connectors and Discourse Makers

Grammar II: Syntax and Text

Sentence Construction Clause Structure Adjuncts and Conjunctions Active and Passive Voice Paragraph Construction

Punctuation

Importance of Proper Punctuation Full Stop Comma Colon and Semi-Colon Quotation Marks Exclamation marks.

Spelling

Importance of Accurate Spelling Commonly Mis-spelt Words Commonly Confused Words.

PUL411: LAW OF EVIDENCE I 3-1-0 (4 Units)

The course seeks to introduce the student to various evidential rules on admissibility and inadmissibility of evidence in courts, tribunals, or other bodies statutorily empowered to take evidence in Nigeria. The course emphasizes the adversary nature of our trial process which places greater responsibility on parties to a case. A case is lost or won on the strength of a party's evidence. The judge is expected to be an independent umpire. Law of Evidence is essentially procedural. It is utilized to prove substantive laws like property, commercial, contract, torts, criminal, and constitutional law, etc. in courts and tribunals.

Meaning and Clarification of Evidence

Introduction to the Law of Evidence Meaning of Evidence Classification Sources of Nigerian Law of Evidence Application of the Evidence Act Evidence in Civil and Criminal Cases.

Relevancy and Admissibility

Facts which are Relevant Res gestae Facts Relevant in Special Circumstances Illegally Obtained Evidence Discretion to Exclude prejudicial Evidence.

Estoppel

Estoppel by record Estoppel in Criminal Cases the Use and Effect of Estoppel per Judicatum the Doctrine of Standing by Estoppel by conduct Estoppel by Tenant Estoppel of Bailee. Agent and Licensee Estoppel by person signing Estoppel by Deed, Estoppel of agreement Standard of proof in civil and criminal cases Proof of allegations in criminal and civil proceedings.

Burden and Standard of Proof

Burden of Proof Meaning / Definition of burden of proof burden of Proof in Civil Cases Burden of Proof in Criminal Cases Exceptional Cases Evidential Burden of Proof Burden of Proof in Pleads Burden of Proof in Criminal Cases.

Similar Facts Evidence

Evidence of Similar Facts The Exceptions Common Origin System Proof of Identity Proof of Intention Proof of Particular Knowledge.

Facts that need not be proved

Formal Admissions Presumptions and Judicial Notice Informal Admissions Confessions Judges Rules.

PUL421: LAW OF EVIDENCE II 3-1-0 (4 Units)

Competence AND Compellability

Competence and compellability Competence of Children Competence of Spouse Competence in Criminal Pleadings,

Documentary Evidence

Definition and categories of Documents Notice to Produce, Affidavits, Proof of Execution of Documents, Proof of Contents of Documents, Presumptions as to Documents, Primary Evidence and Secondary Evidence. Electronic and Computer Generated Evidence.

Corroboration

Nature of Corroboration, Unsworn Evidence of a Child, Cases in which Corroboration is Required Under the Act, Evidence of an Accomplice,

Evidence of a Co-Accused, Treason and Treasonable Offences Perjury, Sedition Sexual Offences, Sworn Evidence of a Child, Exceeding Speed Limit Matrimonial Causes, Absent Witness, Evidence of Agent Provocateur, Criminal Cases, Witnesses with interest, Cases requiring corroboration as a matter of law, Cases requiring corroboration as a matter of judicial practice, cases requiring statutory warning instead of corroboration.

Character Evidence

Meaning of Character, Bad and good character, particulars of the exceptions, the exception to the general rule, Proof of Previous Convictions, after the Verdict, Proof of Good Character, Evidence of Character in Civil Cases, Evidence of Character, Evidence of Character in Civil Cases, Evidence of Character in Criminal Cases, Methods of Proving previous Convictions.

Hearsay Evidence and its Exception

Hearsay Evidence, Exceptions to the Hearsay Rule, Statements by Deceased Persons, Evidence of a Witness in Former Proceedings, Admissions, Electronic Evidence, Confessions Res Gesta Affidavit Evidence, Statements Made in Special Circumstances Judges' Rule.

Privileges

State privilege, private privilege.

Opinion

Evidence of Opinion Opinion of Experts, Opinion of Ordinary Witness.

Wrongful Admission and Exclusion of Evidence

Wrongful Admission or Exclusion of Evidence not leading to a Reversal of Decision Appealed, Wrongful Admission or Exclusion of Evidence resulting in the Reversal of the Decision, Wrongful Admission or Exclusion of Evidence resulting in a Re-trial.

CIL412: LAW OF PERSONAL AND PROPERTY TAXATION 3-1-0 (4 Units)

The challenges of diversifying the economic base of Nigeria and the impact of the global financial meltdown on statutory allocation from the

Federation Account have significantly increased the focus of all the levels of government on taxation. These had resulted in tax reform and enactment of new tax statutes. Increasing number of legal practitioners, other professionals, businesses and ordinary citizens are now faced with more tax-related issues than before. This course is designed to introduce students to the basic principles of personal and property taxation including the following:

- ? Introduction, definition, nature functions, essence of taxation, distinction between taxes, duties, fee and levies, sources of taxation law with special focus on fiscal contents of budgetary provisions, classification of taxes, historical development of the taxation globally and in Nigeria.
- ? Division of Taxing Powers, distinction between, regulatory powers, the concept of double taxation and multiplicity of taxes.
- ? Principles for interpreting tax statutes. Evasion and avoidance. Tax Offences and Penalties.
- ? Framework for personal income taxation in Nigeria the basis of liability to tax in Nigeria under the Personal Income Tax Act, Direct Assessment. Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Scheme.
- ? Personal Income Tax Administration Powers and Functions of Federal Inland Revenue Service, State Board of Internal Revenue, Joint Tax Board (JTB), Local Government Revenue Committee and States' Joint Local Government Revenue Committee.
- ? Principles of Property Taxation, Tenement Rates and Land Use Charge.

CIL422: LAW OF BUSINESS TAXATION 3-1-0 (4 Units)

The course is designed to introduce students to the regime of business taxation in Nigeria. The students will be exposed to taxation of companies' income and array of taxes that impact directly on businesses. The course will include the following:

- ? General Principles of Companies Income Taxation Theories of taxation of company, history, basis of liability to tax under the Companies Income Tax Act (CITA), ascertainment of profits, incentives and reliefs, returns, assessments, appeals, collection, recovery and

payment of tax, withholding tax system, Corporate liability for tax offences and penalties.

- ? Administration of Companies Income Tax, Tax Audit and Investigation Enforcement and Recovery.
- ? Value Added Tax
- ? Petroleum Profits
- ? Capital Gains Tax and
- ? Tax, Education Tax
- ? Stamp Duties
- ? Taxation of Investment Income
- ? International Taxation.

CIL413: LAW OF BANKING AND NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS 3-1-0 (4 Units)

The course introduces the student to the laws and principles regulating the practice of banking. The history of banking is explored in exposing the student to the intricate issues in the assignment of choses in action both at common law and in equity. The link between negotiable instruments and the practice of banking is unraveled for the student. The various types of negotiable instruments are taught in great detail with their legal intricacies highlighted. Key regulatory institutions in the banking industry are examined in the context of existing statutes. Contemporary issues in banking and the use of negotiable instruments are considered, the advent of electronic banking and its effect on traditional banking practices and principles are explored.

Lecture Outline

History and Evolution of Banking Industry

History of banking: Sources of banking law; Relevance to Contemporary Developments

Regulatory Institutions

The Central Bank of Nigeria, its nature, functions and activities

Banking Business in Nigeria

Banking Services; Control of banks; Banker/Customer relationship; Duties of banks; Trust and Confidence; Agency; Supply of Testimonial.

Legal Control of Banks in Nigeria

Legal Controls; Bank Supervision & Examination; Restriction on the Use of Names; Legal Control of Bank Staff: Job Security.

Finance House and Non-Banking Institutions

Establishment of non-banking Institutions; regulatory framework; implications for the economy; role of the Central Bank of Nigeria and the Nigerian Deposit Insurance Corporations.

Failed Banks and Malpractices in Banks

Failed banks and financial malpractices in Banks Act; Meaning of a Failed/Failing Bank:

Management of Bank Failures; Recovery of bank Debts

Money Laundering

Nature and Definitions: History and Statutory regulations; Prevention: Reform

Introduction to Negotiable Instruments

Nature and Definition; History; Types

Bill of Exchange

Parties to a Bill: Negotiation of Bills; Discharge of a Bill

Cheques

Types of Cheques; Types of Crossing; Forged Signatures.

The Collecting Banker

Definition of a Collecting Banker; Collecting Banker and a Holder in Due Course; Legal Protection of Parties to a Cheque.

Promissory Note

Promissory Note as a Negotiable instrument; Parties to a Note; Enforceability of a Note: Discharge of a Note.

CIL423: LAW OF INSURANCE 3-1-0 (4 Units)

The emphasis of the course is twofold: the general principles underlying

insurance contracts, particularly non-marine insurance contracts. These will be examined to showcase the peculiar characteristics of insurance contracts. There will be no comprehensive coverage of particular types of insurance, but reference will be made to them as the need arises, to illustrate issues that related to the specific contract.

The second is the regulation and supervision of insurance business. The course will explore the rationale for, and the instruments of control highlighting policy shifts.

- Nature, history, scope and purpose.
- Classification, and regulation and refulsbry framework of insurance.
- Fundamental principles, insurable interest
- Utmost good Faith and Non-Disclosure, warranties and conditions.
- Formation of contract of Insurance.
- Offer and acceptance, use of standard forms and effect on moment of acceptance and content of contract.
- Use of cover notes.
- Premiums payment, duration and return.
- Risk and Causation new risks and new covers internet and global challenges Settlement of insurance claims.
- Rules and procedure quantum and methods of assessment
- Subrogation and double insurance
- Specific types of Insurance Motor Vehicle
- Fire Special risks, e.g. Oil and Gas Insurance, Life Property
- Risk Management
- Re-insurance
- Corporate Social Responsibility and Insurance.

JIL411: CONFLICT OF LAWS I 3-1-0 (4 Units)

This course teaches students the legal principles and practice applied by courts when confronted with issues involving more than one applicable legal system, which may be foreign or domestic. The course arms to prepare the student for legal practice within a diverse national system that further advances into even more diverse sphere of transnational activities which require the application of multiple legal systems.

Students will be expected to study assigned textbooks, cases and any other academic material at would enhance discussions and interaction during lectures.

Introduction

Definition and Nature of Conflict of Laws: Interstate, International and Internal Conflict of Laws.

Sources of Law

Received English Law: Local Legislation: Rules of Court: Judicial Decisions: Customary & Treaty: International Law.

The Conflict of Laws Technique

Connecting Factors Characterization: Renvoi: Time Factor and Incidental Question.

Limit to Application of Foreign Laws

Non-Choice Areas and Grounds for Exclusion of Otherwise Applicable Law: Requirement of Pleading and Proof; Prohibition of Application of Foreign Penal or Revenue law and Exclusion of Foreign Law on Ground of Public Policy.

Personal Connecting Factors

Domicile, Nationality and Habitual Residence

Marriage in the Conflict of Laws

Nature: Formal and Essential Validity: Polygamous Marriages: Matrimonial Causes; Recognition and Enforcement of Divorce and Nullity Decrees.

Torts in the Conflict of Laws

Nature; Connecting Factors, Applicable Choice of Law, rule at Common Law; Nigerian Case Law on Inter-State & International Dimension of Conflict of Tort Laws.

JIL421: CONFLICT OF LAWS II 3-1-0 (4 Units)

Contract in the Conflict of Laws

Connecting Factors; Proper Law of Contract; Function and Limit of its

Application.

Property in the Conflict of Laws

Nature and Classification: The Rule in *BSA v Companghia De Mocambique*; Exceptions thereto; The Rules Applicable to Tangible and Intangible Movables; Foreign Garnishee Orders.

Jurisdiction

Sources of Law; In personam and In rem; Discretionary jurisdiction; Assumed Jurisdiction; Forum Non-Convenience; Contractual Ouster and *us alibi pendens*; Inter State Choice of Jurisdiction; the Sheriffs & Civil Process Act.

Jurisdictional Immunity

Nature & Sources of Law; Foreign States, Diplomatic & Consular Officers and International Organisations

Enforcement of Foreign Judgment

Common Law and the Statutes (1922 Ordinance & 1961 Act); Importance of Bilateral and Multilateral Treaties; Ministerial Orders and the Observable Lacunae in our Law; Enforcement of Judgments of other States Courts under the Sheriffs & Civil Process Act.

JIL412: OIL AND GAS LAW I 3-1-0 (4 Units)

The course provides a general introduction to the nature, characteristics and special importance of oil and gas. It focuses on the legal issues that dominate the search for, development and regulation of gas resources. Transnational and national legal issues are examined with particular reference to Nigerian concerns and development. The course seeks to provide a combination of theoretical and practical understanding of the course through an interactive learning methodology that encourages individual and team work approach to research and presentation skills. What is Petroleum? Geographical Habitat Liquid and Gaseous State of Petroleum Differences between Oil and Gas Legislation applicable to Oil and Gas Onshore and Offshore location of reservoirs National and International Law impact on Oil and Gas.

International Aspects of Oil and Gas

The Legal Definition of the Habitat of Oil and Gas the Continental Shelf and Territorial Sea The Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf 1958 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. 1982 Rights of Coastal States Rights of Coastal States to explore and exploit natural resources.

Ownership of Mineral Resources Under National and International Law

Ownership rights conferred on the Federal Government e.g. 1969 Petroleum Act, 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Land Use Act Concept of Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources Onshore and Offshore Ownership of Mineral Resources.

Nature and Type of Concessions

Traditional Concession Agreements Parties to Concessional Agreement Nature and Characteristics of Concession Agreements Benefits and Burdens of Concession Agreements.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

Concept and nature of OPEC Structure and Functions of OPEC Role of OPEC in development of Oil and Gas Impact of OPEC in member countries, Advantages and Disadvantages of Nigeria's OPEC membership.

Contractual Agreements and State Participation

New forms of Contractual Agreements and Move away from Concessions Contractual Arrangements under Joint Venture Agreements, Production Sharing Contracts, Service Contracts and Risk Service Agreement, Advantages and Disadvantages of Contractual Arrangements Contract that best suits Nigeria and Rationale.

Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, Human Resources and Technology Transfer

Structure of the NNPC Statutory Framework and Governance in NNPC Human Resources Development in Contract and Legislation Rationale and Need for Technology Transfer, Technology Transfer and Local

Content.

JIL422: OILAND GASLAW II 3-1-0 (4 Units)

Oil and Gas Pipelines

Pipelines nature and functions National and International Law aspects Nature of Oil Pipeline licences Ownership and use Concept of Common Carriage Easements, Rights and Obligations of Licensee Safety and Inspection Compensation Civil and Criminal Responsibilities Trespass and Sabotage.

Oil Revenue Allocation

Concept of Oil Producing States, Meaning of Oil Producing States, History of Revenue Allocation Formula, Constitutional Provisions, Beneficiaries of Allocations, AG Fed v A-G Abia State, Conflict between States on Oil Revenue.

Transfer of Oil and Gas Technology

Meaning and Scope of Technology Transfer, duty of Licensees, Breach of Duty and Consequences, Political and Economic Constraints neo-colonialism and the Question of Technology transfer in Oil and Gas Sector NOTAPPETANPTDF Nigerian Content Act.

Administration of Petroleum Profits (Taxation)

Determination of Petroleum Profits, Incentives in Petroleum and Utilisation of Associated Gas, Petroleum Profit Tax regime, Role of FIRS, Impact of Double Taxation Agreements, Fiscal Provisions in Contracts and Laws.

Oil Refinery and Processing Plants

Meaning, Material, Scope, Petroleum, Gas, Processing Plants, Refinery, Public Ownership. Privatization, Licensing Refineries; Qualification for Licensees, Procedure for Acquisition and Nature of Licenses.

Oil and Gas Pollution

Meaning and Causes, Geographical Scope; land, Sea and Air,

International Aspects of Pollution, Impact of Pollution on Living and Non-Living Resources (including man), Social, Corporate and State Responsibilities to prevent Pollution, Compensation for Pollution Damage, Legal Remedies for Pollution; Adequacy and Legal Redress

Expropriation

Concept in International law, Expropriation, Nationalization and Confiscation Distinguished, Legality of Expropriation, Impact of United Nations Resolutions (Permanent Sovereignty), Problems of Compensation.

Settlement of Oil and Gas Disputes

Meaning of Disputes, Machinery for Settlement, Justifiable and Non-justifiable disputes, Settlement Provided at Common Law, Concession Contracts and Statutes, Compensation Damages and Reparation Settlement under (I.C.S.I.D.), Settlement under International Law, Arbitration.

LEVEL 500

JIL 511: JURISPRUDENCE AND LEGAL THEORY I 3 - 1 - 0 (4 Units)

This course is designed to familiarize students with essential ingredients of thinking about law at a high level of abstraction. It introduces elements of philosophy as they pertain to law, particularly the nature of jurisprudence and legal theory, law morals and religion, law according to law positivism, state and law, revolution and legitimation, the judicial process and fundamental legal concepts. The general approach situates legal thought within the rubric of a society experiencing the pangs of re-birth and social transformation.

The aim of the course is to familiarize students with legal thought across the ages. Accordingly, the students would be acquainted with the various schools of jurisprudence including natural law from ancient times to the contemporary period, utilitarianism, historical and anthropological approaches, sociological jurisprudence, the pure theory, Marxism, realism and contemporary African legal thought.

1. The Nature of Jurisprudence

Distinction(s) between jurisprudence and legal theory; jurisprudence as the philosophy or science of law; problems of defining law.

2. Law, Morals and Religion

The convergence and divergence of law, morals and religion; legal enforcement of morals and the role of morals in the enforcement of law; the dichotomy within the context of Nigerian law.

3. Law and Justice

Law, order and justice; justice as an extra-legal standard; law, justice and jurisprudential antinomies.

4. Law, Revolution and Legitimation

Law, stability and change; jurisprudential aspects of the overthrow of legitimate governments; problems of law in a rebel enclave. Law in the aftermath of a rebellion.

5. Fundamental Legal Concepts

The need for clarity and precision in the law; understanding basic legal concepts such as person possession, ownership, property, sovereignty, command, sanction, right, duty, power, liability, immunity and privilege.

JIL 521: JURISPRUDENCE AND LEGAL THEORY II 3 - 1 - 0 (4 Units)

The course examines the various approaches in understanding legal theory. Some of these approaches are listed below:

Natural Law: Afro-Asian antecedents; the Graeco-Roman heritage; the scholastic era; the natural right to rebel; neo-naturalism.

Utilitarianism: Individual vs. social utilitarianism; utilitarianism as the leitmotif of the modern liberal state.

Historical and Anthropological Approaches: The 'spirit of law; law as national culture; historicist tendencies and legal development;

Sociological Jurisprudence: Legal sociology, sociology of law and sociological jurisprudence; law and the pursuit of interests; social

engineering and the post-colonial state.

Marxism and Law: The dialectical materialist paradigm and the law; the relevance of law a class category in the 21st Century.

Analytical Positivism: Law as a model of rules or a complex of norms; rules, principles and standards in formal legal analysis.

The Realist School: Law as experience and law as fact; the critical legal studies movement as realism in the late 20th Century; Post-Modernist ideas.

Thinking about Law in Africa: Traditional concepts of law and justice in Africa; jurisprudential throwbacks on concepts such as constitutionalism, due process, separation of powers, checks-balances, etc.; the trajectory of African jurisprudence in the 21st Century.

CIL511: COMPANYLAW I 3-1-0 (4 Units)

Company Law introduces the student to the basic foundational and constitutional matters in the concept of using a company as a commercial vehicle. It outline the basic rudiments and disadvantages of sole proprietorship and partnerships business viz-a-viz the corporate form. It introduces the student to the mechanism of forming a company and the attendant issues of regulatory concern. The history of company law is examined, noting its developments and the introduction of company law in Nigeria.

The course also examines various types of companies and the mechanism for incorporation of companies. Provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 1990 and its prescriptions for the incorporation of companies; choice of name and capital requirements are discussed. The student is exposed to the role, responsibilities and duties of promoters in getting up a company. The common law concept of corporate personality and equivalent statutory provisions are also taught including the concepts of lifting the veil at common law and under statutory provisions.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association are analyzed as the major constitutional documents of the modern company. Rules of interpretation of the memorandum and articles are considered along with the Rule of Ultra vires and the changes introduced by the Companies and Allied Matters Act. Furthermore, the rules on the alteration of the memorandum and Articles of Association are also exhaustively taught. The course further introduces the student to the concept of company capital; the various types of the configuration of company capital; rules for alteration of capital by way of increase and also by the reduction of capital; rules of maintenance of capital. The last segment of the course deals with the capacity of the company to enter into contracts and liability for corporate acts including pre-incorporation contracts.

CIL511: COMPANYLAW II 3-1-0 (4 Units)

This Course is designed to build upon the foundational and constitutional matters addressed in Company Law I. Emphasis is on company management and dealings in company securities. It begins with and examination of the law on corporate administration; division of corporate powers between the members in general meeting and the board of directors; constitution of the board of directors; legal status of directors; appointment of directors, vacancies in the board, disqualification of directors and vacation of office as director. The fiduciary duties of directors are exhaustively examined in the light of statutory and common law principles.

The course progresses to consider company securities: types of company securities; distinction between equity and debt securities; modalities for the issue of shares; sale and payment for shares; forfeiture of shares; distinction between private issues and public issues; transfer and transmission of shares; Next the course introduces the student to the law and practice relation to amalgamations, mergers, take-over, acquisitions and reconstructions of companies. Each of these concepts are analyzed and distinguished and the modalities for achieving them under Nigerian law are examined. Thereafter, the student is taught the law and practice relating to winding up and liquidations. Finally, the law of partnership is taught in greater detail; the formation of

partnerships in Nigeria; the applicable laws; the concept of limited partnerships; rights and liabilities of parties; duties of partners: admission of members; determination of the partnership and applicable equitable rules for the winding up of partnerships and their applicability to companies.

LAW 577: MOOT AND MOCK TRIAL I 0-0-1 (1 Unit)

This is a practical law course that all students must participate in to satisfy the Moot and Mock Trial requirements of the Law Programme.

LAW 578: MOOT AND MOCK TRIAL II 0-0-1 (1 Unit)

This is continuation of the Moot and Mock Trial course.

JIL 512: PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW 3-1-0 (4 Units)

This course serves as a comprehensive introduction to international law history and principles, using cases and policies (national and international) to demonstrate how the activities of states can be considered legal or illegal, and which activities may fall in the middle. Students will be expected to assimilate materials from textbooks, cases (municipal and international), and law review articles, some of which will be provided to them before the relevant lecture to enable them study ahead of class in order to enhance discussions and interaction during lectures. There will also be a monthly film series where students will watch films and documentaries with themes relevant to specific aspects of the international law curriculum and contemporary issues of international relevance, and have an opportunity to discuss important issues, points and observations raised in and by the films.

The Nature of Public International Law: Definition and scope of international law; the nature of the international legal order; Public International Law and Private International Law.

History of Public International Law: Origins of states and the development of inter-state relations; antecedents of contemporary international law; doctrines of international law in historical perspective.

Sources of International Law: Formal and Material Sources; Treaties; Custom; General Principles of Law; Subsidiary Sources.

International Law and Municipal Law: Theoretical Perspectives Dualism, Monism, Harmonization; Municipal Law in International Claims; International Law in Municipal Courts.

Subjects of International Law: Established Subjects States and International Institutions; Nature, Elements and Classification; Controversial Subjects Diminutive States; Non-State Entities and Individuals; State Territory and State Succession.

Recognition: Theories of Recognition; Recognition of States and Recognition of Governments; Recognition de Facto; Recognition of Insurgents and Belligerents; Legal Effects of Recognition.

Jurisdiction: The Principle of Jurisdiction in Civil and Criminal Matters; Sovereign Immunity; Extradition and Asylum.

JIL 522: PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW II 3-1-0 (4 Units)

The Law of Treaties: Nature and Classification of Treaties; Formation of Treaties; Validity of Treaties; Implementation of Treaties; Interpretation of Treaties; Termination and Suspension of Treaties.

Diplomatic and Consular Law: Sources; Diplomatic Status and Ranks; Privileges and Immunities; Special Missions; Consular Protection of Nationals Abroad.

International Protection of Human Rights: Evolution, International Instruments; Regional Charters; the Right to Development and Good Governance; the Rights of Women; Child Rights; the Right to Education; Environmental Rights.

State Responsibility: Nature and Kinds of State Responsibility; Forms of Redress; International Claims and Enforcement.

The Law of International Institutions: The United Nations (UN) Structure and roles of its Various Organs; Reform and Revision of the UN Charter; from the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to the African Union (AU) History, Structure and Role; the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) History, Structure and Role.

Pacific Settlement of Disputes: Diplomatic Methods of Dispute Settlement Inquiry; Good Offices; Mediation and Conciliation; International Adjudication through the International Court of Justice (ICJ) Composition of the Court; Access; Jurisdiction in Contentious Cases and Advisory Opinions; Jurisdiction; the Optional Protocol; Applicable Law.

The Law of Armed Conflict: Use of Force under Contemporary International Law; Jus adbellum vs. Jus in bello; International Peacekeeping and Peace Enforcement; International Humanitarian Law in a Changing World.

PUL512: CRIMINOLOGY I 3-1-0 (4 Units)

This course aims at equipping law students with knowledge of the followings: The Meaning, Nature and Scope of Criminology, the Evolution of Criminological Thoughts, Phenomenology, Actiology of Crime and Victimology. Legal Principles Relating to Insanity, Mental deficiency and other forms of mental incapacity, Criminological Aspect of Victimless Crimes. The Criminology of Enforcement Criminological Forecasting and Planning.

PUL522: CRIMINOLOGY II 3-1-0 (4 Units)

The course will examine the problems of the followings: Drug Addiction, Alcoholism, Cultism, Juvenile Delinquency, Theories of Punishment, the Law Governing Sentencing and Court Orders made in respect of Criminal Cases, 'Sentencing practice, Treatment Techniques, and Strategies and Criminology Research Methods. Philosophies of Punishment, Correction and Treatment, Analysis of Different Forms of Punishment Treatment, Execution, Correction of the Convicted.

PPL511, PPL521: CONVEYANCING I 3-1-0 (4 Units)

This course is planned to equip the students with the general objects of contract involving sale of land and real estate and conveyance practice. The distinction between a contract and Conveyance and the reason why it is necessary to have a contract before Conveyance. Rules applying to contract and the means of acquiring land in Nigeria are also to be taught with the applicable Laws. The students are familiarized with the terms and conditions in a contract and their legal implications to the vendor and purchaser. The preliminary considerations by the vendor and purchaser before entering into contract of sale of real property. It also involves a detailed study of requisitions, preliminary investigation of title, and registration of various interests at the Land Registry. It will also examine the remedies for breach of contract before and after exchange of contract. It lays emphasis on practical steps to perfection of interest in land through Governors consent, stamping at the stamp duties office and Registration at the Land Registry.

It also familiarizes the students with the general meaning of Deed of Conveyance. The various parts of a Deed and its functions as it relates to parties to the transaction. A study of various interests in land namely, Mortgages, Leases, Assignments, Subleases, Powers of Attorney are included together with their method of creation, content, covenants, perfection and termination. The rules governing the disposition of family land, the rules and procedures for obtaining consent under the Land Use Act, Registration of instrument and stamp duty are also included. The Law relating to testamentary disposition of real and personal property are studied. Finally, the form and contents of the assignment, of right of occupancy such as date, parties, consideration and receipt, parcels, habendum, covenant for title, etc. including the nature of certificate of occupancy are taught.

PPL521: CONVEYANCING II 3-1-0 (4 Units)

This course examines the contents of conveyance. It also considers settlements. The relevance of the study is examined in the light of the Land Use Act 1978; transfer of interests under ethnic customary law and Islamic law.

PPL 512: LAW OF SUCCESSION 3-1-0 (4 Units)

This course is designed to familiarize the students with the nature and sources of the Nigerian Law of Succession, the making of wills, and the administration of the estates of a deceased. The course will consider the customary rules of succession in various jurisdictions in Nigeria, as well as the non-customary rules on succession. The course will also examine testate succession, including the nature wills and other dispositions taking effect at death, the formalities in making a will and how to amend, alter and destroy wills generally.

Introduction to the Law of Succession: Definition of Terms, Sources of Law of Succession: Received English Law, Nigerian Legislation and Case Law, Customary Law, The Armed Forces Act (Decree 105 of 1993) Testate Succession Intestate Succession.

Intestate Succession under Customary Law: Introduction Establishing Customary Laws in Repugnancy Test Types of Customary Law; Yoruba Customary Law; Bini Customary Law; Igbo Customary Law; Northern Customary Law; Islamic Rules.

Intestate Succession under the Intestacy Rules and Administration of Estates Laws: Introduction Definition of Terms, Distribution of Deceased's Estate and Priority of Beneficiaries.

Testate Succession Wills: Definition of a Will Applicable to Laws Requirements for a valid Will Capacity of a Testator; Age and Mental Capacity, The Rule in Parker v Felgate, Blind Persons Knowledge and approval of the Content of a Will Undue Influence Nature of a Will Revocation of a Will; Revival of a Will; Preponderance of a Will over Customary Law and Intestacy Rules Nuncupative Wills Position of Military Personnel Wills.

Construction of Wills: Introduction Procedure: Introductory Clause Revoking Clause; Clauses for Funeral Arrangements Body Disposal; Definition or Interpretation Clause; Appointing Clause Charging Clause Indemnity: Clause Gift Clause Trust Supplementary Clauses; Surviving Clauses; Attestation Clause Alteram Solicitors Influence; Joint Wills;

Mutual Wills; Lost Wills; Safe Custody.

PPL 522: ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES 3-1-0 (4 Units)

This course examines definition of Terms, Types of Personal Representatives Executors Administrators Modes c: Appointment The Chain of Representation Causes and Effects of Break in the Chain of Representation Requirements for Appointment as Personal Representatives/Executors.

Probate: Introduction; Definition of Terms Types of Probate; Types of Grant Persons Entitled to a Grant of Probate.

Letter of Administration: Application for a Letter of Administration; Publication of Applications Grant of Letter of Administration incomplete Grants Time Frame for the Grant of Letter of Administration. Effects of the grant of Probate; Introduction Powers of Executors/Administrators Exercise of the Powers of Administrators; The Principle of Relation Back?The Duties of Personal Representatives.

Payment of Probate Duties and Estate Taxes: Introduction Disclosure of all Assets; Assessment for Probate Duties; Taxable Assets; Non-Taxable Assets; Estate Taxes.

Administration by Administrator General: Introduction When the Grant of Administration would be made to the Administrator General; Administration by the Administrator General; Rights and liabilities of the Administrator General; Revocation of the Grant to the Administrator General.

Revocation of the Grants: The Revocation of Probate or Letters of Administration; Effects of Revocation.

Distribution of Estate of the Deceased: Settlement of Debts and Liabilities Determining the Beneficiaries Distribution Under a Will; Distribution Under Intestacy; Distribution of Assets under Native Law and Custom; Position of Wife of the Intestate under Native Statutory

Law and Customary Law Gift to Executors; Rights of a Retainer; Creation of a Statutory Trust for Infant Children; The Hotpotch Principle Inter vivos Gifts.

Resealing Grants: Application for a Resealing Grant Resealing of Property within Nigeria; Resealing of Property in foreign Jurisdictions; Multiple Grantees; Application for Resealing.

Winding Up of the Administration of the Estate of the Deceased: Filing of Accounts by the Personal Representatives Final Discharge of the Personal Representatives.

CIL512: INDUSTRIALLAW I 3-1-0 (4 Units)

In the first semester, the course focuses on the rudiments of basic employment contracts and the rights emanating therefrom. Sources of employment law are examined; the rights and obligations of parties at common law and under statute. Private employment contracts are distinguished from employments in the public sector, particularly with respect to the right to terminate an employment contract; Health and safety issues are examined in the context of contemporary developments in science and medicine. It concludes with issues of job security and workmen compensation for injuries sustained in the ordinary course of work.

In the second semester, the course explores the legal regulation of industrial relations. It necessary rests on the foundation of the contract of employment law examined in the first semester. Students are not encouraged to offer this course if they have not been examined in Industrial Law I. Collective labour activities are examined in great detail including in particular the formation of trade unions and the scope of their activities within constitutional and legal limits. The right to collective bargaining; right to information and the right to strike are examined from the constitutional, common law and statutory perspectives. Finally, the student is exposed to the machinery for the settlement of trade disputes; jurisdictional issues of the appropriate courts are examined.

Sources: Definitions (Servants/Employee: Position of Civil Servants & Apprentices; Relevance to Contemporary Developments).

Nature and Content of the Contract of Employment

Offer and Acceptance: Form of the Contract: Restraint of Trade; Statutory Terms of Employment and Protection of special Groups (Women, children);

The Rights and Obligations of the Parties: Service; control; trust and Confidence; Agency; Supply of Testimonial

Termination of the Contract: Termination by Notice; Summary Dismissal; Remedies, Damages, Specific Performance, injunction & Declaration; Job Security.

Health and Safety at Work: Provision of Safe System of Working at Common Law; Statutory Protection Factories Act Compensation for Injuries Sustained at Work.

At Common Law, Workmens' Compensation Act.

CIL522: INDUSTRIALLAW II 3-1-0 (4 Units)

This course examines the following among other industrial related issues;

Introduction to Trade Unionism:- Meaning of a trade Union, Legal Status of registered and unregistered trade unions; Procedure for Registration.

History of Trade Union Organisation: Introductory History: Trade Union Organisations; The Industrial Unions; The Nigerian Labour Congress; The Nigerian Employers Consultative Association.

Membership of a Trade Union: Terms of membership; Unenforceable Trade Union contracts; Discipline of members.

Collective Bargaining: The Right to Bargain; the Process of Collective Bargaining; Enforcement of Collective Agreements.

Industrial Action and the Right to Strike: What is a Strike; The right to strike at common law; the statutory regulation of the right to strike; Picketing.

Trade Disputes and Settlement of Trade Dispute: Definition of a Trade Dispute; Machinery for Settlement of trade disputes; Trade dispute in the Essential Services; Trade disputes in the States.

Trade Unions and Tortious Liability: Tortious liability of the Union; Tortious liability of the Union officers and members; Tort of Conspiracy; Tort of Unlawful Interference; Tort of inducing or Procuring breach of Contract; Tort of Intimidation.

CIL 513, CIL 523: SHIPPING AND ADMIRALTY LAW I 3 - 1 - 0 (4 Units)

CIL 513: Lecture Outline (First Semester)

Purpose and relevance of existing laws in relation the maritime industry, public control of shipping and navigation.

Ownership Registration: Qualification for owning and the procedure for the registration of a ship; the registry, change of ownership, security of transactions i.e. ship mortgages and sale of ship.

Admiralty Jurisdiction: Actions in rem and actus in personal procedural aspects of arrest of ship, maritime lien, immunity of state-owned vessels, maritime liens.

The Navigation of Ships and Safety of Sea: Navigation rules, pilots and pilotage, lighthouses and other aids to navigation, duties and liabilities of those who control navigable waterways, harbours and docks, collisions and liability for damage, collision litigation (i.e. negligence causing loss), computation of damages, apportionment of damages, and limitation of liability.

Salvage, towage and Wreck: Nature of salvage, property the subject of salvage, salvage awards and liability for salvage award.

Rights of Seamen and Maritime Workers: The seaman's contract of service, rights and duties, wages, welfare, safety, and accommodation, manning and certification, discipline, termination, redundancy and unfair dismissal.

Marine Pollution and Control: Oil Pollution, Dumping and Liability of pollution: Sabotage Law in Nigeria.

CIL 523: SHIPPING AND ADMIRALTY LAW I 3-1-0 (4 Units)

The course examines the purpose and relevance of existing Land in relation to marine arena. The followings are expected to be taught in understanding this course:

Contract and Documents: Mercantile terms of shipment e.g. FOB CIF, FAS, NCOTER / VIS, etc. Contracts of affreightment Charter Parties:

Types of Charter Parties: Bill of Lading Voyage charter party. Time charter party, Demise charter party.

Bills of Lading and their Functions: Functions of bills of lading, presentation of a bill of lading and problems in presentation, exclusion of liability, general average. International correnlius in matters relating to Bill of Lading.

The Application of the Hague and Hamburg Rules: Basic provisions of the Rules as regards scope of application, duties of the parties, rights and liability.

JIL 513: LAW OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE 3-1-0 (4 Units)

The course provides an in-depth examination of legal concepts and issues in international trade law. It reviews international trade law from the perspective of parties: primarily Buyer and Seller, and then goes on to investigate the institutional underpinning of global, regional and inter-regional trade. The course utilizes international cases as Nigerian law is still in it's infancy. To deepen understanding, the course will consist of interactive lectures and seminars to allow independent research, knowledge and skills development. The course intends to

foster an appreciation for transnational rules and trade in a global economy.

Nature and Concepts of International Trade Law: Definition and scope of international trade law Nature and Development of international trade law.

International Export Contracts: F.O.B. contracts C.I.F. contract passing of property and transfer of risk remedies of buyers and sellers. Transportation of Goods by Sea Charter parties. Types of charter parties: voyage, time and demise charter parties common law obligations immunities.

Transportation of Goods by Air: Warsaw Convention and other international protocols airway bill and negotiability consignor's rights and responsibilities consignee's rights and responsibilities.

Bills of Lading and their Functions: Overview of the bill of lading Problems with the presentation of the bill of lading Electronic bills of lading.

Performance Bonds and Letters of Credit: Documentary credits Types of letters of credit Bankers guarantee or performance bonds: nature discharge, and termination Relationship between beneficiary and issuer.

Marine Insurance for Cargo: Nature and scope of marine insurance contracts Principles of marine insurance law obligations of the insured Liability of the insurer.

Electronic Commerce: Policy considerations international regulatory measures problems and prospects of e-commerce.

JIL523: INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW II 3-1-0 (4 Units)

Concept and Ideas of International Trade Law: Terminology, Theories and Controversies in International Trade, Globalisation vs. Regionalism.

International Regulation/Influences: UN Convention on the International Sale of Goods 1980, Hague Visby Rules, International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank.

UN Organisations: United Nations Conference on Trade Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

Regional Trade Blocks: European Union (EU), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Common Market of the Southern Cone (MERCOSUR), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Asia Pacific Economic Community (APEC)

Inter-Regional Arrangements: European Union (EUO), Africa Caribbean and Pacific (ACP), Cotonou Agreement, US Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), Lagos Plan of Action.

The World Trade Organisation (WTO): GATT, Introduction to WTO, Substantive Rules of the WTO, WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding.

PUL513: COMPARATIVE AFRICAN LAW I 3-1-0 (4 Units)

African legal systems are underpinned by some shared characteristics, traceable to a common historical and cultural backgrounds rooted in the colonial era. 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. The Role of the State, Religion, Ideology and Sin influencing African legal systems. The Concept of legal pluralism and conflict of laws in Africa.

PUL 523: COMPARATIVE AFRICAN LAW II 3-1-0 (4 Units)

Focus on specific legal areas in the laws of selected African States, specifically family law, business law, commercial transactions including itinerant trading, human rights law, labour Law, environmental law, criminal law, immigration law, etc. The African Union: Legal Aspects: Consideration of a rationale for a future African Court of Justice for the continent.

LAW 599: LONG ESSAY 0-2-4 (6 Units)

Each final year law student will have, approved for him / her, a topic for research at the beginning of final year. Such a candidate will be expected to produce a well-researched original essay under the supervision of a member of the academic staff in the College.

N.B.: LAW 577 & 578: Every Part V student must satisfy the Moot & Mock Trial requirements whenever offered. Students, in addition to the above Units, must successfully complete 12 Units of Special Electives approved by the University.

LAW ACADEMIC STAFF LIST

NAMES OF LECTURERS, QUALIFICATIONS AND AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

S/N	NAME OF LECTURERS	RANK	QUALIFICATIONS	AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION
1.	Prof. Isaac Olutoye Babatunde	Professor	PhD	
2.	Prof. Jones Jejelola	Professor	PhD	
3.	Dr. Ademola Ojekunle	Senior Lecturer		
4.	Dr. Adedoyin Akinsulore	Senior Lecturer	PhD	
5.	Barrister Zacchaeus Alayinde	Lectuer II	Msc	
6.	Barrister McNezer Fasehun	Lecturer II	Msc	
7.	Barrister Adekunle Adetowubo	Asst Lecturer	LLB	
8.	Barrister Abiola Akintoye	Asst Lecturer	LLB	

LIST OF EXISTING NON-ACADEMIC STAFF FOR THE PROGRAM

S/N	NAME	QUALIFICATION	STATUS
1.	Mr. A. Abayomi	B.Sc.	Higher Executive Officer
2.	Mr. M.B Akinboyejo	HND (2009) Secretarial Studies	Confidential Secretary
3.	Mr Audu O	SSCE	Driver
4	Mr. Akin	Null	Messenger
5	Mrs. Bose Kolawole	Null	Cleaner