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# The Roles, Prospects and Challenges of Academic Lawyers in Legal Education System in Nigeria

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## Abstract

*Legal education is the education of individuals who intend to become legal professionals or those who simply intend to use law degree to achieve some end related to law (such as politics or academic) or business. The qualification includes a first degree in law, which may be studied at either undergraduate or graduate level depending on the country and vocational courses which prospective lawyers are required to pass in some countries before they can enter practice. Legal education also encompasses higher degree such as doctorate for more advanced academic study. This paper, therefore, examined the roles, prospects and challenges confronting academic lawyers in the pursuit of legal education in Nigeria. In order to ensure necessary elaboration, reference has been made to other countries that operate similar legal education with Nigeria.*

**Key words:** Legal, education, roles, prospects, challenges.

## Introduction

Before a person is admitted to practice law either as a private legal practitioner or academic lawyer, he or she must undergo legal education both in the university and in the Nigerian Law School. It is the training that equips and prepares a person for the profession and to be called a legal practitioner. After a lawyer has been admitted into the Nigerian Bar as solicitor and advocate of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, it is desirable for such a person to engage in continuing legal education in order to be relevant in his chosen field. This paper, therefore, aims at examining the legal education in Nigeria vis-à-vis the roles, prospects and challenges of academic lawyers in the preparation of legal practitioners. To this end, the paper discussed the history of legal profession in Nigeria, the process of admission to legal practice, the appointment and prospects of academic lawyers. The paper also highlighted the challenges confronting academic lawyers and the mandatory continuing legal education for lawyers in Nigeria. This paper contains concluding remark with recommendations aimed at improving the extant processes of legal education in Nigeria.

## History of Legal Profession in Nigeria

Prior to the introduction of English-type courts by the British colonialists, disputes in traditional Nigerian communities between individuals were resolved by traditional heads and rulers who were by virtue of their position are charged with the responsibility of maintaining peaceful co-existence in their domains<sup>1</sup>. These traditional rulers in some cases also appointed local chiefs who had no formal training to hear disputes and hand down judgments.

The legal profession was introduced to Nigeria in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>2</sup> its characteristics and conservative nature are largely and firmly rooted in the English tradition. According to English history, no one knows exactly when professional lawyers, first appeared in the English Common Law System. But as recorded by Plucknet, a group of professionals Pleaders were known in England in 13<sup>th</sup> century who served as Narrators – they narrate cases by conducting pleadings and arguing questions of law on behalf of Litigants.<sup>3</sup> By this time, the Common Law and the procedure in the Courts had become so complex. “Sergeants at Law” were appointed from their ranks who later became Barristers. Some of them were called ‘Apprentices’ and their life centred around the Inns, described by Plucknet as follows:

*“Their life centred in the Inns of Court, which, like a University provided for their general education and common life. Here they studied law and many other things – history, music and dancing, for example- and this full and fashionable education made the Inns a great resort for the youth of wealthy and noble families, even though they had no intention of practising laws. In the beginning of the seventeenth century it was in the Middle Temple Hall, before the Queen and a fashionable audience, that Shakespeare’s play, Twelfth Night was first performed. There were more than a dozen such Inns and during the Fourteenth Century the apprentices changed their quarters many times, leasing first one Inn, then another. In exactly the same way came into existence some of the halls of Oxford and Cambridge. It may be that these groups of apprentices formed round some senior master who headed their community and directed their studies, while the bench approved the arrangement and permitted the master to change those whom he considered fit for call. The largest of those Inns were Lincolns Inn, Grays Inn, the Middle Temple and Inner Temple, but their early history is largely conjectural”*

In Nigeria, apart from the old customary system of adjudication, our legal system started under the colonial era by having Police Court, Petty Debt Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice and Court of Requests where non-professionals were Chief Magistrates and Magistrate. We were told that ‘of the 7 Chief Magistrates in the Colony at that time’

only 3 were qualified Barrister or Solicitors, of the remaining 4, two were Writing Clerk, one was a Merchant and the fourth was a Commander of the West Indian Garrison in Lagos. Of the 14 who were Police Magistrates four were Merchants, six were Military Officers and one was a Deputy Collector of Customs and until 1880 when Christopher Alexander Sapara Williams made his first appearance at the Supreme Court, there was no qualified practising lawyer in Lagos. In general, laymen started the practice of law in this country and this was so until about 1914. The dearth of professionally qualified men led to the passing of the Supreme Court Ordinance of 1876, giving room for 3 categories of people to be admitted to practice law in the Colony and only one of these 3 classes of people were professionally qualified. Thus, between 1888, when the first Nigerian lawyer Christopher Sapara Williams was enrolled at the Supreme Court and 1913 when the Chief Justice discontinued the issue of practicing licenses to non-lawyers, there existed a dearth of legally qualified lawyers.<sup>4</sup> In her account of this period, **Oluwatoyin Doherty** noted:

*“Lawyers were required to occupy judicial positions in the English-type courts, to advise the colonial administration, to draft agreements and to render advice generally on commercial transactions. Lawyers were also needed to plead the case of litigants in the English-type courts. There were few legally qualified persons in the colonial service to render professional services to the colonial administration”*

In order to fill this vacuum, non-lawyers with basic education and some knowledge of English law were appointed to practice as attorneys. This practice continued until 1913 when about 25 overseas trained lawyers enrolled as barristers and joined the profession. From that year on, the Chief Justice stopped issuing licenses to non-lawyers to practice as attorneys. From 1913 to 1962, Nigerian lawyers received training abroad and on completion of their study were called to the English Bar. Following the recommendations made by the **Unsworth Committee**, the Nigeria Law School was established to provide vocational training of legal practitioners. It also recommended that certain subjects be taught at the Law School which led to the enactment of the Legal Education Act of 1962 and the Legal Practitioners Act, also of 1962. The Legal Education Act, 1962 was re-enacted by the Legal Education (Consolidation, Etc) Act of 1976 and this Act established the Council of Legal Education (the “Council”) which is responsible for the legal education of persons seeking to become members of the legal profession.<sup>5</sup> The Council issues qualifying certificates to law graduates who are Nigerians and have successfully completed the law school programme<sup>6</sup>. A non-Nigerian who has passed the Bar exams may also be issued a qualifying certificate<sup>7</sup>. Legal practice in Nigeria is regulated by the Legal Practitioners Act of 1975 (LPA). The Act established the General Council of the Bar (the “Bar Council”) which is charged with the general responsibility of managing the affairs of the Nigerian Bar Association<sup>8</sup>. The Act restricts those who

are entitled to practice as barrister and solicitor in Nigeria. The Act further sets up the Body of Benchers which is responsible for the formal call to the Bar of persons seeking to become legal practitioners<sup>9</sup>. After the completion of training in the Nigerian Law School and a lawyer is formally admitted to the Nigerian Bar as Barrister and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, his choice of where to engage himself are so numerous and thus a lawyer may decide to go into private legal practice, politics, business, corporate practice or join the academic to forge a career and/or any other areas of his choice.

### **Processes of Admission to Legal Practice**

The processes of legal education has pattern and well established procedures. An admission to practice law, also called admission to the bar, is acquired when a lawyer receives a license to practice law. Becoming a lawyer is a widely varied process around the world. Common to all jurisdictions are requirements of age and competence; some jurisdictions also require citizenship<sup>10</sup> However, the most varied requirements are those surrounding the preparation for the license, whether it includes obtaining a law degree, passing an exam, or serving in an apprenticeship. In English, admission is also called a **law license**. Basic requirements vary from country to country. For instance, the following countries are suffices:

**Australia:** In Australia, prospective lawyers must complete a tertiary level law degree, complete a one year Articled/Clerkship, together with a post graduate diploma in legal practice.

**China:** In the People's Republic of China, one must first obtain a recognized degree (a bachelor/master/doctor degree), passed the National Judicial Examination, and completed a one year apprenticeship.

**France:** To become a French lawyer an "avocat" (male) or "avocate" (female), one must obtain an undergraduate degree (license, three years), a first year of Masters of Laws (diplôme de maîtrise en droit) so a total of 4 years of study in a Law University, complete the exam to enter one of the CRFPA (Centre Régional de Formation à la Profession d'Avocat) which provides a course of eighteen months and results in the award of the requisite Certificat d'aptitude à la profession d'avocat (CAPA).<sup>11</sup>

**Germany:** In Germany, a lawyer (Rechtsanwalt) must be a member of a local bar association. The requirements for membership include an undergraduate law degree (Rechtswissenschaft or Diplom-Jurist, which requires about four and a half years and includes the First State Exam), a two year apprenticeship, and the passing of the Juristisches Staatsexamen (Second State Exam).

**United Kingdom:** The United Kingdom comprises three distinct legal jurisdictions:

- i. English law in England and Wales.
- ii. Northern Ireland law in Northern Ireland
- iii. Scots law in Scotland.

As such, admission to practice law requires different qualifications in each country of the UK as follows:

**England and Wales:** In England and Wales, one does not have to be admitted to the bar to practice law, but qualifications are required to become a solicitor or barrister, who has special rights of audience in Court. For both the solicitor and barrister professions, one must either obtain an undergraduate law degree (LL.B., which typically lasts three years), or complete the Common Professional Examination/Graduate Diploma in Law (which lasts one year after completing an undergraduate degree). Potential solicitors are then required to complete the Legal Practice Course which lasts one year, then a two year apprenticeship under a training contract, during which the trainee solicitor has to complete a Professional Skills Course. Potential barristers must usually complete the one year Bar Professional Training Course (formerly Bar Vocational Course), followed by a year of vocational training known as a pupillage.

**Scotland:** Scotland requires an undergraduate law degree (LL.B., which lasts four years if taken as a first degree (with honours) three if taken as an Ordinary Degree and two years if taken as a graduate entry degree), a Diploma in Legal Practice (one year), and completion of a two year apprenticeship together with the Professional Competence Course (which lasts seven days).<sup>12</sup>

**The Americas:** In U.S English, admission to the bar is also commonly known as obtaining one's "law license" ("license" in Canadian English).

**Canada:** Canadian applicants to the bar must obtain admission (referred to as the "call to the bar") to one of the provincial or territorial Law Societies in the various jurisdictions of Canada. As an example, in order to sit for the bar exam, the Law Society of British Columbia requires that a student complete an undergraduate degree in any discipline (e.g. B. A of four years), and an undergraduate law degree (LL.B and/or B.C.L, three to four years) or Juris Doctor (three years). Upon obtaining his or her law degree, the applicant must then successfully complete the bar exam for that jurisdiction, as well as any additional requirements, such as the Professional Legal Training Course (ten weeks). Upon passing the bar exam, the applicant must then complete an apprenticeship referred to as "articling" (nine or ten months).

**United State of America:** Lawyers in the United States must be admitted by each U.S. jurisdiction in which legal advice is rendered (a U.S. state, commonwealth or territory), which generally requires that they complete an undergraduate degree in any

discipline (usually four years), obtain a Juris Doctor degree (three years) and pass a bar exam. However, the requirements vary between jurisdictions, and there are exceptions to each of the general requirements in some. In a handful of U.S. States, one may become an attorney (a so-called country lawyer) by simply "reading law" and passing the bar examination, without having to attend law school first (although very few people actually become lawyers that way).<sup>13</sup>

**Nigeria:** The education of a lawyer starts properly at the University. Faculties of Law are established in Universities all over Nigeria. The conditions or qualifications for admission to study law are usually as published by the Joint Admission and Matriculation Board Act.<sup>14</sup> A prospective lawyer may also choose to study in a foreign University<sup>15</sup> The contents of the courses of study leading to the award of a law degree, whether from a Nigeria or foreign University must be approved by the Council of Legal Education. Only foreign Universities in common law countries or Universities teaching common law courses are approved by the Council. The Council usually insist that the subjects taken must include Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, Law of Contract, Tort, Land Law, Equity & Trust, Commercial Law, and Law of Evidence. The Council of Legal Education runs the Nigeria Law School and all persons who have obtained a University degree in law and want to practice as lawyers in Nigeria, must attend the Nigerian Law School. Admission into the Nigerian Law School is also open to persons who have passed the final Bar Examinations of the English, Scottish or Irish Bar or the Solicitor's Final Examinations of England, Scotland or Ireland. After a course of study at the Nigerian Law School, the student who passes the final - Bar Part II - examinations receives a certificate from the Council of Legal Education and is then called to the Bar by the Body of Benchers as provided by the Legal Practitioners Act. This is followed by enrolment as a Legal Practitioner at the Supreme Court of Nigeria.

Before the setting up of the Nigerian Law School, all the persons enrolled to practice law in Nigeria were trained in England mostly as Barristers at the various Inns of Court. These English-trained lawyers did not study the Customary Laws of Nigeria as part of their education even though, customary law was and still is a very important part of the Nigeria Legal system. Apart from this lack of customary law training, there was the general disorientation to be expected from a foreign education and training in a foreign system. The Government of the Federation of Nigeria decided to remedy the situation and in 1958, asked the Attorney-General - himself and Englishman and trained as a lawyer in England - **Mr. E.T.C. Unsworth** to be the chairman of a committee to look into the problem. The report of the committee led to the setting up of the Council of Legal Education and the Nigerian Law School in 1962 when the Legal Education Act was enacted. Today, persons educated in foreign countries can only practice law in Nigeria after being trained at the Nigerian Law School. For this purpose, the course is broken into two parts. The first part - Bar Part I - is designed for persons educated in foreign countries. The courses taken are: Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, Nigeria Legal System and Nigerian Land Law. The second part is for all students whether



trained in Nigeria or not. The courses taken include: Civil Procedure, Company Law and Commercial Practice, Criminal Procedure, Law of Evidence, Legal Drafting and Conveyance, Professional Ethics, Legal Practitioner's Accounts, Law Office Management and General Paper.

For the students trained outside Nigeria therefore, they must first take and pass the Bar Part I examinations before they can join the students trained in Nigeria for the Bar Part II course. These courses - Bar Part I and Bar Part II are taught by the academic staffs of the Nigerian Law School and outside experts - Judges, Senior Lawyers and Accountants - who is called in to deliver lectures from time to time<sup>16</sup>.

### **Appointment and Prospects of Academic Lawyers.**

As noted above, there are many careers which a lawyer can take up after his formal admission to the Bar. Unlike in England where a lawyer is restricted either to practice as a solicitor or as an advocate, the Nigerian legal system offers the lawyer the opportunity to practice as both. Specifically, there are no less than ten careers open to the Nigerian lawyers and this includes: Solicitor; Barristers; Law Lecturers, State Counsel, Company Secretaries, Political activities, Local Government Staff, Foreign Service or Envoy, Court Registrars and Parliamentary Lawyers. However, of the many opportunities open to legal practitioner after admission into the Bar, the only career, which is student based and concerned with the general development of law is to take appointment as academic lawyer. In other words, the legal education of person seeking admission into legal practice is the primary focus of Academic Lawyer. A Law Lecturer is defined as lawyers who lecture in the various Faculties of Law in the University, the various campuses of the Nigerian Law School, which at present are six in number or other similar institutions of higher learning. An Academic Lawyer may start his careers with a first degree in law, however, they are normally expected to have master degree in law, and a PHD is an added advantage.<sup>17</sup> The teachers of law are generally called Academic staff.

Academic staff is defined as including *'all persons holding appointment as members of the teaching or research staff of the University and whose primary duty is teaching or research ...'*<sup>18</sup> From the above definition, an Academic lawyer must necessarily engage in teaching and researching in order to be abreast of new development in his chosen field. In the University system, the process of appointments of academic staff and subsequent benefits and prospects are determined by the Appointments and Promotions Committee for Academic Staff (A & PC). Appointments and Promotions Committee for Academic Staff is a standing committee of the Council and it has among others the following terms of reference:

- i. To consider all matters relating to appointment and welfare of academic staff.
- ii. To make recommendation to council on any matter that will be in the interest of the proper appointment and promotion of members of academic

Appointment and recruitments to teaching and non-teaching positions is based on merit and without prejudice to gender, race, creed or ethnic origin. However, a person shall not qualify to hold office as an Academic Staff of the University if he is found wanting in any of the following grounds:

- i. A conviction for a criminal offence not quashed on appeal or dismissal or termination from a previous post shall disqualify a person from being offered employment by the University. Where an employee is found to have deliberately withheld such information from the University, he shall be liable to summary dismissal.
- ii. An officer whose appointment in the University had been terminated on grounds of misconduct shall not be re-appointed to the University service or any other arm of the public service.
- iii. There shall be constituted in respect of each appointment, a University Assessment and Interviewing Panel that shall interview and assess candidates for appointment and make recommendations to the appropriate Appointments and Promotions Committee<sup>19</sup>

Normally, an Academic lawyer unlike his private legal practitioner counterpart is on salary. Such salary is subject to nominal increment on annual basis. To this end, the general increment date of those in receipt of salaries on an incremental scale shall be October 1, provided that the salary on which increment is to be made is entered not less than six months before the said date for regular appointments only<sup>20</sup>.

The tenure of an Academic staff is subject to the internal regulations of the University. The regulations are identical in all Nigeria Universities. All first non-professional appointments are tenable for three years in the first instance. They may be extended for specific periods, and confirmed to retiring age or terminated at the discretion of Council on the recommendation of the appropriate A & PC. An extension when granted shall not exceed six months at the end of which the appointment will automatically lapse. Professor appointments are tenable to retiring age<sup>21</sup>. There shall be three yearly evaluation of academic proficiency (teaching and researching) using the established mechanism, including student assessment of teaching and certificate of proficiency to be signed by the Vice-Chancellor after the College or Faculty Appointments and Promotions Panel shall have carried out evaluation exercise.

### **Challenges Confronting Academic Lawyers**

As observed earlier, the primary duty of Academic Lawyer is to prepare his student during legal education. The process ordinarily commences with the training leading to the award of Bachelor-of-Law Degree (LL.B). The LL.B programme is aimed at providing students with a sound foundation of legal knowledge in the light of social, political and economic changes<sup>22</sup>. Thus, the LL.B programme while inculcating a theoretical knowledge of law in the law student is also geared at solving practical problem of the society. A lawyer must have a broad outlook and his training must be designed in

such a way as to enable him meet the legal need of the society. This view was aptly captured by **Hon. Justice C. A. Oputa JSC** in his paper. "*The Citizen and the Law*" where he said inter alia:

*"It is not readily realized how much the law comes into play and control the day to day events in the life of the ordinary citizen. It is the law, with the law and by the law that ordinary citizens moves, lives and has his being. In any activity, he meets with the law or seeks the protection of the law".<sup>23</sup>*

The challenges confronting an Academic lawyer in preparing a student for the ultimate practice of law are many, thus, he must strive to achieve the following:

- i. To train students to be able to use law as a tool for the resolution of various social, economic and political conflicts in the society
- ii. To produce law graduates whose level of education would equip them properly to serve as advisers to governments and their agencies, companies, business firms, associations, individual and families.
- iii. To prepare students for leadership position in the various segments of the society.

In order to meet the above objectives, the LL.B programme is designed to integrate the teaching of traditional requisite law courses with emphasis on Nigerian law and non-law courses from outside the Faculties of Law. For instance, the University of Ibadan Faculty of Law programme prescribes that students of the Faculty of law are to take non-law courses at the Faculties of Arts, the Social Sciences, Agriculture and Science. Furthermore, students from the Faculty combine law and non-law courses throughout the duration of their programme. Ibadan law graduates can therefore claim some expertises in fields which though are outside the mainstream of law are nonetheless relevant in its application<sup>24</sup>.

### **Mandatory Continuing Legal Education for Lawyers in Nigeria**

Most successful lawyer both in private and academic practices are people who read and have extensive knowledge outside law. This is because; law alone is too narrow as a discipline. Thus, a good career in the bar should start with a general knowledge of almost all aspect of the practice.<sup>25</sup> It is an exercise in audacity on the part of lawyers to state that, while other professionals may be erudite, only lawyers have the prerogative to describe themselves as being 'learned'. The simple reason for their bold assertion is: lawyers are learned because they know the law. In consequence of that, lawyers bear an enormous responsibility to justify the epithet: "learned". In the case of *Queen v. Dowling, Erle J* said: - "*every lawyer knows that the law is the result of a great deal of learning*".<sup>26</sup>

Due to the foregoing an academic lawyer and those in private legal practice are expected to embark on regular continuing legal education by way of lectures, conferences, seminars, workshops and law publications. The object of continuing legal education is to assist legal practitioners to update their knowledge and practice of law.<sup>27</sup>

The first major step taken in Nigeria towards establishing formal system of continuing legal education for legal practitioners was in 1965. In that year, attention was turned to the United States of America where the professional training of legal practitioners (attorney) after a law degree was conducted through Continuing Education Programme in each state. Consequently, through the good offices of the **Rt. Hon Sir Adetokunbo Ademola** (who was then Chief Justice of Nigeria as well as the Chairman of the Council of Legal Education). The Ford Foundation of America made a grant to the Council of Legal Education of the sum of U.S.\$216,500. “— *for the strengthening of the Nigerian Bar for a period of 3 years with effect from April 1965....*”

With this grant the Council established the Institute of Continuing Legal Education for the Bar, which successfully held seminars and workshops for legal practitioners throughout the country. It is therefore paramount for lawyer who wishes to carry on practice as a legal practitioner to participate in and satisfy the requirements of the mandatory Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Programme operated by the Nigerian Bar Association.<sup>28</sup>

While it is highly desirable for lawyers in private legal practice to keep abreast of the profession through continuing legal education, it is mandatory for academic lawyers to engage in continuing legal education in order to be relevant in the system. The reason being that, the yardstick for determining the continuing stay of academic staff in the University is satisfactory evidence of continuing research since appointment. The evidence of continuing legal education and research couple with the following criteria is what earn an academic staff promotion:

- i. Evidence of adequate teaching ability and experience;
- ii. Membership or processing of membership of relevant professional body, where applicable. For instance, membership of Nigerian Bar Association, International Federation of Women Lawyers (for women). Membership of International Bar Association, Fellow of Institute of Arbitration and other similar professional bodies
- iii. Evidence of being worthy in character and observance of professional ethics.
- iv. Medical fitness to stay on the job.

### **Concluding Remarks.**

The role of lawyer in the society and the shape of legal education have always been closely linked; and our vision of each has evolved not merely on parallel lines, but as intertwined strands.<sup>29</sup> Recent years have witnessed the growth, at a dizzying rate, of specialization in the practice of law. Today, no one lawyer can hope to master the full range of legal problems and challenges confronting lawyers; thus, specialization is a

necessity. This trend has costs. More and more, lawyers have become business technicians with no sense of the special civic role for lawyers. Indeed, today many lawyers regard the notion of the lawyer as society's conscience as a foolish remnant of earlier times, unconnected to the real world of today.

Law schools and legal educators will not reverse these trends by themselves; however, they must take cognizance of them. In other words, an academic lawyer must discover why that has happened and what can be done about it. This section may not totally capture the challenges confronting academic lawyer, but attempt shall be made to highlight few instances that distinguish a purely academic lawyer from the lawyers in private practice and allied matters.

First, the need for a dispassionate look at developments in law and in the profession underscores both the importance of the independence of the academic enterprise from the bar and the critical role of research on the "ought" of the law and lawyer behaviour. Only academic lawyers can provide an objective view of such matters.

Second, the twin trends toward clinical and interdisciplinary courses should be encouraged as antidotes to the depersonalization of the law. Clinics and other "simulation based" courses force students (and professors) to confront legal issues in personalized contexts; interdisciplinary courses reveal law as the derivative discipline it is.

Third, the false dichotomies between the academy and the profession, and between theoretical research and practice, must be recognized for the demagogic rhetorical devices that they are. The profession's vitality and role depends upon the academy, just as the academy could not exist isolated from the law and the world of practice. And, theoretical research about the "ought" of the law should (and does) both draw upon and energize the world of practice.

The importance of lawyers has always been a consequence not merely of their technical ability, but of their prudence and practical wisdom, their ability to gather evidence from diverse and at times contradictory sources, and to use that evidence, together with lawyers' procedural and problem solving skills, to forge creative solutions to real-world problems.<sup>30</sup> A scholarship that seeks to outsmart one's opponents, using ever more sophisticated theoretical models, is not true to this tradition and is likely to result in lawyers' continued loss of influence and prestige. A practical reason scholarship, borrowing from various disciplines but relying ultimately on lawyers' traditional skills, is likely to be more authentic and more successful.

Most important of all, reinventing legal scholarship would enable academic lawyers to regain their own confidence and a sense of the worthiness of their own mission. The legal academy is a culture that has come under attack from external forces, but that has the will and the resources to fight back if it so chooses. The challenge is there if we are willing to take it. Cultures that grow and change in response to external stimuli live on. Those that cannot change, die.

Finally, academic lawyers must introduce and teach his student the human side of law. This is because law is concerned with regulating human conduct and the society in which we live. He must know that if a lawyer will forge ahead in practice, he must have

acquaintance, however nodding it may be, with some disciplines other than law, and also be well informed of social phenomena, contemporary ideas and topical events.<sup>31</sup> This is why the great English Writer **Sir Walter Scott** (1771-1832), observed in his book "*Guy Mannering*" that:

*"A lawyer without history or literature is a mechanic or mere working Manson; if he possesses some knowledge of these, he may venture to call himself an architect."*

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