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1. State clearly the procedure from arraignment to imposition of sentence in a criminal trial in the High Court. Comment on the remedy available to the accused after the imposition of sentence.

1. Arraignment: This is usually the first part of the criminal procedure that occurs in a courtroom before a judge. Here, the charges filed against the defendant in the complaint are read to him to which the defendant can plead "guilty," "not guilty" or "no contest" (nolo contendere) to those charges. If the defendant enters a not guilty plea, the judge will set a trial date. If the defendant enters a guilty plea or declares no contest to the charges, the judge will set a date to sentence the defendant for the crime.
2. Prosecute the matter: The defendant has the right to a trial in which the judge determines guilt. In a criminal trial, the prosecution bears the burden of proof and so he must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed the crimes charged. The judge makes the final determination of guilt or innocence after listening to opening and closing statements, examination and cross-examination of witnesses.
3. Judgment: The judge gives his judgment on the case. If the defendant is not found guilty, he is released immediately. If the defendant is found guilty, the court will sentence the defendant. The court determines the appropriate punishment for the convicted defendant. In determining a suitable sentence, the court will consider a number of factors, including the nature and severity of the crime, the defendant's criminal history, the defendant's personal circumstances and the degree of remorse felt by the defendant.
4. Sentencing: A range of sentences for different crimes have been established by law and the judge must impose a sentence within the range outlined by law. The options may include probation, fines, imprisonment, or a combination of these punishments. In some cases, the death penalty can be imposed.

An individual convicted of a crime may appeal that his or her case be reviewed by a higher court. If that court finds an error in the case or the sentence imposed, the court may reverse the conviction or find that the case should be re-tried. Should all available appeals fail, they have the right to attack the conviction again through a civil proceeding against the prison warden called a writ of habeas corpus. A habeas corpus petition is a civil suit filed against the prisoner's jailer. In the suit, the prisoner must allege that she was deprived of a constitutional right in the case, and that continued incarceration is unlawful. Apart from this, an accused can be granted presidential pardon based on the prerogative of mercy.

2. Comment on the various methods by which civil proceedings may be commenced in the High Court.

The methods of commencing civil actions are dependent on the specific nature of cases. Essentially, there are 4 methods of commencing a civil action in a High court in Nigeria namely:

1. By Writ of Summons: The writ of summons is a formal document addressed to the defendant requiring him to appear before the court if he/she wishes to defend himself against the plaintiff's claim. It is used to institute actions for contentious actions that relate to disputes, that is, civil actions involving substantial disputes of fact. A writ is usually accompanied by an Endorsement of the Claim or a Statement of Claim so that the defendant is made aware of the claim against him/her. The civil actions include, but are not limited to Contract actions, Tort actions, Personal Injury actions, Intellectual property actions, Admiralty and Shipping actions. This is the most common method.
2. Originating Summons: An action is commenced by an originating summons for non-contentious matters of law that is, matters where facts are not likely to be dispute. Usually, when an interpretation of the written law or documents needs to be resolved, an originating summons is prepared. Examples of actions to be commenced by this mode are action for interpretation of a written law or documents, company proceedings, interpretation of any instrument or deed, will, contract agreement or some other question of law.
3. Originating Motion: This is used only when provided for by a statute or a rule of court. Examples of actions to be commenced by this way are application for habeas corpus, order for mandamus, prohibition or certiorari, application for judicial review, action for the enforcement of fundamental rights. Where a statute provides that an action be commenced by application but does not specifically provide the procedure, originating motion can be used.
4. Petition: A lawyer can institute action in a high court using a petition when the case is relating to divorce, closing down a company, or election petition matter. A petition is like a complaint in a lawsuit. A petition is always in writing, and is considered a pleading, used to commence a proceeding, or initiate a collateral one.