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DEPARTMENT: LAW

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 QUESTION

Discuss secondary sources of law in Nigeria. Times new roman, font 12, justify your work.

 ANSWER

1. Law Reports
2. Journals
3. Casebooks
4. Newspapers
5. Treatises
6. Law Reports: Nigerian Law Reports (NLR) is probably the first law report in Nigerian. It commenced publications in 1916 and reported cases of the former supreme court together with a few cases on appeal to the Privy council from Nigerian courts. The Nigerian Law Reports (NLR) covered the period 1881- 1955. Law reporting is a very essential part of the legal system of every country.
7. Journals: Open journals Nigeria is an “Open Access” academic journal publisher, providing peer-reviewed scholarly journals that facilitate an effective access to high “quality and original” research findings within the domains of natural and applied sciences, Engineering and Technology, Social science and Humanities and Medical and Biosciences including broad interest titles and scope.
8. Casebooks: This is a companion volume to the law of evidence in Nigeria (Aguada, 1974). It specifically reports Nigerian cases conducted under Nigerian jurisdiction and the principles of stare decisis in Nigerian jurisprudence, as opposed to cases under foreign jurisdiction, and therefore addresses a perceived imbalance in the documentation of decisions under Nigerian law of evidence as against foreign decisions.
9. Newspapers: Newspapers published in Nigeria have a strong tradition of the principle of publish and be damned that dates back to the colonial era when founding fathers of the Nigerian press such as Nnamdi Azikiwe, Ernest Ikoli, Obafemi Awolowo and Lateef Jakande used their papers to fight for independence. Law related to the media, including newspapers, are scattered across various pieces of legislation.
10. Treatises: Treatise is a scholarly legal publication containing all the law relating to a particular area, such as criminal law is trusts and estates. There is no fixed usage on what books qualify as a ‘legal treatise’, with the term being used broadly to define books written for practicing attorneys and judges, textbooks for law students, and explanatory texts for laypersons.