

HOW TO LAW

A Year 1's and 2's Guide to the LLB



Created by the Education and Moot Committee in collaboration with the Publications Committee



Nelcome!

ANJULI RAMNATHSINGH

EDUCATION & MOOT CHAIR

Hey, everyone! Welcome to the LLB or for the year 2's, Welcome Back. My name is Anjuli Ramnathsingh and I am the Education and Moot Chairperson for this academic year (23/24). This handbook was created by my committee to assist students during their first two years of the LLB.

While it offers guidance on how to approach your studies, it aims to support you in leading a fulfilling university life at the University of the West Indies. We have gathered a lot of data thorough research and interviews to make sure that each student is catered for, especially our working students, direct entrants, and commuting students. Over to you Amrit!

AMRIT MAHARAJ

DEPUTY EDUCATION & MOOT CHAIR

Hello everyone, I'd like to give the year one's a warm welcome into this prestigious faculty, and for the year two's, a hearty welcome back. My name is Amrit Maharaj, and I am the Deputy Chairman of the Education and Moot Committee of the UWI Law Society for the academic year 23/24. Anjuli and I, along with the hardworking and dedicated committee members, intend to bring you a productive and enjoyable academic experience. We have many engaging events for you this academic year. One which I am personally excited about is the "Next Step" which allows students to interact with professionals who led alternative legal careers..

I hope you enjoy this booklet and soak up the knowledge it has to offer. We hope it can be used for you to master the LL.B.

Have an enjoyable academic year!



EDUCATION AND MOOT COMMITTEE 23/24







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NICHOLAI GHURAN

TRUSTEE







HOW TO READ A CASE?

Reading legal cases can be challenging because of their nature. However, with a systematic approach and attention to key elements, reading cases can become more manageable and rewarding. Here are some "Do's" and "Dont's" for reading a case as a beginner.

DO'S

Read a case summary at the start for an overview of the case.

This summary would eliminate confusion and allow for a brief understanding of what the case entails. It outlines the key facts, legal issues, and the court's decision. Case summaries are also found on popular law case summaries websites such as "LawTeacher.net", "E-lawresources" and "Ipsa Loquitur".

Identify the key legal issue(s) and applicable rule(s).

One should pinpoint the main questions of law that the court is addressing and recognise the specific legal principles or statutes involved. This will enable students to analyse legal principles and enhance their legal analysis skill.

Closely analyse the facts.

Look for the facts that relate to the application of legal principles, give rise to the legal dispute or directly impact the court's decision-making process. This is important especially in examinations as a scenario may be similar to the facts of a case but differ slightly.

Identify the reasoning and analyse.

The reasoning refers to the legal principles, precedents and arguments used by the court to reach its decision. Undeniably, it plays a vital role in legal analysis. One should always aim to understand how the court applies the law to the facts of the case and the rationale behind its decision. This will assist in applying the case as precedent to other similar situations.

Identify the holding.

The holding is the final decision of the court and establishes the binding legal rule. In order to determine this, one should carefully read the court's opinion and examine the reasoning given. This process allows for accurate legal interpretation and effective use of case law in legal practice.



6

Take note of dissenting opinions.

If there are dissenting opinions among the judges, their reasoning should always be considered. Dissenting opinions provide alternative perspectives and highlight potential flaws or weaknesses in the majority's decision.

2,00

Review the procedural history.

Scan through the procedural history of the current case to understand how it progressed through the lower courts. Note any significant rulings or procedural issues that may have influenced the current decision.

8

Take note of the court's decision.

Identify the court's final decision or judgment. Understand the outcome and the implications it has on the legal issue at hand. Note whether the decision is unanimous or if there are any dissenting opinions.

9

Analyze the implications of the case.

Consider the broader implications of the case. Reflect on how the case contributes to the development of the law, whether it establishes new legal principles or clarifies those in existence. Determine how the case's decision impacts real-life scenarios and legal practice. Consider the consequences, both positive and negative, and how it may influence future legal developments.



Read the case multiple times.

This helps to understand the facts, legal issues, and decisions. By repeatedly reading the case, students grasp the court's reasoning, learn how to apply legal principles and become familiar with legal language and writing style. Multiple readings allow students to notice important details, develop critical thinking skills and gain a deeper understanding of the case.





11

Break the case down into sections.

This prevents students from feeling overwhelmed from lengthy judgments. Students should focus on specific aspects such as those previously mentioned. Breaking it down helps digest content, identify key details, and extract relevant information.

12

Take notes whilst reading.

Taking notes and using highlighting techniques while reading a case helps capture important details, key legal principles, and relevant arguments. Notes serve as a valuable reference for exam preparation and class discussions while highlighting aids in quickly identifying essential information.



13

Make connections with similar cases.

This allows for a deeper understanding of legal principles and their application. By identifying similarities or contrasts between cases, students can grasp the development of legal doctrine, the evolution of legal principles, and the rationale behind court decisions. Making connections to other cases also aids in building a foundation of legal knowledge and facilitates the identification of persuasive authorities. It encourages critical thinking, analysis, and the ability to draw informed conclusions.



DON'TS

1

Don't focus solely on the outcome. While the court's decision is important, do not fixate mainly on the outcome. Pay attention to the legal analysis, reasoning, and the broader implications of the case.

2

Don't skip over dissenting opinions.

Dissenting opinions provide valuable insights and alternative perspectives. Ignoring them limits your understanding and analysis of the case



2

Don't solely rely on case summaries.

Case summaries are a helpful starting point. However, it is not advisable to solely rely on them when studying cases. They can limit one's understanding and hinder the development of crucial critical thinking skills required in the field of law.

4

Don't rush through reading a case. Taking the time to read and digest a case allows for a deeper understanding of the legal issues, reasoning, and implications. While the LLB curriculum entails reading a significant number of cases, it is impractical and inefficient to read them all. Therefore, students should focus on landmark and novel cases instead of reading all cases in the LLB curriculum.



HOW TO RESEARCH ARTICLES?

Researching articles for assignments during your LLB journey is a challenging task. This is due to the abundance of available resources and the diverse range of topics covered. In order to make the research process more manageable and effective, here are some tips:

Utilize law databases to source articles.

"LexisNexis", "HeinOnline" and "Jstor" are some which you can consider. These databases provide advanced search features and filters to narrow your results and locate the most relevant articles.

Define your research objective.

Clearly identify the purpose and scope of your research. This will help you focus on relevant articles and avoid wasting time on irrelevant materials.

Refine your search terms.

Use keywords and phrases that accurately represent your research topic. Experiment with different combinations of search terms to find the most comprehensive and precise results.

Read the abstracts, introductions, and conclusions.

Firstly, read the abstracts, introductions, and conclusions of articles to determine their relevance and suitability for your research. This will save time and allow you to quickly assess whether the article aligns with your needs.

Key search the article to quickly skim for what you are looking for.

This is done by using Ctrl + F and inputting words which are relevant to your study.

<u>Evaluate the credibility and authority of</u> sources.

Assess the credibility and expertise of the authors and publishers of the articles. Look for reputable sources from established legal journals, academic institutions or well-known legal experts.









ESSAY PROMPTS

When writing an essay, students are faced with a variety of essay prompts.

Here is how to decode several essay prompts:

Analyze

Break down the topic or issue and analyze the relevant case law that applies. Identify key cases that have addressed similar or related legal issues and examine their reasoning, holdings, and impacts. Consider how these cases contribute to your analysis and shape your argument.

Discuss

Provide a detailed explanation on everything that is relevant to the question asked. Ensure that your own perspective is included even if you disagree with the main argument.

Evaluate

Assess the strengths and weaknesses of specific cases and their impact on the legal landscape. Evaluate the reasoning of the court, the legal principles applied, and the potential implications of the decision. Consider the precedential value of the case and whether it has been followed or criticised by subsequent courts.

Compare and Contrast

When comparing or contrasting legal concepts, doctrines or interpretations, incorporate relevant case law examples. Highlight how different cases have approached the same or similar issues and discuss the reasoning behind their divergent or convergent interpretations.

Define

When defining legal concepts or terms, cite authoritative case law that has provided clear definitions or interpretations. Use landmark cases or well-established legal principles to support and illustrate your definition. Analyze how courts have defined or interpreted the concept in question.

ESSAY PROMPTS

When writing an essay, students are faced with a variety of essay prompts.

Here is how to decode several essay prompts continued:

Explain

Provide clear and coherent explanations of legal principles using case law as examples to illustrate how they are applied in practice. Reference cases that have clarified or elucidated the legal principles you are explaining. Analyze the court's reasoning and how it supports your explanation.

Illustrate

Use relevant case law as illustrations to support your arguments or assertions. Cite cases that demonstrate how the legal principles or theories you are discussing have been applied in real-world situations. Analyze the court's reasoning and the outcomes of those cases to strengthen your illustrations.

Justify

Provide clear and coherent explanations of legal principles using case law as examples to illustrate how they are applied in practice. Reference cases that have clarified or elucidated the legal principles you are explaining. Analyze the court's reasoning and how it supports your explanation.

Critique

Incorporate relevant case law that supports your critique. Identify cases that have criticized or challenged the legal principles or outcomes in question. Analyze the court's reasoning and discuss the alternative approaches or interpretations they have proposed.

When using the IRAC (Issue, Rule, Application, Conclusion) method in legal writing or essays, being concise is crucial for clarity and effectiveness.

Here are some tips to help in using the IRAC method:



Clearly and precisely state the issue you are addressing. Avoid unnecessary background information or vague language. Be specific and concise in defining the issue at hand.



When stating the relevant legal rule, aim for brevity. Condense the rule to its essential elements without sacrificing accuracy. Use clear and precise language to communicate the rule effectively.



Focus on the applicable facts for the rule. Avoid including irrelevant or extraneous details that do not contribute to the analysis. Be concise in discussing the facts that are crucial for applying the rule.



When analyzing how the rule applies to the given facts, choose precise language and avoid unnecessary elaboration. Focus on the key points and explain the logical connection between the rule and the facts conciselu.

DRAW A CLEAR CONCLUSION

Summarize your analysis in a concise and straightforward conclusion. Restate your answer to the issue briefly, making sure to tie it back to the initial question. Avoid introducing new information or extending your conclusion beyond what is necessary.

EDIT AND REVIEW

After drafting your IRAC essau, review it with a critical eye for unnecessary repetitions, wordiness, or convoluted sentences. Aim to eliminate redundant phrases or sentences that do not contribute to the clarity of your argument. Look for ways to express ideas more concisely without sacrificing meaning.



Employ active voice and strong effectively. This helps create concise and impactful sentences that drive your arguments forward.



Being concise does not mean omitting verbs to convey your points more essential information. It is about expressing your ideas in a clear and efficient manner, using precise language, and eliminating unnecessary fluff. With practice, you can refine your writing and master the art of concise expression using the IRAC method.



HOW TO BE CONCISE: ESSAYS

8 CRITICAL POINTS

Writing concisely in an essay requires careful planning and effective communication. It is crucial to be concise especially due to the time constraints of exams. Here are some tips to help you write concisely in your essays:



PLAN YOUR ESSAY

Before you start writing, create an outline or structure for your essay. This will help you organize your thoughts and ensure that your essay stays focused and concise. Identify the main points or arguments you would like to make and include only the most relevant information to support them.



Review your sentences and look for opportunities to remove unnecessary words or phrases. Trim your sentences to include only the essential information. For example, replace phrases like "due to the fact that" with "because" or "in order to" with "to."



Use active voice as it is generally more concise and direct. Active voice makes the subject of the sentence perform the action, resulting in shorter and clearer sentences. Passive voice, on the other hand, tends to be wordier and can obscure the subject of the sentence.



SEEK FEEDBACK

Ask someone else to read your essay and provide feedback. They can help identify areas where your writing may be unclear or where you can further enhance conciseness. Fresh eyes can often spot areas that you may have overlooked.



BE CLEAR AND DIRECT

Use clear and straightforward language to convey your ideas. Avoid unnecessary jargon, long-winded sentences or overly complex vocabulary. Aim for simplicity and clarity in your writing, keeping your sentences concise and to the point.



4 AVOID REPETITION

Be mindful of repeating the same information or ideas. Repetition can make your writing verbose and dull. Instead, focus on presenting your ideas concisely and find alternative ways to express the same point without repeating yourself.



CHOOSE STRONG WORDS & PHRASES

Select strong and precise words that convey your message effectively. Replace weak or vague words with more specific and powerful alternatives. For instance, replace "very good" with "excellent" or "significant" with "crucial."



PRACTICE

Hone the ability to write concisely and critically without sacrificing depth or substance.



Examination Review/Consultation

A student who is dissatisfied with the results of his/her examination may apply for a review of his/her results in writing to the Campus Registrar during the period specified in a faculty's email.

How to Apply

- 1. A formal request for consultation/re-mark must be sent through the Examinations Section via emailing Reviews@sta.uwi.edu.
- 2. The request is then sent to the faculty who will make the necessary arrangements. They will contact the respective students to meet with their lecturer pertaining to consultations.

The options available in requesting a review are as follows:

- (A) Any student may apply for a consultation with the Examiner of his/her script but where the student who requests the consultation has passed the examination, the consultation shall be at the discretion of the examiner.
- (B) Any student may apply for a re-mark of his/her examination. An administrative fee of BDS\$130.00 or its equivalent is payable to the Bursary for the re-mark to be processed.

During the consultation the Examiner may disclose:

- (A) The marks/grades
- (B) The process of consultation should include failed answers in multiple-choice examinations.
- (C) The mark received during the examination shall not be altered as a result of a consultation except where an administrative or computational error has been identified.

Remarking

- (A) A student who had a consultation may request to have his/ her script re-marked by an Independent Examiner within two days of the concluded consultation. The administrative fee of BDS\$130.00 or its equivalent is payable to the Bursary for the re-mark to be processed.
- (B) Where the remarking of a script results in a higher grade than that previously awarded, the administrative fee must be refunded.

Payment for Consultation or remarking: https://secure.touchnet.net/C24203_ustores/web/store_main.jsp? STOREID-17&SINGLESTORE-true



Supplemental Examinations, Review and Consultation



Supplemental Examinations for the LLB degree shall be held in July/August of each year. The current Policy of the Faculty of Law is that a student should only be awarded a supplemental examination where:

- 1) he or she has failed two or less examinations.
- 2) and where these failures are F1 failures.

Repeat Courses

A student may be granted permission on the recommendation of the Faculty Board to be registered in the following Academic Year with or without attendance at classes, lectures, or tutorials for the purpose of sitting the examinations in the courses he or she has failed, at the time such examinations are offered. A student who fails in any course after four attempts, including Supplemental Examinations:

- (a) Shall not be eligible to re-sit any examination in any course offered.
- (b) Will be required to withdraw.
- (c) An attempt in a course shall count as an attempt in any course substituted

Supplemental Examinations, Review and Consultation

- (a) A student may be permitted by the Faculty Board to sit a supplemental examination, where the student has failed an examination in a law course in the LLB programme. The student will be given the choice as to whether to sit the supplemental examination or do a repeat of the course.
- (b) Students who choose to repeat the course should give such notice to the faculty representatives by the specified deadline on the faculty's email. Failure to notify the faculty will result in registration for supplementals.
- (c) If you are registered for a supplemental examination and do not sit it, your absence (without a valid excuse) will result in a grade of F3. It is your responsibility to inform the faculty in advance and in writing of your desire not to sit the Supplemental Examination.
- (d) Students are automatically registered for supplementals once they are permitted to write the supplemental exams.
- (e) A student who fails four or more courses offered at the Supplemental Examinations may be required to repeat those courses he or she has failed; or, in the alternative, substitute the equivalent number of final-year courses he or she has not yet completed. However, the failing grades received in the courses for which other courses have been substituted shall be considered in computing the student's cumulative GPA.
- (f) Supplemental examinations for the Foundation Courses offered by other Faculties shall be governed by the Regulations and Procedures of the relevant Faculties.

Legal Methods, Research and Writing

- A student who has not obtained an overall pass mark in Legal Methods, Research and Writing shall be required:
- (a) To re-submit as many assignments as he or she has failed to pass but shall retain the marks which he or she has obtained in the assignment(s) which he or she has passed.
- (b) Fresh assignments shall be made available to the student who has failed to obtain a pass mark.
- (c) Where a student is required to undertake additional assignments because of his or her failure to obtain a pass mark, his or her mark in the new assignment shall be either pass or fail.
- (d) The student can pursue his or her new assignments at any time before the last date of the Supplemental Examinations.



Breaking the Stigma

by: Chandikaa Pandohie

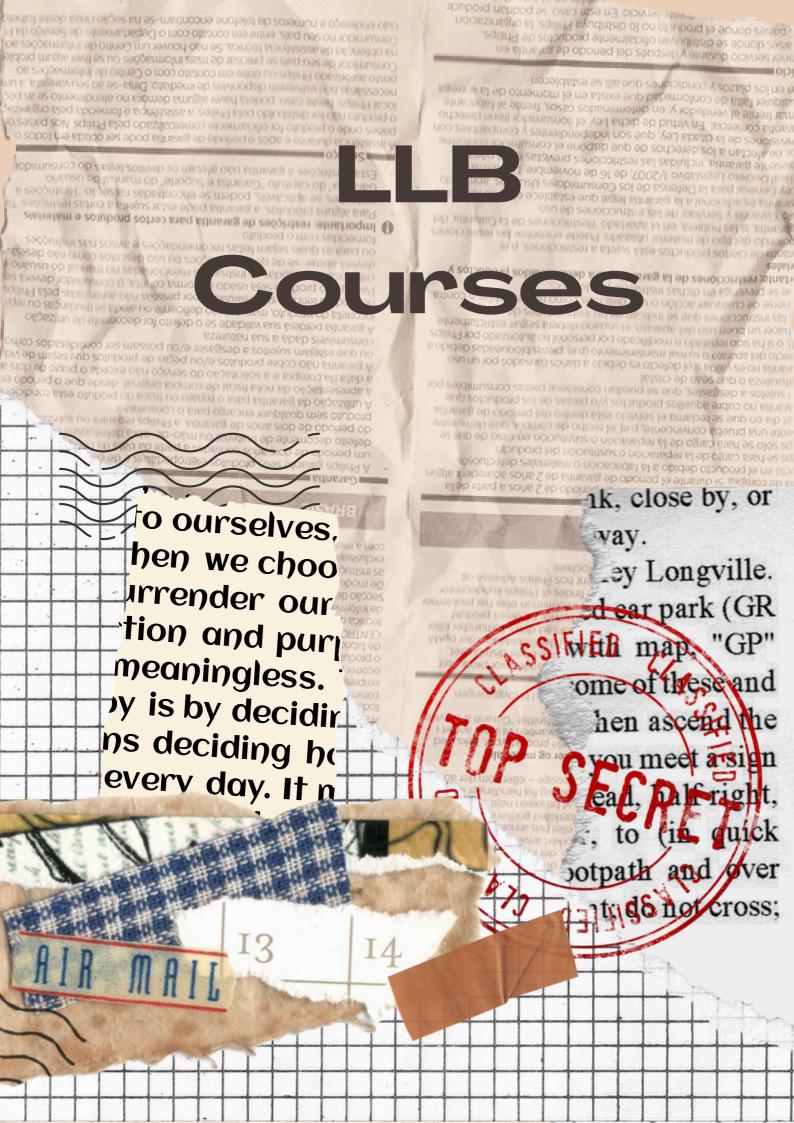
Supplemental Examinations are written before the new semester by students who failed their end of semester examinations, and decide not to rewrite the course. When faced with the reality of exam failure, emotions can run high as feelings of disappointment and frustration may overwhelm students. It is only natural to experience a mix of negative emotions such as shock, disappointment, and self-doubt. The initial reaction often involves the temptation to withdraw from the degree, the fear of the implications on future academic performance and builds on one's insecurities. However, it is important to remember that exam failures do not define an individual's worth or intelligence. It is merely a temporary setback in the student's academic journey. By reframing the situation and embracing supplemental examinations as an opportunity for growth and improvement, students can empower themselves to overcome the initial embarrassment and disappointment and strive to attain a better GPA.

for first-year students, transitioning from high school to university can be particularly challenging. The differences in course content, lecturers' expectations, workload, understanding cases, time management, essay format, and lack of "spoon-feeding" can contribute to initial failures. However, rather than letting these challenges discourage them, students should view them as opportunities for personal growth and adaptation. It is crucial to understand that the university environment requires a different approach to studying and learning, and adjustments may be needed. For all students, learning from mistakes is an essential part of the process. By reflecting on the performance in the failed exam, students can gain valuable insights into their study techniques, identify weakness in course content, and develop a targeted approach for the supplemental exam and future end of semester examinations. This reflection can serve as a guide for refining study strategies, focusing on the topics that need further research, and utilizing available resources effectively such as case summaries, past papers, YouTube channels, websites, and peer mentors.



Support systems play a vital role in overcoming embarrassment and regaining confidence in one's academic success. Caribbean parents are ignorant to the differences between high school and university and compares their children's high school academic performance with university. This tends to stress students when they fail an exam and build insecurities in their academic future. It is therefore crucial to seek encouragement and reassurance from friends, family, lecturers, and the university counsellors. Knowing that there are people who believe in the student's abilities and are willing to offer guidance and support can boost students' confidence and help them see the bigger picture beyond their exam failure. This motivates students to properly prepare for their supplemental examinations and continue to push forward with the degree.

It is equally important to enter the supplemental exam with a positive mindset. Allowing the initial embarrassment of failure to hamper performance can negatively impact results. By approaching the exam with a growth mindset focused on learning, improvement, and the opportunity to showcase progress, students can alleviate the pressure and perform to the best of their abilities. Moreover, it is crucial to remember that the opinions and judgments of others should not define one's academic journey. While it may be known to some that you have failed your end-of-semester exam, it is important to recognize that your pursuit of academic success is for your own benefit and not dependent on the validation or opinions of others. Whether you fail an exam or not is not the business of others, and it should not deter you from striving for a better grade.



LMRW

Legal Methods, Research and Writing

What is the course about?

This year-long course serves as an introductory guide to the LL.B. It equips the students with useful skills such as research and writing, which are beneficial for the duration of their legal career. Students are exposed to the way legal minds decipher and problem-solve. Moreover, the intended purpose of the course is to provide knowledge and skills to successfully complete the LLB.

Assignments

Course assessment – 100% course work
Assignments
Case Brief (Semester 1)
Case Note (Semester 2)
Group Research Plan and presentation

(Semester 2)



RESOURCES

Westlaw
JustisOne
Lexis Nexis
JSTOR

UK Practical Law

NB: Chat GPT – this should only be used as a tool and not a method of cheating. Plagiarism is against university guidelines, and you may be debarred. It can be used to supplement your studies and explain things to you. But do not use this to find cases, write essays and do assignments. The information may be inaccurate.



TIPS

Attend all classes and tutorials

Given the nature of the course, it is incumbent on the student to attend all lectures and tutorials. Dr. Koo is an excellent lecturer who will equip you with the research, writing and problem-solving skills needed to excel in the course and in the LLB. Useful information and tips are given in class, so be sure to attend and ask questions.



Dr. Koo's style of marking is very critical. He expects a high level of analysis and research skills from the student. But worry not, he will prepare you for these expectations. If you attend his classes, you will be equipped to do his assignments.

Don't Feel Defeated

Don't feel defeated – The LLB is different from high school and other degrees. It is more demanding and requires a higher level of research and writing. If you do not get the grade you desired, do not feel disgruntled. Learn from your mistakes, as this would be beneficial for the rest of your assignments in the LLB. Make it your mission to find out where you went wrong, and in what areas you can improve.



Assignments

For the assignments, students are given the opportunity to ask questions and seek advice to maximize their performance.

Rat Race

Dr. Koo emphasizes that he wishes to avoid the "rat race" and therefore students cannot choose their tutorials.



CRIMINAL LAW I

Criminal Law 1 is an introduction to the requirements of a criminal act and criminal offenses.

What is the course about?

The topics covered are:

- ·1. Nature and Purpose of Criminal Law
- ·2. Elements of a Crime: Actus Reus and Mens Rea
- ·3. Causation
- 4. Strict Liability
- .5. Participation in Crime
- ·6. General Defenses
- ·7. Inchoate Crimes: Incitement, Conspiracy, Attempt

Method of Assessment

- 1.10% Tutorial Participation
- 2.10% Multiple Choice Assessment
- 3.10% Take Home Assignment
- 4.60% Final Exam

Resources

- 1. Elliot and Quinn's Criminal Law
- 2. https://www.lawteacher.net
- 3. https://www.lexisnexis.co.uk

How to approach lectures and tutorials?

- Students should attend all lectures and tutorials. Justice Lucky does not require much engagement during lectures, but it is vital that students complete the readings and become familiarized with the handouts to follow the lecture.
- All tutorial questions should be completed or at least attempted. Participating in tutorials is encouraged, as well as students should use the opportunity to clarify anything they may be unsure about, as the tutorial questions are similar to those in the final exam.
- Although this course involves many cases, the legal principle is more significant than the outcome and facts of the case. Students must use these legal principles in tutorials to defend their conclusions and support their stance.

Exam Preparation

Multiple Choice Assessment

The multiple-choice assessment is an in-person assessment consisting of 20 questions. It encompasses elements of all the topics covered for the semester, though the questions generally do not demand in-depth knowledge of these concepts. Students are required to know the facts and principles of relevant cases that have been highlighted by the lecturer.

Take Home Assignment

This is an individual assignment, where students must write an essay on a particular area of Criminal Law covered during the semester, based on a given prompt. The entire class is given the same prompt, and students are required to adhere to a strict word limit, in addition to which papers must be formatted appropriately. This assignment requires that research be done to have a greater understanding of the topic, but students must also be able to write persuasively, and justify their point of view using relevant cases and scholarly literature.

Final Exam

The final exam consists of three questions, from which students must answer any two. They will be based on specific topics, as indicated by the lecturer. With respect to essay questions, students should be able to recall the principles and facts of relevant cases, and make arguments about the application of the law based on the judgements. Students must be able to effectively argue and support their stance, citing the necessary evidence from cases, judgements and articles.

Problem questions must follow the IRAC structure. Students must know the facts of relevant cases and compare them to the situation presented.



Law & Legal Systems

Law and Legal systems explores the history and significance of the law and legal systems in the Caribbean.

TOPICS COVERED



- The Court System 1: Ordinary Courts and **Specialised Courts**
- The Court System 2: The CCJ vs The Privy Council
- The Court System 3: The Jury
- Sources of Law 1: Legislation
- Sources of Law 2: The Written Constitution, Judicial Precedent
- Legal Systems 1: Common Law and Civil Law
- Legal Systems 2: Hybrid, Socialist and Religious
- The Nature and Function of Law
- Reception/Imposition of Law

RESOURCES

- Lecture slides
- Commonwealth Caribbean Law and Legal Systems
- Journal Articles that can be found on the course shell or through the library

LECTURES AND TUTORIALS



Law and Legal Systems is a content heavy course. Thus, it is essential that you complete your assigned readings for each topic before the lecture. This would allow you to better comprehend the material being presented. Additionally, it would enable you to participate and contribute in class which can further assist in your understanding of the content.

Dr. Perot is very interactive during lectures and would often ask students what their opinions and thoughts are on certain topics. She is also very approachable and considerate. Thus do not be afraid to reach out and ask for clarification or assistance.





With regards to tutorials, it is highly recommended that you attempt the questions before class and be willing to present your work. Your tutors are there to help you improve your writing and analyzing skills, thus it would be beneficial for you to have them examine your work. Tutorial questions are usually essay or short answer questions, hence attempting them would aid in your overall exam preparation

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

Method of Assessment - 100% Final Exam

EXAM PREPARATION

- In the last lecture for the semester Dr.Perot gave some exam hints, thus it would be wise to pay attention to those.
- The final exam consists of 6 questions which are a mixture of short answer and essay type questions. Students are usually required to do 3 out of 6 questions.
- Create an authority sheet for each topic with key points and cases.
- Practice past paper questions as some questions may repeat themselves. For instance, reception/imposition of law is always an exam question. Practicing past paper questions will also sharpen your ability to write concisely and critically which is a vital skill for the LLB.
- Time yourself while you practice essays and short answer questions. This can help you ensure that you will be able to complete all 3 questions of your choosing.



Contract Law I



What is the course about?

Contact Law I focuses on the legal protection of contractual agreements.

How to approach lectures and tutorials

Students should prepare all of the authorities on the worksheet before attending the lecture. Justice Singh, the previous course director, required students to actively participate in class by reading and discussing cases. Students should use the worksheets as a guide for finding cases for the relevant topics. However, if the lecturer points out specific cases, it is recommended that students pay particular attention to them, as these will be used in the exam. Tutorials are also extremely beneficial as most of the questions are similar to that of the exam. They help students to understand the different concepts and prompt them to do additional research on cases and statutes, that can be then included in the question should it come for the final exam.

Method of Assessment

10% multiple choice quiz

20% short answer assessment

70% final examination.

Short Answers Exam

The Short Answer Exam is often taken in person and has 4-5 questions that must be answered in 1 1/2 hours. Answers shouldn't be as in-depth and analytical as essays, but it's important to remember the names and facts of the cases, pertinent statutes, and the legal concepts listed on the worksheet.

Final Examination

Problem Questions and Essays

The final exam consists of 1 problem question and 1 essay, and in most cases the lecturer will point out the topics that will be tested. When answering essays it is recommended that students include limitations or exceptions to a general rule and make linkages between the cases and the topic being discussed. Cases should be used to support all arguments being made and in problem questions, the facts must be highlighted in determining whether the principle of law in the specified case should be applied.

The topics covered are:

Offer and Acceptance Intention to Create Legal Relations Consideration Privity Contractual Terms Exemption Clauses

Resources:

Elliot and Quinn Contract Law Commonwealth Caribbean Contract Law https://www.lawteacher.net https://www.lexisnexis.co.uk

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

WHAT IS THE COURSE ABOUT?

Constitutional Law is the study and analysis of the constitution and its application. This is usually offered in Year 1, Semester 2 of the LLB.

TOPICS COVERED

- Historical Background and General Features of Caribbean Constitutions.
- Supremacy of the Constitution and Judicial Review.
- Separation of Powers.
- The Rule of Law.
- The Judiciary and Judicial Independence.
- The Legislature.
- The Executive.

HOW TO APPROACH LECTURES AND TUTORIALS

- Mr. Marcus' notes are very comprehensive and heavily derived from the textbook and although most of what he says is on his slides, students should try to attend lectures to get a proper explanation of the content. Students are encouraged to have a printed constitution with them for class. Access to other Caribbean constitutions may also be useful.
- Tutorials reinforce the lectures, and the discussions taking place in the tutorial session often hint at what could come for the final exam. It is recommended that the cases selected for the tutorial be read in their entirety and the assigned questions completed before the tutorial, so that students will know what they need clarification on from their tutors.

RESOURCES

Fundamentals of Caribbean Constitutional Law

METHODS OF ASSESSMENT

10% Tutorial Attendance

10% Multiple-Choice Exam

20% Group Project

60% Final Exam

MULTIPLE-CHOICE EXAM

The multiple-choice exam is an online test consisting of 20 questions. Students must have ample knowledge of the constitution (specifically that of Trinidad and Tobago) as well as they must be familiar with the content covered in class by Mr. Marcus. The facts and principles of cases highlighted by Mr. Marcus are also important for this exam.

GROUP ASSIGNMENTS

Mr. Marcus randomly assigns groups with the tutorial classes. Everyone is given the same topic, on which they must do an oral presentation along with a written submission. Much like the essays for this course, in-depth analysis is required for the written submission, added to well-supported, well-argued points on the group's stance. Students must go beyond the research material provided by Mr. Marcus and include cases along with opinions from scholarly sources.

FINAL EXAMINATION

In the final exam, students must choose to answer any two questions; they need not be exclusively essay-type or problem questions. Constitutional Law is case heavy to some extent, as all principles need to be justified through their application in cases, but the facts of the case are often irrelevant except in problem questions. So, in studying for this course, it is imperative that students understand the principles of the cases suggested by Mr. Marcus. Case judgements should be read and understood wholly and should be included in essays where applicable.

Furthermore, essay-writing with some comparative element is a core skill in Constitutional Law. In addition to cases, students should include relevant commentary and have a working knowledge of at least two constitutions. Doing past paper questions is recommended, as it can help students to organize their information appropriately and give them an idea of what they would like to include in an essay on any of the broad topics in the course outline. Students should have informed opinions and be able to justify and express them coherently in their essays.

LAW OF TORT

RESOURCES

- 1. Commonwealth Caribbean TortLaw
- 2. Winfield and Jolowicz on Tort
- 3. https://www.lawteacher.net/
- 4. http://www.e-lawresources.co.uk/

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

- 1. 10% Tutorial Attendance and Participation
- 2. 20% Group Presentation
- 3. 70% Final Exam

OR

100% Final Exam





Law of Torts I is centered on determining liability for civil wrongs and providing redress to the parties that have been wronged.

HOW TO APPROACH LECTURES AND **TUTORIALS**

This is a case-heavy course, and students should try to familiarize themselves with the facts of the relevant cases for that week's topic before going to the lecture. Dr. Amaefule requires participation from students during the lecture. Additionally, students should read through the worksheet before the lecture so they can ask about concepts that they don't understand. Doing research is not discouraged, but students should stick within the confines of the worksheet as they may come across contradictory or confusing information.

Dr. Amaefule expounds on the worksheets during lectures, thus attendance is key. Students should use the worksheets and Dr. Amaefule's slides to make their own notes.

It is very important that students attend tutorials because the questions are often repeated in the final exam. Students must prepare the answers to all the tutorial questions before the session. Students should pay particular attention to Dr. Amaefule's guidelines for an acceptable answer and apply it accordingly in their exams.

THE TOPICS COVERED ARE:

- General Characteristics of Tortious Liability
- Trespass to the Person and the Rule in Wilkinson v Downton
- Negligence and Pure Economic Loss
- Nuisance and the rule in Rylands v Fletcher
- Occupiers' Liability

EXAM PREPARATION

Group Presentation

Dr. Amaefule will place students into groups and designate a different question for each group, on which they must do a presentation.

Final Exam

Where the final exam is worth 70%, students will be required to answer one essay and one problem question. Where the final exam is worth 100%, students will be required to choose three questions they wish to answer, at least one of which must be an essay question. Students should know the facts of cases for both types of questions, and how to apply the principles arising out of them. With respect to essay questions specifically, students should be able to explain, compare and contrast concepts under a given topic. Dr. Amaefule also explicitly requests that when using IRAC for problem questions, students do so in an essay format, without the use of headings. Doing past paper questions may be helpful in revising for this course.

CRIMINAL LAW II

RESOURCES

- 1. Elliot and Quinn's Criminal Law
- 2. https://www.lawteacher.net
- 3. https://www.lexisnexis.co.uk

WHAT IS THE COURSE ABOUT?

Criminal Law II is an extension of Criminal Law I, and focuses on other types of criminal offenses. The topics covered are:

- Actus Reus of Murder
- Mens Rea of Murder
- Voluntary Manslaughter: The Defenses of Diminished Responsibility and Provocation
- · Involuntary Manslaughter
- · Non-Fatal Offenses Against the Person
- Sexual Offenses
- · Offenses Against Property

HOW TO APPROACH LECTURES AND TUTORIALS?

The from same approach Criminal Law should be adopted in Criminal Law 11. Students should attend all lectures and tutorials. Despite handouts and slides being provided, the lecturer provides vital explanations and information that are not included in the course material. Students should ask the lecturer to explain anything they do not understand.

All tutorial questions should be completed, and students should participate in class. Students may use these tutorial questions practice for their final examination. This course is caseheavy, so students should do best familiarize their ŀΩ with themselves the facts. principles and decisions of the cases recommended bν the lecturer, and use them constructing the answers to their tutorial questions.

EXAM PREPARATION

The final exam is comprised of six questions, from which students are required to answer any four. The questions will be based on all the topics covered in the course, but the questions generally do not combine the topics. The lecturer will give hints with respect to which questions will be essaytype and which will be problem questions, as well as specific subtopics that students should focus on may be given. As with Criminal Law I. students must be able to recall the facts, principles and judgments in cases, and be able to apply and critique them in their essays. Students should try to support each point that they make by using one or more cases as evidence.

The problem questions must be done using IRAC, supported by the facts of relevant cases. It may also be helpful if students learn the particular legislation upon which each topic is based, as specified by the lecturer. Doing past paper questions and tutorial questions will help with preparation for the final exam, as the questions are similar to those that will be tested.

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

100% Final Exam



LAW OF TORTS II

The topics covered are:

- Employer's Liability
 Vicarious Liability
- DefamationImage Rights
- Liability for Animals
 Remedies

Resources

- 1. Gilbert Kodilinye and Natalie Corthésy Commonwealth Caribbean Law Textbook
- 2. Elliot & Quinn Tort Law Textbook

How to approach lectures and tutorials

The lecturer for this course is usually Mr. Marcus. His main method of teaching is his lecture slides.

The worksheets for this course are not very informative; they contain the same information as the slides and the cases are simply listed with little to no summary. The slides contain a lot of information, so it is suggested that students utilize them as a guide and make condensed notes.

Mr. Marcus usually assigns a particular case for the class to read before the tutorials and has students read paragraphs that may be key in analyzing a question. It is important that students pay attention to these cases because they may come in the fact pattern of the final exam.

Given that this course can be case-heavy, it is suggested that students create a case sheet with case summaries for key cases (as opposed to all cases). The lecturer expects students to pay special attention to some cases, which are usually highlighted in the tutorials



Method of Assessment

- 1. 30% Coursework
- 2.70% Final Exam

Exam Preparation

Coursework

The coursework assignment is usually a critical one, and can be based on any topic/s from the course. It is required that students do extensive research and include material that may not have been mentioned in the lecture. Students should refer to journals and scholarly articles, especially from other jurisdictions, in doing this assignment.

Final Exam

- Generally, the topics that are covered in the coursework assignment will not be tested for the exam.
- Mr Marcus' exams do not resemble that of the past paper questions hence it is recommended that you pay very close attention to the cases which are assigned for tutorials

CONTRA LAWI

WHAT IS THE COURSE ABOUT?

Contract Law II explores the various ways in which a contract can be terminated.

THE TOPICS COVERED ARE:

- Mistake
- Misrepresentation
- Illegality
- Breach of Contract
- Frustration
- Remedies for Breach of Contract.

RESOURCES

- 1. Elliot and Quinn Contract Law
- 2. Commonwealth Caribbean Contract Law
- 3. https://www.lawteacher.net
- 4. https://www.lexisnexis.co.uk

HOW TO APPROACH LECTURES AND TUTORIALS

- The previous course director, Dr. Affonso required a fair amount of student participation in class. The lectures would consist of going through the worksheet, and he would ask students to relate the facts and decisions of certain cases and then he would re-explain it in simple terms. Hence, it is recommended that students read before class so that they can participate and clarify any misunderstandings they had while reading beforehand.
- Contract Law II is a very case-heavy course. If you are having difficulty completing the worksheet, the work may be shared among friends. It is recommended that instead of learning 5 cases with the same principle, students should learn at least 2 cases with the same principle and 1 or 2 with some nuances for better analysis and interpretation.
- Tutorials are extremely helpful as they assist tremendously when preparing for final examinations. Students should take tutorials as an opportunity to complete their readings based on the worksheets and use them to answer questions.



METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

- 1. 10% Multiple Choice Exam
- 2. 20% Short Answer Assessment
- 3, 70% Final Exam

EXAM PREPARATION

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Contract II multiple choice usually tests the first few topics. It requires a general understanding of the cases and legal concepts.

SHORT ANSWER ASSESSMENT

The Short Answer Exam is often taken in person and has 4-5 questions that must be answered in 1 1/2 hours. Answers shouldn't be as in-depth and analytical as essays, but it's important to remember the names and facts of the cases, pertinent statutes, and the legal concepts listed on the worksheet.

FINAL EXAM
The final exam consists of 1 problem question and 1 essay, and in most cases the lecturer will point out the topics that will be tested. When answering essays students should include limitations or exceptions to a general rule and make linkages between the cases and the topic being discussed. Cases should be used to support all arguments being made. Keep in mind that factual scenarios in questions are similar to those of cases.

Public International Law I

Public International Law I introduces students to the fundamental concepts of international law.

Topics Covered:

- The Nature and History of Public International Law
- Prohibition on the use of force
- Sources of Public International Law
- Law of Treaties
- The Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law
- Application and Function of International Law
- The Subjects of International Law
- Recognition of States and Governments

Resources

- David Harris and Professor Sandesh Sivakumaran, Cases and Materials on International Law
- Brownlie's Principles of Public International Law
- Akehurst's Modern Introduction to International Law
- Cases and Materials on International Law

Relevant International Law:

http://untreaty.un.org/cod/avl/intro.html - UN's Audiovisual library

www.asil.org – American Society of International Law www.icj-cij.org/icjwww/icjoo2.html - International Court of Justice

www.un.org/law/ilc/index.html - International Law Commission www.un.org - United Nations Home Page www.caricom.org - CARICOM Home Page www.oas.org - OAS Home page

Course Approach

(1)→LECTURES & TUTORIALS

- 1. Dr Elias-Roberts usually teaches Public International Law I. Her lectures are rather straightforward, as she comes to class and explains the content from her slides.
- 2. Students should use the worksheets to search for extra information in order to fully grasp the course material because the slides are insufficient to pass the final exam or do well in the coursework presentation.
- 3. There are numerous online resources on this area of law hence obtaining resources is easy.
- 4. Making authority sheets can help students remember the numerous conventions' articles.
- 5. International Law is not a case-heavy course, but there have been past paper questions which test your knowledge on the entity of cases.
- 6. Tutorials may not be very useful as they are presentation forums, hence the burden falls on the student to prepare for exams by utilizing past papers and tutorial questions.

Method of assessment: 40% Group Presentation

60% Final Exam

2

EXAM PREPARATION

Group Presentation

Students will be expected to select a topic on which they must do a group presentation. Students will have to choose their own group members, so this should be kept in mind when selecting tutorials and presentation topics, so as to reduce the stress of working with people you are unfamiliar with. Large numbers of students have obtained low marks in previous years, so it is strongly suggested that students pay attention to the mark schemes inserted in the worksheet to produce a well scored presentation.

Final Exam

In the final exam, students will be required to answer 2 questions out of 3, one of which is compulsory. It is recommended that students use past papers and tutorial questions in preparation for the final exam.



What is the course about?

Real Property I is an introduction to estates, property and all other aspects of land and property ownership.

How to approach lectures and tutorials

- This course is both a case and content-heavy course. It is quite unlike any of the other courses and therefore, it requires persistence. It is advised that students start preparing for this course at the very beginning of the semester. If left for the end of the semester, the workload can become overbearing as some of the concepts are quite difficult.
- This course is taught by Ms. Boyke who also tutors Conveyancing & Registration of Title at Hugh Wooding Law School; she is quite an expert in this field. Ms. Boyke is very personable, understanding and is always open to student interaction. She is willing to break down any difficulties students may have with the course, so students should feel free to reach out to her with any concerns.
- Ms Boyke uses lecture slides and worksheets, which are extremely useful when combined. It is noteworthy that certain topics may require looking at statutes. Her lectures are straightforward and very interactive, in addition to which her slides are generally comprehensive.

Exam Preparation

- Real property 1 can be described as content heavy, hence in preparation for you final it is recommended that you create summary sheets to facilitate efficient revision.
- Additionally, practicing past paper questions is crucial for enhancing exam preparation.
- Practicing essays on each topic is equally valuable as it promotes a deeper understanding and the application of critical thinking skills.

The topics covered are:

Tenures & Estates
Classification of
Property

Equity & Equitable

Co-ownership Adverse Possession

Resources: Textbooks
1.Megarry & Wade The
Law of Real Property

- 2. <u>Gilbert Kodilinye</u> Commonwealth Caribbean Property Law
 - 3. Elements of Land Law
 5th Edition by Kevin Gray.
 8. Susan Francis Gray.

Method of Assessment

- 1.10% Attendance
- 2.10% Participation
- 3.10% Assignment
- 4.70% Exam
- Students should actively listen to the lecturer's hints on the topics to be tested.
- Problem-type questions are a significant component of Real Property exams, often guidance from lecturers, students can enhance their ability to interpret wills or deeds if such scenarios arise in the exam.

JURISPRUDENCE

WHAT IS THE COURSE ABOUT?

Jurisprudence is a course that explores various philosophical schools of thought on interpreting the law.

THE TOPICS COVERED ARE:

- Nature of jurisprudence and meaning of law
- Natural law
- Positivism
- Dworkin
- Legal Realism

RESOURCES

- UWI FOL Jurisprudence Slides from John Knechtle (will be forwarded on the group chat)
- Jurisprudence Lawcards Routledge
- Lecture Notes on Jurisprudence, L.B. Curzon

HOW TO APPROACH LECTURES AND TUTORIALS

- The former lecturer for this course was Mr. Eden Charles, who utilized slides from John Knechtle. These contained various theories from different philosophers. Students were required to apply these theories to various cases and articles in the constitution.
- This course relies heavily on Constitutional Law and Law and Legal Systems, so students should have quick access to their notes and resources.
- Ideally, students should read ahead for classes as Mr. Charles has a tendency to randomly call on people.
- It is highly recommended that students attempt tutorial questions, as Jurisprudence is extremely analytical and requires students to apply theories to legal sources, which takes practice.
- Students can try approaching their tutors and ask if they would be willing to give feedback on written work.



METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

- 1. 10% Multiple Choice Exam
- 2. 20% Short Answer Assessment
- 3. 70% Final Exam

EXAM PREPARATION

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In preparation for the multiple choice examination, students should study thoroughly as the questions are extremely tricky and require a precise understanding of the subject matter.

FINAL EXAM

When preparing for the final examination, it should be noted that while the tutorial questions are helpful, they are not similar to those of the final examination. Hence it is advised that students utilize past paper questions posted on the Alma Jordan website.

Mr. Charles is "famous" for dropping clear cut hints in class which should be used to prepare for final examinations.





Real Property II

Real property 2 builds on the knowledge conveyed in Real Property I and introduces the most important areas of modern land law.

How to Approach Lectures and Tutorials

- The lecturer, Ms. Boyke, is very approachable and readily available for questions and clarifications. Students can seek assistance during class breaks or office hours.
- Additionally, she provides hints regarding the content of the final exam which should be used as guidance for the final exam.
- Ms. Boyke's lecture slides are very informative and simplify very complex legal concepts.
- It is suggested that students relate real property concepts to real-life scenarios for better understanding.
- Students should attend and prepare for tutorials by completing the assigned questions beforehand.
- Tutorial questions are quite similar to those in the final examination, hence it recommended that students spend considerable time preparing their responses.
- If students are unsure about an answer or concept, students should not hesitate to ask the tutorial leader for assistance.

Easements

Topics

- Restrictive covenants
- Landlord and Tenant
- Mortgages

Assessments

- 30% tutorial participation and presentation
- 70% final examination

Exam Preparation

- Students are advised to pay attention to the hints the lecturer may provide regarding the topics that will be assessed, as they will tremendously help in preparing for final exams
- Given the substantial amount of content and numerous cases to be learned, it is important for students to a system to understand the various legal concepts
- For example, students can commit the topic of easements in the following manner:
- 1. the four elements of an easement
- 2. the four subcategories of the final element
- 3. understanding the acquisition of an easement and its tests
- 4. lastly the scope and extent of the easement.
 - By doing so, this prevents the overwhelming feeling that can arise from the multitude of course content.
 - Active participation in tutorials holds significant value as the format of the tutorial questions often mirrors that of the final exam.
 - You should practice past papers throughout the semester as they tend to repeat for the final exam.

Resources

- Sharon Legall Real Property Worksheets
- Lecturer's Worksheet and PowerPoints
- Megarry & Wade: The Law of Real Property 7th
- Owusu S Commonwealth Caribbean Land Law
- Kodilinye Commonwealth Caribbean Property
 Law
- Law Sessions with Jennifer Houson on Youtube
- Law Teacher



ADMINISTRATIVE

WHAT IS THE COURSE ABOUT?

Administrative Law highlights the concept of judicial review for the decisions made by the government.

The topics covered are:
Availability of Judicial Review
Legitimate Expectation
Natural Justice
Grounds of Judicial Review
Remedies

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

40% Group Presentation 60% Final Exam

HOW TO APPROACH LECTURES AND TUTORIALS?



Dr. Elias-Roberts typically teaches Administrative Law. Her lectures are relatively straightforward as she comes into class and presents the material from her slides.The slides for Administrative Law are quite helpful. Nonetheless, students should pay attention to worksheets and independent research. Students are advised to read any articles that Dr. Elias-Roberts publishes to the course shelf. For instance, if an exam question is asked about legitimate expectations, Dr. Elias-Roberts' article on the subject will be a helpful resource.

EXAM PREPARATION

GROUP PRESENTATION

Students will be expected to select a topic on which they must do a group presentation. Students will choose their own group members, so this should be kept in mind when selecting tutorials, so as to reduce the stress of working with unfamiliar people. Large numbers of students have obtained low marks in previous years, so it is strongly suggested that students look very closely at the mark schemes in the worksheet as a guide.

RESOURCES

Eddy Ventose, Commonwealth Caribbean Administrative Law

AK Fiadjoe, Commonwealth Caribbean Public Law

FINAL EXAM



The final exam may consist of essays, short answer questions, problem questions, or any combination thereof. Students will be required to answer 2 questions out of 3, one of which is compulsory. It is recommended that students use past papers and tutorial questions in preparation for the final exam, especially with respect to problem questions as they test content from the entire course. Students are advised to have a working knowledge of all areas for essays, but it should be noted that Legitimate Expectation and Bias are frequently tested. Short answers typically examine certain cases or legal principles in Administrative Law.

Equitable Remedies

This course seeks to explore the different remedies which can be obtained when there is a breach of contract. Equitable Remedies can be described as a complicated course as it relies HEAVILY on you knowledge of contract and property law.

TOPICS

- History and Maxims of Equity
- Specific Performance
- Injunctions
- Constructive Trusts

RESOURCES

- 1. Hudson, Equity and Trusts (9th edn, Routledge 2013)
- 2.H Pettit, Equity and the Law of Trusts
- 3.G Kodilinye, T Carmichael, Commonwealth Caribbean Law of Trusts (3rd end, Routledge 2013)
- 4. https://nailahrobinson.com



HOW TO APPROACH LECTURES AND TUTORIALS

- Dr. Perot and Mr. Charles, the two former course directors, were both known for their highly engaging lectures which requires students active participation
- Dr. Perot's slides are particularly helpful because they are carefully researched and contain the most recent cases on the varioustopics. However, students should read their textbooks and other materials provided on the course shelves to ensure t they have a good foundation of the course
- It is strongly advised that student use their tutorial questions as an opportunity to do independent research. N.B Try your best to locate Caribbean cases as they will surely impress your lecturer
- Students should have quick access to their notes from Contract Law and Real Property because this course strongly relies on familiarity with them.

EXAM PREPARATION .

Students will be required to answer three questions within two hours. Given that the essays require extensive analysis and citation of academic sources, this exam was seen as quite enduring. To properly prepare for the final exam, students should review past paper questions and tutorials thoroughly.



Public International Law II

PIL 2 builds on the knowledge acquired in Public International Law I and introduces

advanced topics of International Law.

METHODS OF ASSESSMENT

10% Multiple Choice

20% Short Answer

70% Final Exam

TOPICS COVERED

- · Title to Territory
- · Law of the Sea
- Nationality and State Responsibility
- · Criminal Jurisdiction
- · Immunity

EXAM PREPARATION

Final exams in Public International Law are infamous for their lengthy problem questions and demanding essays. To ensure that you are well prepared for the final exam, it is strictly advised that you attend all of your tutorials, and learn how to answer these questions by using the appropriate legal sources. Please be aware that while public international law is content-heavy, instructors occasionally seek very specific responses. For instance, if your professor is testing you on the UNCLOS (Law of the Sea), you will be asked to quote specific articles that pertain to relevant parts of the sea.

RESOURCES

- 1. David Harris and Professor Sandesh Sivakumaran, Cases and Materials on International Law
- 2. Brownlie's Principles of Public International Law
- 3. Akehurst's Modern Introduction to International Law
- 4. Cases and Materials on International Law

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL LAW

- http://untreaty.un.org/cod/avl/intro.html-Audio visual library of the UN
- www.asil.org American Society of International Law
- www.icj-cij.org/icjwww/icj002.htm
 International Court of Justice
- www.un.org/law/ilc/index.htm International Law Commission home page
- · www.un.org United Nations
- www.caricom.org CARICOM Home page

HOW TO APPROACH LECTURES AND TUTORIALS

- It is strongly advised that students read ahead for this class because the previous course director, Mr. Eden Charles, used the "cold calling" technique. If students are unprepared for Mr. Charles' classes, they will be embarrassed.
- Mr. Charles delivers the course by sharing the worksheet and explaining cases and articles from treaties. Due to his familiarity with international law, Mr Charles will mention additional things which are not on the worksheet. It is strongly advised that students do extra research on them.
- 3 Students should be prepared to speak to the class about the material on the worksheet.
- Students should pay close attention to his lectures since, starting in the third or fourth week, he tends to start dropping exam hints, which will make exam preparation simpler.
- Tutorials for Public International Law are extremely helpful as the majority of the questions are similar to that of the final exam

WHAT IS THE COURSE ABOUT?

CCHR focuses on the importance of human rights moreso how these rights can be justly limited by various governmental organizations

CARIBBEAN COMMONWEALTH HUMAN RIGHTS

THE TOPICS COVERED ARE:

- Evolution of Caribbean Commonwealth Human Rights
- Rights and Interpretive principles
- Limitation of Rights
- Redress
- Case Studies

RESOURCES

 Fundamentals of Caribbean Constitutional Law 2nd ed (<u>Tracy Robinson</u>, <u>Arif Bulkan</u>, <u>Adrian</u> Saunders

HOW TO APPROACH LECTURES AND TUTORIALS

- The previous lecturer for this course was Mr Marcus.
 His lectures required a high level of student participation, hence it is highly beneficial to read up on topics before lectures.
- His main delivery strategy was contrasting the constitutions of several Commonwealth Caribbean nations and identifying the differences between them.
- While CCHR is extremely case heavy there are a number of legal principles which underpin the course, for example when talking about the justification for limiting rights you should be able to explain, margin of appreciation, legal certainty, reasonably justifiable and constitutionality.
- This course primarily relies on your understanding of constitutional law from year 1, thus it is suggested that you have your notes, presentations, references, etc. nearby for quick access.
- You will be required to read cases which surround the saving law clauses, it is advised compare the rulings of the CCJ to those of the Privy Council, if you are trying to score extra marks for critical analysis cite the judges dicta (even those who are dissenting).
- Tutorials take a discussion forum in which you will required to read cases and answer questions given by the lecturer.

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

- 1.30% Research Paper
- 2.10% Tutorial Attendance and Participation
- 3.60% Final Exam

EXAM PREPARATION

RESEARCH PAPER

In the previous year, students were required to do a research paper which focused on the comparing the difference approaches that the CCJ and Privy Council courts took in interpreting the saving law clause. In order to succeed in this research paper, you should include precedents from comparable cases, acknowledge if the courts tend to follow a pattern, take into account inconsistencies, and mention scholarly articles which support your arguments.

FINAL EXAM

Last year's final exam was based on tutorial questions and important cases that Mr. Marcus identified. There was a required problem question that was based on a case discussed in tutorials and class. There were two optional essay questions both of which Mr Marcus used his lecturers to address. While it is typically advised to complete past paper questions, in this course, the preparation for final examinations mostly depended on the discussions done in tutorials and lectures.





EXAM PREPARATION

Study Typs

The 25/5 Method-constant studying for 25 minutes and a break for 5. This allows students to get more work done in a shorter space of time, without feeling overwhelmed or unmotivated.

Making notes in your own words and underlining cases aid in understanding and memorizing content. Sometimes learning the years of at least two cases makes a difference if you are able to.

There are several places to study on campus such as: LRC Tutorial Rooms, Top Floor of FST, Engineering Floor 1.

Making notes throughout the semester allows for better time management. Thus, more time can be allotted to memorizing and preparing for exams during exam season.

Bionic Reading - where the first few letters of each word are in bold, which makes students read faster.

Breaking down and answering questions step by step, especially in courses like Real Property, is needed to get an A.



EXAM PREPARATION

Study Methods

Auditory Learners learn more efficiently by listening to the information. Therefore, students can utilize recordings as well as lectures that are posted via YouTube. For example, there are Jurisprudence and Public International Law lectures available on YouTube that are very explanatory.

Tactile Learners retain more knowledge by engaging in physical activities. These learners can multitask studying with various actions; they usually like to touch, build, and experiment with objects. For example, pacing while reading, employing the Doodle Method (doodling on a paper while studying), building a puzzle or even watching a movie or listening to music.

Visual Learners most effectively gain an understanding of the courses by reading text and graphs, and may benefit from PowerPoint presentations. Students that prefer visual studying can use flow charts and notes, as well as utilize highlighters and notecards. Students can create notecards to write cases and highlight the principles.

EXAM PREPARATION Mental Health

IMPORTANT!

A student must acknowledge their emotional limits. When a student forces themselves to get work done against their emotional well-being, this can result in emotional burnout. They will not be able to reach their full potential of grasping the content provided in the courses. Students should recognize their emotional boundaries and know when to take breaks. According to Cornell University, research shows that taking purposeful breaks (anywhere from 5-60 minutes) from studying to refresh the brain and body, increases energy, productivity, and ability to focus.

When preparing for exams, it's okay to say no. During study periods, people may ask you for your time. While you may feel guilty for saying no, please remember your limits and prioritize your studies. Overburdening yourself will leave you too tired to study. Especially during exam season, have a study timetable which marks out your free time and your work schedule. Do not give up your free time; utilize the art of saying no.



EXAM PREPARATION How to Study During the Semester

STUDY TIMETABLE

Plan a schedule of balanced activities. Schedule time to take a break, eat, sleep, socialize, and work on other course materials. Taking planned breaks will make study time more effective, and learning occurs best when basic needs (healthy food, sleep, exercise) are met. Class schedules tend to contain large gaps on certain days. Therefore, this period can be dedicated to course material review. It is recommended that students allocate 1-2 courses maximum per day for a chosen number of study days to focus on. It is impractical to study more than 2 courses per day. The library is an excellent study area. Studying in groups is not only fun but also it uncovers new perspectives on a topic, which are beneficial in law. Therefore, 1-2 days should incorporate a group study session. The library has study rooms for group discussions.



Review all course materials provided on myelearning:
Reviewing the course outline is the first step towards studying successfully and understanding the requirements and objectives of each topic. This will ultimately reveal what is

Conduct your own external research:

required when answering a

question on a particular topic.

Make use of the valuable databases such as Uwilinc,
Vlex, Westlaw,
HeinOnline and
LexisNexis to source
reports, relevant cases, law reviews, articles and journals on different topics to enhance legal knowledge and writing.

Books can also be borrowed from the library if a physical copy is preferred.

EXAM PREPARATION How to Study During the Semester

Practice Past Papers:

Past papers for each course can be found on the Google Drive resource link which students will have access to. It is recommended that after completing a topic each week, past paper questions should be researched and grouped for that particular topic. With this, clarification can be sought with the lecturer while the material is still fresh, instead of waiting until the last minute to study for finals.

Prepare tutorial questions and attend tutorials:

This is the most crucial tip that can be given to succeed in exams. Tutorial questions tend to repeat in finals. Therefore, it is crucial that students attend and participate in tutorials. This provides a more intricate understanding of topics and allows for clarification of issues.

BEST FOR CASES

LEXISLIBRARY: Best for UK

cases

WESTLAW: Best for West Indian Law Reports and

Cases

HEINONLINE: Best for Law

Journal Articles

UWILINC: UWI linC is the information portal of the Libraries of The University of the West Indies. It allows search and discovery of a wide range of resources from a single interface.

vLex is a global legal intelligence platform that provides legal professionals with access to the most extensive collection of legal and regulatory information.



EXAM PREPARATION

Do's and Don'ts



don'ts

- Get a good night's sleep: Ensure you get enough rest the night before your exam. A wellrested mind will help you stay focused and perform better.
- Have a nutritious breakfast: Start your day with a healthy meal to fuel your brain. Include foods like fruits, whole grains, and proteins to provide sustained energy.
- Arrive early: Reach the exam venue in advance to avoid any unnecessary stress. This will give you time to settle down, read instructions, and mentally prepare.
- Read instructions carefully: Take a few minutes to read through the exam instructions and questions attentively. Understand what is expected of you before diving into answering.
- Manage your time: Plan your time allocation for each section or question. Prioritize and tackle the questions you feel most confident about first, then move on to the more challenging ones.
- Stay calm and focused: Take deep breaths and stay composed throughout the exam. If you encounter difficult questions, don't panic. Move on, and come back to it later.
- Review your answers: If you finish the exam early, take the time to review your answers.
 Look for any mistakes or areas that require improvement. Make sure you haven't missed any questions.
- **Stay positive**: Maintain a positive mindset and believe in your abilities. Positive thinking can help reduce anxiety and improve your overall performance.

- Don't cram at the last minute: Avoid trying to learn new information or cramming right before the exam. Trust in the preparation you have done and focus on recalling what you already know.
- Don't skip meals: Hunger can distract your focus and affect your energy levels. Ensure you have regular meals to keep your mind and body nourished throughout the day.
- Don't discuss the exam with others:
 Engaging in conversations about the exam immediately after can increase stress and self-doubt. Everyone's experiences differ, so it's best to avoid such discussions.
- Don't rush through the questions: Read each question carefully and understand what is being asked before answering. Rushing can lead to misinterpretation and errors.
- Don't obsess over difficult questions: If you come across a challenging question, don't let it consume your time and focus.
 Move forward, answer the questions you know well, and return to it later.
- Don't compare yourself to others:

 Remember that everyone has their own pace and strengths. Avoid comparing your progress with others, as it can undermine your confidence.
- Don't panic if you don't know an answer: If you encounter a question you don't know the answer to, remain calm. Use strategies like elimination or educated guesses before moving on.

signs of the island being brought back t



SOLANGE JOSEPH

Co-Editor of the How to Law Booklet

Going through university and doing this degree will feel challenging, but it's important to remember that it's not impossible. People before you have gone through it and excelled, and there will be people after you who succeed at it too; you are not alone. The struggles you face will pay off in the end, so don't give up. Never stop believing in yourself and remember that it's okay to not get a perfect score on every exam

Just do your best and you'll be fine.

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LLB YEAR 1 AND 2

2023 / 2024

STUDENT :: ORGANISATION



Student organisation generally refers to how one balances and manages their time healthily regarding the degree. There are innumerable ways in which students can achieve thorough organisation if you wish to attain such balance then this section is for you.

Manney

The key to success within the LLB is effective planning. his is because it allows you to become a well-organised student. Below are a few steps you can take to plan efficiently.

(A) CREATE A CALENDAR

A personal calendar allows you to keep track of all upcoming deadlines, exams, quizzes and personal social activities in advance. Your calendar should ideally be in a place where you can see it. Such as above your desk or it can even be on your phone, if you prefer digital.

Digital Calendars include:

> Google Calendar

>Apple Calendar

> Calendly

➤ Time Tree









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(B) SETTING REMINDERS

Once you have created your calendar, the next step is to set regular reminders. Although you may have an assignment or submission, it is advised that you complete that task in advance. The reality is that you may have other assignments due around the same time or have hectic class days. In addition to this, you will have to balance attending classes, tutorials and reading all while working on your assignments. Therefore setting daily reminders allows you to keep on track of everything, submit assignments on time and not fall behind on other courses.







((C) PLANNING & SOCIAL LIFE

When planning social activities it is important to plan around academic deadlines and schedule, not the other way around. It is essential to complete and prioritise your academic obligations before considering social events. You do not want to be in a situation where you have to rush down anything for school or submit late.



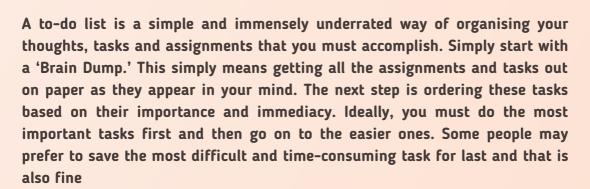




(D) PERSONALISED SCHEDULE

Each individual's personal life and activities differ. While it is important to schedule and keep track of academics. It is important to schedule time for yourself and your interests. Once you have scheduled your deadlines etc, you should make time for social activities.

III. ESTABLISH A TO-DO LIST.

















2) AVOID MULTITASKING

Multitasking is not efficient. It is much more effective to focus on one task at a time and give that task your complete attention. In this way, you avoid making mistakes and do a more satisfactory job per task. Therefore, when creating your timetable, avoid scheduling more than one task per time slot.



3) MINIMISE DISTRACTIONS

You must minimise your distractions whilst doing your tasks (especially your revision and preparations for class) as this will allow you to effectively accomplish tasks and may even take less time. Minimising your distractions can take the form of putting your phone on 'Do Not Disturb' mode or working in an environment where your concentration is less likely to be broken.

IL SET GOALS.

You should set certain goals that you would like to accomplish and outline the steps that must be taken to get them done. It is more likely that you will achieve these goals with time management. Therefore, in your study timetable, you are essentially setting aside time to work on accomplishing tasks that will result in you achieving the end goal that you set for yourself. These goals should be realistic and true to yourself.

 Short-term e.g. completing readings, assignments, preparing for each week's tutorial etc.

·Long-term e.g. having your name on the dean's list or attaining a certain GPA or grade in a particular course.

It should be noted that accomplishing your short-term goals is key to achieving your long-term goals. Therefore, when creating your timetable, you should schedule in time to work on these short-term goals.

IV. TIME MANAGEMENT:

Proper time management is an essential skill that one must possess to do well in the LLB. It will allow you to have a healthy work-life balance, improved efficiency and prevent feeling overwhelmed throughout the semester by providing structure and organisation to your daily schedule.



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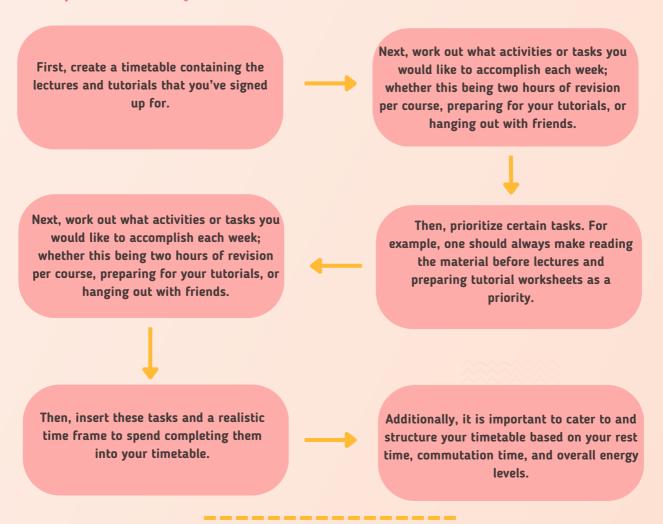
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1.) Create a study timetable and stick to it:



Furthermore, to prevent burn-out, you must maintain a healthy work-life balance and enjoy your time at university. It is very easy to tip the scales of your work-life balance especially when your friends in other faculties seem to have an endless supply of free time. However, you are enrolled in an academically challenging degree and it is necessary to make some sacrifices. Some of that will come from doing work whilst all your friends are out having fun.

You can maintain this work-leisure balance in your life by simply scheduling your free time and breaks into your timetable. Better yet, encourage your friends to create a study timetable and schedule your free time together so that you can spend it doing something fun!

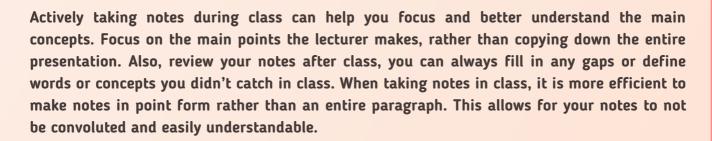
III. NOTE TAKING



1. Making Notes Before Class

For a large sum of your courses, you will be given the worksheets at the beginning of the semester. It is in your best interest to utilise them to the best of your ability. Although you may not know what certain concepts are, use that to your advantage and search for them online. Make light notes based on the information you find, this will allow you to be a little prepared for your lectures.

2. Making Notes During Lectures



3) Note-Taking After Class

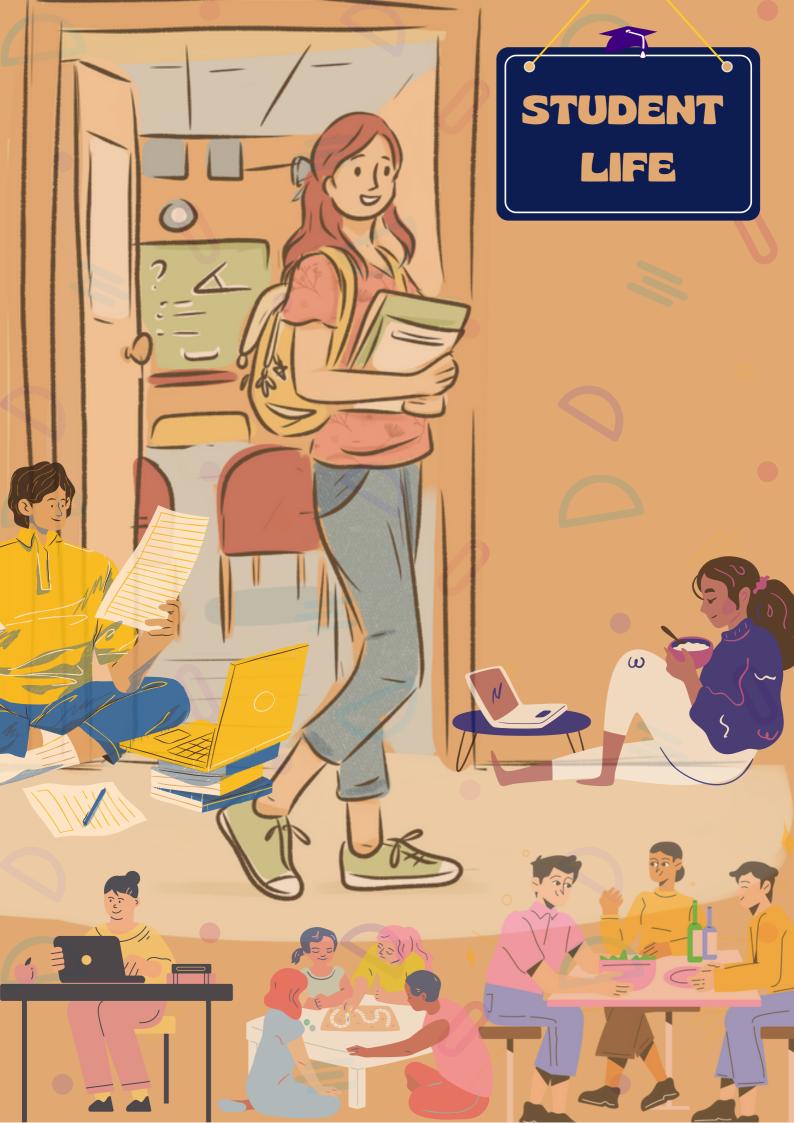
Post-class notes are pivotal for reviewing and studying class material so that you understand better and prepare efficiently for exams. At times your in-class notes may be rushed or unfinished. To prevent this and misunderstanding, it is better to fill in the gaps right after class, as the information will be fresh. Additionally, lecturers may suggest that you look at a particular area under a topic that may not be on the slides or worksheet.

lv. Read before attending class



Reading before class is an essential key to success in the LLB. By reading before class you allow yourself to focus your attention on filling gaps in your understanding by paying more attention during some parts of the lecture that you may not understand. Some lecturers also ask questions during class and the reality is that it is better to be prepared than be embarrassed.







GUILD FEST

Guild Fest is an annual event held at the University of the West Indies (UWI), St. Augustine Campus. It is a week-long celebration organized by the Student Guild to welcome both new and returning students at the beginning of the academic year. The festival creates a vibrant and engaging atmosphere in the JFK quadrangle, where students can explore various societies, clubs, and groups on campus



During Guild Fest, students have the opportunity to join different clubs and societies that align with their interests. These organizations showcase their activities and initiatives, encouraging students to get involved and make connections within the campus community. The festival promotes a sense of unity and provides a platform for students to explore their passions and hobbies. In addition to the clubs and societies, Guild Fest also highlights student entrepreneurs. The event supports and showcases their businesses, allowing them to gain exposure and connect with potential customers. Students can explore a diverse range of entrepreneurial ventures, from jewelry and clothing to beauty and wellness services.

This not only fosters a spirit of entrepreneurship among students but also creates a marketplace where they can support and engage with their peers. Guild Fest offers more than just clubs and entrepreneurial endeavors. It also includes interactive games, cultural performances, and educational exhibits. Students can participate in activities that showcase the rich cultural heritage of the campus community and the wider region. This fosters an appreciation for diversity and cultural expression among students.



Furthermore, Guild Fest provides a space for engagement with external organizations and entities. Ministries, non-governmental organizations, and corporate sponsors collaborate with the Guild to offer educational opportunities, vocational services, and resources to students. This can include workshops, seminars, and information sessions on various topics, ranging from vocational skills to cultural preservation.

Overall, the Festival not only serves as an orientation event but also creates a lively and inclusive environment where students can find their niche, build connections, and engage with different aspects of campus life. It welcomes students to the new academic year and promotes a holistic approach to student development, encompassing academic, cultural, entrepreneurial, and social dimensions.

Co-Curricular Program

The University of the West Indies is committed to providing students with opportunities for a well-rounded educational experience. The Co-Curricular Program at the St. Augustine Campus allows students to a range of important life skills and required to excel in life in the 21st century. It should be noted that:



- Students are eligible to register for co-curricular credits from the first semester of studies.
- Each student is eligible to count for a maximum of six (6) credits toward his/her degree for involvement in co-curricular activities.
- If the credit limit is exceeded, a request for an override must be made from the faculty co-curricular coordinator in order to pursue the course.
- To request an override, select the desired course from the drop-down menu, and type in the request.

 The request will be routed to the faculty coordinator.
 - For further details on co-curricular offerings, email cocr@sta.uwi.edu or visit the website at https://sta.uwi.edu/cocurricular/.

Clubs

The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus is home to a wide range of clubs and organizations that cater to diverse interests and passions of the student body. These clubs provide opportunities for students to engage in extracurricular activities, pursue their hobbies, and develop skills outside of the academic sphere. While the specific list of clubs may vary over time, here are some examples of the types of clubs that have been present at UWI, St. Augustine:

Academic and Professional Clubs: These clubs focus on specific academic disciplines or professional fields, providing students with opportunities for networking, skill development, and knowledge sharing. Examples include the Engineering Society, Business Society, and Medical Students' Association.



Cultural and Ethnic Clubs: These clubs celebrate the rich cultural diversity of the campus community and promote cultural awareness and understanding. They organize events, performances, and activities that highlight different cultural traditions. Examples include the African Society, Indian Cultural Society, and Chinese Cultural Society.

Performing Arts Clubs: These clubs provide platforms for students interested in various performing arts, such as music, dance, drama, and spoken word. They organize performances, workshops, and rehearsals to nurture artistic talents. Examples include the UWI Chorale, Dance Society, and Drama Society.

Sports Clubs: UWI St. Augustine has a strong sports culture, with several clubs dedicated to different sports. These clubs offer training sessions, competitions, and opportunities for students to represent the university in intercollegiate tournaments. Examples include the Football Club, Cricket Club, and Track and Field Club.

Special Interest and Hobby Clubs: These clubs cater to specific interests or hobbies that students may have outside of their academic pursuits. They provide platforms for students to connect with like-minded individuals and engage in activities related to their interests. Examples include the Photography Club, Environmental Club, and Chess Club.



Volunteer and Community Service Clubs: These clubs focus on making a positive impact in the community through volunteering and community service projects. They collaborate with local organizations and initiate initiatives to address social and environmental issues. Examples include the Rotaract Club, Red Cross Society, and Environmental Conservation Club.

These clubs will be featured and open for registration during Guild Fest.

These collaborations encompass various initiatives, including cultural celebrations, such as Christmas events and Valentine's Day festivities, which foster inclusivity and a sense of belonging within the student body. To ensure that students are aware of these collaborations, the SAC diligently shares informative flyers on various group chats and social media platforms. Students can stay updated and get exclusive insight into the activities of the SAC by actively following the SAC page on Instagram.



Throughout the academic year, the Student Activities Committee (SAC) of the Guild of Students organizes a range of events and collaborations that aim to engage and entertain the student community. These events include exciting activities such as Karaoke Nights, Movie Screenings, and Game Nights, providing opportunities for students to unwind and socialize in a relaxed and enjoyable environment. In addition to entertainment, SAC also collaborates with the National Affairs Committee (NAC) to bring forth enlightening and thought-provoking programs

This student-led committee works tirelessly to provide high-quality experiences that strive to create an atmosphere that is conducive to personal and academic growth. Participating in these events affords students the opportunity to enhance their university experience, forge unforgettable memories, build lasting connections, and contribute to a vibrant and inclusive campus culture. The SAC and NAC invite all students to join them in celebrating the richness of student life, embracing diversity, and engaging in intellectually stimulating discussions and activities.



5. Law Society Events

The Law Society at the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus organizes a variety of engaging and enjoyable initiatives for its members, such as Debates, Moots, the Mr. and Mrs. Law Competition, Law Magazines, Sports Committee Events, Entertainment Committee Events, and Charity Events.

Debates: The Law Society hosts debates where students can engage in intellectual discussions on various legal topics. These debates provide a platform for students to enhance their critical thinking and public speaking skills while exploring different perspectives on legal issues.

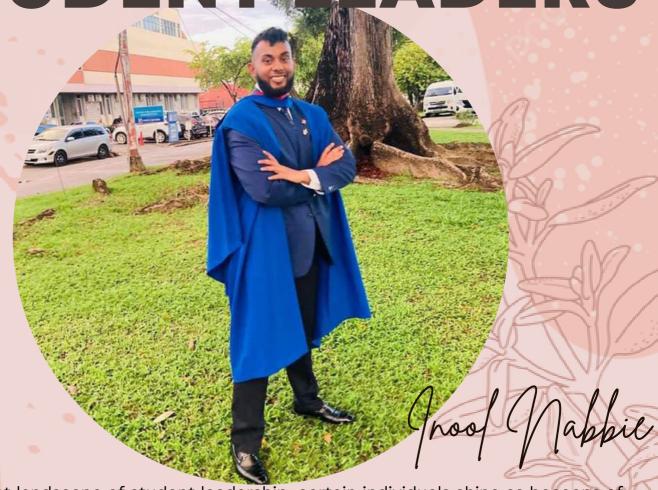
Moots: Mooting is an essential activity for aspiring lawyers. The society organizes moot competitions where students participate in simulated court proceedings, arguing legal cases before judges. Moots help students develop their research, advocacy, and presentation skills, preparing them for real-life legal practice. An annual moot competition is also held between UWI St. Augustine and the UWI Mona Campuses.

Mr. and Mrs. Law Competition: This event adds a touch of fun and camaraderie to the Law Society's activities. It is a friendly competition where students showcase their talents and personality in a lighthearted manner. The Mr. and Mrs. Law Competition fosters a sense of community and provides a break from the rigors of academia.

Law Magazines: The Law Society publishes magazines that serve as a platform for students to express their ideas, share legal insights and highlight notable events within the legal community. These magazines offer students the opportunity to enhance their legal writing and research skills while keeping them informed about current legal affairs.

- 5. Sports Committee Events: The Law Society recognizes the importance of maintaining a healthy balance between academic and physical well-being. The Sports Committee organizes various sporting events, such as football, basketball, or cricket tournaments, promoting teamwork, sportsmanship, and physical fitness among law students. The main highlight of the law society is the well-anticipated Koo v Marus Football Match.
 - 6. Entertainment Committee Events: The entertainment committee hosts social events such as parties, talent shows, or movie nights, creating a vibrant and inclusive environment for students to relax and socialize. These events engender friendships and provide opportunities for students to bond outside of the classroom.
- 7. Charity Events: The Law Society understands the importance of giving back to the community. They organize charity events, such as fundraisers, legal aid clinics, or volunteer work, to contribute positively to society at large. These events allow law students to utilize their legal knowledge and skills to help those in need, promoting a sense of social responsibility.

STUDENT LEADERS



In the vibrant landscape of student leadership, certain individuals shine as beacons of inspiration and change. Inool Nabbie, a remarkable and accomplished young leader, has been at the forefront of numerous student-led initiatives and organizations, demonstrating an unwavering commitment to creating positive impact within his community and beyond. With an impressive array of roles and accomplishments under his belt, Nabbie's journey serves as a testament to the transformative power of dedicated student leadership. Nabbie's journey began with his involvement in the University of the West Indies (UWI) St. Augustine Guild, where he assumed the role of Treasurer. This position not only showcased his financial acumen but also his dedication to the betterment of the student body.

As Treasurer, Nabbie played a pivotal role in managing resources efficiently, ensuring that the guild's initiatives and events were executed seamlessly. However, Nabbie's leadership journey extended far beyond the confines of the guild. His commitment to education and environmental sustainability manifested in his roles as the Director of Education, Climate Action, and Skills Training at Youth Inspiration TT. In this capacity, Nabbie not only promoted education but also championed the urgent need for climate action and equipped young individuals with the skills necessary to drive positive change in their communities. One of the hallmarks of Nabbie's leadership is his extensive involvement in diverse organizations. His role as an Education and Research Officer at the Trinidad Youth Council highlighted his multifaceted approach to leadership,

Nabbie's leadership journey showcased his strong sense of cultural identity and community engagement. His tenure as the former President of the Indian UWI Cultural Society demonstrated his ability to bridge cultures and foster unity, all while celebrating diversity. Furthermore, his previous roles as the President of Habitat for Humanity and a Youth Parliamentarian exemplify commitment to social justice and advocacy for meaningful change. As a former Youth Parliamentarian and Youth Parliamentarian TT, Nabbie's influence extended to the realm of governance and policy-making. Through these roles, represented the youth he voice. contributing valuable insights perspectives to critical discussions that shape the future of his nation. Inool Nabbie's journey embodies the essence of student leadership - a journey that encompasses dedication. passion. diversity, and an unrelenting drive to make a difference.





His multifaceted roles and accomplishments serve as a source of inspiration for current and aspiring student leaders, illustrating the boundless potential that lies within young individuals to effect positive change in society. In conclusion, Inool Nabbie's contributions to student leadership stand as testament to his unwavering commitment to education, community, environmental sustainability, and social justice. His impressive portfolio of roles and accomplishments reflects the transformative power of dedicated student leadership. As Nabbie continues to pave the way for a brighter future, his journey serves as a guiding light for those who seek to follow in his footsteps, reminding us all that the passion and dedication of a single individual can catalyze meaningful and lasting change in the world.

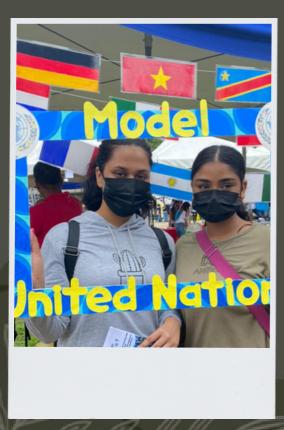
STUDENT LEADERS

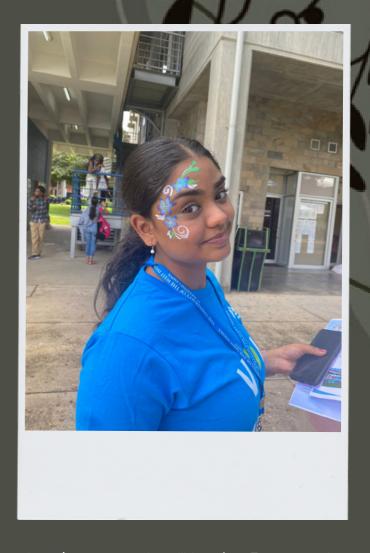
Kajol Roop



In the realm of student leadership, certain individuals stand out as prime examples dedication, innovation, and impact. Kajol Roop, an exceptional young leader, has woven a tapestry of achievements and contributions that illuminate the transformative power of student engagement. With an impressive array of roles and accomplishments, Roop's journey serves as an inspiration to aspiring leaders, showcasing the immense potential to create positive change within the student community and beyond. Roop's journey into leadership began within the corridors of the University of the West Indies (UWI) St. Augustine Guild, where she currently serves as the Deputy Treasurer. Her adept financial management skills and commitment to fostering a conducive financial environment make her a pivotal asset to the guild. Roop's role as Deputy Treasurer reflects her dedication to enhancing the student experience through responsible financial stewardship. Beyond guild responsibilities, Roop's passion for communication and public speaking has led her to the position of Chief Marketing Officer at the Student Association of Debate and Public Speaking. In this role, she plays a critical part in shaping the organization's brand and enhancing its outreach efforts.Her commitment to effective communication and persuasion serves as an inspiration for students who aspire to excel in this crucial skill set. One of the highlights of Roop's leadership journey is her role as the External Affairs Committee Chairperson in the Education and Moot Committee of the Law Society. This role showcases her ability to bridge education and practical experience, advocating for students' holistic development within the realm of law.

Roop's commitment to external relations underscores her dedication to fostering collaborations and partnerships that benefit the student community. Roop's involvement with Habitat for Humanity as the Committee Chairperson of Education and Child Development highlights her concern for community welfare and development. Her efforts within this role demonstrate commitment to creating an environment conducive learning and growth to for underprivileged children. Through initiatives like these, Roop showcases the power of combining leadership with social responsibility. Notably, Roop's journey encompasses various roles within the Student Activities Committee of the guild and the Student Association of Debate and Public Speaking. Her experience as the former Deputy of the Student Activities Committee and as an Event Planner for the Student Association of Debate and Public Speaking emphasizes her knack orchestrating successful events that foster student engagement and empowerment. Roop's influence extends beyond her academic pursuits, as she actively engages in initiatives that promote youth empowerment.





Her involvement in "Youth Empowering Today for Tomorrow," particularly in the realm of flyer creation, highlights creative flair and commitment to amplifying the voices of young individuals, allowing them to be heard and acknowledged. In conclusion, Kajol Roop's leadership journey is a beacon of inspiration for student leaders everywhere. Her diverse roles, ranging from financial stewardship and communication advocacy to community development and event planning, exemplify multifaceted nature of student leadership. Roop's journey illuminates the potential of young individuals to drive positive change within their communities and society at large. As Roop continues to blaze a trail of impactful leadership, her story stands as а testament to the transformative power of dedicated and passionate student leaders.

Food Places

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, ST AUGUSTINE CAMPUS HOSTS VARIOUS FOOD OUTLETS RANGING FROM FAST FOOD FRANCHISES TO LOCAL CARIBBEAN CUISINE.



Lindas

LOCATED CLOSEST TO THE SOUTH GATE PARKING LOT IS THE POPULAR LOCAL BRAND, LINDA'S BAKERY. AT LINDA'S YOU CAN BUY BREAD, CAKES, PASTRIES AND A RANGE OF DELICIOUS BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND SNACK ITEMS. THEY HAVE PRE-PACKAGED REFRIGERATED MEALS SUCH AS ALFREDO PASTA, CHICKEN WRAPS AND SALADS, ALONG WITH BIRTHDAY CAKES AND VARIOUS HEALTH DRINKS.



Rituals

ALONG THE SAME STRETCH AS LINDA'S BAKERY IS RITUALS COFFEE HOUSE. AT RITUALS YOU CAN ORDER VARIOUS STYLES OF DRINKS RANGING FROM LATTES, CAPPUCCINOS, ESPRESSOS, MOCHAS, CHAI, TEAS, AND CHILLERS TO SMOOTHIES AND REFRESHER FRUIT DRINKS. DRINK SIZES COME IN TWO OPTIONS: "TALL" (THE SMALLER ONE) AND "GRANDE" (THE LARGER ONE). THEY ALSO SELL SEVERAL DESSERTS LIKE CUPCAKES AND DONUTS, AND SAVORY FOODS SUCH AS BAGELS, PIES, SANDWICHES AND WRAPS. THE COFFEE HOUSE HAS A SMALL BUT COMFORTABLE SEATING ARRANGEMENT FOR QUICK STUDY SESSIONS OR COFFEE BREAKS.



ADJACENT TO RITUALS IS PITA PIT. THEY SELL AN ASSORTMENT OF SALAD BOWLS, TORTILLAS, WRAPS, AND WEDGES, ALONG WITH SNACKS SUCH AS CHIPS, YOGURT CUPS AND PITA BREAD BITES. THEY ALSO SELL DRINKS INCLUDING THEIR OWN FRUIT SMOOTHIES.





Mousie's

BETWEEN PITA PIT AND THE UWI BOOKSHOP IS MOUSIE'S ICE CREAM PARLOUR. AT MOUSIE'S YOU CAN CHOOSE FROM A VARIETY OF POPULAR ICE CREAM BRANDS SUCH AS BEN & JERRY'S, NESTLE, MAGNUM, COCONUT BLISS (GLUTEN & DAIRY FREE), HAAGEN-DAZS, AND CREAMERY NOVELTIES. THEY ALSO SELL COFFEE, MILK DRINKS, ICE CREAM SANDWICHES AND LOLLIES, AS WELL AS BAKED GOODS — CAKES, COOKIES AND PASTRIES. MOUSIE'S HAS A 1950'S STYLE DINNER THEME WITH AMPLE SEATING.

fc

DIRECTLY ACROSS FROM RITUALS, LINDA'S AND PITA PIT IN THE JFK FOOD COURT IS KFC. GLOBALLY AND LOCALLY RECOGNIZED, IT NEEDS LITTLE INTRODUCTION. IF YOU'RE IN THE MOOD FOR FRIES, CHICKEN, MAC AND CHEESE, CORN, APPLE PIES OR SANDWICHES, KFC IS ALWAYS A SAFE OPTION. BE SURE TO KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR THEIR DAILY DEALS, SPECIALS AND COMBOS

TIP: THEY'VE RECENTLY BROUGHT THEIR ONLINE PURCHASE OPTION TO THE UWI CAMPUS BRANCH, SO BE SURE TO MAKE USE OF IT TO AVOID LONG LINES..

Gubway

SUBWAY IS NEXT TO KFC IN THE JFK FOOD COURT. WHETHER YOU'RE IN THE MOOD FOR SOMETHING SALTY, SWEET OR SPICY, CHANCES ARE THERE'S A SUBWAY SANDWICH TO FIT. THEY ALSO HAVE SNACKS, SALADS, WRAPS, COFFEE, AND BREAKFAST OPTIONS.

TIP: KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR SUBWAY'S DEALS AND SPECIAL SANDWICH PROMOTIONS IN-STORE AND ON THEIR INSTAGRAM PAGE.







Tea Mouse

THIS IS A RELATIVELY NEW ADDITION TO THE CAMPUS. IT IS LOCATED NEXT TO THE JFK FOOD COURT IN THE DIRECTION OF THE STUDENT ACTIVITY CENTRE (SAC). THEY HAVE A WIDE RANGE OF LIGHT GOURMET ENTRÉES AND DESSERTS INCLUDING COOKIES, CINNABON CINNAMON ROLLS, CHOCOLATES, MUFFINS, PANCAKES, EGGS, PASTA, SOUP, AND SANDWICHES. THE CENTER OF THEIR OPERATION THOUGH, AS THE NAME SUGGESTS, IS TEA. NOT ONLY DO THEY PROVIDE THEIR OWN MENU OF CREATIVE AND GOURMET TEAS, BUT YOU CAN ALSO MAKE YOUR OWN TEA.

Veg out

VEG OUT IS SITUATED BEHIND THE CAMPUS MINI MART. THEY HAVE A GLASS DOOR WITH THEIR LOGO AND AN OPEN SIGN. VEG OUT, AS THE NAME WOULD INDICATE, SERVES PREDOMINANTLY VEGAN AND VEGETARIAN FOOD. RECENTLY THOUGH, THEY HAVE STARTED INCLUDING MEAT OPTIONS. THEY SELL VARIOUS LUNCHES SUCH AS PIZZA, ROTI, PIES, SALADS AND PASTA. THEY ALSO HAVE DESSERTS AND A WIDE ARRANGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL DRINKS AND COFFEE.

Junan's

THIS CAN BE FOUND UPSTAIRS IN THE STUDENT ACTIVITY CENTRE, NEAR THE POOL TABLES. THEY SELL INDIAN FOOD INCLUDING CURRY, ROTI, FRIED ALOO, BODIE, BHAGI, AND BAIGAN. THEY ALSO HAVE PIES, FRIED BAKE AND KURMA.





Craving on campus

NEXT TO THE TEA HOUSE IN SAC: SELLS BREAKFAST AND LUNCH AND SERVES LOCAL AND FOREIGN CUISINE.



Moureen Cuizine

NEXT TO VEG OUT, BEHIND THE MINI MART IN SAC: AN OPEN-FRONTED CAFE THAT FEATURES BREAKFAST ITEMS SUCH AS SANDWICHES. THEY ALSO SELL DESSERTS, SNACKS AND OTHER CONFECTIONS.



Growcone

BE SURE TO ALSO KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR WANDERING VENDORS SUCH AS LEROY'S SNOW CONE AND THE RARE DOUBLES VENDORS!



Glarka Express

THIS ASIAN FUSION RESTAURANT IS LOCATED DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE SOUTH GATE ENTRANCE TO UWI. THEIR FOOD IS A BLEND OF INDIAN, CHINESE AND OTHER ASIAN CULTURES. YOU HAVE THE OPTION TO CONSTRUCT YOUR OWN MEAL, OR YOU CAN CHOOSE FROM THEIR COMBOS WHICH MAY INCLUDE NOODLES, RICE, MEATS, VEGETABLES OR A MIXTURE THEREOF. THEY ALSO SERVE SOUPS, WONTONS, MUSHROOMS, WINGS AND PAKORAS. SERVICE IS USUALLY QUICK AND THERE'S A RELAXING SEATING AREA FOR DINING IN.

Ming Alua

WING HUA CHINESE RESTAURANT IS LOCATED WEST OF HAKKA EXPRESS, ALONG WATTS STREET. THEY SELL TYPICAL CHINESE FOOD LIKE CHOW MEIN AND SPRING ROLLS, AS WELL AS YOU CAN BUY FRIED CHICKEN, FRIES AND SOUP HERE. THEY ALSO HAVE BOBA TEA AND OTHER DRINKS. THE ST. AUGUSTINE BRANCH OF THIS RESTAURANT IS A FAVOURITE AMONG UWI STUDENTS.

Benny's

BENNYS IS A FAST-FOOD TRUCK LOCATED IN THE URBAN GROUNDZ CAR PARK IN THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION OPPOSITE NORTH GATE. THEY SELL BARBECUED CHICKEN, FRIES, WEDGES, BEEF SPECIALS AND THEIR POPULAR BURGERS. THEY MAKE THE FOOD AS YOU ORDER IT SO IT'S ALWAYS FRESH AND HOT. TIP: BENNYS TENDS TO GATHER LARGE CROWDS AND LONG WAITING TIMES. BE SURE TO USE THEIR WHATSAPP NUMBER TO PLACE AN ORDER AT 1(868) 704-0400 TO AVOID HAVING TO WAIT.









The Law Collection and library resources (General) are located in the K section on the fourth floor of the Alma Jordan Library in the Social Sciences Division. Helpful textbooks, legislation, cases, books, and journal articles can be found in the collection. Perhaps the bulk of relevant legal sources though, can be accessed via the library's electronic databases. Upon starting the degree, there will be opportunities to learn how to properly use these databases with the assistance of the Law Librarian, Ms. Jolie Rajah. Nevertheless, here are some tips for navigating the law library.

Make use of UWIlinC to find both electronic articles and resources as well as the location of physical books that may contain pertinent information to the topic being researched

Get to know your library by taking one of the tours available throughout the semester.

The library also has computer labs and printing services available on the third and first floors.

Though the library closes at 7pm, there is a reading room for late-night reading or studying sessions. Sometimes the computers on the first floor are available for use during these times as well.

Become familiar with the Book Self-Checkout machines along with the system for checking in and checking out materials as it saves a lot of time.

The Alma Jordan Library website contains a section to find past papers that may be helpful in preparing for exams.

Don't limit yourself to one floor. Sometimes a book may be on another floor, or in another campus library.



SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION CENTRE



According to their website, the Sport and Physical Education Centre (SPEC) provides the opportunity for students to participate in and enjoy sports and exercise as a means of achieving a healthier lifestyle, developing new skills, and maintaining or improving their sporting talents.

The Centre comprises several spaces for sports and activities including:

Fitness Centre: Contains exercise apparatus, similar to those of a gym - Requires student gym pass for use (costs \$100).

Seminar Concert Hall: For events including seminars, graduations and workshops.

Indoor/ Outdoor Court: For sports such as basketball, badminton, futsal, indoor hockey, netball, volleyball, tennis.

Conference/ Meeting Room: For classes, exams, meetings and seminars.

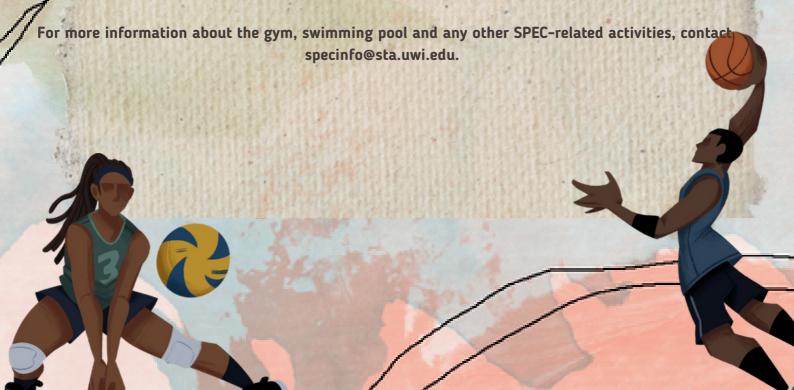
Sir Frank Worrell Field: For cricket, rugby, football, hockey and track and field.

Additional facilities: locker rooms, television, projectors, stage, massage therapy services, first aid services.

Check their Facebook page and website to see the available activities and sports.

Swimming Pool: The swimming pool is located across from the Faculty of Natural Sciences and north of the LRC Greens. While subject to change, the opening hours are Monday to Friday, from 7 am to 1 pm and 4:30 pm to 7:30 pm, except on public holidays. A lifeguard will be on duty during these hours of operation.

Students must carry their UWI ID Card, and students can only use the pool for one hour per day. People with long hair must wear a cap; no cotton clothing is allowed.



ATHLETICS

DANIEL HUGGINS



"JUST LIKE ANYTHING IN LIFE BEING AN ATHLETE IS NO EASY FEAT. IT IS A HARD TASK BUT THAT IN ITSELF IS THE BEAUTY OF IT. TO WORK HARD AND REAP THE REWARDS OF YOUR FRUIT, BUT JUST LIKE EVERYTHING ELSE IT REQUIRES A STILL MIND AND FOCUS. IN SPORTS CONSISTENCY OF A GOOD HABIT CREATES A DOORWAY TO SUCCESS AND THIS IS SOMETHING WHICH MUST BE TRANSLATED INTO EVERYDAY LIFE"



HEALTH SERVICE UNIT

The Health Services Unit is an ambulatory health facility which provides free screening and evaluation by nurses and physicians. They also engage in some specific health promotion activities. The Health Services Unit functions as a walk-in clinic and pharmacy.

- 1. Nursing Service The nursing staff includes professional registered nurses and a nursing assistant, who provide the following comprehensive range of services: blood pressure measurements, vision screening, blood sugar measurements, blood cholesterol measurements, cervical smears (Pap smears), pregnancy tests, contraceptive advice / Family Planning Services, vaccinations, wound care and bandaging, uncompleted ear syringing and general advice and support.
- 2. Immunization This clinic functions by appointment only and is conducted every Thursday of every month. The following vaccines are available: Diphtheria-tetanus adult DT, Hepatitis B, Mumps Measles-Rubella (MMR), Yellow Fever, HPV and Flu.

HEALTH SERVICE UNIT

- 3. Medical Service A valid student identification card must be presented, after which blood pressure, temperature, height, weight and urine will be noted and an individual chart will be constructed. The nurse will ask about the reason for the visit, and the issue will be handled by the nurse, or the student will be required to wait on the doctor.
- 4. Sexual Health Clinic The HSU offers various sexual health services such as Pap smears, clinical breast examinations, contraceptive counselling, information and prescriptions, and testing and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases.
- 5. Health and Wellness: The HSU offers a psychological and holistic approach to health through support services such as counselling, yoga, meditation and nutrition wellness.
- 6. Nutrition and Dietetic Services: This service consists of free meetings with a dietitian to discuss weight management, healthy eating and dealing with conditions like PCOS, HBP, acid reflux, and diabetes.
- 6. Nutrition and Dietetic Services: This service consists of free meetings with a dietitian to discuss weight management, healthy eating and dealing with conditions like PCOS, HBP, acid reflux, and diabetes.









7. First Aid Training: The HSU at UWI offers an American Heart Association accredited first aid training class at varying costs. There may also be free courses from time to time.

8. The Pharmacy: The UWI Pharmacy provides pharmaceutical consultation, prescription filling and dispensary services. The pharmacy also provides a wide array of Over the Counter (OTC) and non-pharmaceutical items including:

- Vitamins and Supplements
- Cough, Cold and Allergy Medications
- Products for Eye, Ear and Digestive Health Care
- First Aid Supplies
- Injury and Wound Care Products
- Personal Care Products
- Stationerv

If they do not carry a particular medication, a request can be made to the pharmacist to source it.

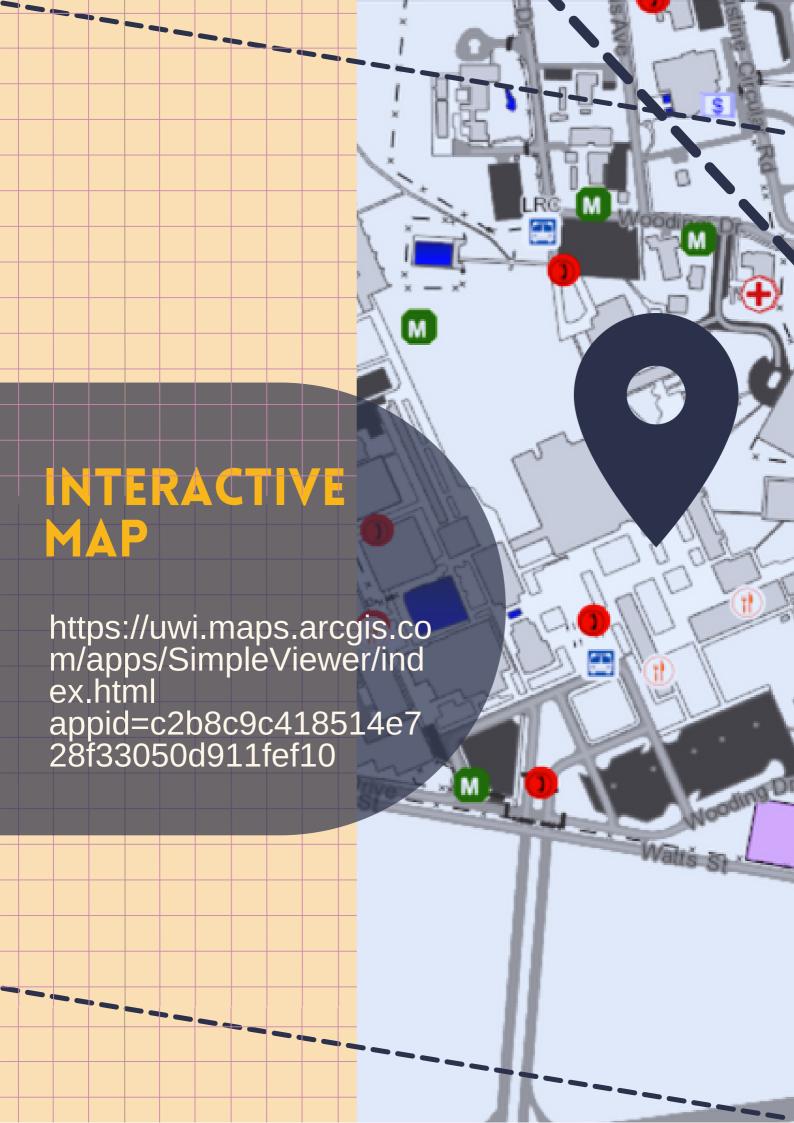
The pharmacy can be contacted on WhatsApp at



663-6524







LAW BUILDING

The primary building of the Law Faculty is the Noor Hassanali Building which is located at the entrance of the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies. The offices of the lecturers of the faculty can be found here. The building is equipped with a computer room and a seminar room where students are allowed to sit and prepare for classes or study in between them.





SECURITY

Know your campus security

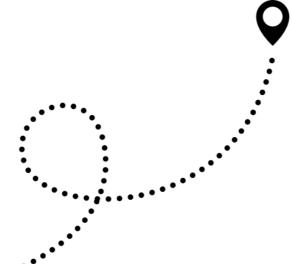
The UWI Estate Police gets its authority from the Supplemental Police Act Chapter 15:02, therefore, all Estate Constables employed by the University of the West Indies, have all rights and privileges of that of the State Police while conducting duties on any Estate that belongs to the UWI. The UWI Estate Police Department is open to all Staff, Students, and visitors all day as it functions on a 24-7 basis. The Campus Security Services are the official first responders in emergency circumstances at The UWI St. Augustine Campus. Natural catastrophes, man-made disasters, and medical emergencies are all examples of emergencies. To locate the Estate Police Building, go to your campus map, and under "ADMINISTRATIVE & STUDENT SERVICES, GUILD" you will see campus security at no.115.

Campus security plays a huge part in your well-being and safety, but so do you. Here are some general safety tips you should always keep in mind while on or near campus grounds.

Safety tips for renting around campus:

If you live around campus and you typically walk back to your apartment, please ensure that you walk in groups/with at least two friends or ask a trusted person for a ride home. Especially if you are a woman, ensure that one of your male friends walks you home to avoid attempted kidnappings. Realistically, as a woman, you are more likely to be verbally harassed in a sexual manner but walking with a male companion decreases the chances of this happening.





UWI SHUTTLE

Did you know that the University of the West Indies (UWI) offers a Shuttle Service exclusively for students?



SHUTTLE SERVICE

Now Available

for all UWI St. Augustine Students

UWI Shuttle is a great way to enhance your safety and convenience while getting around campus. And the best part? It's absolutely free! To ensure a secure environment for all passengers, the UWI Shuttle Service requires students to present or display their UWI identification cards when using the service. It is mandatory for all passengers to sanitize their hands and wear properly fitting face masks while onboard any of the shuttle vehicles. The Shuttle Service operates on designated routes with specific schedules, making it easy to plan journeys accordingly.

We also understand the unique requirements of Nursing and Optometry students. The UWI Shuttle Service is here to make your university experience more seamless and enjoyable.



ROUTES

ROUTE #1

Student & Visitor (TGR) Car park to JFK Underpass

This shuttle service operates only on weekdays from 6.30 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. at 10–15-minute intervals. Pick up and drop off points: Chemistry Building Land and Surveying Building

Route:

Student & Visitor (TGR) Car Park >> JFK Underpass via University Drive >> Student & Visitor (TGR) Car Park

ROUTE #2

Department for Creative and Festival Arts / Optometry / St. Augustine (North)

This route serves students attending the Department for Creative and Festival Arts, School of Education, and (after 6:30 pm) residents of the St. Augustine/Santa Margarita/Tunapuna area. Pick up and drop off points:

> **JFK Underpass Heart Ease Gate** School of Education (by request only) Sir George Alleyne Building (HEU) **Creative and Festival Arts**

Route:

JFK Underpass >> Heart Ease Gate>> Wooding Drive>> School of Education >> Creative and Festival Arts

Time:

Weekdays 6:30 am to 10:00 pm; Every 60 minutes (approximately)



ROUTE #3

St. Augustine (East)/Tunapuna

This route serves students residing to the east of the main campus, as far as El Dorado Road.

Pick-up/drop-off points:

Sport & Physical Education Centre (SPEC) (by request only)

Teaching and Learning Complex - by request only

Film Unit/Behavioural Sciences Carmody Road (by request only)

University Villas (by request only)

St. Augustine Villas (by request only)
Campus Villas (by request only)

Time: 6:30pm to 10:00pm

ROUTE #4

Mount Hope/ San Juan Circuit

This route serves the Faculty of Medical Sciences, Joyce Gibson-Inniss Hall of Residence, University Field Station, and (after 7.00 pm) students residing to the west of the campus, as far as the San Juan Bus Terminus.

Pick-up/drop-off points: (Day - 6:30 am to 6:30 pm):

JFK Underpass

Curepe Junction

Faculty of Medical Sciences Library

Joyce Gibson-Inniss Hall of Residence

University Field Station (by request only)

Pick-up/drop-off points: (Night - 6:30 pm to 10:00 pm):

SAC East

Curepe Junction

Faculty of Medical Sciences

Joyce Gibson-Inniss Hall of Residence San Juan Bus Terminus

Time:

Weekdays 6:30 am to 6:30 pm then 6:30 pm - 10:00 pm; Every 60 minutes (approximately)



Socializing How to make friends

Making friends in university can be an exciting and rewarding experience. Here are some tips to help you make friends.

- Be open and approachable: Smile, make eye contact, and project a friendly demeanor. Approach others with a positive attitude and be open to starting conversations.
- Attend orientation events: Orientation events are designed to help students get to know each other.
 Take advantage of these opportunities to meet new people who are also looking to make friends.
- 3. Join clubs and organizations: Universities offer a wide range of clubs and organizations based on various interests. Find clubs that align with your hobbies, passions, or academic pursuits. Participating in these groups allows you to meet like-minded individuals who share your interests.
- 4. Engage in class discussions: Actively participate in class discussions and group activities. This not only helps you connect with your peers but also shows your willingness to engage and contribute to the learning environment.
- 5. Join or create study groups for your courses:

 Collaborating with classmates on academic tasks

 provides an opportunity to form relationships with

 people in your program.
- 6. Utilize social media and online platforms:
 Many universities have online communities or
 platforms where students can connect and
 engage with each other. Join these groups or
 platforms and interact with your fellow students
 virtually. You can also use social media
 platforms to connect with classmates or join
 university-related groups.
- 7. Attend social events: Keep an eye out for social events happening on campus, such as parties, movie nights, or game nights. These events provide a relaxed and informal setting to meet new people and build connections.
- 8. Be a good listener: When engaging in conversations, show genuine interest in others by actively listening and asking questions. This demonstrates that you value their thoughts and opinions, making them more likely to want to engage with you further.
- 9. Be yourself: Authenticity is key when making friends. Be true to yourself and let your personality shine. People are more likely to connect with you when they see the real you.
- 10. Patience and persistence: Building friendships takes time, so be patient. It's normal to have ups and downs in the process, but don't give up. Keep putting yourself out there and making an effort to connect with new people.

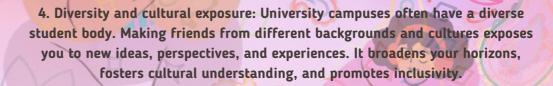
What are the benefits of making friends?

1. Support and companionship: Friends provide emotional support and companionship during your university journey. They can be there to celebrate your successes, provide a shoulder to lean on during challenging times, and offer a listening ear when you need to talk.



3. Academic support: Friends can be a great source of academic support.

They can help you with coursework, study together, share notes, and provide different perspectives on assignments and projects. Collaborating with friends in your field of study can enhance your learning experience.



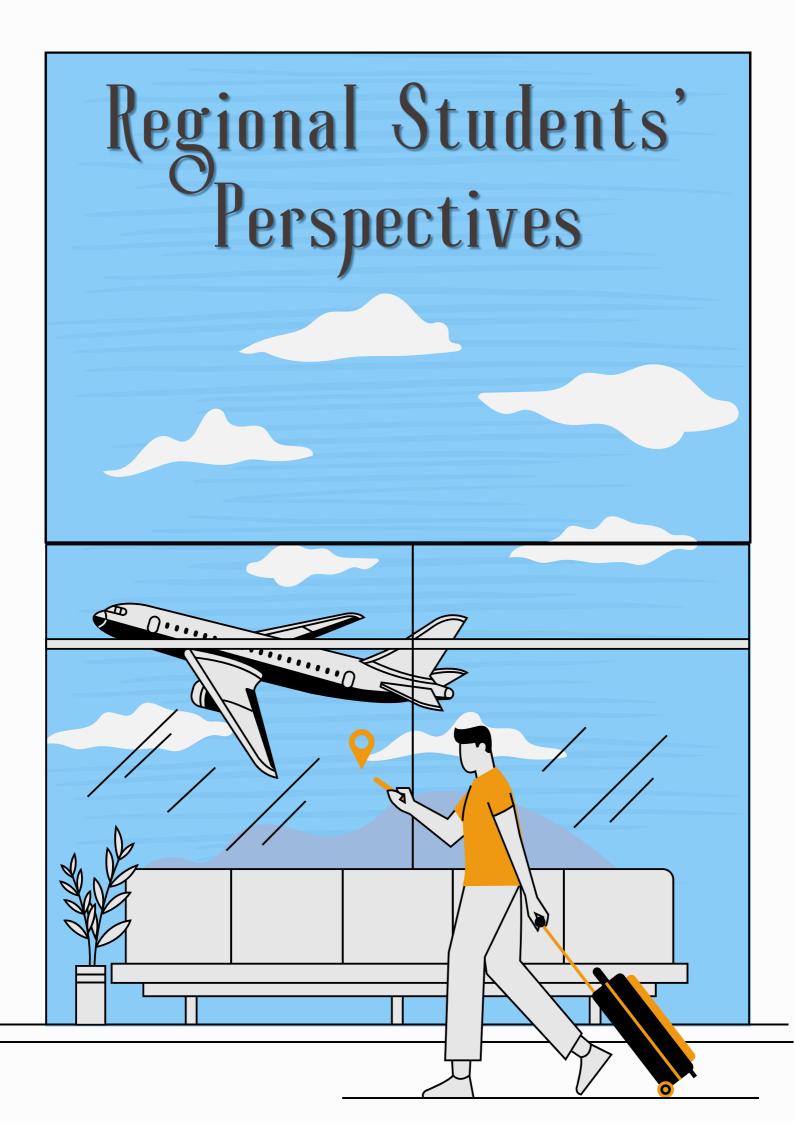
5. Social engagement and personal growth: Friends provide opportunities for social engagement, which is an essential part of the university experience.

Engaging in social activities and events with friends allows you to explore new interests, hobbies, and experiences. It can contribute to personal growth, self-confidence, and a sense of belonging.

6. Collaboration and teamwork skills: Building friendships in university involves collaboration and teamwork. Working together on group projects, participating in extracurricular activities, or joining clubs with your friends helps develop essential collaboration and teamwork skills that are valuable in both academic and professional settings.

7. Enhanced well-being: Having a support network of friends improves your overall well-being. Friends provide a sense of belonging, reduce feelings of isolation and loneliness, and contribute to a positive mental and emotional state. They can also encourage healthy habits, provide stress relief, and offer a social outlet during busy academic periods.

8. Lifelong friendships: Some of the friends you make in university may become lifelong friends. These connections can extend beyond your university years and be a source of ongoing support, shared experiences, and lifelong memories. Remember, building friendships takes effort and time. Be open, genuine, and willing to invest in your relationships. University is an excellent opportunity to meet diverse individuals who can positively impact your personal, academic, and professional life.



SHAMIKA NELSON

from Grenada

Making friends is, by far, the most important part of studying abroad. These new relationships will not only provide company and support, but they will also serve as an invaluable resource as you learn the nuances of a foreign culture. Your understanding of the world will be enriched by exchanging experiences with peers from all backgrounds, which will also help you feel a part of your new home away from home.

Along with having friends, peer mentoring can affect your academic career. Your transfer into a new educational system will be easier and more pleasurable if you have someone who has travelled the same journey before you to offer advice, encouragement, and insights. With their advice, you can overcome obstacles and easily acclimate to the academic atmosphere. Immerse yourself in the exciting campus life that awaits you if you want to get the most out of your study abroad experience.

Following social events and activities will not only make your time abroad unforgettable but will also introduce you to a wide network of people who share your interests. You can gain soft skills, cultural awareness, and enduring friendships by participating in these activities that go beyond the classroom.

Although academics are your main concern, seize this chance to learn outside the classroom. Accept the chance to become familiar with the legal system and cultural norms of the foreign nation you now call home. This newly acquired knowledge will broaden your perspective on the world and foster a greater understanding of various legal systems. It's crucial to avoid isolating yourself amidst all the adventure and exploration.

Accept the beauty of developing friendships with people from different backgrounds. Accept the variety of viewpoints, concepts, and civilizations that exist all around you. Your life will definitely be enriched by the connections you make, and you'll make memories that you'll cherish forever.



Jalani

For international law students, navigating a foreign educational system can be challenging, but building a strong support network is crucial. One of the most valuable tips is to locate good friends who can offer guidance throughout companionship the Connecting with fellow international students or joining student organizations can help foster friendships with people who understand the unique experiences and struggles of studying abroad. These friends can provide emotional support, exchange study materials, and share valuable insights about the local culture and academic environment.

Another important aspect of succeeding as an international law student is to prioritize your studies. Reading materials relevant to your courses is essential for deepening your understanding of the subject matter. Seek out recommended textbooks, academic journals, and online resources that can supplement your classroom learning. Additionally, make use of the university's library and online databases to access a wide range of academic resources. Remember to allocate sufficient time for studying, as law courses often require extensive reading and critical analysis.

From Belize

While adjusting to a new country, it's natural to miss the familiar tastes of home. Bringing food items from your homeland can offer a sense of comfort and remind you of your roots. Whether it's snacks, spices, or traditional ingredients, having a taste of home can help alleviate homesickness and make your stay abroad more enjoyable. However, be aware of customs and regulations regarding food importation in your host country to avoid any legal issues.

Lastly, it's important to always remember the reason why you chose to pursue your legal education abroad. Whether it's to gain a global perspective, specialize in a particular field, or broaden your career opportunities, keep your goals in mind. Motivate yourself by envisioning the future benefits of your education and the exciting prospects that lie ahead. This will help you stay focused, overcome challenges, and make the most of your time as an international law student.







WORKING STUDENT? SHERVETTE LAWRENCE

As a working LLB student, the demands on your time can be overwhelming, and effective time management becomes not only crucial for success but indeed vital for your very survival throughout this degree.

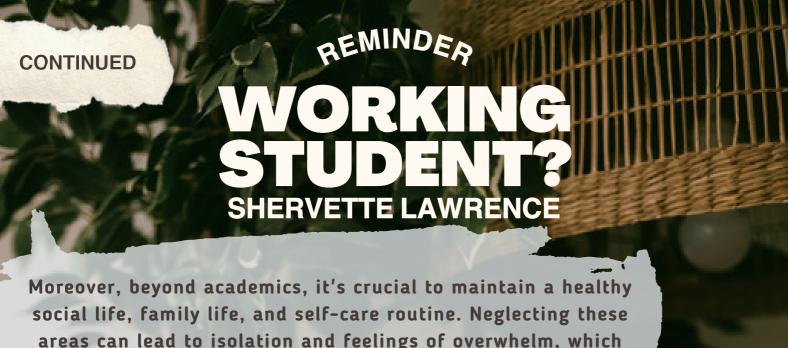
The LLB program, presents an intense workload that requires your full commitment. It may seem like the degree consumes your every thought, leaving little room for anything else. However, the key to conquering this challenge lies in mastering the art of time management.

Balancing the demands of lectures, tutorials, assignments, studying, and additional readings is no easy feat. But with proper time management skills, you can create a well-structured schedule that allocates sufficient time to each aspect of your academic life. Setting realistic goals and prioritizing tasks will help you stay on track and make progress while avoiding unnecessary stress and burnout.









Moreover, beyond academics, it's crucial to maintain a healthy social life, family life, and self-care routine. Neglecting these areas can lead to isolation and feelings of overwhelm, which could negatively impact your overall well-being and academic performance. Time management allows you to carve out time for personal relationships, leisure activities, and self-care, ensuring a balanced and fulfilling life during your LLB journey.

For working LLB students, the challenge becomes even more daunting. Juggling a job, LLB courses, a social life (if possible), and personal commitments can feel like an uphill battle. However, with effective time management and a reliable support system in place, it is possible to navigate through this demanding phase.

Creating a structured schedule that accommodates work hours, study sessions, and personal time is crucial. Communicating your commitments to your employer and seeking their understanding and support can also alleviate potential conflicts. Additionally, leaning on your support network, such as family, friends, or fellow LLB students, can provide encouragement and assistance when needed.





Productivity and Social Life

As a working student, developing systems that are effective and manageable is tantamount. It must be acknowledged that as a working student, you have double the demands being placed on you from work, school, and your various social obligations. As such, a system that works for you by simplifying as many processes or tasks as possible can make your chances of success substantially higher. Three essential actions that can be taken are creating a schedule or daily plan, utilizing technology to simplify tasks, and finding a school/work/social balance that fits your personal needs. Humans are creatures of routine and habit. Whether it be how we get ready in the morning, how we arrange our clothes, or how we interact with each other, we create routines that keep us organized and prepared. So why not bring that into your academic life as well?



When building a schedule, you should consider three key factors:

1. How many hours in a day do you wish to allocate to your studies?

This does not have to be a fixed number, as some days are tougher than others and we may not have the time or energy to complete it. So taking stock of your situation and being honest with both your expectations and current demands is vital. As a quick rule of thumb, setting a minimum daily value and a maximum daily value of time can ensure that you always get work done while mitigating the onset of mental burnout.

2. As humans, we create various tools and technologies to simplify or automate tasks, leaving us free to give our attention to more complex or mentally stimulating tasks.

Finding a collection of apps or tools that you can use to streamline activities such as note-taking or transcription can greatly increase your efficiency. While this will not be a onesize-fits-all solution, both Google and Microsoft have a great collection of apps to maximize productivity. Also, developing a system that works to facilitate the transition from school to work to home will allow you to stay on track and complete tasks within your given schedule.

3. Finally, we are not robots, though at times the LLB will make us feel like it. We must find time to engage in a healthy social and family life while also striving to meet our work and academic obligations.

To this end, I wish to emphasize the necessity of striking a balance between these three areas. We have all found ourselves feeling a bit overwhelmed by work or school until we spend time with friends or family, which leaves us feeling rejuvenated. One must understand that socialization is one of the pillars of success. So while we must focus on work and school, let's not forget the people we meet and the people that support us along the way, for it is these connections that will take you through your toughest of days.



As a direct entrant, your journey is much different from anyone else doing the LLB. While everyone else does 5 courses per semester, you will be doing 7: not only that, but you'll be mixing years 1 and 2, then years 2 and 3, because you're doing three years worth of work in 2. This can be tough, but there are ways to make it manageable.

Time management is essential to your success in this program.

Some days will be heavier and longer than others, but planning a schedule with your classes, when you want to study, and when you want to take breaks for the day will aid in managing the successful navigation of being a direct entrant.

There have been many direct entrants before you that have participated in many internal faculty activities such as mooting and still successfully passed their courses, so don't let the number of courses overwhelm you into thinking that you only have to work on the LLB. Enjoy this experience and remember why you're doing it, as it will keep you going!

Find your tribe!

It will be a different experience, but there will be other direct entrants as well, and you will meet people in both year groups that you are juggling that you can click with and lean on, as having a support system is crucial, especially for those tough days. You must, above all else, understand that you were specifically chosen because they believed you could do this! Remember, though, that you should have fun while scheduling and keep some time free to hang out and do things you love. This degree can be stressful, especially from where you stand, but finding ways to destress also makes for a better experience and a better student overall!

Closing Message

CHANDIKAA PANDOHIE

ACADEMIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE CHAIRWOMAN OF THE EDUCATION AND MOOT COMMITTEE



To the future legal leaders, on behalf of the Education and Moot Committee, I want to share some words of encouragement. Your journey ahead is a mix of challenges and opportunities, and it's your unwavering determination and continuous growth that will guide you through this path with grace and achievement. The significant transitions from high school shouldn't hold you back. To thrive in the legal profession, adaptation is key, and the ability to quickly adjust is crucial.

Your LLB journey will present numerous chances to grow from student leadership roles to interactions with respected legal figures. I encourage each of you to seize these opportunities.

Amidst the complexities of the LLB, maintaining balance is paramount. Feeling overwhelmed is natural but remember to overcome those moments and strive for excellence while safeguarding your wellbeing.

As you set forth on this transformative journey, know that you're not alone. Your dreams are shared, your struggles are recognized, and your accomplishments are celebrated by a community united in their pursuit of legal greatness. So, let the "How to Law" Publication guide you through the intricacies of this expedition, towards success while emphasizing the significance of holistic growth.

As you continue, carry with you a thirst for knowledge, an unyielding determination as your journey has just commenced, and the road ahead gleams with the promise of your potential. Here's to an impactful and transformative LLB journey where you not only acquire legal knowledge but also shape the future legal landscape. Sincerely,

Congratulations and best wishes as you set forth on this extraordinary adventure.

Chandikaa Pandohie



Letter to the Committee

It is with great pleasure and a sense of deep appreciation that I express my sincerest gratitude to the remarkable individuals who comprise the Education and Moot Committee. Embarking on this venture of creating the How to Law Publication was not easy as many members possessed responsibilities such as work, family, or vacations. Despite this, your efforts and commitment towards this committee has created the very much exceptional "How to Law" Publication.

This publication demanded numerous and meetings for content discussions and brainstorming sessions to enhance inclusivity for the collective benefit of both year one and two. It also entailed exhaustive research, forming the formation for each piece, and conducting meticulous interviews that provided valuable insights for courses. Not to be forgotten, the countless hours invested in writing and revising are a testament to your persistence in ensuring that the content is not only informative but also engaging.

Rest assured, your endeavours have not been in vain. They vividly illustrate your unwavering commitment and enthusiasm in aiding and educating newcomers in their LLB journey. The success of this publication is a direct reflection of your efforts which will undoubtedly benefit generations of individuals in their pursuit of legal studies.

Once again, I thank the outstanding members of this committee and look forward to pursuing future projects with you all.

Sincerely,

Academic Affairs Committee Chairwoman of the Education and Moot Committee

Chandikaa Pandohie



General Secretary of the Education and Moot Committee

Annalysa Ramkissoon

The Education and Moot Committee is a vital component of the Law Society. It is spearheaded by a Chairperson, a Deputy Chairperson along with the assistance of General Secretaries. Due to the varying responsibilities, this committee is divided into three sub-committees which include the Academic Affairs Committee, External Affairs Committee and the Content Creation Committee. These sub-committees are guided by appointed Chairpersons and Deputy Chairpersons.

The Academic Affairs Committee oversees initiatives of the Education and Moot Committee relating to the academics of the LL.B. These encompass assisting with the How to Law Sessions, providing peer mentorship and preparing crash courses for upcoming examinations. The External Affairs Committee organizes financial documents and manages the execution of field trips. The Content Creation Committee is accountable for the designing and posting of information, especially on our social media platforms.

Undeniably, these sub-committees work in tandem so that one can experience an enjoyable yet educational academic year.

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THE EXECUTIVES



ANJULI RAMNATHSINGH
Chairperson



AMRIT MAHARAJ

Deputy Chairperson



CHANDIKAA PANDOHIE

Academic Affairs Chairperson

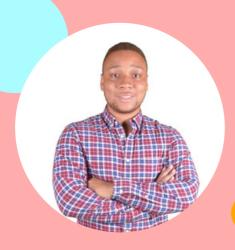


ANYA BRUNTON

Content Creation Chairperson



KAJOL ROOP
External Affairs Chairperson



YOHANCE ABERDEEN

Deputy Academic Affairs

Chairperson



KARINA MAHARAJ

Deputy Content Creation

Chairperson

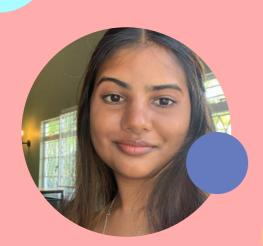


JADE MONTROSE

Deputy External Affairs

Chairperson

THE EXECUTIVES



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General Secretary



ANNALYSA RAMKISSOON
General Secretary



SOLANGE JOSEPH General Secretary



SKYLA JOLIE
Finance secretary



MOHAMMAD MUSAJEE

Marketing Director

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Ashir Singh



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Kerrya

Johance Marshall-Aberdeen

Jayran M

Shervette Lawrence

Neefa Ramfaf

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Chandigaa
Colarge
Colarge

Palini Ramkaran Angelews

Solarge

Dejeaneau Montes

Sophia

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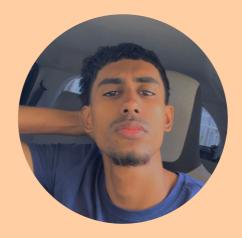
Kajal Roop

Shervete

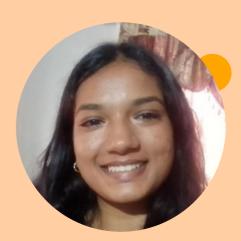
CONTENT CREATION COMMITTEE



ANYA BRUNTON



MOHAMMAD MUSAJEE



KARINA MAHARAJ



ANESIA ANDREWS



RICKLON WILSON



ALEIA MACHIKAN



VALINI RAMKARAN



MARYAM SALAMAT



VISHALA JABAR

** EDUCATION AND MOOT COMMITTEE 23/24