

A FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COLLEGE OF LAW AND LAW CENTER IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN PHILIPPINES

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Background/Rationale

Along this time and age of modern technology, life as well as its **problems has become** more complex, so that one cannot help conflicts constantly **arising**. **More people become** complaint conscious and critical about varied changes resulting from said technology and modernization. The solution of such conflicts demand for legally trained people in tracing out more serious cases on these problems.

The great backlog of long pending cases in the courts of all levels remains a problem of the government in spite of a highly technical system of the judiciary in the disposal **and** solution of such cases. Educational institutions should take **a** responsibility in assisting the government in this task **aside** from working hand in hand with other arms of the law in the improving of the administration of justice.

The University of Northern Philippines, now a highly recognized academic institution, can become an instrument along this task by establishing a College of **Law and a Law Center** which is patterned after the U.P. Law Center to serve **as a** linkage of **the legal training** institutions in Region I. As **a** state institution, the UNP with a Law Center **can provide legal education and** training not only for the Region but also the neighboring provinces **and nearby regions**. Envisioned in this project is **a** College of Law and a Law Center which will provide the following:

1. Legal education and training;
2. Outreach functions to benefit law practitioners, government lawyers and law professors;
3. Legal research projects, information and other reference materials such as: Law Journals, Gazettes, Law Books, case digests, and other related materials which can assist trial lawyers/practitioners and judges in making rightful **decisions**.
4. Legal training services in the form of short-term courses **along Law and its related fields**.

OBJECTIVES

I. Generally, this feasibility study aims for the establishment of a College of Law and a Law Center in the University of Northern Philippines.

2. Specifically, the project intends to:

a. look into the potentials of the University of Northern Philippines in putting up **said** College of Law by analyzing the various Law Schools' curricula, tuition fees, and requirements for the Law degree for assessment purposes;

b. make a survey on the personnel and staff needs of courts in all levels and of related agencies needing legally trained manpower in Region I;

c. further make a survey on the sensitivity of the potential market of establishing **a** College of Law and a Law Center to produce and train lawyers who will:

1. Not only be knowledgeable in Law and committed to its supremacy but also with moral responsibility and intense satisfaction;

2. Be willing to practice Law not for profit alone, but will champion the cause of the needy and the oppressed; and

3. Act with self-sustaining courage to live up to the highest ideals of the legal profession.

MARKETING ASPECT

This aspect involves the potential market of the proposed College of Law and Law Center in the University of Northern Philippines, the people of the Regions to be served, the geographic location of the potential market, demand and supply for the project, the distribution of judges and other court personnel and staff of courts which are briefly discussed below.

There is a prospective market area for the proposed project. It is highly expected that a College of Law in the University of Northern Philippines will be for many interested students in the Province of Ilocos Sur, especially those accessible to the University, particularly those residing in the capital town, Vigan and its neighboring towns like, Bantay, Caoayan, San Vicente, Sta. Catalina, San Ildefonso and those at the south up to Tagudin, Ilocos Sur in the south and in Sinai! in the North. Besides these, nearby provinces like Abra, La Union and Ilocos Norte as well as those in Region II and the CAR will also be served as potentials. Most students in UNP come from these above-mentioned places.

As reflected on responses to questionnaires floated to the various Law Schools' Deans in Region I, most students composing 90% come from the province where the Law School is located. Only 10% come from other places. The deans also expressed common problems encountered and which are related to the shortage of lawyers and among these are: difficulty of hiring a full-time faculty lawyer, which explains why most faculty members are

on part-time basis. This also results to difficulty in retrieving requirements and grades of students because most often they are busy in their mother jobs. These problems reflect the demand for legally-trained people and lawyers. Therefore, putting up a College of Law in UNP can minimize the problem.

Table 1. Pertinent Data on Schools of Law in Region I

- A. Place of Origin of Students
 - 90% are within the province where the school is found.
 - 10% are from adjoining provinces
- B. Entrance Requirement
 - Official Transcript of Records of 4-Year Degree Course
- C. Plan for Expansion
 - Hope to offer MA in Law
 - Plan for accreditation
- D. Problems/Difficulties Encountered
 - 1. Difficulty of hiring full-time faculty
 - 2. Difficulty in retrieving requirements/ reports from faculty - part-timers
 - 3. Too busy part-timers

The proposed College of Law in the University of Northern Philippines is to be located in Region I. The Region, composed of 4 provinces (Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte, La Union and Pangasinan) and 3 cities (Laoag, San Carlos & Dagupan) has 122 municipalities and 3,245 barangays. In 1990, the population of the Region reached 3,550,606 with an annual growth rate of 1.96%. This shows a big population in the region and a rapid growth rate. If this goes on, the demand for legal services will also be bigger. Thus, the need for more lawyers.

People in Region I are mostly engaged in various industries like: Agriculture and personal services such as: business, communication, construction and others. Gleaned from

the income distribution, over half of the rural families live on income below the poverty line making it hard for a child of this family group to go to college for education. A child of this family taking up a Law course is beyond the means of most parents in the region.

Tables 2, 3, and 4 showing the distribution of Regional Trial Courts, Municipal Courts and Municipal Circuit Trial Courts and Prosecutors also indicate the shortage of court personnel. In spite of several alternatives resorted to by the judicial system, the problem still exists and such is the backlog of cases mainly resulting from the shortage of court personnel and private practitioners. The number of lawyers employed in courts and engaged in private practice has decreased to a certain point due to inaldistribution. More lawyers prefer to be employed in both government and private agencies because of the regular compensation and benefits they get. Table shows the various problems and difficulties encountered in Regional Trial Courts and Municipal Trial Courts. It is obviously seen and

reflected that the major problem is the shortage of private lawyer practitioners.

Development programs in Region I though mostly technological in nature will also need legally-trained people especially along legal aspects of the programs. As Efen I. Plana expressed in the Journal of Integrated Bar of the Philippines, in "A Pragmatic Approach to Legal Aid," defining the beneficiaries of legal aid who are the following:

1. People under custodial or police investigation, even before they are criminally charged in court;
2. Those under the preliminary investigation for criminal offense;
3. Those facing criminal charges in court;
4. Those with civil cases in court;
5. Those with cases in quasi-judicial bodies such as the Department of Labor and Employment.

Table 2. Distribution of MTC and MCTC In the First Judicial Region

| Municipal Trial Court | No. | MTC & MCTC Branch | Seat |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|---|
| ABRA | 8 | 1st - 8th | Bangued, Bucay, Lagangilang Pidigan, Tayum, Pena Rubia, Pilar, Villaviciosa, San Isidro, Manabo, Boliney, Sallapadan, Bucloc, La Paz, etc. |
| BENGUET | 5 | 1st - 5th | Ilogon, La Trinidad, Mangkayan, Baken, Atok, Bokod, Tuba, Sablan, Buguias, Kapangan |
| LAOAG CITY | 2 | I & II | Laoag City |
| ILOCOS NORTE | 10 | 1st- 8th | MTC- Bacarra & San Nicolas MCTC - Bangui, Pagudpod, Adame, Dumalneg, Pasuquin, Sarrat, Burgos, Vintar, Piddig, Solsona, Dingras, Marcos, N. Era, Badoc, Pinili, Paoay, Curimao |
| ILOCOS SUR | 19 | 1st-13th | Bantay, Cабugao, Candon, Santo Domingo, Sinaít, Vigan, Magsingal, San Juan, San Vicente, San Idefonso, Caoayan, Santa Catalina, Narvacan, Santa, Nagbukel, Santa Maria, Burgos, Santiago, San Esteban, Banayoyo, Lidlidda, San Emilio, Galimuyod, Salcedo, Del Pilar, Sigay, Cervantes, Quirino, Sta. Cruz, Sta. Lucia, Tagudin, Suyo, Alilem, Sugpon |
| BAGUIO CITY | 3 | I-III | Baguio City |

(Table 2 continued)

| Municipal Trial Court | No. | MTC & MCTC: Branch | Seat |
|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|--|
| LA UNION | 16 | 1st-3rd | MTC - Agoo, Aringay, Bacnotan, Baoang, Caba, Naguilian, Rosario San Fernando (2), Santol, Sudipen MCTC - San Juan, San Gabriel, Bagulin, Burgos, Tubao Pugo |
| MT. PROVINCE | 6 | 1st-4th | MTC - Bontoc & Tadian MCTC - Barlig , Sadanga, Bauko, Sabangan, Besao, Sagada, Natonin, Paracelis |
| DAGUPAN CITY | 3 | I-II | Oagupan City |
| PANGASINAN | 29 | 1st-11th | MTC - Anda, Balugao, Bani, Bayambang, Binalonan, Binmaley, Bolinao, Calasiao, Infante, Lingayen, Mangaldan, Mangatarem, Manaoag, Malasigui, Rosales, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, Urdaneta, Laoac |
| SAN CARLOS | | III | San Carlos City |
| TOTAL | 102 | | |

Table 3. Distribution of Regional Trial Courts in the First Judicial Region

| Regional Trial Court | No. | Branch Number | Seat |
|----------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|---|
| ABRA | 2 | I & II | Bangued |
| BAGUIO CITY | 5 | III-VII | Baguio City |
| BENGUET | 2 | VIII-IX | La Trinidad |
| LAOAG CITY | 6 | XI-XVI | Laoag City |
| LOCOS NORTE | 3 | XVII-XIX | Batac & Bangui |
| ILOCOS SUR | 6 | XX-XXV | Vigan, Narvacan, Candon |
| LA UNION | 9 | XXVI-XXXIV | Cabugao, Tagudin San Fernando, Agoo, Bauang Balaoan |
| MT. PROVINCE | 2 | XXV-XXXVI | Bontoc |
| DAGUPAN CITY | 5 | XL-XLIV | Dagupan City |
| PANGASINAN | 14 | XXV-XVII-XXXIX XLV-XLIX, L-LV | Lingayen, Tayug Urdaneta, Rosales, Villasis, Alaminos |
| SAN CARLOS CITY | 2 | LVI & LVII | San Carlos City |
| TOTAL | 57 | | |

Table 4. Distribution of Prosecutors In Region I and Cordillera Administrative Region

| Province/City | No. of Prosecutors | Population | Prosecutor-Population Ratio |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| ABRA | 4 | | 1:48,673 |
| BAGUIO CITY | 12 | | 1:13,197 |
| BENGUET | 6 | | 1:77,559 |
| DAGUPAN CITY | 14 | | 1: 8,301 |
| LOCOS NORTE | 9 | 367,908 | 1.51,499 |
| ILOCOS SUR | 11 | 518,812 | 1:49,140 |
| LAOAG C | 9 | 79,895 | 1: 9,188 |
| LA UNION | 11 | 544,265 | 1:51,721 |
| MT. PROVINCE | 2 | | 1.58,464 |
| PANGASINAN | 24 | 1,650,292 | 1.80,916 |
| SAN CARLOS CITY | 7 | 115,836 | 1:17,091 |
| TOTAL | 109 | 1:43,751 | |

Table 6 Problems/Difficult/es Encountered In RTC's and MTC'e

| Problems/Difficulties Encountered | No. |
|---|-----|
| Very few lawyers in government and private practice | 8 |
| Frequent postponement of court hearings on the part of counsels | 3 |
| Lack of cooperation of witnesses | 2 |
| Lack of adequate supplies and materials | 1 |
| Poor telecommunication system | 1 |
| Most clients are politically backed up | 1 |
| Retired Judges are not immediately replaced | 1 |
| Absence of witnesses sometimes | 1 |
| Delay of trial of cases due to absence of prosecutors | 2 |
| Inefficient subpoena servers and warrant officers | |
| Carried-over case backlogs | |

Above legal aid program also covers consultation, which indeed should be the first thrust of efforts. These services demand for legally-trained people so that the program can be implemented. Table 6A representing the percent change of enrolment in Law Schools of the national level for the last five years, reflects a regular trend of increase of enrolment in most of the Schools, except for some slight decreases in rates during the last two

years which could probably be due to financial and personal factors.

Likewise, Table 6B showing the enrolment of Schools of Law in Region I reflects the trends in increases of enrolment in most schools. It can be gleaned from these tables that increases of enrolment in law schools justify the growing demand for legal education. Thus, there is a relevance of putting up a Law School and Law Center in the University of Northern Philippines.

The yearly enrolment increase in tertiary schools is not only an observation in the UNP but in all public and private learning institutions in Region I and is most likely to happen in the next five years. Studying in the cities is no longer attractive and inviting as before. The cost of education has risen to a point beyond parents' capacity. Besides financially, public safety is endangered by poor housing conditions, traffic jams and polluted environments. Due to population increases in the city, above conditions have driven young people to study in provincial institutions especially in government subsidized ones which have greatly improved in their standards and facilities. These existing facts can provide data which predict higher growth rates in enrolment in the next five years or even beyond that period.

In the University of Northern Philippines alone, the relevance of a Law degree is great. Currently offered courses like: AB Social Science, BSBA (Management, Banking and Finance and Accounting), AB, BSE English major, BS Social Science and BS Criminology can be prerequisites to a Law degree. There are also two additional tertiary schools in the capital town, Vigan, the SPCIS and the DWCV which also offer the same requirements for the law degree. Besides these, there are surely many government and private agency employees who are very much interested to pursue a law degree for better position qualifications. All these are the potential enrollees in the proposed College of Law.

Table 6a. Percent Change in Enrolment in Law Schools of National Level

| School Year Institution | 1989 | | 1990 | | 1991 | | 1992 | | 1993 | |
|----------------------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|--|
| | No. | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | |
| U.P. | 608 | 627 | 3.03 | 653 | 3.98 | 621 | -4.9 | 654 | 5.05 | |
| P.L.M. | 749 | 757 | 1.05 | 769 | 1.56 | 728 | -5.6 | 720 | -.11 | |
| Ateneo Law School | 813 | 826 | 1.57 | 835 | 1.08 | 872 | 4.24 | 894 | 2.46 | |
| San Beda Law School | 612 | 651 | 5.99 | 668 | 2.54 | 652 | -2.5 | 671 | 2.88 | |
| U.S.T. School of Law | 589 | 596 | 1.17 | 603 | 1.16 | 612 | 1.47 | 659 | 7.13 | |
| M.L.O.U. College of Law | 407 | 425 | 4.24 | 470 | 9.57 | 455 | -3.3 | 432 | -5.3 | |

Table 6b. Percent Change in Enrolment in College of Law Five Educational Institutions In Region I

| School Year Institution | 1989 | | 1990 | | 1991 | | 1992 | | 1993 | |
|--|------|-----|-------|-----|-------------|-----|-------|-----|-------------|--|
| | No. | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | |
| Northwestern University <i>Laoag City</i> | 50 | 54 | 7.40 | 68 | 20.59 | 80 | 15.00 | 86 | 6.97 | |
| DMMMSU <i>San Fernando, La Union</i> | 105 | 116 | 9.48 | 128 | 9.38 | 137 | 6.57 | 153 | 10.46 | |
| St. Louis University <i>Baguio City</i> | 223 | 265 | 15.85 | 289 | 8.30 | 312 | 7.37 | 326 | 4.29 | |
| Baguio Colleges Foundation <i>Baguio City</i> | 447 | 449 | -.45 | 469 | 4.26 | 480 | 2.29 | 489 | 1.84 | |
| University of Pangasinan <i>Dagupan City</i> | 384 | 388 | 1.03 | 427 | 9.13 | 439 | 2.73 | 446 | 1.57 | |

MANAGEMENT ASPECT

The proposed College of Law and Law Center will constitute one academic unit of the University of Northern Philippines, now a highly-recognized state University in Region I. It will be independent from other existing Colleges and Institutes. As an academic unit, it shall be governed both by state and institutional laws or policies, institutional rules and regulations embodied in the University Code. Its management will follow the official set up and standard procedures duly approved by the UNP Board of Regents. However, with the

signing into Law of Republic Act No. 7662 the supervision of law schools transferred from the DECS to an independent board called Legal Education Board. This new law was sponsored by two members of the House of Representatives. The Board is composed of a chairman and five members representing concerned groups of the legal profession namely: the Integrated Bar of the Philippines; the Philippine Association of Law Schools; the Philippine Association of Law Professors; and one each from the ranks of FIVE law practitioners and the Law studentry. The motive behind this law is the desire to improve and raise the stand-

ards of the law training which are perceived to have gone down. This body is independent or is under the Office of the President and is expected to do better than what other previous agencies could do.

Hopefully, the Legal Education Board would attain a quality of legal education that is more effective as evidenced not only by an increased percentage passing of bar examinees but also by the competence of legal practice.

The proposed Law Center will be a part of the College of Law which is patterned after the UP Law Center and will be primarily dedicated not only to legal education and training, but also for extensive research, to provide information and legal extension service to ensure a just society and to respond to the needs of the people especially the oppressed. As a part of the UNP, however, the Proposed College of Law will be under the supervision of the VPAA and a College Dean guided by such policies of the Legal Education Board.

The proposed Law Center, patterned after that of the UP Law Center and as mentioned at the background of this feasibility study, will provide outreach services to law practitioners, government lawyers and law professors. Reference materials will be made available regarding court decisions. The Supreme Court decisions which come out on a monthly basis from the Supreme Court, Manila, could be released to the UNP Law Center upon request to the Court Administrator. Thus the importance of the proposed project is justified.

For staffing, the College of law will have a: Dean, College Secretary, a set of faculty and a clerk. Initially, faculty will be mostly on part-time basis but as much as possible full-time faculty will be recruited. Part-time faculty can be recruited from both government and private agencies. Lecturers from U.P. College of Law or from other Law Schools will be regularly invited for the pur-

pose of updating students along new trends of the Law. The recruitment of faculty shall follow the standard procedures of the Legal Education Board and the UNP Board of Regents.

Qualification standards for the staffing of the proposed College shall depend on the Legal Education Board, but will most likely be the following:

Table 7 presents required educational qualifications of Court Personnel which strongly reflects the need and demand for legal education.

1. College Dean

a. must be a full-fledged lawyer and as much as possible a Master of Laws degree holder;

b. must have served an administrative position with a high integrity for at least five years;

c. must have at least 5 years of teaching experience in the field of law especially in a highly recognized law school; and

d. must be proficient in communication especially in English and Filipino.

2. College Secretary

a. must be a lawyer with a background in teaching and with a wide knowledge of Law;

b. must be proficient in communication especially in English and Filipino.

3. Faculty (Part-time and Full-time)

a. must be a full-fledged lawyer of good standing in the community;

b. must have 60% of practice in subject he/she teaches;

c. must be proficient in communication especially in English and Filipino;

d. must have a teaching work experience of one (1) year with a very satisfactory performance.

Faculty members of the proposed College of Law in UNP will be tapped from both government and private agencies and also from local resources like the law practitioners.

As gleaned from table 8a, even the Dean of the prospective College of Law in the UNP can also be on a part-time basis like that of Northwestern University, College of Law, which is headed by a City Prosecutor of Laoag City, Prosecutor Mariano Asuncion who reports after office hours on regular days and on Saturdays at the university. An associate dean of the proposed College of Law should be assigned so that there is a continuous flow of services in case the Dean has classes to attend to or in the latter's absence.

TECHNICAL ASPECT

There is no better place than the University of Northern Philippines to put up this envisioned College of Law and Law Center considering the general set up of the University Campus which is indeed a suitable place for any institution of learning. The campus is far from the usual business center with much noise and disturbance, and is also healthful place, free of air pollution which is common in the cities. A wide space for the building of the proposed project is still available in the campus to accommodate parking areas and with inspiring landscapes as well. For the initial classroom activities, most of the academic unit buildings can accommodate classes particularly those held after 5:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

The proposed College of Law and Law Center needs a building which provides well-ventilated classrooms and offices (dean's office, faculty room, a library, a conference room and a moot court for student court proceedings practice). The UNP grounds make a suitable place for the proposed project.

And for the location of the proposed Col-

lege of Law and Law Center Building, an annex to the Burgos Hall at the present site of the Students' Kiosks would be suitable. This will become the left wing of the Burgos Hall Building. An alternate location could be at the eastern portion of the CMT grounds, in a two-story affair with the first floor as the Law Center and the offices of the Dean, Associate Dean, College Secretary as well as the Faculty Room, Conference Room and the College library, fully centralized air-conditioned. At the second story, would be classrooms and the moot court.

Another alternate location can be the western side of the Institute of Health Sciences grounds which will be quiet and suitably fitting for learning.

There is no problem about the safety of students and faculty inside the campus even during the evenings when classes are held, because the campus is well guarded. Besides, the town proper is not so far and hospitals are also accessible to the university campus.

FINANCIAL ASPECT

The project cost of the establishment of the College of Law and Law Center in its first year of operation is **F 19,700,711.52**

As an academic unit of the University of Northern Philippines, which is a state institution, all aspects or particulars constituting the project cost will be fully subsidized by the government.

Tables 8A, 8B and 8C show the breakdown of the total project cost for the proposed College of Law and Law Center in the University of Northern Philippines. One can see that the faculty staff will mainly be composed of members on a part-time basis. This can also be true initially for the College Dean. However, the College Secretary should be paid on a full-time basis.

The proposed College of Law in the UNP Will give allowances to Faculty and Staff members who are regularly employed in private agencies, the amount of which depends on the number of hours one serves in the university. The College Secretary must be on a full-time

basis, supposed to occupy the position/rank of an Associate Professor I. The proposed College of Law and Law Center, needs 2 clerks, one for the Dean's Office and another for the Law Center to facilitate the flow of work and services.

Table 8a. Schedule of Salary for the Proposed College of Law and a Law Center in UNP, Based on RA 6758 (Year I) and UNP Board Resolution 82, Serfes 1993

| Position/ Status | No. of Hrs. per Week | No. | Rate/ Hour | Allowance Per Month | Annual Salary |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Part-time Dean | 15 | 1 | 150.00 | 600.000 | 115,200.00 |
| Part-time Asso. Dean | 15 | 1 | 120.00 | 250.00 | 89,400.00 |
| Faculty | 15 | 12 | 100.00 | 170.40 | 884,448.00 |
| College Secretary | 40 | 1 | 5670.00 | 1000.00 | 80,040.00 |
| Clerk | 40 | 2 | 2154.00 per mo. | 1000.00 | 75,696.00 |
| Librarian | 40 | | 1800.00 per mo. | 1000.00 | 57,600.00 |
| Janitor/Janitress | 40 | | 1800.00 per mo. | 1000.00 | 33,600.00 |
| Total | | | | | 1,335,984.00 |

Table 8b. Cost Schedule on Investment Expenditure

| Particular | No. | Estimated Cost |
|---|------|----------------------|
| A. School Building | | 15,000,000.00 |
| Law Center | | |
| B. Office Equipment & Supplies | | |
| IBM Computer (complete with accessories) w/ Printer | 1 | 55,000.00 |
| Typewriter, Manual, Olympia | 2 | 30,000.00 |
| Overhead Projector | 1 | 42,000.00 |
| Cabinets (steel) | 4 | 12,000.00 |
| Bookshelves | | 15,000.00 |
| Office Tables and Chairs | 2 | 20,000.00 |
| Electric Fans w/ Stand | 4 | 6,000.00 |
| Tables (long) | 5 | 20,000.00 |
| Chairs | 30 | 6,000.00 |
| C. Office Supplies & Materials | | 50,000.00 |
| D. Library Needs | | |
| Books | 500 | 2,400,000.00 |
| Journals | vol. | |
| Gazettes | | |
| Court Decisions | | |
| E. Faculty & Staff Development | | 20,000.00 |
| F. Administrative Cost(5% of Total cost) | | 938,129.12 |
| G. Contingency(10% of Operational Expenditure) | | 140,598.40 |
| Total | | 18,364,727.52 |

Table 8c. Breakdown of the Project Cost, Year 1 to year 4 (In Pesos)

| Particulars | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Total |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Investment on Expenditures | | | | | |
| Building | 15,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 25,000,000 | |
| Office Equipment and Furnitures | 216,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 276,000 | |
| Library Needs | 2,000,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 | 70,000 | 2,180,000 |
| Sub-total | 17,216,000 | 5,080,000 | 5,090,000 | 70,000 | 27,456,000 |
| Operational Expenditures | | | | | |
| Salaries & Wages | 1,335,984 | 1,409,688 | 1,557,096 | 1,704,504 | 6,007,272 |
| Office Supplies and Materials | 50,000 | 60,000 | 70,000 | 80,000 | 260,000 |
| Faculty and Staff Development | 20,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 | 15,000 | 85,000 |
| Sub-total | 1,405,984 | 1,489,688 | 1,657,096 | 1,799,504 | 6,352,272 |
| Administrative Cost (5% of Total Cost) | 938,129.12 | 335,932.84 | 345,640.28 | 102,472.72 | 1,722,174.96 |
| Contingency (10% of Operational Expenditure) | 140,598.40 | 148,968.80 | 165,709.60 | 179,950.40 | 635,227.20 |
| Grand Total | 19,700,711.52 | 7,054,589.64 | 7,258,445.88 | 2,151,927.12 | 36,165,674.16 |

Tables 9A and 9B present the school fees in the various schools of Law in Manila, in Region I and the CAR. However, scholarships will be offered to qualified student candidates like in these various law schools. In the proposed College of Law of UNP, the cost per subject unit will be P 80.00 plus a miscellaneous fee of P 365.00, initially. This miscellaneous fee covers medical and dental fees, library fee, school publication fee and athletic fee. As we see Tables 9a and B school fees are always higher in the law schools in Manila. Ateneo Law School always offer the highest rate of fees, followed by San Beda Law School and the University of Santo Tomas. The government subsidized schools of Law like UP and PLM offer a reasonably lower rate of fees. The rate of school fees does not always justify the quality of legal education but it seems to maintain a social status of families and their children enrolled in these schools offering higher fees, particularly those who can afford.

The proposed UNP College of Law as compared to other Law Schools in Region I will offer

a lower rate of school fees because it is also a government-subsidized learning institution. For the full implementation of the establishment of a College of Law and Law Center in the UNP, an amount to cover the following project cost/expenditures is needed:

1. Working Capital which is for faculty needs and other auxiliary staff of the college;
2. Office Equipment which includes typewriters, computer machines, a projector for instruction and electric fans for offices and classrooms;
3. Library needs - books, cabinets, shelves and other facilities such as: Supreme Court Decisions, journals, gazettes and the like;
4. School building and the necessary equipments
5. A Law Center must also be put up which can include the library, the research and extension services and the moot court.

Table 9a. Cost Per Unit and Miscellaneous Fees Collected in Colleges of Law, National Level

| Fees Collected Institution | Cost Per Unit | Miscellaneous Fees | Total Per Sem. (Maximum) |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| U.P. Diliman, Quezon City | P 183.35 | P 1,568.35 | P 4,800.00 |
| P.L. M. Metro Manila | + 185.00 | P 1,512.50 | P 4,657.50 |
| Ateneo | + 307.50 | P 2,725.30 | P 7,952.80 |
| San Beda | P 268.00 | P 2,218.30 | P 6,774.30 |
| UST | 256.25 | P 1,895.00 | P 6,251.25 |
| M.L.a.U. | P 210.00 | P 1,630.00 | P 5,200.00 |

Table 9b. Cost Per Unit and Miscellaneous Fees Collected in Colleges

| Fees Collected Institution | Cost Per Unit | Miscellaneous Fees | Total Per Sem. (Maximum) |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| DMMMSU, La Union | 'P 25.00 | T 265.00 | P 690.00 |
| St. Louis University Baguio City | + 163.25 | T 829.50 | 3604.75 |
| Northwestern Univ. Laoag City | P 152.90 | P 703.30 | P 3302.60 |
| Baguio Colleges Foundation Baguio City | 'P 98.80 | + 728.50 | P 2408.10 |
| Univ. of Pangasinan Dagupan City | 'P 88.50 | P.647.00 | P 2151.50 |
| Univ. of Northern Philippines Vigan, I. Sur | P 90.00 (Proposed) | F 365.00 (Proposed) | P 1725.00 (Proposed) |

THE BASIC ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS FOR THE LAW DEGREE/COURSE

To be admitted to the regular law degree of the undergraduate level, a student must be a holder of a four-year Bachelor of Arts degree from a recognized College or University from which he/she has earned at least the following: English -12 units; Math - 6 units; Spanish - 12-24 units; Social Science - 18 units

Holders of the following four year de-

gree courses can also be admitted: Bachelor of Science in Business Administration - any major field; Bachelor of Science in Commerce - any major area; Bachelor of Science in Philosophy; Bachelor of Science in Foreign Service; Bachelor of Science in Journalism; Bachelor of Science in Psychology

To avoid admission of unqualified students, all enrollees must be required to present certificates of eligibility for admission to the regular law course together with other required valid admission credentials.

**BACHELOR OF LAWS
CURRICULUM**

FIRST YEAR

| <i>First Semester</i> | <i>Units</i> | <i>Second Semester</i> | <i>Units</i> |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Legal Bibliography | 1 | Obligations & Contracts | 5 |
| Persons and Family Relations | 4 | Criminal Law 2 | 4 |
| Criminal Law 1 | 3 | Legal Theory | 2 |
| Legal History | 2 | The Legal Profession | 2 |
| Legal Method | 2 | Constitutional Law 2 | 4 |
| Constitutional Law 1 | 4 | | |
| | 16 | | 17 |

SECOND YEAR

| <i>First Semester</i> | <i>Units</i> | <i>Second Semester</i> | <i>Units</i> |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Property | 4 | Credit Transactions | 3 |
| Sales | 2 | Labor and Social | |
| Torts & Damage | 3 | Legislation 2 | 3 |
| The Law on Labor and | | Administrative Law | 3 |
| Social Legislation | 3 | Remedial Law 2 | 5 |
| Remedial Law | 3 | (Civil Procedure) | |
| Elective | 2 | Agency & Partnership | 3 |
| | 17 | | 17 |

THIRD YEAR

| <i>First Semester</i> | <i>Units</i> | <i>Second Semester</i> | <i>Units</i> |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Succession | 3 | Corporation Law and Securities Act | 5 |
| Bills, Notes and Commercial Papers | 3 | Private International Law | 2 |
| Public International Law | 3 | Medical Jurisprudence | 1 |
| Remedial Law | 3 | Taxation 2 | 3 |
| Taxation I | 3 | Remedial Law 4 | 2 |
| Elective | 2 | Electives | 4 |
| | 17 | | 17 |

FOURTH YEAR

| <i>First Semester</i> | <i>Units</i> | <i>Second Semester</i> | <i>Units</i> |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Supervised Legal Research & Writing | 2 | Remedial Law 6 (Practicum 2) | 4 |
| Remedial law 5 (Practicum) | 4 | Electives | 12 |
| Electives | 10 | | |
| | 16 | | 16 |

Total No. of Electives 30 units
 Total No. of Core Courses..... 103 units
 Total Academic Load (8 sem) 133 units

For evening sessions, we can adapt the following curriculum plan.

**BACHELOR OF LAWS
 CURRICULUM**

FIRST YEAR

| First Semester | Units | Second Semester | Units |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Legal Bibliography | | Obligations & Contracts | 5 |
| Persons and Family Relations | 4 | Criminal Law 2 | 4 |
| Criminal Law I | 3 | Legal Method | 2 |
| Legal History | 2 | The Legal Profession | 2 |
| Constitutional Law I | 4 | | |
| | 14 | | 13 |

SECOND YEAR

| <i>First Semester</i> | <i>Units</i> | <i>Second Semester</i> | <i>Units</i> |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Property | 4 | Sales | 2 |
| Legal Theory | 2 | Torts & Damages | 3 |
| Constitutional Law 2 | 4 | Credit Transactions | 3 |
| Agency & Partnership | 3 | Criminal Procedure | 3 |
| | | Electives | 4 |
| | 13 | | 15 |

THIRD YEAR

| <i>First Semester</i> | <i>Units</i> | <i>Second Semester</i> | <i>Units</i> |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Succession | 3 | Public Int'l Law | 3 |
| Corporation Law & Security Act | 5 | Labor & Social Legislation 2 | 3 |
| Labor & Social Legislation 1 | 2 | Civil Procedure | 5 |
| Electives | 4 | Special Proceedings | 2 |
| | 14 | | 13 |

FOURTH YEAR

| <i>First Semester</i> | <i>Units</i> | <i>Second Semester</i> | <i>Units</i> |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Medical Jurisprudence | 1 | Bills, Notes & Commercial Papers | 3 |
| Evidence | 3 | Private International Law | 2 |
| Taxation | 5 | Administrative Law | 3 |
| Electives | 4 | Electives | 4 |
| | 13 | | 12 |

FIFTH YEAR

| <i>First Semester</i> | <i>Units</i> | <i>Second Semester</i> | <i>Units</i> |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Supervised Legal Research & Writing | 2 | Law Practicum 2 | 4 |
| Law Practicum 1 | 4 | Electives | 8 |
| Electives | 8 | | |
| | 14 | | 12 |

TOTAL NO. OF UNITS 133 UNITS

Core Course 101

Electives ***** 32

133

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECT

Because there is only one Law Center in the country which is that in the U.P., the proposed College of Law and Law Center in the University of Northern Philippines can bring close contacts among learned lawyers of different areas of concern in the Region, thus enriching and strengthening the intellectual credibility of the College and Law Center along modern thrusts in the field of Law. This can also develop the social skills of all concerned and their social relationships as well.

The establishment of a College of Law and a Law Center in the UNP will mean economic upliftment for the region, as it can provide job opportunities for unemployed individuals and can open venues for means of livelihood for the people in the location. Besides these, the accessibility of a Legal institution will be a great help to parents for the college education of their children particularly those aiming to become lawyers. It will mean lower cost expenditures for providing college training for children. As proposed, tuition and other school fees in the prospective College of Law in UNP are very much lower than in other law schools especially those in the cities.

Accessibility of a College of Law to the people in the Region will also bring parents and their children closer ties and relation-

ships. It will also provide them a sense of security and safety from the snares of poor housing conditions and polluted environments which are found in the city.

CONCLUSION

With the foregoing data and information, the establishing of a College of **Law and a** Law Center in the University of Northern Philippines is socio-economically viable.

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