

ACADEMIC CALENDAR  
SCHOOL YEAR 2010-2011

First Semester: June 7, 2010 – October 13, 2010

June 7, Monday	Classes begin
June 12, Saturday	Holiday-Independence Day
July 12 -17, Monday-Saturday	First prelim examinations
August 20-27, Friday-Friday	Second prelim examinations
August 23, Monday Benigno Aquino	Holiday-Martyrdom of
August 30, Monday	Holiday-National Heroes Day
September 10, Friday	Holiday (Eid-Ul-Fitr)
October 7-13, Thursday-Wednesday	Final examinations

Second Semester: November 3, 2010 - March 16, 2011

November 3, Wednesday	Classes begin
November 1, Monday	Holiday-All Saint's Day
November 29, Monday	Holiday-Bonifacio Day
December 6-11, Monday-Saturday	First prelim examinations
December 23-Jan. 2, 2011, Thursday-Sunday vacation	Christmas
January 3, 2011, Monday	Classes resume
January 31-Feb. 5, Monday-Saturday examinations	Second prelim
February 3-6, Thursday-Sunday	University Week
March 10-16, Thursday-Wednesday	Final examinations
April 3, Sunday	Commencement

This academic calendar was prepared on the assumption that the legal holidays during the time the calendar was prepared remain as is for the school year. If additional days are declared as legal holidays (such as a succeeding Monday or a preceding Friday), then the University reserves the right to consider the option of adjusting its calendar, to ensure that contact hours are not unduly affected.

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

### HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY

Jose Rizal University was originally founded as the Far Eastern College School of Accounts, Commerce, and Finance in 1919 as a non-stock non-profit non-sectarian private educational institution to blaze the trail in the field of commercial education. Its founder was the late Vicente Fabella, the first Filipino certified public accountant. The name was subsequently changed to Jose Rizal College in 1922, in honor of the great Filipino patriot and martyr who tried to awaken his countrymen in his writings to the need for economic self-sufficiency and independence.

The University was first located at R. Hidalgo Street in Quiapo, Manila. It offered the four-year bachelor's degree course in Commerce as well as the high school course. It has continued to provide educational services since 1919 except during the Japanese occupation of the Philippines in World War II when it remained closed as a gesture of protest inspite of repeated attempts by the occupation authorities at the time to have it opened.

The University re-opened after the end of the war in 1945 and, faced with the need for expanded facilities, transferred in 1950 to its present site in Mandaluyong City, then part of the province of Rizal and subsequently Metro Manila.

The University is a founding member of the Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities (PACU) in 1932, of the Philippine Association of Collegiate Schools of Business (PACSB) in 1962, of the Private Education Retirement Annuity Association (PERAA) in 1974, and Philippine Association of Personnel Management in Private Schools (PAPMIPS) in 1997.

During its more than half a century of existence, the University has achieved the singular distinction of having produced a remarkable number of successful graduates who have enjoyed the respect of the nation. Among them are included a President of the Philippines, a justice of the Supreme Court, several members of the legislature and of the Cabinet, some ambassadors, no less than twenty heads of banks and financial corporations, several heads of educational institutions, acknowledged leaders in the various fields of industry, commerce, agriculture and trade, and armed forces officers of general rank. It can rightfully claim that it has contributed its share in the molding of character and training of the successful graduates.

The careful combination of proven competence in instruction plus valuable experience in the practice of the profession has been the guide of the University in the selection of faculty members. This policy, combined with carefully planned programs in

the various disciplines and adequate facilities, has formed the basis for the impressive educational record of the University.

#### MISSION OF THE UNIVERSITY

The University aims to develop its students to become useful and responsible citizens through the effective transfer of relevant knowledge and desirable values.

#### JRU CORE VALUES

Our core values define how we behave individually and collectively, as inspired by the ideals of the founder. A Rizalian is:

- Responsible. A team player who is focused, attentive, gives ones best and committed to the goals of the University.
- Considerate and Courteous. A fair and caring person fully aware of others' rights, feelings and ideals.
- With Integrity. A person who acts truthfully, morally and ethically.

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY

The Constitutional mandate defines the aims of education as the inculcation of love of country, the teaching of the duties of citizenship, the development of moral character and personal discipline, and scientific, technological, and vocational efficiency.

More specifically, the University aims (1) not only to provide students with basic tools that will prepare them for their first job but also to ensure that they are well equipped to succeed in today's rapidly changing technological world, and (2) to develop in its students the personal and intellectual qualities which characterize an educated person, such as sensitivity, creativity, vision and leadership potentials.

Given the national objectives, the objective of the University is to train young men and women to become responsible and useful citizens of the nation, (1) by providing balanced instruction in general education and technical knowledge, (2) by stressing the principles of representative government in a free society, (3) by inculcating respect for the truth, (4) by teaching the art of the utilization of knowledge, and (5) by encouraging active participation in the process of national development.

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The primary purpose of the Law School is to prepare men and women to meet the needs of progress and modern technology in the various aspects of the practice of law. These needs call not only for technical skills but also for responsible leadership in



the development of the law and the administration of justice. It is in response to these needs that the four-year curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws (Ll.B.) was offered in 1967.

The curriculum requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Laws (Ll.B.) and the description of course are to be found in the inside pages.

A weighted general average of 3.0 or 80% is required to earn the Degree of Bachelor of Laws from the Law School.

This Bulletin is limited to information that directly affects the law student. Jose Rizal University publishes annually a General Information, which contains provisions that apply to the law student as well, therefore, he is required to familiarize himself with its contents.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

A prospective student enrolling in the Law School should submit any valid admission credentials to be evaluated by the Dean. To be eligible for admission, the applicant must possess at least a bachelor's degree in arts or sciences and must have earned at least 6 units in Mathematics, 18 units in English, and 18 units in the Social Sciences.

Further documentation to be submitted is an original transcript of records of the degree earned with the Special Order (S.O.) indicated thereon.

An application for admission (JRU Form 1) may be obtained from the Law School office, Room T-11. Upon submission, the application must be accompanied by two 1-1/2 x 1-1/2 ID pictures.

In addition to the foregoing requirements, transfer students must submit an honorable dismissal, a certification of subjects taken and their respective grades, and a certification of good moral character from the school or college last attended.

TUITION AND OTHER FEES

<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Tuition fee per semester Cash Basis</u>
3	₱5,347.00
6	8,301.00
9	10,980.00
12	13,352.00
15	16,305.00
18	16,635.00
21	17,656.00
 <u>Other Fees:</u>	
Change of subject	₱ 380.00
Computer fee (all)	730.00

Development fee (all)	1,370.00	
Energy fee (all)	960.00	
Graduation fee	850.00	
ID, Research and testing fee		340.00
Late enrolment fine	700.00	
Library deposit (refundable)	850.00	
Library fee (all)	770.00	
Mock Bar Exams fee (for 4 <sup>th</sup> Yr. students only)		per
review subject		

A cash discount privilege is available for full payment of the tuition fee. However, this privilege is available only for a limited period and under certain conditions. Further information about the cash discount schedule and the deadline for enjoying such privilege may be obtained at the Student Accounts Office, Room A-13.

Tuition fees on the installment basis are payable in four equal installments during the semester, the first upon enrolment and the other three beginning at each succeeding month.

Honor graduates with bachelor's degree from any government recognized Colleges and Universities are eligible for full scholarship for one year in the Law School.

Please note that effective SY 09-10, students with delinquent accounts shall be subject to penalties. These include those students who do not settle their financial obligations to the University on time, including those student with financial delinquencies who do not secure their examination permits.

#### WITHDRAWALS AND REFUNDS

Tuition fees may be refunded to students who withdraw under certain circumstances as described below. However, all pertinent miscellaneous fees, except the diploma fee, are always charged in full and are not refundable under any circumstances.

A distinction is made between students who withdraw and students who drop. Withdrawals are permitted within thirty days after the beginning of classes provided the University is notified promptly in writing on JRU Form 106 and the request is approved by the Registrar and the Vice President for Finance. When no written notification is made, the student is considered dropped, and charged in full for the entire semester, regardless of actual attendance.

When tuition fees have been paid in full for the whole semester, refunds will be allowed under the following conditions:

- (1) The whole tuition fee minus ₱50.00, if the student withdraws before the beginning of classes;
- (2) Eighty percent of the total cash tuition fee, if the student withdraws within seven calendar days after the beginning of classes;

- (3) Fifty percent of the total cash tuition fee, if the student withdraws within thirty calendar days after the beginning of classes;
- (4) The entire cash tuition fee is charged for the semester, if the student withdraws more than thirty calendar days after the beginning of classes, regardless of actual attendance.

When tuition fees have been paid on the installment basis, the following conditions will govern refunds:

- (1) Refund of the tuition fee paid minus ₦50.00, if the student withdraws before the beginning of classes;
- (2) Twenty per cent of the total tuition fee on the installment basis will be charged, if the student withdraws within seven calendar days after the beginning of classes;
- (3) Fifty per cent of the total installment tuition fee will be charged, if the student withdraws within thirty calendar days after the beginning of classes, regardless of actual attendance;
- (4) The entire installment tuition fee for the semester will be charged if the request is made more than thirty calendar days after the beginning of classes, regardless of actual attendance.

In no case will tuition fees be refunded or reduced because of absences from or suspension of classes for any reason whatsoever.

CURRICULUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF  
BACHELOR OF LAWS (Ll.B.)

FIRST YEAR

<u>First Semester</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Second Semester</u>	<u>Units</u>
Persons & Family Relations	5	4 Obligations & Contracts	
Constitutional Law I	3	Criminal Law II	3
Criminal Law I	3	Constitutional Law II	3
Legal Profession	1	Legal Writing	2
Legal Research	2	Legal Ethics	2
Statutory construction	2	Jurisdiction	2
Computer for Lawyers	2	Law on Public Corporations	
	<u>1</u>		
	17		18

SECOND YEAR

<u>First Semester</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Second Semester</u>	<u>Units</u>
Property	4	Negotiable Instruments Law	3
Land Titles & Deeds	3	Credit Transactions	3
Sales	2	Administrative Law	2
Criminal Procedure	2	Civil Procedure	4
Labor Standards	2	Transportation	2
Special Commercial Laws	2	Public International Law	2
Intellectual Property	2	Election Law	1
Banking Laws	<u>1</u>		
	18		<u>17</u>

THIRD YEAR

<u>First Semester</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Second Semester</u>	<u>Units</u>
Succession	4	Business Organization II	4
Legal Counseling	2	Evidence	4
Business Organization I	3	Torts & Damages	2
Taxation I	2	Legal Forms	3
Labor Relations	3	Taxation II	3
Insurance	2	Special Proceedings	2
Injunction & Other Provisional Remedies	<u>2</u>		
	18		<u>18</u>

FOURTH YEAR

<u>First Semester</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Second Semester</u>	<u>Units</u>
Commercial Law Review I	4	Commercial Law Review II	4
Political Law Review	5	Labor Law Review	4
Legal Medicine	1	Conflicts of Laws	2
Securities Law Act	2	Alternative Dispute Resolution	
	2		
Practice Court I	<u>2</u>	Practice Court II	<u>2</u>
	14		14

FIFTH YEAR

<u>First Semester</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Second Semester</u>	<u>Units</u>
Remedial Law Review I	4	Remedial Law Review II	4
Civil Law Review I	6	Civil Law Review II	6
Criminal Law Review	5	Taxation Review	4
	<u>2</u>	Problem Areas in Legal Ethics	
	15		16

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

FIRST YEAR, FIRST SEMESTER

LAW 111: Persons and Family Relations. A basic course on the law of persons and the family which first views the effect and application of laws of human relations, and then proceeds to examine the legal norms affecting civil personality, marriage, property relations between husband and wife, legal separation, the matrimonial regimes of absolute community, conjugal partnership of gains, and complete separation of property, family, paternity, and filiation, adoption, guardianship, support, parental authority, surnames, absences, and emancipation, including the rules of procedure relative to the foregoing. Credit: 4 units.

LAW 112: Constitutional Law. A survey and evaluation of basic principles dealing with the structure of the Philippine Government. Credit: 3 units.

LAW 114. Criminal Law I. A detailed examination into the characteristics of criminal law, the nature of felonies, stages of execution, circumstances affecting criminal liability, persons criminally liable, the extent and extinction of criminal liability as well as civil liability of the offender, what it includes, and the extinction and survival of civil liability, as well as understanding of penalties in criminal law, their nature and theories, classes, crimes, habitual delinquency, the Indeterminate Sentence Law and the Probation Law. The course covers Articles 1-113 of the Revised Penal Code and related laws. Credit: 3 units.

LAW 116: Legal Profession. The history and development of the legal profession in the Philippines, its current problems, goals, and role in society. Credit: 1 unit.

LAW 117: Legal Research. A probe into the methodology of legal research and the preparation of legal opinions, memoranda, expository or critical, or any subject approved by the faculty-in-charge. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 118: Statutory Construction (formerly Law 124). A course that explores the use and force of statutes and the principles and methods of their construction and interpretation. Credit: 2 units.

Law 119: Computers for Lawyers. A course on the basic knowledge of computers, its various capabilities and limitations, and its special application as a research tool to the study of law and its practice. Credit: 2 units.

FIRST YEAR, SECOND SEMESTER

LAW 121: Obligations and Contracts. An in-depth study of the nature, kinds and effect of obligations, and their extinguishment; contracts in general, their requisites, form and

interpretation; and defective contracts, including quasi-contracts, natural obligations, and estoppel. Credit: 5 units.

LAW 122: Criminal Law II. A comprehensive appraisal of specific felonies penalized in Book II of the Revised Penal Code, as amended, their nature, elements and corresponding penalties and special crimes. Credit: 3 units.

LAW 123: Constitutional Law II. A comprehensive study of the Constitution, the bill of rights and judicial review of acts affecting them. Credit: 3 units.

LAW 126: Legal Writing. An introduction to legal writing techniques. It involves applied legal bibliography, case digesting and reporting analysis, legal reasoning and preparation of legal opinions and memoranda. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 127: Legal Ethics (formerly Law 424). A course that focuses on the canons of the legal ethics involving the duties and responsibilities of the lawyer with respect to the client, the court, the bar and the public. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 128: Jurisdiction. A survey and analysis of the laws, principles and cases of the different jurisdiction of courts and quasi-judicial agencies of the government. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 129: Public Corporations. This is a study of the general principles governing municipal corporations; the laws affecting the creation, organization and government of provinces, cities, municipalities, municipal districts and barrios; the scope and application of the powers of municipal corporations, including municipal ordinances, contracts, liabilities and enterprises. Credit: 1 unit.

#### SECOND YEAR, FIRST SEMESTER

LAW 211: Property. The law on the different kinds of property, ownership and its modifications, co-ownership and its modifications, possession, usufruct, easements or servitudes, nuisance, and the different modes of acquiring ownership. Credit: 4 units.

LAW 212: Labor Standards. An investigation into the minimum labor standards, working conditions and employment benefits, including statutes and decrees on labor standards. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 213: Practicum I. Interviews, police and other investigations, out-of-court settlements, pre-trial negotiations, and plea bargaining in criminal cases. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 214: Intellectual Property Law. A comprehensive study of the Intellectual Property Code. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 215: Sales. An in-depth consideration on the provisions of the Civil Code on the contract of sale, its nature and form, the obligations of the vendor and the vendee,

warranties, remedies, breach of the contract, and conventional and legal redemption. The course includes assignment of credits and incorporeal rights, the Bulk Sales Law, and the Retail Trade Nationalization Law. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 216: Criminal Procedure. The rules on criminal procedure, including the basic rights of the accused, the jurisdiction of courts and the procedure in criminal cases. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 217. Land titles and Deeds (formerly Law 225). The system and methods of registration of titles and deeds to land. Credit: 3 units.

LAW 218. Banking Laws. A study on the rules and regulations governing banks and non-bank financial intermediaries, including major rules and regulations issued by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas. Credit: 1 unit.

LAW 219. (formerly LAW 424) Special Commercial Laws. A study of the Retail Trade Nationalization Law, Anti-Dummy Law, Warehouse Receipts Act, General Bonded Warehouse Act, Code of Commerce, Bulk Sales Law, Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, Warsaw Convention, Public Service Law, Letters of Credit, Trust Receipts, Insolvency Law, Chattel Mortgage Law, Act No. 3135, as amended, and other commercial/special laws which are made from time to time as part of the coverage of the bar examinations in Commercial Law. Credit: 2 units.

#### SECOND YEAR, SECOND SEMESTER

LAW 221: Negotiable Instruments Law. An examination of the statutory provisions governing negotiable instruments, as well as other commercial papers, including investment papers and money market instruments. Credit: 3 units.

LAW 222: Credit Transactions. The law governing loans and deposits, including mortgages, pledge, antichresis, guaranty, sureties and other securities or collaterals. Credit: 3 units.

LAW 223: Administrative Law. The development and application of principles and doctrines governing administrative agencies with rule-making and adjudicative functions. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 224. Civil Procedure (formerly law 311). The rules of civil procedure involving basic principles of jurisdiction and procedure in the civil cases, provisional remedies and special civil actions. Credit: 4 units.

LAW 225: Practicum II. Formulation of theories of the case, legal logic, including analysis of questions of fact and law. Credit: 1 unit.

LAW 226: Transportation. The general principles and basic regulations governing common carriers: land, sea and air. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 227. Public International Law (formerly Law 325). An overview of the legal principles governing international relations based, among others, on the United Nations Charter and the decisions of international tribunals. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 228. Election Law. This course examines the law governing the conduct of elections and the pre-proclamation contests and election contests. Credit: 1 unit.

THIRD YEAR, FIRST SEMESTER

LAW 311: Business Organization I. A course combining the laws on Partnership, Agency and Trusts. Credit: 3 units.

LAW 312: Labor Relations. A survey of the laws implementing the rights to self-organization and collective bargaining, including the law relating to strikes, pickets and lock-outs. Credit: 3 units.

LAW 313: Succession. A detailed evaluation of the law on testate and intestate succession, including wills, institution of heirs, computation of legitime of compulsory heirs, disinheritance, and partition and distribution of the estate. The course also takes up rules of procedure on the settlement and administration of the estate of deceased persons. Credit: 4 units.

LAW 314: Taxation I. The general principles of taxation and provisions on income taxation, including pertinent revenue regulations. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 316: Legal Counseling. An introduction to the art and technique of legal counseling, as well as a consideration of the responsibilities of the lawyers as a counselor. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 318. Insurance (formerly Law 214). A study of the Insurance Code and related laws, including the concept and functions of insurance, the nature of the insurance contract, insurable interest, special forms of insurance and government regulation of the insurance business. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 319. Practicum III. The theory and application of trial techniques, survey of trial techniques in foreign jurisdiction and court demeanor. Appellate practice, including writing of different petitions and briefs, and oral argument before collegiate courts. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 320. Injunction and Other Provisional Remedies. An intensive study of injunction and other provisional relief in Rules 57-61 of the Rules of Court, including a survey of pertinent decisions of the Supreme Court. Credit: 2 units.

THIRD YEAR, SECOND SEMESTER

Law 321: Business Organization II. A study of the Corporation Code or the law governing private corporations,



including the Securities and Exchange Commission. Credit: 4 units.

LAW 323. Special Proceedings. A study of the rules on settlement of estate, letters testamentary and administration, encumbrances of property of decedents, escheats, guardianship, adoption, habeas corpus, hospitalization of insane persons and others. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 324: Taxation II. A study of the concepts and general principles of income, transfer (estate and donor's), specific, business, percentage, amusement, and miscellaneous taxes provided in the National Internal Revenue Code, including general principles of tariff and customs duties. Credit: 3 units.

LAW 327: Evidence. A course which looks into the rules of presentation, admissibility, and weight and sufficiency of evidence, including burden of proof and presentation. Credit: 4 units.

LAW 328. Torts and Damages (formerly Law 213). An analysis of the law on quasi-delicts as well as the nature, classes and extent of damages. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 331. Legal Forms (formerly law 319). A course which trains students in the drafting of various legal documents and deeds, as well as judicial pleadings and briefs. Credit: 3 units.

#### FOURTH YEAR, FIRST SEMESTER

LAW 414. Securities Law (formerly Law 418). This course covers the Securities Regulation Code and the Securities and Exchange Commission, its jurisdiction, powers and its role in the regulation of the issuance, sale and trading of securities. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 415: Practice Court I. Training on the preparation and drafting of complaints, petitions, answer, motions, briefs, and other pleadings before tribunals, and in the art effective oral advocacy. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 416: Legal Medicine (formerly Law 416). An overview of the principles relating to medico-legal cases, including the procedure of presenting and examining a medical expert witness. Credit: 1 unit.

LAW 419: Commercial Law Review (new). A general review of the Negotiable Instruments Law, Special Commercial Laws, including the Intellectual Property Code and the various laws on transportation. Credit: 4 units.

LAW 431: Political Law Review (formerly Law 413). A general review of the Constitution of the Philippines, the Local Government Code, the Revised Administrative Code, the election law and other related laws. Credit: 5 units.

FOURTH YEAR, SECOND SEMESTER

LAW 425: Practice Court II (formerly Law 425). The holding of simulated court trials where the Rules of Court, with particular reference to Rule 123, is strictly observed. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 426: Conflicts of Laws (formerly Law 426). A course dealing with legal transactions or relationships involving foreign elements with emphasis on the choice of law methods, including problems in jurisdiction and in recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments. Credit: 2 units.

LAW 428: Commercial Law Review II (new). A general review of the Insurance Code, the Corporation Code and the Securities Regulation Code. Credit: 4 units.

LAW 432: Labor Law Review (formerly Law 417). A general review of all laws affecting labor standards and labor relations. Credit: 4 units.

LAW 435: Alternative Dispute Resolution (formerly Law 430). A study of the different laws on dispute resolution, its procedure and techniques. Credit: 2 units.

FIFTH YEAR, FIRST SEMESTER

LAW 511: Remedial Law Review I (new). A general review of the rules on jurisdiction, civil and criminal procedure. Credit: 4 units.

LAW 512: Civil Law Review I (formerly Law 412). A general review of the law on Human Relations, Persons and Family Relations, Property, and Succession, as well as the pertinent provisions of special laws and the Rules of procedure. Credit: 6 units.

LAW 513: Criminal Law Review (formerly Law 411). A general review of the Revised Penal Code and other penal statutes, including latest jurisprudence. Credit: 5 units.

FIFTH YEAR, SECOND SEMESTER

LAW 521: Remedial Law Review II (new). A general review of the rules on Special Proceedings, Provisional Remedies and Evidence. Credit: 4 units.

LAW 522: Civil Law Review II (formerly Law 422). A general integration of the principles in civil law relating to obligations and contracts, sales, lease, quasi-contracts, partnership, credit transactions, common carriers, quasi-delicts and damages. Credit: 6 units.

LAW 523: Taxation Review (formerly Law 429). A general review of the principles of taxation and the updating of concepts under the National Internal Revenue Code and the Customs and Tariff Code. Credit: 4 units.

LAW 524: Problem Areas in Legal Ethics (formerly Law 329).  
A course aimed at examining and resolving specific problems which  
may confront law and judges in the exercise of the profession.  
Credit: 2 units.