

A BILL TO AMEND THE CHILDREN & YOUNG PERSONS LAW

CAP C3 LAWS OF JIGAWA STATE 2012

THE BILL EXPANDS THE INITIAL LAW BY MAKING PROPOSALS TO ENSURE GREATER PROTECTION OF CHILDREN PARTICULARLY FROM VIOLENCE, NEGLECT AND MALTREATMENT; ENSURING PROVISION OF BASIC AMENITIES LIKE EDUCATION AND HEALTHCARE AND SETTING UP OF PROTECTIVE MECHANISMS AND SYSTEMS TO SAFEGUARD CHILDREN'S RIGHTS DEVELOPMENT AND SURVIVAL.

**A BILL TO AMEND THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS LAW CAP C3 LAWS OF
JIGAWA STATE 2012**

Enacted by the Jigawa State House of Assembly:

1. Citation and Commencement.
This Law may be cited as Children and Young Persons (amendment no. 1) Law and shall come into operation on.....day of.....2017
2. Interpretation.
In this Law:
“Principal Law” means Children and Young Persons Law Cap C3 Laws of Jigawa State 2012
‘Child’ include young person under sections 50, 51, 52, 53 and 54 of this bill
3. Amendment of section 2 of the Principal Law.
Section 2 of the Principal Law is amended by adding the following interpretations:-
“**Ministry**” means the ministry responsible for women and child welfare and development in the State
“**Commissioner**” means the commissioner in charge of child welfare and development in the State
4. **Amendment of section 5 of the Principal Law on Association with adults while in custody**
*“5. It shall be the duty of all police officers and prison officers to make arrangements for preventing, **so far as is practicable**, a juvenile while in custody from associating with an adult charged with or convicted of an offence.”*
Section 5 of the principal law is amended by deleting the phrase “so far as is practicable”
5. **Amendment of section 6 (4) of the Principal Law on Protection of Juveniles involved in court proceedings**
“6 (4). Any person who acts in contravention to subsection (3) shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding One Hundred thousand Naira.”

6. **Amendment of section 13 of the Principal Law on Detention in the case of certain crimes committed by juveniles**

*“13. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this law or in case of any written law, where a juvenile is found guilty of an attempt to **murder**, or of manslaughter, or of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm the court may order the offender to be detained for such period as may be specified in the order, and where such order is made the juvenile shall during that period be liable, to be detained in such place and in such condition as the Commissioner may direct, and whilst so detained shall be deemed to be in legal custody.”*

Section 13 of the principal law is amended by deleting the word “murder, or of manslaughter” and replace with the word “commit culpable homicide”

7. **Amendment of section 20 (A) of the Principal Law on Maintenance of juvenile mandated to an approved institution**

*“20A. Parents and guardians shall contribute to the maintenance of the juvenile so mandated into the approved Institution as may be determined by the institution’s management subject to the **Governor’s approval**.”*

Section 20 (A) of the principal law is amended by deleting the word “Governor’s approval” and replace with the “Commissioner’s approval”

8. **Amendment of section 31 (3) of the Principal Law on Power of court to order contributions**

*“31(3). If any person neglects to comply with any such order the court may for every breach of the order direct the amount to be levied in the manner **bye-law provided for** levying fines imposed by a court in a criminal proceeding.”*

Section 31 (3) is amended by deleting the phrase “bye- law provided for” and replace with “provided by law for”

9. *“32 (6) In this section-
“moral danger” includes slavery, bondage and exposure to destitution, prostitution or immorality of any kind.”*

Section 32 (6) is amended by inserting “degrading treatment” in the definition of moral danger

10. **Amendment of section 34 of the Principal Law on Prohibition against Participation by Juveniles in Political Activities**

“34 (1). Any child who takes part in any political activity and who is of an age to be criminally responsible shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Any young person below the age of sixteen years who takes part in any political activity shall be guilty of an offence.”

Section 34 of the principal law is amended by deleting it completely from the law.

11. **Insertion of New Sections in the Principal Law**

The Principal Law is Amended by Inserting New Part X to XVIII consisting of Sections 39 to 69 as follows:

PART X

Rights of a Child

Application of Chapter IV of the 1999 Constitution.

39. The provision in Chapter IV of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999, or any successive constitutional provisions relating to Fundamental Right, shall apply as if these provisions are expressly stated in this Bill.

(2) In addition to the rights guaranteed under Chapter IV of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999, or under any successive constitutional provisions, every child has the rights set out in this part of this Bill,

Parents responsible for exercise of children's rights

(3) Parents and, where applicable, legal guardian shall provide guidance and direction in the exercise of these rights having regard to the evolving capacities and best interest of the child.

(4) Parents and, where applicable legal guardian are duty bound to provide guidance and decision in the enjoyment of the rights in subsection (1) of this section by their child.

	(5)	Where the custody of a child to be brought up is in issue practicing his/her religion shall be of paramount consideration and such child shall not be hindered in any way from practicing such religion.
<i>Right to survival and development</i>	40	Every child has the right to survival and development
<i>Right to name</i>	41	Every child has a right to a name and, accordingly, shall be given a name
	(1)	on his birth or on such other date as is dictated by the culture of his parents or guardian.
<i>Right to birth registration</i>	(2)	The birth of every child shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of the Birth, Death, etc. (Compulsory Registration) Act.
<i>Right to dignity</i>	42	Every Child is entitled to respect for the dignity of his person, and accordingly, no child shall be:-
<i>Freedom from injury, abuse, neglect and maltreatment</i>	(a)	Subjected to physical, mental or emotional injury, abuse, neglect or maltreatment, including sexual abuse;
<i>Freedom from torture</i>	(b)	Subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;
<i>Freedom from attacks on honour</i>	(c)	Subjected to attacks upon his honour or reputation; or;
<i>Freedom from slavery</i>	(d)	Held in slavery or servitude.
<i>Right to health</i>	43	(1) Every child is entitled to enjoy the best attainable state of physical, mental and spiritual health.
	(a)	Every child shall have the right to healthcare and services including children subjected to sexual violence or any other form of violence and it is the duty of the state to provide such healthcare where available.
	(2)	Every parent, guardian, institution, service agencies, organization or body, responsible for the care of a child shall endeavor to provide for the child the best attainable state of health.
	(3)	The Government shall also encourage private and voluntary organizations who may wish to provide services for children in need to provide such services as may be permitted by it.
	(4)	The State and Local Government shall:-

- (a) endeavor to reduce infant and child mortality rate;
 - (b) ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care services to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care;
 - (c) ensure the provision of adequate nutrition and safe drinking water;
 - (d) ensure the provision of good hygiene and environmental sanitation;
 - (e) combat disease and malnutrition within the frame of primary health care through the application of appropriate technology;
 - (f) ensure appropriate health care for expectant and nursing mothers; and
 - (g) support, through technical and financial means the mobilization of national and local community resources in the development of primary health care for children.
- (5) Every parent, guardian or person having the care and custody of a child under the age of two years shall ensure the child is provided with full safe immunization.

Right to parental care

- 44 (1) Every child has a right to parental care, protection and accordingly, no child shall be separated from his parents against the wish of the child except.
- (a) for the purpose of his education and welfare; or
 - (b) in the exercise of a judicial determination in accordance with provisions of this Bill, in the best interest of the child.
- (2) Every child has the right to maintenance by his parents or guardians in accordance with the extent of their means.

Right to education

- 45 (1) Every child has the right to free and compulsory basic education and it shall be the duty of the State to provide such education.
- (2) Every parent or guardian shall ensure that his child or ward attends and completes primary school and junior secondary education.
 - (3) Every parent, guardian or person who has the care and custody of a child shall endeavor to send the child to a senior secondary school, except as, provided for in subsection (4) of this section.
 - (4) Where a child to whom subsection (3) of this section applies is not sent to senior secondary school, the child shall learn an appropriate trade and the employer of the child shall provide for learning the trade.

- (5) Any child who has conflict with the law or any other rules and regulations after appropriate action has been taken to correct the issue shall be allowed to continue his or her education and no child shall be denied the opportunity to continue or complete their education by reason of marriage or pregnancy as a result of the marriage
- (6) No parent, guardian or authority shall deny any child the opportunity to complete their education whereby such child shall be allowed to continue such education on the basis of individual ability and any parent, guardian or school authority which denies him or her such opportunity shall be deemed as violating the child's right to education and shall be prevented from further denying the child such opportunity as provided hereunder-

PROVIDED where the issue that arose in respect of the child is such that it is best to provide the opportunity in any other establishment other than the one that the child was, the school or relevant authority shall be responsible for ensuring that the child is provided with the opportunity to continue and complete such education in the location that is in the best interest of the child and public.

Failure to ensure full enjoyment of rights

- (7) Where a parent, guardian or other person who has the care and custody of a child, fails in the duty imposed on him under of this section, commits an offence and is liable:-
 - (a) to be reprimanded and;
 - (b) to be ordered by the court to ensure the enjoinderment of the rights.
- (8) The provision of this section shall not apply to children with mental disabilities.

Right to protection

- 46 (1) Every child who is in need of special protection measures has the right to such measure of protection as appropriate to his physical, social, economic, emotional and mental needs and under conditions which ensure his dignity, promote his self-reliance and active participation in the affairs of the community.
- (2) Every person, authority, body or institution responsible for ensuring the care of a child in need of special protection measure shall endeavour, within the available resources, to provide the child with such assistance and facilities which are necessary for his education, training, preparation for employment, rehabilitation, and recreational opportunities in a manner conducive to achieving the fullest possible social integration and individual development and his cultural and moral development.

- 47 An action may be brought for damages against a person for harm or injury caused to the child wilfully, recklessly, negligently or through neglect before, during or after the birth of the child.

PART XI

Protection for Children

- Freedom from tattoos, skin and tribal marks* 48 (1) No person shall tattoo or makes a skin mark or cause any tattoo or skin mark to be made on a child.
- (2) A person who contravenes the provision of this section shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five thousand naira or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or to both.
- Removal from appropriate custody* 49(1) No person shall remove or take a child against the best interest of the child out of the custody or protection of his father or mother, or such other person having lawful care or charge of the child against the will of the father, mother, guardian or other person.
- (2) A person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) of this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction:-
- Unlawful Removal from the country* (a) where the child is unlawfully removed or taken out of the Federal Republic of Nigeria with the intention to return the child to Nigeria, to imprisonment for a term of fifteen years and where there is no intention to return the child to Nigeria to imprisonment for a of term twenty years;
- Unlawful removal from state* (b) where the child is unlawfully removed or taken out of the State in which the father, mother, guardian or such other person who has lawful care of the child is ordinarily resident, to imprisonment for a term of ten years; or
- (c) in any other case, to imprisonment for a term of seven years.
- Freedom from exploitative labour* 50 (1) Subject to the provisions of this Bill, no child shall be subjected to any forced or exploitative labour or employed to work in any capacity, as domestic help outside his home or family environment when there is reasonable risk of abuse or exploitation except where he is employed by

a member of his family on light work of agricultural or horticultural character within their place of living.

- (2) No child shall be employed to do any industrial work except work done by children in technical school or similar approved institution if the work is supervised by the appropriate authority.
- (3) Any person who contravenes any provision of subsection (1) or (2) of this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of fifty thousand naira or imprisonment for a term of five years or both.
- (4) Where an offence under this section is committed by a body corporate, it shall be liable on conviction to a fine of five hundred thousand naira.

Illegal dealing with children

- 51 (1) No person shall buy, sell, hire, dispose or obtain possession of or otherwise deal in a child.

Use of a child for unlawful purposes

- (2) Whoever procures a child for the purpose of prostitution, sexual labour or any unlawful immoral act including offering the child for pornography or for any pornography performance commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than 10 years.

Procurement of a child

- (3) Whoever procures a child for the purpose of slavery or practices similar to slavery such as sale or trafficking of the child, debt, bondage or serfdom, forced or compulsory labour commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than three years or a fine of one hundred thousand naira or both.
- (4) Whoever procures a child for the purpose of begging for alms, guiding beggars, or street hawking of goods or services where such action results in abuse, neglect or exploitation commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of two years or a fine of fifty thousand or both.
- (5) Whoever procures a child for the purpose for any purpose that deprives the child of the opportunity to attend or remain in school commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of two years or fine of fifty thousand naira or both.
- (6) Whoever procures a child for the purpose of any activity in the production or trafficking of illegal drugs, liquor and any other activity relating to illicit drugs as specified in the National Drugs Law Enforcement Agency Act or any other law commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years or fine of one hundred thousand naira or both.

- Sexual abuse or exploitation of a child*
- 52(1) A person who sexually abuse or sexually exploits a child in any manner commits an offence.
- (2) For the purposes of this section sexual abuse or exploitation of a child includes attempts to obtain sexual act or any indecent behavior with a child, lesbianism, homosexuality, incest, indecent assault, impregnating a child out of wedlock and any other related act or behavior against the child or using the child for any these acts or purposes with or without the child's consent.
- (3) A person who commits an offence under this section is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than twelve years.
- Exposure of children to harmful publication*
- 53(1) No person shall import, sell, give, gift or show any harmful publication, video or film by hand or through electronic means to a child.
- (2) Whoever contravenes this section shall be punished with a fine of fifty thousand naira or imprisonment for a term of three years or both.
- 54 A person who prints, publishes, sell, lets on hire or has in his possession for the purposes of selling or letting on hire any harmful publication commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of one hundred thousand naira or imprisonment for a term of five years or both.
- Courts to try offences under this part*
- 55 Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, the Chief Magistrate Court of the First and Second grades and Upper Shariah courts shall have jurisdiction to try offences under Section 53 while other Magistrate or Sharia Courts may try other offences under this law.

PART XII

Child Protective Orders, Mechanisms and Systems

- Government to establish child friendly systems*
- 56 (1) It shall be the responsibility of the Government to ensure that protective mechanisms and systems appropriately equipped and staffed with competent and qualified personnel, are established and integrated across the state which include:
- (a) Counseling units at educational establishments which include primary schools, secondary schools as well as higher institutions of learning and skills or vocational training centers to ensure provision of psychological support and counseling services to children in need;and

- (b) Adolescent friendly units across basic primary healthcare units to provide similar psychological support services and care as well as other basic health information.

Establishment of Sexual Assault Response and Referral Units or Centers at health facilities

- (2) (a) There shall be established at each of the local government area of the State within selected health facilities; Sexual Assault Response and Referral units or centers to provide medical and psychological support care and services to victims of violence.

- (b) Subject to the Commissioner’s directives in conjunction with the Ministry of Health or any other relevant authority that may be given from time to time, every Sexual Assault Response and Referral Unit or Center shall provide free and appropriate-

- i. clinical or medical care and support services;
- ii. psychological and psychosocial care and support services; and
- iii. other related information or link up to additional related referral services or support for victims or their families in need

- (c) All services provided by the units or Centers shall be provided free of charge and made available to all victim or survivors of various forms of violence in the State without discrimination by reason of disability, ethnicity, sex or gender, religious or political opinion or circumstance of birth.

- (d) Any victim or survivor of violence or institution which deals with such persons and is in need of services provided by the units or center may by an oral or written request or complaint and voluntarily submitting to the process shall be entitled to the appropriate services provided at the units or Centers.

Protection Orders for a child

- 57 (1) A Government or an appropriate authority or interested persons may apply to the Court for the following orders for the protection of the child:-

Assessment order

- (a) An Assessment Order: this is an order made by the court to assess the situation of a child in need of care and attention.

Emergency Protection Order

- (b) An Emergency Protection Order: an order made by the Court to remove a child in need of care and attention to a suitable accommodation pending when the child’s situation is assessed.

Care Order

- (c) A Care Order which is an order of the Court granted to the appropriate authority or person to take care of the child after assessment of the situation.

(2) It shall be the responsibility of the Ministry to monitor and ensure the compliance of these orders.

- (3) The Chief judge shall make rules for the application, enforcement, review and appeal of these orders.

58(1) An Assessment Order may be sought where there are reasonable grounds for believing that the child:-

- (a) is an orphan or deserted by his relatives;
- (b) has been neglected or ill-treated or battered by the person in whose care and custody the child is;
- (c) has a parent or guardian who does not exercise proper guidance and control over the child;
- (d) if found destitute, has both parents or his surviving parent, undergoing imprisonment or mental disorder or otherwise severely incapacitated;
- (e) is in the care of a parent or guardian who, by reason of criminal or drunken habits, is unfit to have the care of the child;
- (f) Where the child's father or mother has been convicted of the offence of defilement or indecent treatment of any of his children;
- (g) Is found wandering or has no home or settled place of abode, is on the street or other public place, or has no visible means of subsistence;
- (h) is found begging whether or not there is any pretence of singing, playing, performing, offering anything for sale or otherwise or is found in any street, premises or place for the purpose of so begging or receiving alms;
- (i) accompanies any person when that person is begging whether or not there is any pretence of singing, playing, performing, offering anything for sale, or otherwise;
- (j) Frequents the company of a reputed thief or reputed prostitute;
- (k) is lodging or residing in a house or the part of a house used by a prostitute for the purpose of prostitution, or is otherwise living in circumstances calculated to cause, encourage or favour the seduction or prostitution of the child;

- (l) is a child in relation to whom an offence against morality has been committed or attempted;
- (m) Is otherwise exposed to moral or physical danger;
- (n) is otherwise in need of care, protection or control; or
- (o) is beyond the control of his parents or guardians.

PART XIII

Provisions for use of Scientific Tests in Determining Paternity or Maternity, etc

- 59 (1) Scientific tests including blood tests and deoxyribonucleic acid tests, shall only be ordered in civil cases to ascertain the paternity, maternity or both of a child under the following circumstances:
- (a) A child of unknown paternity due to:
 - i) Lack of evidence establishing the child's paternity;
 - ii) Conflicting claims;
 - iii) Accidental sexual relationship with a married woman;
 - (b) In ability to determine paternity or maternity of newborn babies in hospital nurseries or test tube babies
 - (c) In ability to identify the paternity or maternity of children lost as a result of war or natural disasters
 - (d) Inability to identify corpses.
- (2) No test mentioned under subsection (1) of this section, shall be conducted without an order of the court.
- (3) Whoever contravened the provisions of this section commit an offence and shall be liable upon conviction for imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or in case of an institution a fine of not less than one million naira.

PART XIV

Possession and Custody of Children

Parents right to custody of a child

- 60 (1) In the event of any temporary or permanent separation of the mother and father of a child, custody of such child shall lie with the mother or her maternal relatives and the father shall be responsible for the

maintenance of the child except where the interest of the child is jeopardized then custody shall lie with the father or his relatives.

PART XV

Child Minding and Day Care of Young Children

*Powers of the
Ministry over
child minding and
day-care
premises*

- 61 (1) The Ministry shall register, monitor and supervise persons who act as child minders or provide day care for children under the age of six years on premises within the state.
- (2) Where a person provides child minding services and day care for children under the age of six years on different premises situated within the State, he shall make separate applications with respect to each of those premises.
- (3) The Ministry may refuse to register an applicant under this part if it is satisfied that, the applicant or a person looking after is not fit to look after children under the age of six years.
- (4) A register kept under this section shall be opened to members of the public for inspection.
- 62 (1) Where the ministry registers a person under this part, it shall, in addition to the requirements set out in subsection (2) of this section, impose such reasonable conditions on the person as it considers appropriate in each case.
- (2) The Commissioner may, by regulations, make provision for conditions for registration, refusal of registration, cancellation of registration and determination of fees payable in respect of registration and inspection of premises.

PART XVI

Community Homes

Provisions relating to community homes

- 63 (1) The State and local Government shall make such arrangements as it considers appropriate for securing a home, to be known as community homes for:-
- (a) the care and accommodation of children looked after by it, and
 - (b) purposes connected with the welfare of children, whether or not looked after by it.
- (2) The State and Local Governments shall make such arrangements as it considers appropriate for securing homes to be known as Community Homes for:
- (a) the care and accommodation of children looked after by it; and
 - (b) purposes connected with the welfare of the children whether or not looked after by it.
- (3) A community home established under subsection (1) of this section shall be managed, equipped and maintained by the State and Local Government.
64. The Commissioner shall make Rules or Regulations for effective management of community homes.

PART XVII

Voluntary Homes and Voluntary Organizations

Provisions relating to voluntary homes and organizations

- 65 (1) Where a child is accommodated by or on behalf of a voluntary organisation, it shall safeguard and promote the welfare of the child make such use of the services and facilities available for children cared for by their own parent as appears to the voluntary organisation reasonable in the case of the child and advise, assist and befriend the child with a view to promoting the welfare of the child when the child cease to be so accommodated.

- (2) Before making any decision with respect to the child under subsection (1) of this section, the voluntary organisation shall, so far as is reasonable practicable, ascertain the wishes and feeling of the child his parent and any other person who, though not a parent of a child has parental responsibility for the child and any person whose wishes and feeling the voluntary organisation considers to be relevant, regarding the matter to be decided.
 - (3) A voluntary organisation shall, in making a decision under this section, give due consideration to such wishes and feeling of the child as it has been able to ascertain, having regard to the age and understanding of the child, and the religious pursuance, ethnic or racial origin, cultural and linguistic background of the child.
- 66 The Ministry shall register, monitor and supervise voluntary organizations providing accommodation for children across the state.
- 67 The Commissioner may, by regulations, make provision for conditions for registration, refusal of registration, cancellation of registration and determination of fees payable in respect of registration and inspection of premises.

Establishment of the Child Development Fund

- 68(1). There is established a special fund to be known as the Child Development Fund.
- (2) The purpose of the fund shall be for the promotion of development of children in the state and operationalization of the provisions of this law.
 - (3) Government, Individual, private organizations or donor agencies may contribute to the fund for the effective implementation of the provisions of this Law.
 - (4) The Fund shall be effectively managed by the Ministry responsible for Child development in the State.

PART XVIII

Supervisory Functions and Responsibilities of the Commissioner

Commissioner's supervisory functions and responsibilities

- 69 (1) The Commissioner may cause to be inspected, from time to time, any:-

- (a) children's home;
 - (b) premises in which a child who is being cared for by an appropriate authority;
 - (c) premises in which a child who is being accommodated by or on behalf of an education authority, health authority or voluntary organization;
 - (d) premises on which a person is living as a child minder;
 - (e) premises with respect to which a person is registered under this Bill;
 - (f) premises which are provided by the government and in which any service is provided by the Government under this Bill; and
 - (g) Independent school providing accommodation to a child.
- (2) An inspection under this section shall be conducted by a person authorized to do so by the Commissioner.
- (3) The commissioner may require a person specified in subsection (4) of this section to furnish him with such information, or allow to inspect such records, in whatever form they are held, relating to:-
- (a) any premises to which subsection (1) of this section applies; or
 - (b) a child who is living in any of the premises to which subsection (1) of this section applies; or
 - (c) the discharge by the commissioner of any the functions under this Bill; or
 - (d) the discharge by the Government of any of its functions under this Bill; as the commissioner may, from time to time, direct.
- (4) The persons referred to in subsection (3) of this section are:-
- (a) the government;
 - (b) a voluntary organization;
 - (c) a person managing a children's home;
 - (d) the proprietor of an independent school;
 - (e) an education authority providing accommodation for a child;
 - (f) a person employed in a teaching or administrative capacity;

- (g) a person who occupies any premises in which a person acts as a child minder or provides by day care for young children, within the meaning of that part;
- (5) A person inspecting any home or other premises under this section may inspect the children kept in the home or premises and make such examination into the state and management of the home or premises and the treatment of the children kept in the home or premises as he thinks fit.
- (6) a person authorized by the commissioner to exercise the power to inspect records conferred by subsection (4) of this section includes :-
 - (a) shall be entitled at any responsible time to have access to, and inspect and check the operation of, any computer, any associated apparatus or material which is or has been in use in connection with the records in question; and
 - (b) may require the person by whom or on behalf the computer is or has been so used, or any person having charge of or otherwise concerned with the operation of the computer, apparatus or material, to afford him such reasonable assistance as he require.
- (7) A person who wilfully obstructs another person in the exercise of a power conferred by this section commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred naira or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

MADE AT DUTSE THIS.....DAY OF.....2016

**MUHAMMAD BADARU ABUBAKAR, MON, Mni
GOVERNOR
JIGAWA STATE**

