

CHAPTER 27 – CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS

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SCHEDULE

CHAPTER 27
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS

A Law to make provision for the Welfare of Juveniles and the Treatment of Young Offenders and to prohibit the Participation by Juveniles in Political Activities **1964.**

[1 April 1959]

Part I—Preliminary

- 1. This Law may be cited as the Children and Young Persons Law.**
- 2. In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires or admits:-**

"approved institution" means an institution established, and any place or institution declared to be an approved institution under section 14;

"authorised officer" means a person appointed by the Commissioner for the purposes of this Law and includes a probation officer;

"child" means any person who has not yet attained the age of fourteen years;

"commercial vehicle" shall have the same meaning as in section 2 of the Road Traffic Law;

"Commissioner" means the State Commissioner for the time being charged with responsibility for child welfare;

"guardian" in relation to a child or young person includes any person who in the opinion of the court having cognisance of any matter in which a child or young person is concerned, has for the time being the charge of or control over such child or young person;

"juvenile" includes a child and a young person;

"probation officer" has the same meaning as it has in the **CAP. 108.**

Probation of Offenders Law:

Children and Young Persons

"young person" means a person who has attained the age of fourteen years but who has not attained the age of eighteen years.

Part II—Juvenile Offenders

3. Where a person apparently under the age of sixteen years is apprehended with or without warrant, and cannot be brought forthwith before a court of summary jurisdiction, the police officer in immediate charge for the time being of the police station to which such person is brought shall inquire into the case and may in any case, and shall:-

(a) unless the charge is one of homicide or other grave crime; or

(b) unless it is necessary in the interest of such person to remove him from association with any reputed criminal or prostitute; or

(c) unless the officer has reason to believe that the release of such person would defeat the ends of justice,

release such person on a recognisance being entered into by him or by his parent or guardian, with or without sureties, for such an amount as will, in the opinion of the officer, secure the attendance of such person upon the hearing of the charge.

4.—(1) Where a person apparently under the age of sixteen years has been apprehended and is not released in accordance with section 3, the police officer to whom such person is brought shall cause him to be detained in a place of detention provided under this Law until he can be brought before a court unless the police officer certifies:-

(a) that it is impracticable to do so; or

(b) that such person is of so unruly or depraved a character that he cannot be safely so detained; or

(c) that by reason of his state of health or his mental or bodily condition it is inadvisable so to detain such person.

(2) Such certificate shall be produced to the court before which the person is brought.

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 today, with or convicted of an offence.

6. —(1) Provision shall be made for preventing persons apparently under the age of sixteen years whilst being conveyed to or from a court, or whilst waiting before or after their attendance in a COURT from association with adults charged with or convicted of any offence other than an offence with which the person apparently under the age of sixteen years is jointly charged or convicted.

(2) Where a person apparently under the age of sixteen years is being tried by a court no person other than the members and officers of the court and the parties to the case, their solicitors, and other persons directly concerned in the case, shall except by leave of such court, be allowed to attend in such court:

Provided that *bona fide* representatives of a newspaper or news agency shall not be excluded, except by special order of the court.

(3) No person shall publish the name, address, school, photograph or anything that is likely to lead to the identification of a child or young person before a court, save with the permission of such court or in so far as is required by the provisions of this Law.

(4) Any person who acts in contravention to subsection (3) shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred naira.

7. —(1) A court on remanding or committing for trial a juvenile who is not released on bail shall:-

(a) where there is a conveniently situated place of detention provided under this Law, commit him to custody in that place (to be named in the committal order) to be there detained for the period for which he is remanded or until he is thence delivered in due course of law; or

(b) where:-

(i) there is no conveniently situated place of detention provided under this Law; or

(ii) the court certifies that the juvenile is of so unruly a character that he cannot be safely committed to a place of detention, or that he is of so depraved a character that he is not a fit person to be so detained, commit him to prison, subject nevertheless to the provisions of subsection (4) of section 13.

(2) A committal order under this section may be varied or, in the case of a young person who proves to be of so unruly a character that he cannot be safely detained in such custody, or to be of so depraved a character that he is not a fit person to be so detained, revoked by any court acting in or for the place in or for which the court which made the order acted, and if it is revoked the young person may be committed to prison.

8. Where a juvenile is charged with any offence his parent or guardian may in any case, and shall if required by the court, attend at the court before which the case is heard or determined during all the stages of the proceedings, and the court may make such orders as are necessary for the purpose of enforcing his attendance.

9. Whenever it shall be necessary to determine the age of a Person for the purposes of this Law, such age shall be determined in accordance with the provision of section 243A of the Schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code Law or any legislation amending or replacing the same, save that the reference therein to "any judicial proceeding under this Criminal Procedure Code", shall be read as a reference to any proceeding under this Law.

10. Where a juvenile charge with any offence is tried by a court and the court is satisfied of his guilt, the court may:-

- (a) dismiss the charge; or
- (b) discharge the offender upon his entering into a recognisance; or
- (c) proceed under the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Law; or
- (d) commit the offender by a mandate to the care of a fit person; or
- (e) commit the offender by a mandate to an approved institution; or
- (f) order the offender to be caned; or
- (g) proceed under the provisions of section 11; or
- (h) commit the offender to custody in a place of detention provided under this Law for a period not exceeding six months; or
- (i) if the offender is a young person, order him to be imprisoned, subject nevertheless to the

provisions of subsections (2) and (3) of section 12; or

(j) deal with the matter in any other manner in which it may legally be dealt with.

11.—(1) Where a juvenile is charged before any court with any offence for the commission of which a fine, damages, or costs may be imposed, and the court is of opinion that the case would be best met by the imposition of a fine, damages, or costs, whether with or without any other punishment, the court, if it is satisfied that the parent or guardian has conduced to the commission of the offence by neglecting to exercise due care of the juvenile, may in any case, and shall if the offender is a child, order that the fine, damages, or costs awarded be paid by the parent or guardian of the juvenile instead of by the juvenile.

(2) Where a juvenile is charged with any offence, the court may order his parent or guardian to give security for his good behaviour.

(3) Where a court thinks that a charge against a juvenile is proved, the court may make an order on the parent or guardian under this section for the payment of damages or costs requiring him to give security for good behaviour, without proceeding to find the juvenile guilty of the offence.

(4) An order under this section may be made against a parent or guardian who, having been required to attend, has failed to do so, but, save as aforesaid, no such order shall be made without giving the parent or guardian an opportunity of being heard.

(5) A parent or guardian may appeal against an order made under this section to the court to which an appeal would lie from a conviction or sentence for an offence referred to in subsection (1).

12.—(1) No child shall be ordered to be imprisoned.

(2) No young person shall be ordered to be imprisoned if in the opinion of the court he can be suitably dealt with in any other way whether by probation, fine, corporal punishment, committal to a place of detention or to an approved institution or otherwise.

(3) A young person ordered to be imprisoned shall not be allowed so far as is practicable to

associate with adult prisoners.

13. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Law or in 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 an 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.

14.—(1) The Commissioner, or a local government council with the Prior approval of the Commissioner, may establish remand homes.

(2) The Commissioner may make rules for the management, upkeep and inspection of such remand homes.

(3) Where a remand home is conveniently situated, it shall be a place of detention for the purposes of sections 4, 7 and 10.

(4) Where no remand home is conveniently situated a juvenile ordered to be detained in custody may, in the discretion of the police officer of the court, as the case may be, be detained in an approved institution, prison or police station or any other suitable place or in the care and custody of such person as the police officer or court may think proper.

PART III—APPROVED INSTITUTIONS

15. The Commissioner may establish institutions or may declare any school or institution to be an approved institution for the purposes of this Law.

16. —(1) A mandate shall be in the form in the Schedule or as near thereto as the circumstances may require.

(2) A mandate shall be prepared in triplicate by the court by which it is issued.

Provided that where it is proposed to commit the juvenile to a person named, the mandate shall not be prepared until it has been ascertained that such person is willing to accept guardianship of such juvenile under the terms of the mandate.

(3) The court shall send the mandate in triplicate to the Commissioner together with a report which shall state the tribe or community to which the juvenile belongs, the religion of the person in whose custody the child or young person has been, and the circumstances in which and the reasons why the mandate has been issued by the court.

17. —(1) The Commissioner may disallow or confirm a mandate.

(2) If the Commissioner disallows a mandate the juvenile to whom it relates shall be brought before the court again to be otherwise dealt with under the provisions of section 10 or 28 as to

the court may seem proper.

(3) If the Commissioner confirms a mandate he may confirm or vary the period for which the mandate shall be in force.

(4) One copy of the mandate shall be filed by the Commissioner, another by the court by which it was issued, and the third shall be sent with the juvenile named therein to the approved institution or person to which or to whom the juvenile is to be sent under such mandate.

18. The operation of a mandate may be suspended pending the completion of arrangements for the reception of the juvenile into an approved institution or on account of his ill health or for other good and sufficient reason and in such a case the court may remand in custody or may order such juvenile to be committed to

the care of some fit and proper person willing to undertake such custody, or may release him on bail

19. No mandate shall remain in force after the person to whom it relates shall have attained the age of eighteen years.

20. The manager of an approved institution in which a juvenile is detained under a mandate and the person to whom a juvenile is sent under a mandate shall have the custody and care of, and the power and authority of a parent over, such juvenile, and shall:—

(a) be responsible for seeing that the juvenile is properly lodged, fed, cared for and instructed;

(b) permit any magistrate or any other person authorised by the Commissioner to enter and inspect at all reasonable hours the buildings in which such juvenile is lodged or instructed and to see and question the juvenile;

(c) forthwith notify the nearest magistrate or any other person authorised by the Commissioner in the event of the death of the juvenile or of the juvenile leaving the approved institution or the custody of the person to whom the juvenile has been sent under the mandate whilst the mandate is in force;

(d) keep and produce for inspection whenever required by a magistrate or any other person authorised by the Commissioner all mandates in force relating to juvenile sent to such approved institution or person;

(e) not remove the juvenile from the place to which he has been sent under the mandate, except with the consent of the Commissioner.

21. Every mandate shall be executed and obeyed by the persons to whom it is directed, and

shall be obeyed by the juvenile to whom it relates, and shall be sufficient authority for the taking into custody, the transporting and the detention of the juvenile to whom it relates according to the exigency of such mandate

22. A mandate that is in force shall be to a person who is entitled to act under it a complete and lawful authority for acting under it, and any such person shall not be bound to ascertain or to prove that such mandate was lawfully or properly issued, or that the juvenile who has been placed in his custody, together with a mandate, as the juvenile to whom such mandate relates is actually the juvenile to whom such mandate relates.

23. If any question at any time arises respecting the authority of any person to detain a juvenile in his custody under a mandate, the production by such person of a mandate which appears from its date to be in force, and a statement by such person that he believes that the juvenile whom he detains under such mandate is the juvenile to whom such mandate relates, shall in the absence of proof to the contrary be deemed sufficient evidence that such person is authorised to detain in his custody the juvenile respecting whom the question has arisen.

24. At any time during the period of a person's detention in an approved institution the manager thereof may grant leave to him to be absent therefrom in the charge of such person and for such period as the manager may think fit, but during such leave he shall, for the purposes of this Law be deemed to be under the care of the manager who may at any time require him to return to the approved institution.

25. A juvenile whilst detained in or whilst on leave from an approved institution in accordance with the provisions of this Law and whilst being conveyed to or from such institution shall be deemed to be in legal custody and if he escapes he may be apprehended without warrant and brought back thereto.

26. If the manager of an approved institution is satisfied that Procedure in any person committed to the institution is of so unruly /or depraved a character that it is undesirable that he should remain at such institution, he may cause such person to be brought before a court having jurisdiction in the place where the institution is situated or before the court which issued the mandate and such court may in respect of such person make any order which could have been legally made by the court which issued the mandate under the provisions of this Law.

27. The Commissioner may,–

(a) if he is satisfied that a person in respect of whom a mandate is about to expire would benefit by further care or training, mandate, as the juvenile to whom such mandate relates is actually the juvenile to whom such mandate relates.

23. If any question at any time arises respecting the authority of any person to detain a juvenile in his custody under a mandate, the production by such person of a mandate which appears from its date to be in force, and a statement by such person that he believes that the juvenile whom he detains under such mandate is the juvenile to whom such mandate relates, shall in the absence of proof to the contrary be deemed sufficient evidence that such person is authorised to detain in his custody the juvenile respecting whom the question has arisen.

24. At any time during the period of a person's detention in an approved institution the manager thereof may grant leave to him to be absent therefrom in the charge of such person and for such period as the manager may think fit, but during such leave he shall, for the purposes of this Law be deemed to be under the care of the manager who may at any time require him to return to the approved institution.

25. A juvenile whilst detained in or whilst on leave from an approved institution in accordance with the provisions of this Law and whilst being conveyed to or from such institution shall be deemed to be in legal custody and if he escapes he may be apprehended without warrant and brought back thereto.

26. If the manager of an approved institution is satisfied that any person committed to the institution is of so unruly or depraved a character that it is undesirable that he should remain at such institution, he may cause such person to be brought before a court having jurisdiction in the place where the institution is situated or before the court which issued the mandate and such court may in respect of such person make any order which could have been legally made by the court which issued the mandate under the provisions of this Law.

27. The Commissioner may,–

(a) if he is satisfied that a person in respect of whom a mandate is about to expire would benefit by further care or training, extend the period of the mandate subject nevertheless to the provisions of this Law;

(b) order any juvenile whose period of detention has exceeded twelve months to be discharged;

(c) order any juvenile to be removed from one approved institution or person to another such institution or person;

(d) order any juvenile to be released from an approved institution on condition that he shall be of good behaviour and live under the charge of any trustworthy and respectable person, willing to receive and take charge of him, and to keep him at school or employed in some trade, occupation or calling;

Provided that an order under this paragraph may in the discretion of the Commissioner be revoked, and thereupon the original mandate shall again become of full force and effect.

PART IV—JUVENILES IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

28.—(1) Any magistrate, justice of the peace, police officer, officer of the Social Welfare Division of the rank of Assistant Social Welfare Officer or above or other person authorised by the Minister in this behalf having reasonable grounds for believing that a juvenile comes within any of the following descriptions:—

(a) who is an orphan or is deserted by his relatives; or

(b) who has been neglected or ill-treated by the person having the care and custody of such juvenile; or

(c) who has a parent or guardian who does not exercise proper guardianship; or

(d) who is found destitute, and both of whose parents are or whose surviving parent is undergoing imprisonment; or

(e) who is under the care of a parent or guardian who, by reason of criminal or drunken habits, is unfit to have the care of the juvenile; or

(f) who is the daughter of a father who has been convicted of an offence under paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 282 of the Penal Code or of an equivalent offence at customary law in respect of any of his daughters; or

(g) who is found wandering and has no home or settled place of abode or visible means of subsistence; or

(h) who frequents the company of any reputed thief or common or reputed prostitute; or

(i) who is residing in a house or the part of a house used by any person convicted of prostitution, or is otherwise living in circumstances calculated to cause, encourage or favour the seduction or prostitution of the juvenile; or

(j) in relation to whom an offence under section 200, 201, 202, 203, 232, 234, 237, 238, 268, 271, 272, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 281, 282, 283, 284 or 285 of the Penal Code has been committed or attempted; or

(k) who having been born or brought within the State would, but for the provisions of the law relating to the legal status of slavery, be a slave; or

(l) who is otherwise exposed to moral danger, may bring that juvenile before a court.

(2) The court is satisfied that the juvenile comes within any of the descriptions specified in subsection (1) may:-

(a) issue a mandate:-

(i) sending him to an approved institution; or

(ii) committing him to the care of any fit person, whether a relative or not, who is willing to undertake the care of him; or

(b) order his parent or guardian to enter into a recognisance to exercise proper care and guardianship; or

(c) without making any other order, or in addition to issuing a mandate or making an order under paragraph (a) or (b), make an order placing him under the supervision of any officer of the Social Welfare Division of the rank of Assistant Social Welfare Officer or above or of some other person appointed by the court until he attains such age as is specified in such order, which shall not exceed eighteen years.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (/) of subsection (1), but without prejudice to the generality of the words thereof, the fact that a juvenile is found destitute or is found wandering without any settled place of abode and without visible means of subsistence, shall be evidence that he is exposed to moral danger.

28. Any person who:-

(a) knowingly assists or induces or persistently attempts to induce a juvenile or run away from a person to whose care he has been committed under the provisions of this Law or from an approved institution or place of detention at which he has been committed as aforesaid; or

(b) without lawful authority takes away a juvenile from such a person, institution or place; or

(c) knowingly harbours or conceals a juvenile who has so run away or has been so taken away or who prevents him from returning,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding five hundred naira.

30. Where the parent or guardian of a juvenile proves to a court that he is unable to control the juvenile the court, if satisfied:-

(a) that it is expedient so to deal with the juvenile; and

{b) that the parent or guardian understands the results which will follow from and consents to the issue of a mandate,

may issue a mandate in respect of such juvenile, or may order him to be placed under the supervision of a probation officer or of some other person appointed by the court until he

attains such age as is specified in such order which shall not exceed eighteen years.

PART V—CONTRIBUTION BY PARENT OR GUARDIAN TOWARDS

MAINTENANCE OF JUVENILES

31.—(1) Whenever a juvenile has under section 10, 28 or 30 been committed to an approved institution or to the care of an individual and the court is satisfied that the need for a mandate or order made under any one of those sections has arisen from neglect on the part of any person who in the opinion of the court is or has been or ought to have been exercising the powers of a parent or guardian over the child or young person, the court may order any such person to make contributions in respect of him.

(2) When making any such order the court shall have regard to the means of the person ordered to contribute and no person shall be ordered to contribute a sum exceeding four pounds per month.

(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 by law provided for levying fines imposed by a court in a criminal proceeding.

(4) A court having jurisdiction over the place in which the person or persons liable to contribute may be, may, at any time on the application of such person or persons or on the application of a probation officer or any other person appointed by the Commissioner in that behalf and on proof of a change of circumstances of the person or persons so required to contribute, increase, reduce or rescind any order in such manner as to the court may seem just.

(5) Where a juvenile has been detained or sent under a mandate, contributions under this section shall be payable to the person for the time being in charge of the institution or Government establishment in which the juvenile is detained or to the person to whom the juvenile is sent.

(6) Any contributions paid to the person for the time being in charge of a Government establishment shall be paid by him into the general revenue of the State.

PART VI—POSSESSION AND CUSTODY OF JUVENILES

32.—(1) It shall be an offence:—

(a) to barter or sell a juvenile;

(b) to place a juvenile in moral danger or to place him in danger of exploitation;

(c) (i) to give a juvenile into the custody, possession, control or guardianship of any person other than a grandparent or the descendant of a grandparent of such juvenile whether or not for pecuniary or other benefit;

(ii) not being a grandparent or the descendant of a grandparent of a juvenile, to acquire the custody, possession or guardianship of such juvenile whether or not for pecuniary or other benefit.

(2) It shall be a defence to a charge brought under the provisions of this section, the onus of proving which shall be upon the accused, to show that the giving or acquisition was for the benefit of the juvenile and that the juvenile is not placed in moral danger or in danger of exploitation by reason of such giving or acquisition or that the giving or acquisition is in accordance with customary law so far as such customary law is not repugnant to natural justice, morality or humanity or inconsistent with any written law.

(3) The Governor may by order notwithstanding any customary law to the contrary declare that in any area in the State described in such order no person shall give or acquire the custody, possession, control or guardianship of any juvenile or of any female of any specified age below the age of sixteen years or shall remove any such female from such area save in accordance with regulations made by the Governor and such regulations may be made either generally or made in respect of any particular area in the State.

(4) No proceedings shall be taken in respect of an offence against the provisions of subsection (1) without the written consent of the Attorney-General, who may delegate his powers under this subsection to another law officer or a state counsel.

(5) Any person who contravenes any provision of subsections (1) and (3) or of any regulations made under subsection (3) shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding seven years.

(6) In this section:—

"moral danger" includes slavery, bondage and exposure to destitution, prostitution or immorality of any kind;

"exploitation" includes making unreasonable or excessive use of the services of a child or young person or using the services of a child or young person for monetary profit.

PART VII—NEGLECT OF CHILDREN

33. Any person who has attained the age of sixteen years and who has the custody, charge or care of any child and who:—

(a) wilfully assaults, ill-treats, neglects, abandons, or exposes him or causes or procures him to be assaulted, ill-treated, neglected, abandoned or exposed in a manner likely to cause him unnecessary suffering or injury to health (including injury to or loss of sight or hearing or limb or organ of the body or any mental derangement); or

(b) exposes him to the risk of burning by allowing him to be in any place near an open fire without any protection or guard against the risk of him being burnt or scalded or without taking any reasonable precautions against that risk; or

(c) leaves him unattended by any person over the age of sixteen years in a commercial vehicle, shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred naira or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years.

PART VIII—PROHIBITION OF POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF JUVENILES

34.—(1) Any child who takes any 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 any part in any political activity shall be guilty of an offence.

35. For the purposes of this Part the expression "political activity" shall, without prejudice to the generality of the expression, include:—

(a) applying for or obtaining membership of a political party;

(b) attendance at a meeting organized by or in respect of a political party or for a political purpose;

(c) wearing a badge, emblem or uniform issued by or associated with a political party;

(d) carrying a banner, flag, emblem or symbol issued by or associated with a political party;

(e) shouting in a public place or at a public meeting a slogan, name, word or phrase associated with a political party or any of its leaders or with its policy or programme;

(f) distributing literature which has been issued by a political party to which contains matter supporting the policy or programme of a particular political party or attacking or criticising those of another political party.

Provided that the word "literature" shall not include any newspaper or periodical which is not exclusively or mainly devoted to the publication of political matter;

(g) taking part in any activity which is by any of the provisions of the Public Order Act 1979 declared to be an offence.

36. Any person who admits a juvenile below the age of sixteen years to membership, by whatever named called, of a political party shall be guilty of an offence.

37.—(1) Any young person who is guilty of an offence contrary to section 34 shall, subject to the provisions of section 10 and section 12 of this Law, be liable to imprisonment for three months or to a fine of two hundred naira or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(2) Every person, other than a juvenile, who shall counsel or procure a juvenile to commit an offence contrary to section 34 shall be liable to imprisonment for one year or to a fine of five hundred naira or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(3) Any person who commits an offence contrary to section 36 shall be liable to imprisonment for three months or to a fine of two hundred naira or to both such imprisonment and fine.

PART IX—REGULATIONS

38. The Governor may make regulations generally for the carrying into effect of this Law and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing may make regulations for:—

- (a) regulating the management, control, inspection, discipline and interior economy of approved institutions;
- (b) providing for the inspection of persons committed to the custody of approved institutions and of individuals;
- (c) prohibiting the employment of children or young persons in any particular trade, occupation, business or calling;
- (d) generally to secure the health and welfare of juveniles.

SCHEDULE

The Children and Young Persons Law

FORM OF MANDATE

In theCourt of.....State.

The.....Court.....

Let the boy or girl known by the name ofwhose
description appears below be taken to

(name of institution or person) and be there detained in the custody and care of—
(the person in charge of the said institution or the name of the said person) subject to the
provisions of the Children and Young Persons Law.

This Mandate shall remain in force from the date thereof up to and inclusive of
the.....day of....., 19....

Description

Name.....

SexAge

Tribe or community

Name and address of father

Name and address of mother.....

Description of child or young person

Reason for issue of mandate

DATED this.....day of....., 19....

JudgeDivision

MagistrateDistrict

Confirmed thisday of....., 19...

.....

Commissioner