**Bayero University Kano**

**Faculty of Law**

**LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined**

**Proposed 30% addition to the CCMAS Course Structure/Summary**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Level 100** |  |  |  |  |
| **Course Code** | **Course Title** | **Unit** | **Status** | **LH** | **PH** |
| BUK-ICL 106 | Islamic Philosophical Theory and Thought | 3 | C | 45 |  |
| BUK-Law 103 | Introduction to Social and Political Philosophy | 3 | C | 45 |  |
| BUK-LAW 104 | Introduction to Sociology | 3 | C | 45 |  |
|  | **Total** | **9** |  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Level 200** |  |  |  |  |
| **Course Code** | **Course Title** | **Unit** | **Status** | **LH** | **PH** |
| BUK-ICL 202 | Arabic Language for Legal Studies | 3 | C | 45 |  |
| BUK-ICL 202 | Ayat Al-Ahadeeth Al-Ahkam | 3 | C | 45 |  |
|  | **Total** | **6** |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Level 300** |  |  |  |  |
| **Course Code** | **Course Title** | **Unit** | **Status** | **LH** | **PH** |
| BUK-ICL 305 | Islamic Family Law I | 3 | C | 45 | 45 |
| BUK-ICL 306 | Islamic Family Law II | 3 | C | 45 | 45 |
| BUK-PUL 303 | Administrative Law I | 3 | E | 45 |  |
| BUK-PUL 304 | Administrative Law II | 3 | E | 45 |  |
| BUK-PPL 303 | Family Law I | 3 | E | 45 |  |
| BUK-PPL 304 | Family Law II | 3 | E | 45 |  |
| BUK-PPL 305 | Insurance Law I | 3 | E | 45 |  |
| BUK-PPL 306 | Insurance Law II | 3 | E | 45 |  |
| BUK-PUL 305 | General Principles of ICT Law I | 3 | E | 45 |  |
| BUK-PUL 306 | General Principles of ICT Law II | 3 | E | 45 |  |
|  | **Total** | **12[[1]](#footnote-1)** |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Level 400** |  |  |  |  |
| **Course Code** | **Course Title** | **Unit** | **Status** | **LH** | **PH** |
| BUK-LAW 401 | Legal Research Methodology | 2 | E | 30 | 15 |
| BUK-ICL 403 | Principles of Islamic Banking | 2 | E | 30 |  |
| BUK-ICL 404 | Wasiyya and Waqf (Islamic Law of Testate Succession) | 3 | E | 45 |  |
| BUK-JIL 401 | ADR Law | 3 | E | 45 | 45 |
| BUK-ICL 405 | Islamic Law of Alternative Dispute Resolution (Sulh) | 3 | E | 45 | 45 |
| BUK-PPL 401 | Revenue Law I | 3 | E | 45 | 45 |
| BUK-PPL 402 | Revenue Law II | 3 | E | 45 | 45 |
| BUK-PUL 401 | Environmental Law I | 3 | E | 45 |  |
| BUK-PUL 402 | Environmental Law II | 3 | E | 45 |  |
|  | **Total** | **13[[2]](#footnote-2)** |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Level 500** |  |  |  |  |
| **Course Code** | **Course Title** | **Unit** | **Status** | **LH** | **PH** |
| BUK-ICL 502 | Usul-Alfiqh (Islamic Jurisprudence) | 2 | C | 45 |  |
| BUK-ICL 506 | Application of sharia in Nigeria | 2 | C | 45 |  |
| BUK-JIL 503 | Corruption and Human Rights I | 2 | E | 45 |  |
| BUK-JIL 504 | Corruption and Human Rights II | 2 | E | 45 |  |
| BUK-JIL 506 | Oil and Gas Law I | 2 | E | 45 |  |
| BUK-JIL 502 | Oil and Gas Law II | 2 | E | 45 |  |
| BUK-JIL 505 | International Law I | 2 | E | 45 |  |
| BUK-JIL 506 | International Law II | 2 | E | 45 |  |
| BUK-PPL 503 | Labour Law I | 2 | E | 45 |  |
| BUK-PPL 504 | Labour Law II | 2 | E | 45 |  |
| BUK-PPL 505 | Securities and Capital Market Law I | 2 | E | 45 |  |
| BUK-PPL 506 | Securities and Capital Market Law II | 2 | E | 45 |  |
| BUK-PUL 503 | Civil and Criminal Procedure I | 2 | E | 45 |  |
| BUK-PUL 504 | Civil and Criminal Procedure II | 2 | E | 45 |  |
|  | **Total** | **8[[3]](#footnote-3)** |  |  |  |

**Grand Total 45**

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Private and Commercial Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-ICL 106 **Islamic Philosophical Theory and Thought** (3 Units; compulsory; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

Anyone who wants to have an insight into the realm of Islamic thought will also benefit from the book. The Course opens student eyes into the world of scholasticism, critical thinking, and perfect reasoning in line with the call of Islam to philosophizing in many of the Qur’anic verses and Traditions of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Unlike the ancient Greek as well as other Western non-Muslim philosophers, Islamic Philosophy is seen as field that should lead one to the knowledge of God as the Ultimate Reality worthy to be worshipped and to be served alone. The course introduces students to the way Islam addresses the concept of philosophy. It is a course that will shed light on some areas of ambiguities in the universe which were philosophically solved by great men of thinking. The way Islam calls mankind to reflect on the existence of life and what the entire universe contains goes with the principle of critical thinking and thus, philosophy. Many verses of the Qur’an call men to reflect deeply on some natural entity, which shall be seen later in subsequent discussion.

**Overview**

This course has fourteen units ranging from the definition and scope of terms used in the course material to the personality of some great Muslim philosophers. At the end of this course, student will be able to understand the essence of reasoning and logical thinking in finding solutions to the problem of reality and causes. Likewise, it will lead students to understand how philosophy is to be used to buttress the monotheism of the Supreme Being.

The course provides students with the basic understanding of philosophy in Islam. Its main objective is to acquaint you with the way Islam looks into Philosophy as well as some philosophical issues in Islam. This course guide has been designed to ease your learning in such a way that both the aims and the general objectives are duly achieved.

**Objective**

The objective of this course are: -

1. To introduce you to what Islamic philosophy really entails.
2. To showcase the beauty of Islam in contributing to all spheres of life, and philosophy, in particular, which many people see as an enemy to religious dogmatism.
3. To let you acknowledge the effort of the great Muslim thinkers of the past to the problem of this life and its reality.
4. To assist you to build a better thought on how you should use their thinking faculty to promote Islam among mankind.

**Learning Outcome**

1. To identify the constituents of philosophy.
2. To discuss what Islamic Philosophy really means.
3. To compare Islamic Philosophy with the Western philosophy
4. To distinguish between dogmatism and dynamism in religion.
5. To analyse the area of coherence as well as the areas of discrepancies between religion and philosophy
6. To enumerate works of some notable Islamic Philosophers.
7. To describe the transmission of philosophy from the Greeks to the Muslims and from the Muslims to the Western world.

**Course Content**

Definition of Term, Philosophy and Religion. Pre- Islamic Arabian thought. The Greek philosophy transmitted to the Muslims. Sources and Development Of Islamic Philosophy. The Sources Philosophical teachings of the Qur’ān.: Mu’tazilism Ash’arism Notable Muslim Philosophers of the East Al- Kindī Al- Fārābī Ibn Sina Ar-Rāzī Al- Ghazzālī. Muslim Philosophers of the West: Ibn Bājjah, Ibn Tufayl Ibn Rushd Ibn Khaldūn Transmission of Philosophy by the Muslims to the West

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

International Law and Jurisprudence

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-Law 103 **Introduction to Social and Political Philosophy** (2 Units; Compulsory; L=30, P=)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

The course is expected to provide instruction on the basic concepts of political and social philosophy. It is also expected to espouse its method and relevancies to human society. The course, which has evolved over time as distinguished from political science, domiciled in the arts; pay particular attention to the study of the major themes and figures in the history of social and political thought such as Justice. The aim is to equip Law students with the skill to identify, explain and express the basic concepts and a broad understanding of political and social philosophy within the broad context of the Law. It also enables new Law students to relate these themes to contemporary concerns in African thought and situations, etc.

**Overview**

The purpose of this course is to get fresh law students acquainted with the meaning of the most common concepts in human society. It is aimed at preparing the students for a better understanding of the Political Philosophy of law. The course introduces the students to critical analysis of political ideas, concepts, and other fundamental issues that politics entails. Furthermore, the course would enable them to understand the interface of politics and Law. This is important, as many people are unable, or unaware, that the two, i.e., Law and Political Philosophy are not the same. Following this, the student will learn what politics means. They will be introduced to some definitions of politics, the origin of politics, and the nature of politics. This is the prerequisite to your learning what Socio-Political Philosophy is all about.

**Objectives**

By the end of the course you will be able to:

1. identify the basic questions in political and social philosophy
2. discuss the methodology and the relevance of political and social philosophy to human society
3. distinguish between political philosophy and political science
4. explain the socio-political philosophies of major philosophers in the West
5. clarify the major concepts in political and social philosophy
6. examine the development and history of social and political thought
7. clarify the concept of power and authority
8. discuss the concept of justice
9. identify and explain the various political ideologies, such as democracy, capitalism, socialism etc.

**Learning Outcomes**

By the end of this unit you will be able to:

1. attempt a definition of politics
2. grasp the etymological meaning of the concept of ‘politics’
3. know why we may not have a single definition for the term ‘politics’
4. trace the origin of politics
5. understand the nature of politics attempt a definition of political philosophy
6. discuss the meaning of socio-political philosophy
7. examine the origin of political philosophy
8. examine the meaning of a social contract
9. discuss how the idea of the social contract was arrived at
10. explain the principles that are involved in the social contract, i.e authority and obedience
11. trace the emergence of a political society
12. explain the three central kernels of the social contract, which are, human nature, the origin of the state and the ends of government.

**Course Content**

The Idea of Political Philosophy, Nature and Origin of political philosophy, Meaning of Political Philosophy, Social Contract Theory, Political Science and Political Philosophy, Western Political Thoughts, Plato and Aristotle, St Thomas Aquinas, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, J.J Rousseau. Niccolo Machiavelli, Karl Marx, The Idea of Justice, John Rawls’ Idea of Justice, Iris Young’s Idea of Justice, Robert Nozick, Political Concepts, Communalism and Communitarianism , Socialism, Capitalism, Democracy and Anarchism.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Private and Commercial Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-LAW 104 **Introduction to Sociology**  (3 Units; compulsory; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

This introductory course provides students with the skills to analyse society from a sociological perspective. It examines a number of pressing social problems within contemporary Australian society and offers a comprehensive introduction to the discipline of sociology and its foundational theories. It aims to provide students with the skills to understand examine and explain broad social trends and their impact on the individual. Key sociological concepts covered include class/socioeconomic status, gender, youth, ethnicity, family, work, consumption and location.

**Overview**

Introduction to the systematic study of society and social behavior. Sociology offers students the opportunity to examine a broad range of social issues. Sociology moves beyond the individual to consider how larger structures of power and culture shape opportunities, attitudes, and behavior. This course serves as a prerequisite to upper-level Sociology courses and is a requirement for either the major or the minor in Sociology. As such it will introduce topics covered in more depth in other courses, such as race, gender, social class, immigration, public health, sexuality, and crime.

The course introduces the students to the basic concept of Sociology, Social issues in Sociology and general introduction to Sociology. The course will also expose you to some practical social issues in our society in particular and the world in general. These social issues include family and marriage; power and authority, socialisation and leadership.

**Objective**

The Objective of this course are:  
1. Correctly identify causes of critical social issues through a systematic study of social behavior and social change;  
2. Demonstrate comprehension of roles and functions of various social institutions and relationships among them;  
3. Demonstrate understanding of several sociological theories and apply them to explain social phenomena or situations;  
4. Demonstrate interest in taking part in social activities;  
5. Use sociological imagination to explain their life experience in a broader social context.

**Learning Outcome**

1. Students will understand the sociological perspective, a distinctive analysis of the ways people think, feel, and behave that focuses on how they are situated in historically, culturally, and socially specific environments.
2. Students will understand key questions addressed by the discipline and the ways in which social structure and social interaction shape human behavior.
3. Students will develop the skills necessary to read and evaluate social science research in an intelligent and critical manner.
4. Students will understand the role of theory in the construction of sociological inquiry. Majors will demonstrate a solid grasp of the central ideas of major classical and contemporary theorists.
5. Students will understand sociological methods of research.
6. achieve a solid understanding of the full research process, including conceptualization, operationalization, data collection, analysis, consideration of ethical issues, and presentation of results.

**Course Content**

Definition of Term, Philosophy and Religion. Pre- Islamic Arabian thought. The Greek philosophy transmitted to the Muslims. Sources and Development Of Islamic Philosophy. The Sources Philosophical teachings of the Qur’ān.: Mu’tazilism Ash’arism Notable Muslim Philosophers of the East Al- Kindī Al- Fārābī Ibn Sina Ar-Rāzī Al- Ghazzālī. Muslim Philosophers of the West: Ibn Bājjah, Ibn Tufayl Ibn Rushd Ibn Khaldūn Transmission of Philosophy by the Muslims to the West

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Islamic Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-ICL-305 **Islamic Family Law** (3 Units; Compulsory; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

Training of high qualified Law graduates that are skilled and knowledgeable in the laws applicable to the society, particularly the host community, Kano state, and the entire northern region of Nigeria where the majority of cases that appear before Shariah courts are family-related, especially Islamic law, and it is in agreement with BUK’s mission to address the needs of the host community while applying global best practices. Family issues are very critical to societal development and are highly placed in society. Family law forms the majority of the litigation that sharia and area courts handle; hence the need to have graduates highly knowledgeable in the classical as well as contemporary knowledge of Islamic law.

**Overview**

Family relation and Marriage form integral part of human relation and the law regulating this kind of relation is very important and constitute a major area of litigation in our court. It is therefore an important component of knowledge for a highly skilled practicing lawyer in Kano and anywhere in northern Nigeria.

Islamic Family Law consists of knowledge related to a family relationship as provided by sources of Islamic law. Since marriage forms the foundation of a family under Islamic law, the course comprises legal issues relating to marriages, including pre-marital relationship, the marriage contract, the consequences of the marriage contract; the rights and obligations of the spouse, post marriage and dissolution of marriage and post-divorce right and obligations. The course deals with contemporary and emerging issues relating to a family which includes family planning and reproductive rights among others. The course is designed to empower the students with the knowledge to solve any marital legal issues both in and outside the court

**Objectives**

The objectives of the course are to:

1. Describe the family structure of the Islamic family
2. Explain the requirements of Bethrothal or Marriage Proposal
3. Enlist and describe the essential elements of marriage
4. Identify the rights and duties of the spouses
5. List and explain the rights and duties of children and parents
6. Explain the legal requirements for the dissolution of marriage
7. Enlists and describe the rights and obligation available to the spouses and children after dissolution
8. Identify emerging family issues and apply Islamic law principles in solving them

**Learning outcomes**

On the completion of the course, the students should be able to:

1. Give a clear description of the components of the Islamic family structure
2. Lists at least four elements required in a marriage Proposal
3. Identify the five essential elements of marriages in Malik School
4. Make a list and describe five rights of a wife
5. Make a list and describe at five rights of a husband

**Course Contents**

Introduction of Family Law. Nature of Family Law. Concept of Family in Islam. The Position of marriage. Formation of the marriage Contract. Khitba (Betrothal). Marriage (*Nikah*) Contract. Essential Elements of Marriage. Formula (Sigha). Witnesses (Shuhud). Dowery (Mahr). Marriage Guardian (Wali). Contracting Parties (Mahal). Legal Reforms .Marriage Impediments (Permanent and Temporary). Classification of Marriage. Shigar Marriage and Mut’a (Muhallil).

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Islamic Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-ICL 306 Islamic **Family Law II** (3 Units; Compulsory; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

Training of highly qualified Law graduates that are skilled and knowledgeable in the laws applicable to the society, particularly the host community, Kano state, and the entire northern region of Nigeria where the majority of cases that appear before Shariah courts are family-related, especially Islamic law, and it is in agreement with BUK’s mission to address the needs of the host community while applying global best practices. Family issues are very critical to societal development and are highly placed in society. Family law forms the majority of the litigation that sharia and area courts handle; hence the need to have graduates highly knowledgeable in the classical as well as contemporary knowledge of Islamic law.

**Overview**

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**Objectives**

The objectives of the course are to:

1. Describe the family structure of the Islamic family
2. Explain the requirements of Bethrothal or Marriage Proposal
3. Enlist and describe the essential elements of marriage
4. Identify the rights and duties of the spouses
5. List and explain the rights and duties of children and parents
6. Explain the legal requirements for the dissolution of marriage
7. Enlists and describe the rights and obligation available to the spouses and children after dissolution
8. Identify emerging family issues and apply Islamic law principles in solving them

**Learning outcomes**

On the completion of the course, the students should be able to:

1. State and explain five each of the rights available to the children and their parents
2. Identify the requirements for dissolving marriage under Islamic law
3. Make a list of at least three rights each available for the divorcee/divorcer and the children after dissolving the marriage
4. Identify at least two emerging family issues and apply Islamic principles in solving them.
5. Appreciate the Legal reforms

**Course Contents**

Concept of Polygamy, Legal Reforms on Polygamy. Equality (Kafa’a). Legal consequences of Marriage. Legal Reforms. Dissolution of Marriage. Capacity of the husband to divorce. Legal reforms on husband’s capacity. Formula of Divorce (Talaq). Maximum number of Talaq. Kinds of Talaq. Revocation of Talaq. Divorce by mutual Agreement (khuli) & Reforms’ .Judicial Divorce at the wife’s request. Annulment of Marriage. Iddah (Definition and kinds; Reforms). Rights of Children.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Public Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-PUL 303 **Administrative Law I** (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

Administrative law acts as a tool to ensure that all persons in charge of administrative positions do comply with laws of the land in their day to day official functions. This applies to both public and private institutions. Administrative law regulates the relationship between employers and employees with particular emphasis on administration and management matters. Administrative law aims to prevent a race to the bottom by placing restrictions on the contracting partners’ freedom to contract on whatever terms they wish, and setting minimum standards over safety and pay.

**Overview**

In the broadest sense, administrative law involves the study of how those parts of our system of government that are neither the legislatures nor the courts make decisions. These entities, referred to as administrative agencies, are normally located in the executive branch of government and are usually charged with the day-to-day details of governance. These agencies carry out these tasks by making decisions of various sorts and supervising the procedures by which the decisions are carried out. Thus, administrative law is the law that regulates administration.

Regulates the powers and duties of government and administrative authorities and provides remedies for maladministration and other administrative wrongs. The course, therefore, examines the growth and characteristics of Administrative Law, legal safeguard over the administration, Fundamental Human rights, judicial review of administration, administrative procedure, and the Ombudsman. Case studies found in the various units will assist the student in coming to terms with the theories and principles of law and thus aid the understanding of the topics.

**Objectives**

1. Define Administrative Law and discuss its purpose and scope
2. Discuss the relationship of Administrative Law and other areas of Law
3. Discuss the development of administrative law in Nigeria and some other Jurisdiction
4. Give an overview of Administrative Theories define and explain the nature of fundamental human rights Explain the difference between fundamental human rights and other rights
5. discuss the various fundamental rights under the 1999 constitution

**Learning Outcomes**

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Analyse the advanced principles of administrative law, and evaluate complex legal information, with a particular emphasis on legislation.
2. Apply administrative law principles to complex legal problems and critique the operation of administrative law from a theoretical perspective, through individual work.
3. Structure and sustain concise and cohesive written arguments for a legal audience in the field of administrative law.
4. Conduct legal research and analyse government decision-making.
5. Analyse the impact and operation of administrative law from policy perspectives and identify and explain government accountability for the exercise of public power.
6. Reflect on their ability to effectively undertake work as an administrative decision-maker, or to challenge administrative decisions.

**Course content**

concepts clarification development of administrative law introduction and overview of administrative theories the emergence of global administrative bodies fundamental rights under the 1999 constitution definition and nature of fundamental human rights difference between fundamental human rights and other rights fundamental rights under the 1999 constitution

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Public Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-PUL 304 **Administrative Law II** (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

Administrative law acts as a tool to ensure that all persons in charge of administrative positions do comply with laws of the land in their day to day official functions. This applies to both public and private institutions. Administrative law regulates the relationship between employers and employees with particular emphasis on administration and management matters. Administrative law aims to prevent a race to the bottom by placing restrictions on the contracting partners’ freedom to contract on whatever terms they wish, and setting minimum standards over safety and pay.

**Overview**

In the broadest sense, administrative law involves the study of how those parts of our system of government that are neither the legislatures nor the courts make decisions. These entities, referred to as administrative agencies, are normally located in the executive branch of government and are usually charged with the day-to-day details of governance. These agencies carry out these tasks by making decisions of various sorts and supervising the procedures by which the decisions are carried out. Thus, administrative law is the law that regulates administration. I

t regulates the powers and duties of government and administrative authorities and provides remedies for maladministration and other administrative wrongs. The course, therefore, examines the growth and characteristics of Administrative Law, legal safeguard over the administration, Fundamental Human rights, judicial review of administration, administrative procedure, and the Ombudsman. Case studies found in the various units will assist the student in coming to terms with the theories and principles of law and thus aid the understanding of the topics.

**Objectives**

1. Define Administrative Law and discuss its purpose and scope
2. Discuss the relationship of Administrative Law and other areas of Law
3. Discuss the development of administrative law in Nigeria and some other Jurisdiction
4. Give an overview of Administrative Theories define and explain the nature of fundamental human rights Explain the difference between fundamental human rights and other rights
5. discuss the various fundamental rights under the 1999 constitution
6. Discuss issues involved in the justiciability debate Appreciate the attitude of the Courts in matters involving fundamental human rights understand the principles of audi alteram partem and nemo judex in causa sua and their application in administrative processes
7. Understand the various types of judicial review (like Mandamus, certiorari, injunctions) and when they can be applied Understand the limitations on the powers.

Learning Outcomes

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Analyse the advanced principles of administrative law, and evaluate complex legal information, with a particular emphasis upon legislation.
2. Apply administrative law principles to complex legal problems and critique the operation of administrative law from a theoretical perspective, through individual work.
3. Structure and sustain concise and cohesive written arguments for a legal audience in the field of administrative law.
4. Conduct legal research and analyse government decision-making.
5. Analyse the impact and operation of administrative law from policy perspectives and identify and explain government accountability for the exercise of public power.
6. Reflect on their ability to effectively undertake work as an administrative decision maker, or to challenge administrative decisions.

**Course content**

The justiciability debate administrative procedure what is administrative procedure right to fair hearing audi al team partem nemo judex in causa sua judicial review locus standi mandamus certiorari declaratory judgment/damages unit 5 injunctions non quasi-judicial ombudsman the civil service the police personal liberties of officers.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Private and Commercial Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-PPL 303 **Family Law I** (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

Family law is concerned with the law regulating the affairs of the family and family property. The Nigerian family law, as would be seen in the historical perspective was adopted from the English legal system based solely on the fact that we inherited the English legal system by reason of our affiliation with them through the instrument of colonialism. The practice of family law is influenced by the general legal context that prevailed in England. The major statutes that guide family law in Nigeria are the Marriage Act and Matrimonial Causes Act, as contained in the Laws of the Federation 1999. This course deals with basic points typical and relevant as found in the Commonwealth jurisdiction most of which gained independence from Britain. These topics generally border on the relationship within the family in Nigeria. They most importantly touch on the underlying values and features which concern the way which family law is put to use in a democratic and law governed society.

**Overview**

The law of marriage, de facto relationships and divorce. The protection of children under the Family Law Act including parentage, parental responsibility, custody, and access. Matrimonial and defacto property rights, binding financial agreements, and spousal maintenance. Legal ethics in the practice of family law.

The course as designed is to enable you to know all the relevant enactments and legislations in relation to family law in Nigeria.

**Objectives**

The major objectives of this course are:

1. Identify the differences between the various types of marriages i.e. customary and statutory marriages
2. Explain the rights, duties and obligations of the parties under a customary marriage
3. Determine when a party is actually married under the law
4. Explain the jurisdiction of courts
5. Explain the judicial remedies available to a party whose rights have been wrongly infringed within the family set up
6. Outline the basic operational features of the family system
7. Differentiate between customary and statutory marriages
8. Explain ways and manners disputes arising from breach of contract of marriage could be redressed
9. Identify the basic ingredients, operations and effects of separation of the marriage.

**Learning Outcomes**

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of the legal and procedural structure of the Family Law Act.

2. Demonstrate a working knowledge of the Nigerian Courts.

3. Apply principles that underpin Family Laws in Nigeria

4. Articulate and apply the policies that underpin the application of Family Law.

5. Locate, analyse, evaluate, and synthesise materials so as to undertake advanced legal research.

6. Analyse complex legal problems.

**Course Content**

Concept of Family. Sources of Family Law. The Nature of Family Law. Family Property. Family Law Courts of Record. The Nigerian Court System. Engagement Legal Requirement for a Valid Marriage. The Marriage of a Minor. Other Types of Marriages –Void Marriage. Voidable Marriage. Grounds on which a Marriage is Voidable. Formation of marriage under Customary Law. Invalid Marriages under Customary Law. Legal Effects of Marriage. Who may marry, family privacy doctrine, allocation of duties within marriage by contract and public policy.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Private and Commercial Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-PPL 304 **Family Law II**  (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

Family law is concerned with the law regulating the affairs of the family and family property. The Nigerian family law, as would be seen in the historical perspective was adopted from the English legal system based solely on the fact that we inherited the English legal system by reason of our affiliation with them through the instrument of colonialism. The practice of family law is influenced by the general legal context that prevailed in England. The major statutes that guide family law in Nigeria are the Marriage Act and Matrimonial Causes Act, as contained in the Laws of the Federation 1999. This course deals with basic points typical and relevant as found in the Commonwealth jurisdiction most of which gained independence from Britain. These topics generally border on the relationship within the family in Nigeria. They most importantly touch on the underlying values and features which concern the way which family law is put to use in a democratic and law governed society.

**Overview**

The law of marriage, de facto relationships and divorce. The protection of children under the Family Law Act including parentage, parental responsibility, custody, and access. Matrimonial and defacto property rights, binding financial agreements, and spousal maintenance. Legal ethics in the practice of family law.

**Objectives**

The major objectives of this course as designed are to enable you to know all the relevant enactments and legislations in relation to family law in Nigeria. Also you should be able to:

1. Identify the differences between the various types of marriages i.e. customary and statutory marriages
2. Explain the rights, duties and obligations of the parties under a customary marriage
3. Determine when a party is actually married under the law
4. Explain the jurisdiction of courts
5. Explain the judicial remedies available to a party whose rights have been wrongly infringed within the family set up
6. Outline the basic operational features of the family system
7. Differentiate between customary and statutory marriages
8. Explain ways and manners disputes arising from breach of contract of marriage could be redressed
9. Identify the basic ingredients, operations and effects of separation of the marriage.

**Learning Outcomes**

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of the legal and procedural structure of the Family Law Act.

2. Demonstrate a working knowledge of the Nigerian Courts.

3. Apply principles that underpin Family Laws in Nigeria

4. Articulate and apply the policies that underpin the application of Family Law.

5. Locate, analyse, evaluate, and synthesise materials so as to undertake advanced legal research.

6. Analyse complex legal problems.

**Course Content**

Effects of Marriage, Jurisdiction in Statutory Marriages, Jurisdiction in Customary Law Marriages, The Dissolution of Marriage (Statutory Marriage) Grounds for Divorce under Customary Law. Issues and incident to dissolution of marriage (property division, spousal and child support, and child custody). Other topics may include jurisdiction, legal recognition of adult cohabitants, legal status of unmarried parents and their children, enforcement and modification of custody and support orders, the role of the divorce lawyer, and divorce mediation.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Private and Commercial Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-PPL 305 **Insurance Law I** (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

Every lawyer, in private practice, in the business sector, or in government, is likely to be confronted with insurance issues. This course is intended to provide a broad-based introduction to insurance law. It will cover the nature and purpose of insurance, from the legal and economic perspective; different types of insurance, including first & third-party insurance, personal and commercial insurance and reinsurance; government regulation of insurer's; issues of insurance coverage and interpretation; and duties and responsibilities of insurers and insureds. The course will be taught from a litigation vantage point since much of insurance law has been developed and continues to be developed in the courts.

**Overview**

This course covers the basic principles, content and practical application of insurance law for lawyers who either practice in the area of civil litigation or advise people or entities who may get involved in litigation. Topics covered include different types of insurance policies; policy language and how it is interpreted; who is covered and for what risks; how coverage can be acquired, limited, or lost; the relationship between the defense attorney, the insurance carrier, and the insured; how to protect the client’s interests; and how to recognize and avoid problem areas in the practice of insurance law. The main focus of the course will be on insurance for liability claims, but it will also include claims of property loss.

This course will be taught with an emphasis on the practical application of the principles of insurance law. Therefore, the fundamental principles will be considered in a practical context. In addition, there will be a consideration of various insurance policies, standard policy conditions and exclusions as well as indemnity issues. The course will also include an examination of insurance law in a dispute resolution framework in terms of the nature of insurance disputes, dispute resolution mechanisms and insurance litigation.

**Objective**

The objectives of the course are to:

1. To gain an appreciation of the principles of insurance law and the particular operation of contract law in the insurance context;
2. To develop ability to analyze insurance problems and apply legal doctrine and policy considerations to them;
3. provide students with an introduction to Nigerian insurance law together with international insurance law perspectives.
4. examine the common law relating to insurance law.
5. consider the fundamental principles in insurance law such as the duty of utmost good faith, the duty of disclosure, double insurance, contribution, subrogation and reinsurance. This course is taught with an emphasis on the practical application of the principles of insurance law. Therefore, the fundamental principles will be considered in a highly practical context.
6. consider of various insurance policies, standard policy conditions and exclusions as well as indemnity issues.
7. examine of insurance law in a dispute resolution framework in terms of the nature of insurance disputes, dispute resolution mechanisms and insurance litigation in Nigeria and internationally.
8. To acquire insight into the structure and substance of insurance policies;
9. To evaluate the effectiveness of legislation in controlling the insurance industry and protecting the interests of consumers of insurance products and insurers.

**Learning Outcomes**

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Read, analyze, and discuss Insurance Law cases representing all major lines of coverage.
2. Recognize and discuss how to address the moral hazard and adverse selection problems endemic to each line.
3. Apply the conventional rules of insurance contract interpretation,
4. including specifically the doctrine of contra proferentem, the doctrine of reasonable expectations, and equitable estoppel.
5. Explain the underwriting process and the role of price discrimination, risk spreading, risk pooling, and risk allocation.

**Course Content**

Introduction to insurance law. Historical background– nature of insurance– the function of insurance: fundamentals of insurance - insurance underwriting - formation of insurance contract - parties to an insurance contract - warranties and conditions: assignment of insurance policies: classification of insurance– life insurance - personal accident insurance– marine insurance - motor vehicle insurance– fire insurance– liability insurance:

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Private and Commercial Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-PPL 306 **Insurance Law II**  (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

Every lawyer, in private practice, in the business sector, or in government, is likely to be confronted with insurance issues. This course is intended to provide a broad-based introduction to insurance law. It will cover the nature and purpose of insurance, from the legal and economic perspective; different types of insurance, including first & third-party insurance, personal and commercial insurance and reinsurance; government regulation of insurer's; issues of insurance coverage and interpretation; and duties and responsibilities of insurers and insureds. The course will be taught from a litigation vantage point since much of insurance law has been developed and continues to be developed in the courts.

**Overview**

This course covers the basic principles, content and practical application of insurance law for lawyers who either practice in the area of civil litigation or advise people or entities who may get involved in litigation. Topics covered include different types of insurance policies; policy language and how it is interpreted; who is covered and for what risks; how coverage can be acquired, limited, or lost; the relationship between the defense attorney, the insurance carrier, and the insured; how to protect the client’s interests; and how to recognize and avoid problem areas in the practice of insurance law. The main focus of the course will be on insurance for liability claims, but it will also include claims of property loss.

This course will be taught with an emphasis on the practical application of the principles of insurance law. Therefore, the fundamental principles will be considered in a practical context. In addition, there will be a consideration of various insurance policies, standard policy conditions and exclusions as well as indemnity issues. The course will also include an examination of insurance law in a dispute resolution framework in terms of the nature of insurance disputes, dispute resolution mechanisms and insurance litigation.

**Objective**

The objectives of the course are to:

1. To gain an appreciation of the principles of insurance law and the particular operation of contract law in the insurance context;
2. To develop ability to analyze insurance problems and apply legal doctrine and policy considerations to them;
3. provide students with an introduction to Nigerian insurance law together with international insurance law perspectives.
4. examine the common law relating to insurance law.
5. consider the fundamental principles in insurance law such as the duty of utmost good faith, the duty of disclosure, double insurance, contribution, subrogation and reinsurance. This course is taught with an emphasis on the practical application of the principles of insurance law. Therefore, the fundamental principles will be considered in a highly practical context.
6. consider of various insurance policies, standard policy conditions and exclusions as well as indemnity issues.
7. examine of insurance law in a dispute resolution framework in terms of the nature of insurance disputes, dispute resolution mechanisms and insurance litigation in Nigeria and internationally.
8. To acquire insight into the structure and substance of insurance policies;
9. To evaluate the effectiveness of legislation in controlling the insurance industry and protecting the interests of consumers of insurance products and insurers.

**Learning Outcomes**

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Read, analyze, and discuss Insurance Law cases representing all major lines of coverage.
2. Recognize and discuss how to address the moral hazard and adverse selection problems endemic to each line.
3. Apply the conventional rules of insurance contract interpretation,
4. including specifically the doctrine of contra proferentem, the doctrine of reasonable expectations, and equitable estoppel.
5. Explain the underwriting process and the role of price discrimination, risk spreading, risk pooling, and risk allocation.

**Course Content**

principles of insurance– the principle of insurable interest – the principle of indemnity– the principle of utmost good faith (uberrimae fidei) – the principle of subrogation– the principle of contribution. double insurance: claims under an insurance policy– claims– insurance claims procedure– fraudulent claims: re-insurance. Nature of Reinsurance. Insurance Practicing License. Regulatory bodies. Insurance brokers in Nigeria. Insurance Litigation. Courts with Jurisdiction. Judicial Interpretation of insurance policy.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Public Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-PUL 305 **General Principles of ICT Law I** (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

The law is needed to harness the development of modern ICT. The increasing importance and sophistry of ICT and the impact of digital technology on every facet of life mandate the continuous evolution and application of new legal rules. This is necessary in order to ensure adequate protection of society in such a way that everyone can surf the Internet freely without any fear of fraud or exploitation. The challenges brought about by online transactions, cybercrime and online data and privacy breaches, including the revolutionizing roles of digital technology, render it imperative for the law to clearly address the interface with digital technology.

**Overview**

The ICT related courses will facilitate a proactive approach towards understanding not only the relevant and applicable legal rules in the areas of e-commerce, e-banking, e-government, electronic evidence, cyber security and crimes, etc, but will also provide a critical approach towards understanding a new set of legal rules vis-à-vis the development of science and technology, economy, international relations, crime prevention and control, identity theft and data protection among others. The ICT law knowledge, skills, and expertise are necessary for the efficient functioning of our society in today’s digital and ever-increasing automated human and non-human virtual intercourse.

This course is to be taught at level 300 and within the span of two semesters. The first semester will cover the introductory aspect ICT Law such as the nature, definition, sources and classification of ICT Law. The second semester will focus on the general principles of ICT Law applicable to areas such as privacy and data E-commerce, Intellectual Property, Online Dispute Resolution, Cybercrimes, Electronic Evidence, Telecommunications, Human Rights such as Freedom of Expression and Information and Other emerging legal issues

**OBJECTIVES**

The objective of teaching ICT Law related Courses at the undergraduate level is to:

1. Expose students to specific areas of ICT Law;
2. Enable students to develop an interest and specialize in ICT Law related areas.
3. Train highly qualified and skilled manpower capable of addressing present and emerging issues in the operations of and the interface between the law and digital technology;
4. Offer specialized approach to and specialization on issues of global contemporary significance;
5. Train a pool of qualitative manpower that can competently and confidently work and operate at national and global levels;

**Course Content**

Nature, Definition, Sources and Classification, Concept and Historical Development of the Internet, Internet Governance and Regulation History and Development of ICT Law in Nigeria, Advantages and Disadvantages of the ICT Legal and Infrastructural Challenges brought by the ICT Development. **Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the Information Society:.Electronic signatures and documents: E-commerce**: validity of online contracts, consumer protection, e-contract integrity and authenticity, contracts made by software agents, electronic procurement, providers’ liability. **Privacy and data protection**: Processing of personal data and protection of the privacy rights of natural and legal persons, data processing made through electronic means, security aspects and technological measures.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Public Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-PUL 306 **General Principles of ICT Law II** (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

The law is needed to harness the development of modern ICT. The increasing importance and sophistry of ICT and the impact of digital technology on every facet of life mandate the continuous evolution and application of new legal rules. This is necessary in order to ensure adequate protection of society in such a way that everyone can surf the Internet freely without any fear of fraud or exploitation. The challenges brought about by online transactions, cybercrime and online data and privacy breaches, including the revolutionizing roles of digital technology, render it imperative for the law to clearly address the interface with digital technology.

**Overview**

The ICT related courses will facilitate a proactive approach towards understanding not only the relevant and applicable legal rules in the areas of e-commerce, e-banking, e-government, electronic evidence, cyber security and crimes, etc, but will also provide a critical approach towards understanding a new set of legal rules vis-à-vis the development of science and technology, economy, international relations, crime prevention and control, identity theft and data protection among others. The ICT law knowledge, skills, and expertise are necessary for the efficient functioning of our society in today’s digital and ever-increasing automated human and non-human virtual intercourse.

This course is to be taught at level 300 and within the span of two semesters. The first semester will cover the introductory aspect ICT Law such as the nature, definition, sources and classification of ICT Law. The second semester will focus on the general principles of ICT Law applicable to areas such as privacy and data E-commerce, Intellectual Property, Online Dispute Resolution, Cybercrimes, Electronic Evidence, Telecommunications, Human Rights such as Freedom of Expression and Information and Other emerging legal issues

**OBJECTIVES**

The objective of teaching ICT Law related Courses at the undergraduate level is to:

1. Expose students to specific areas of ICT Law;
2. Enable students to develop an interest and specialize in ICT Law related areas.
3. Train highly qualified and skilled manpower capable of addressing present and emerging issues in the operations of and the interface between the law and digital technology;
4. Offer specialized approach to and specialization on issues of global contemporary significance;
5. Train a pool of qualitative manpower that can competently and confidently work and operate at national and global levels;

**Course Content**

Privacy and Data Protection, E-commerce, Intellectual Property Online Dispute Resolution, Cybercrimes, Electronic Evidence, Telecommunications Human Rights such as Freedom of Expression and Information, Other emerging legal issues like - the Concept of Social Media, Legal framework for social Media platforms in Nigeria, Institutional Framework/Regulating internet service providers, social media websites and stations. Privacy Enhancing Technologies. **Legal aspects involving intelligent agents and multi-agent systems:** Legal nature of intelligent agents and multiagent systems, civil and criminal liability of agents in e-commerce, **Dispute resolution and management in virtual environments**. Alternative management and resolution of disputes supported by ICT-based interactions, and online dispute resolution. **Security and trust in open systems: Virtual Organisations:.Virtual and electronic institutions: Social network.** New ethical and legal issues arising from social networks. multimedia material, privacy issues from user profiling, security issues concerning the usage by third parties of information in social networks, human right issues when the information affect the fundamental rights of the people. **Cybercrime:**

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

## BUK-LAW 401 **Legal Research** **Methodology** (2 Units; Compulsory; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

The course is to help students develop their methodological skills. Put crudely, the methodology is the process by which scholarship is carried out. It encompasses everything from the techniques used to research through to the process of writing and constructing an argument. You cannot carry out scholarship without employing a methodology. The choices you make about how you carry out your research may be subconscious or conscious. One of the aims of the CLRM is to gain greater awareness of the choices you make whilst doing your research, to assess their pros and cons and subject them to critical scrutiny.

**Overview**

This a level 400 course to be taught at the first semester. It seeks to equip students with the techniques and tools for carrying out independent legal research and writing a final-year Project, thesis, or long essay.

The course serves three functions. First, it is an important aid to help students develop skills in legal research and methodology. Second, the course exposes students to the diversity of intellectual challenges involved in great legal scholarship. Third, and most importantly, the course is a forum of peers in which research students can discuss the methodological challenges involved in their own research. As such, the course requires students to think critically and to work together as part of a community committed to producing legal scholarship of the highest quality.

**Objectives**

The objectives of this course include:

1. Introducing students to the general overview of conducting legal research.
2. Exposing students to acquire techniques and skills in writing an academic dissertation
3. Acquainting students with techniques of sourcing and utilizing materials and authorities in hard and electronic forms for writing academic papers and dissertations.
4. Equipping students with the techniques and tools of carrying out an independent legal research.

**Leaning Outcomes:**

At the end of this course, students are expected to:

1. Understand and appreciate various ways of conducting research both doctrinal and empirical
2. Acquire the necessary techniques and skills of writing academic dissertation
3. Acquire the necessary techniques, methods and ways of sourcing and utilizing materials and authorities in both and hard and electronic form.
4. Be equiped with the techniques and tools of carrying out an independent legal
5. Know the legal and ethical issues in conducting legal research.

**Course Contents:**

- Legal Research: Meaning and significance and ethics of legal research;

- Methods of Legal Research: doctrinal and empirical;

- Research Proposal- background of the research work, statement of problem, aim and objectives of the research work, the significance of the research work, methodology of the research work, literature review, breakdown of the research work into chapters and conceptual clarifications.- Identifying and using sources of legal materials for research;- Writing the research work- structure of the dissertation, preliminaries and bibliography - Standard methods of citation with particular reference to NALT Standard of Citation- Use of ICT in legal research; - Multi-disciplinary and socio-legal Research.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Islamic Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-ICL 403 **Principles of Islamic Banking** (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

The Islamic Banking industry is fast growing. It has a global geographical presence and it is now part of the global financial landscape. In Nigeria the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) has granted licenses to Jaiz Bank Taj Bank and Lotus Bank to operate as full-pledge Islamic Banks, there are as well other banks permitted to provide Islamic Banking Window along side their conventional banking businesses. In view of this remarkable development, there is a need to introduce a new course in the curriculum of LLB Common and Islamic Law of Bayero University Kano. The new course will equip students with the necessary knowledge and skill in Islamic banking so as to handle litigation in the Islamic banking business.

**Overview**

The course introduces fundamentals of Islamic banking, a new financial system based on business ethics derived from Islamic jurisprudence. It provides a detail discussion on the central tenets of this system; the avoidance of *riba* (interest), *gharar* (uncertainty or deceptive features of business transaction), and *mysir* (excessive speculation).

The course explains different modes of Islamic financing that avoid interest and their applications by Islamic banks. The implications of using these financing methods for Islamic banks as well as the Legal regime regulating banks are analyzed.

**Objective**

The key objective of this course is to equip students to—

1. acquire the necessary knowledge about the principles of Islamic banking and their applications by Islamic banks.
2. Groom the students to be able to handle litigations on Islamic banking business,
3. Provide necessary knowledge for students to serve as members of boards of experts of Islamic banks

**Learning Outcomes**

1. Explain the background and rationale for Islamic banking
2. Distinguish different modes of Islamic financial transactions
3. Analyse the distinctive modus operandi of Islamic banks
4. Explain the legal and regulatory environment of Islamic banks
5. Analyze current challenges and future prospects of Islamic banking

**Course Content**

The course covers the following main areas:

Basic norms of Islamic banking – avoidance of riba, mysir, gharar- and requirement of Islamic contract. Islamic modes of commercial transaction- Islamic banking- definition, evolution and current trend, Islamic banking account, Islamic banking products. Sharia governance in Islamic banks. Nigerian laws and Islamic banking

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Islamic Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-ICL 404 **Wasiyya and Waqf (Islamic Law of Testate Succession)** (3 Units; Compulsory; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

Training of highly qualified Law graduates that are skilled and knowledgeable in the laws applicable to the society, particularly the host community, Kano state, and the entire northern region of Nigeria where the majority of cases that appear before Shariah courts are Islamic Personal Law, , and it is in agreement with BUK’s mission to address the needs of the host community while applying global best practices. Wasiyya (Will) and Waqf (Endowment) issues are very critical to societal development and are highly placed in society. Law of Succession forms the majority of the litigation that Sharia Courts handle; hence the need to have graduates highly knowledgeable in the classical as well as contemporary knowledge of Islamic law.

**Overview**

This course has to do with Will and Endowment in Islam thus it involves wealth, property, and money. It, therefore, explains legitimate means of acquiring wealth in Islam, Islamic provisions for wealth circulation, then the concept of Al-Infāq (spending), Waqf: Endowment, the concept of Wasiyyah (Bequest), the Islamic concept of gift (Hibah), Sadaqah and its Role in a Modern Economy.

The Holy Qur’an and Hadith serve as the main reference in this discussion, amongst other jurisprudence evidence to buttress the various topics in the course.

**Objective**

The objectives of each unit, and the overall aims of this course include:

1. Introduction to the Definition of wealth
2. Discussion the real Owner of everything
3. Exposition to the trusteeship of man in relation to property
4. Mentioning the ways by which wealth is acquired
5. Bring out some lessons from relevant Quranic quotations in this lecture.
6. Introduction to Wasiyyah
7. Explaining Waqf
8. Islamic law concerning Wasiyyah, Waqf, Hibbah
9. Concept of Zakat, Sadaqah

**Leaning Outcome**

On successful completion of the course, you should be able to:

1. Give an overview of Wealth and its acquisition
2. Identify the real owner of wealth
3. Highlight the Islamic way of sourcing and spending lawfully.
4. Define Wasiyyah and Waqf
5. Enumerate the characteristics of Wasiyyah and Waqf in Islam
6. Explain Hibbah
7. The role of Zakat in Islamic Economy
8. Acquire the knowledge of how Will is done and prepared in Islam
9. Sadaqah and its Role in Modern Economy

**Course Content**

Distribution of Estate involving *Haml* (Foetus): - Mafqud (Missing person): and Khuntha Mushkil (Hermaphrodite); Wasiyyah: conditions of its validity, effect of death Sickness. Waqf: Definition, its legality, conditions of its validity; Terms of the Grantor; Shurut al-Waqif; Administration of Waqf; Legal personality of waqf; and Liquidation of Waqf. Comparative analysis between Wasiyya and conventional Wills Terms of Guarantor (Shurutul Waqif) its legal personality and its liquidation History and development of Waqf Institutions in Nigeria.The role of Waqf in poverty alleviation, community development, and peaceful coexistence.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

International Law and Jurisprudence

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-JIL 401 **Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Law** (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

The urgent need to reach out to the professionals and other civil servants, who are keenly interested to expand and deepen their knowledge, and professional careers, formed the basis for the Department of International Law and Jurisprudence (DIL&J) to propose a course titled Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Law. The term Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) is used generally to describe the different methods and procedures used in resolving dispute either as alternatives to the traditional dispute resolution mechanism of the court system or in some cases supplementary to such mechanisms. Alternative Dispute Resolution comprises various approaches for resolving disputes in a non-confrontational way, ranging from negotiation between the two parties, a multi-party negotiation, through mediation, consensus building, to arbitration and adjudication. ADR can also refer to everything; from facilitated settlement negotiations in which disputants are encouraged to negotiate directly with each other prior to some other legal process, to arbitration systems or mini-trials that look and feel very much like a courtroom process.

**Overview**

The course includes a detailed examination of the theory and practice of ADR methods in the context of an adversarial legal system, to develop an understanding of the operation and implications of various ADR theories and practices and to assess their value. It evaluates the experience in Australia and other common law countries of the development and incorporation of ADR options in dispute resolution, in civil, administrative, family and criminal contexts. Additionally, the course explores the application of ADR processes in the international environment, including International Commercial Arbitration, and other forms of international dispute resolution in non commercial contexts, including those raising human rights and natural resource issues. The course aims to develop ability to critically assess the legal, social and other issues associated with ADR, and to understand the implications of the operation of those theories in an adversarial legal context.

The course will include a selection from the following or similar topics: the nature of disputes, including the psychological, political, cultural, economic and social issues of dispute resolution; acceptance and operation of ADR as a credible dispute resolution alternative to litigation; theory; features and values of various forms of ADR; Justice reform, including the role of the courts and the provision of court annexed ADR, the "multi-doored" court, and the role and value of judicial decision making; domestic and international commercial arbitration; ADR and industrial disputes; power and control in dispute resolution; mediation theory; ADR and criminal law; dispute system design; legal rights and responsibilities flowing from ADR outcomes; and ethical issues for ADR practitioners. The course will include the participation of ADR practitioners. Students will engage in practical ADR exercises through role plays.

**Objectives**

At the completion of this course, you should be able;

1. To understand the concept and nature of ADR
2. To know the difference as relating to the various ADR systems.
3. To understand the characteristics of a good ADR process, to assess the relative advantages and disadvantages of ADR over Litigation in the settlement of disputes.
4. Recognize issues and problems in the various stages of international arbitration and alternative dispute resolution;
5. Identify the leading national and international arbitration institutions that provide services and fora for the resolution of a dispute;
6. Summarize the various methods available for the effective and efficient resolution of international commercial disputes;
7. Evaluate agreements and clauses for alternative dispute resolution.
8. To understand the concept of alternative dispute resolution (ADR)
9. To discuss the reasons why ADR is essential to the administration of justice in Nigeria
10. To discuss the various types of ADR mechanisms and processes.
11. To appreciate the place of ADR in conflict resolution between individuals, communities and
12. To identify the limitations confronting the settlement of disputes through the ADR process.
13. To point out areas that needs to be improved upon un order for the outcome of the processes to be enforceable.

**Learning Outcomes**

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Appreciation of the social relevance and historical context of DR models in Western and other social contexts; Capacity to identify and analyse the complex drivers of dispute behaviour in the community; Understanding of the theoretical models of dispute resolution and capacity to analyse their operation in both legal and social contexts
2. Development of basic mediation skills, including communication, analysis, and issue identification;
3. Capacity to engage in simple dispute resolution systems design; Ability to adaptively apply ADR theory in varied practical contexts, including international, industrial, and socio political
4. Sophisticated understanding of the ethical and legal ethical issues surrounding Dispute Resolution models and practice.
5. Prepare and present an engaging informative presentation on a chosen area of ADR that expands upon the core themes of the course

**Course Content**

Definition, Meanings and Features of ADR Unit, Purpose of ADR, Advantages of ADR over litigation, Limitation of ADR - Mediation , Conciliation, Arbitration, Nature of Arbitration Sources of Arbitration Law, Contents of arbitration Agreement, Arbitration Institutions Negotiation, M e a n i n g of Negotiation, N e g o t i a t i o n Strategies, S o u r c e s of Power in Negotiation, N e g o t i a t i o n Processes, options and processes of ADR. Other forms of ADR Mechanisms for the practice of ADR.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Islamic Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-ICL 405 **Islamic Law of Alternative Dispute Resolution (Sulh)** (3 Units; Compulsory; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

In the Islamic legal system, the ways in which disputes are resolved generally fall under two categories. The first category is through litigation, namely in Islamic courts (al-qaḍāʾ or adjudication), and the second is through amicable means such as negotiation, conciliation and compromise (naṣīḥah or sincere advice), mediation (ṣulḥ), arbitration (taḥkīm), mediation along with arbitration (ṣulḥ and taḥkīm), an ombudsman (muḥtasib), expert determination (Mufti’s fatwā, pl. fatāwā), etc. These mechanisms are called alternative dispute resolution (ADR) that refers to a range of dispute resolution processes which are alternative to traditional litigation. Over time, the term ADR is now coming to mean ‘appropriate dispute resolution’ or the most appropriate resolution process in the given circumstances. One of the principal goals of ADR is to provide parties with choices for the effective and efficient resolution of disputes. The above-mentioned dispute resolution processes have different characteristics. This course will discuss only the relevant mechanisms with a view to examine how far they may be suitable to resolve Islamic banking and finance disputes effectively, cheaply and quickly.. Both in the Qur’an and during the formative period of Islam, the principles of mediation and arbitration were adopted as the preferential mechanisms of settlement. Therefore, introducing this course to potential Lawyers and Judges is very relevant.

**Overview**

As studies have shown, they were drawn from pre-Islamic custom, and are alluded to in many of the sayings and deeds attributed to the Prophet, the Caliphs and the Imams alike. Indeed, many ahadith reveal how these legal mechanisms were employed by the Prophet and the Companions as the foremost methods for settling disputes right up until an Islamic judicial system and the notion of executive judgement (known as qada) was finally consolidated in the Abbasid era. In this sense, sulh and tahkim alike carry the sense of being non-judicial or pre-judicial mechanisms, designed to resolve conflicts in the absence of judicial authority and negotiated through community agreement.

This said, despite the non-judicial background of these principles, Islamic regimes throughout history have co-opted these mechanisms into the workings of state practice. In the Ottoman imperial system, for instance, qadi courts (Islamic courts) often themselves enacted sulh and tahkim to broker solutions between parties as alternatives to the more disciplinary or penal exercise of qada (judgement). Mediation and arbitration were used to resolve a range of civil, commercial and family disputes, and could either be performed by the Ottoman qadis themselves or assigned to local representatives acting on their instructions.

**Objective**

At the completion of this course, you should be able;

1. To understand the concept and nature of ADR under Islamic Law
2. To know the difference as relating to the various ADR systems under Islamic Law.
3. To understand the characteristics of a good ADR process, to assess the relative advantages and disadvantages of ADR over Litigation in the settlement of disputes.
4. Recognize issues and problems in the various stages of international arbitration and alternative dispute resolution under Islamic Law;
5. Evaluate agreements and clauses for alternative dispute resolution under Islamic Law.
6. To discuss the reasons why the Islamic law system of ADR is essential to the administration of justice in Nigeria
7. To appreciate the place of ADR in conflict resolution between individuals, communities and
8. To identify the limitations confronting the settlement of disputes through the ADR process.
9. To point out areas that needs to be improved upon un order for the outcome of the processes to be enforceable.

**Learning Outcomes**

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Appreciation of the social relevance and historical context of DR models in Western and other social contexts; Capacity to identify and analyse the complex drivers of dispute behaviour in the community; Understanding of the theoretical models of dispute resolution and capacity to analyse their operation in both legal and social contexts
2. Development of basic mediation skills, including communication, analysis, and issue identification; Capacity to engage in simple dispute resolution systems design;
3. Ability to adaptively apply ADR theory in varied practical contexts, including international, industrial, and socio political
4. Sophisticated understanding of the ethical and legal ethical issues surrounding Dispute Resolution models and practice.
5. Prepare and present an engaging informative presentation on a chosen area of ADR that expands upon the core themes of the course

**Course content**

Definitions Of Arbitration (Sulh) Under Islamic Law Terminologies For Arbitration Sulh Adr-Musalaha - Negotiation' Or Conciliation, Tahkim – Arbitration, Wasata - Mediation Basis Of Dispute Resolution, Historical Development Of Sulh-Pre- Islamic Era, Islamic Era, Legal Basis Of Sulh, Objectives Of/ Advantages Of Sulh, Scope Of Sulh, Essential Elements Of Sulh, Parties In Disputes, Arbitrators, Subject Matter, Formijlar, Procedure Of Sulh, Applications Of Sulh, Matrimonial Disputes, Sulh In Islamic Banking, Sulh In Armed Conflicts, Practices Of The Prophet.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Private and Commercial Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-PPL 401 **Revenue Law I** (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

The tax implications of transactions are material to the many commercial decisions that are taken by individuals and entities and often have a direct influence on the manner in which ensuing commercial transactions are organised and structured. Such consequences are also fundamentally important to states, which seek, through taxation, to fund public expenditure. This course aims to provide students with an overview of the basic concepts and general principles of taxation. The tax implications of transactions are material to the many commercial decisions that are taken by individuals and entities and often have a direct influence on the manner in which ensuing commercial transactions are organised and structured. Such consequences are also fundamentally important to states, which seek, through taxation, to fund public expenditure. This course aims to provide students with an overview of the basic concepts and general principles of taxation. An understanding of the principles of taxation is one of the most important and useful tools for anyone seeking advancement to senior management status in the corporate world, to those providing accounting, financial or legal services to businesses, or to those seeking to be professional accountants or lawyers. It is also equally important for individuals in managing their personal affairs. There would be no major business decision in Nigeria, from the purchase of an item or plant to the overall organisation of a business structure, which is taken without regard to the taxation implications. Indeed, tax is often the motivating factor behind a decision or action. A study of revenue law involves not only the attainment of knowledge of the provisions of the various Tax Laws but also a large volume of case law that has defined and/or clarified both the acts or general concepts not defined in the Acts, as well as the ability to apply this knowledge to factual situations.

**Overview**

Both lawyers and laymen tend to be terrified of anything to do with taxation. Common justifications given for ignorance of revenue law are its complexity and its tedium. Whilst it is undeniable that revenue law is, in parts, a difficult subject, this could be said of many other legal subjects. Moreover, the fact that a subject is challenging does not mean that is either impossible or tedious. The student of revenue law will learn the structure and philosophy of Nigerian Tax system and then examines the general principles of income tax, corporation tax, capital gains tax etc. Another frequent excuse for ignorance of revenue law is that it is a subject suitable for accountants but not for lawyers. It is true that, in practice, taxation calculations of a mechanical nature have to be carried out on occasions, but the purpose of the Revenue Law course is certainly not to teach students how to compute the tax Instead, the course has a number of different objectives.

It will be appreciated that the subject has both considerable academic interest and practical implications, and the course seeks to achieve a judicious balance between theory and practice. Revenue Law impinges on virtually every other aspect of law e.g. trusts, succession, employment law, family law, company law, land law, and a practising lawyer who is ignorant of the taxation consequences of pursuing a particular course of action in connection with which he or she has been asked to advise will quickly find that ignorance, far from being blissful, is extremely costly. Revenue Law is very much a subject for lawyers and one which, far from being intimidating, can provide much fascination and intellectual stimulation.

**Objectives**

On successful completion of this course, students should be able to:

1. demonstrate an understanding of the general operation, key policy objectives and foundation legislative principles of the relevant Income Tax and Goods and Services Tax Acts in Nigerian
2. demonstrate academic and professional literacy skills, research skills and problem-solving skills by undertaking an analysis of income tax and goods and services tax laws and applying the principles to factual situations
3. apply the fundamental principles of income tax and goods and services tax laws relevant to a business and/or professional context
4. demonstrate written communication skills appropriate to the discipline by preparing and submitting a written assignment.

**Learning Outcomes**

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Employ a broad understanding of tax law
2. Conduct tax law research by using research skills to interrogate primary and secondary legal materials, and analyse and synthesise complex legal information.
3. Apply principles of tax law to complex legal problems, and critique the tax law from theoretical and practical perspectives individually and in collaboration with others.
4. Structure and sustain concise and cohesive arguments with respect to selected issues in tax law in written and spoken formats.
5. Work in teams and interact with peers in an ethical, professional and safe manner.
6. Incorporate social, policy, comparative, international and/or interdisciplinary approaches into analysis of tax law.

**Course Content**

The Nature, meaning and various forms of taxation; - The general principles and administration of tax and the rules governing residence and ordinary residence tax payers, including individuals, trustees, companies and other business organizations.- Definition, ascertainment and computation of income for tax purposes, deductions and allowances which may be set against income. Different types of tax and duties imposed by governments; - Taxing powers of governments; - The role of Tax Agencies: FIRS and State Agencies; - Problems of Double Taxation; - Married Women, and tax exemption of pensions and gratuities;- Tax treatment of groups of companies, reconstructions, amalgamations and dividends.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Private and Commercial Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-PPL 402 **Revenue Law I** (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

The tax implications of transactions are material to the many commercial decisions that are taken by individuals and entities and often have a direct influence on the manner in which ensuing commercial transactions are organised and structured. Such consequences are also fundamentally important to states, which seek, through taxation, to fund public expenditure. This course aims to provide students with an overview of the basic concepts and general principles of taxation.The tax implications of transactions are material to the many commercial decisions that are taken by individuals and entities and often have a direct influence on the manner in which ensuing commercial transactions are organised and structured. Such consequences are also fundamentally important to states, which seek,

through taxation, to fund public expenditure. This course aims to provide students with an overview of the basic concepts and general principles of taxation. An understanding of the principles of taxation is one of the most important and useful tools for anyone seeking advancement to senior management status in the corporate world, to those providing accounting, financial or legal services to businesses, or to those seeking to be professional accountants or lawyers. It is also equally important for individuals in managing their personal affairs. There would be no major business decision in Nigeria, from the purchase of an item or plant to the overall organisation of a business structure, which is taken without regard to the taxation implications. Indeed, tax is often the motivating factor behind a decision or action. A study of revenue law involves not only the attainment of knowledge of the provisions of the various Tax Laws but also a large volume of case law that has defined and/or clarified both the acts or general concepts not defined in the Acts, as well as the ability to apply this knowledge to factual situations.

**Overview**

Both lawyers and laymen tend to be terrified of anything to do with taxation. Common justifications given for ignorance of revenue law are its complexity and its tedium. Whilst it is undeniable that revenue law is, in parts, a difficult subject, this could be said of many other legal subjects. Moreover, the fact that a subject is challenging does not mean that is either impossible or tedious. The student of revenue law will learn the structure and philosophy of Nigerian Tax system and then examines the general principles of income tax, corporation tax, capital gains tax etc. Another frequent excuse for ignorance of revenue law is that it is a subject suitable for accountants but not for lawyers. It is true that, in practice, taxation calculations of a mechanical nature have to be carried out on occasions, but the purpose of the Revenue Law course is certainly not to teach students how to compute the tax Instead, the course has a number of different objectives.

It will be appreciated that the subject has both considerable academic interest and practical implications, and the course seeks to achieve a judicious balance between theory and practice. Revenue Law impinges on virtually every other aspect of law e.g. trusts, succession, employment law, family law, company law, land law, and a practising lawyer who is ignorant of the taxation consequences of pursuing a particular course of action in connection with which he or she has been asked to advise will quickly find that ignorance, far from being blissful, is extremely costly. Revenue Law is very much a subject for lawyers and one which, far from being intimidating, can provide much fascination and intellectual stimulation.

**Objectives**

On successful completion of this course, students should be able to:

1. demonstrate an understanding of the general operation, key policy objectives and foundation legislative principles of the relevant Income Tax and Goods and Services Tax Acts in Nigerian
2. demonstrate academic and professional literacy skills, research skills and problem-solving skills by undertaking an analysis of income tax and goods and services tax laws and applying the principles to factual situations
3. apply the fundamental principles of income tax and goods and services tax laws relevant to a business and/or professional context
4. demonstrate written communication skills appropriate to the discipline by preparing and submitting a written assignment.

**Learning Outcomes**

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Employ a broad understanding of tax law
2. Conduct tax law research by using research skills to interrogate primary and secondary legal materials, and analyse and synthesise complex legal information.
3. Apply principles of tax law to complex legal problems, and critique the tax law from theoretical and practical perspectives individually and in collaboration with others.
4. Structure and sustain concise and cohesive arguments with respect to selected issues in tax law in written and spoken formats.
5. Work in teams and interact with peers in an ethical, professional and safe manner.
6. Incorporate social, policy, comparative, international and/or interdisciplinary approaches into analysis of tax law.

**Course Content**

Tax administration rules; income tax formula and tax liability, and liability for other levies and charges; concept of income and assessable income including net capital gains; broad overview of exempt income; general deduction provision and allowable deductions generally; deduction regimes that either supplement the general deduction rule (e.g. capital allowance regimes) or deny a deduction otherwise available; tax accounting rules broadly, and tax treatment of trading stock; taxation of taxable income made through partnerships, trusts and corporations; selected specific anti-avoidance rules and broad overview of the general anti-avoidance rule; a broad overview of cross border transactions and international tax rules; goods and services tax (GST).

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Public Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-PUL 401 **Environmental Law I** (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

This is an elective course to be taught in both the first and second semesters of level 400. The course seeks to expose students to issues relating environment and the law. introduction to the concepts and principles which underpin environmental law from the international to the local level. The course will address principles of international environmental law; environmental legal philosophy; Constitutional responsibilities and roles relating to the environment; environmental planning through environmental impact assessment and land-use law; environmental protection and pollution law; water resources law; the protection of biological diversity; and heritage issues.

**Overview**

This course provides students with an understanding of laws that regulate the environment as well as the skills to analyze and apply these laws to current issues.  By the end of this course, students will be able to communicate about environmental laws and determine whether and how to use legal tools to resolve environmental issues.

Topics include the structure and operation of the legal system, the development of environmental laws, policy issues and risk assessment, federal and state laws applicable to habitat and species protection, air quality, water quality, toxic substances, solid and hazardous waste, energy production, government agency regulation and enforcement, citizen and public enforcement, and international environmental law.

**Objectives:**

This course has the following objectives:

1. To enable students acquire knowledge and have deep understanding of Environmental Law a branch of public law.
2. To help students develop interest and specialize in Environmental Law.
3. To make student appreciate the concepts and theories underpinning course.

**Outcomes:**

Students at the end of the class are expected to:

1. Gain knowledge and understand environmental law concepts and theories
2. Appreciate the historical development of environmental and
3. Appreciate philosophical or rationale behind environmental regulation and management.
4. Be familiar with the necessary legal and instrumental frameworks at national, regional and international levels
5. put in place to regulate the activities of human beings as they affect the environment.

**Course Contents:**

Sources of Nigerian Environmental Law Sources/causes of environmental pollution/ degradation in Nigeria;- Policy and Legal responses to environmental pollution/degradation;- Legal protection of environmental media: land, air and water at Local Government, State and Federal levels; - Control of hazardous wastes and substances; and- Environmental litigation. the concepts and principles which underpin environmental law from the international to the local level. principles of international environmental law; environmental legal philosophy; Constitutional responsibilities and roles relating to the environment; environmental planning through environmental impact assessment and land-use law; environmental protection and pollution law; water resources law; the protection of biological diversity; and heritage issues.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Public Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-PUL 401 and BUK-PUL 402 **Environmental Law I and III** (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

This is an elective course to be taught in both the first and second semesters of level 400. The course seeks to expose students to issues relating environment and the law. introduction to the concepts and principles which underpin environmental law from the international to the local level. The course will address principles of international environmental law; environmental legal philosophy; Constitutional responsibilities and roles relating to the environment; environmental planning through environmental impact assessment and land-use law; environmental protection and pollution law; water resources law; the protection of biological diversity; and heritage issues.

**Overview**

This course provides students with an understanding of laws that regulate the environment as well as the skills to analyze and apply these laws to current issues.  By the end of this course, students will be able to communicate about environmental laws and determine whether and how to use legal tools to resolve environmental issues. Topics include the structure and operation of the legal system, the development of environmental laws, policy issues and risk assessment, federal and state laws applicable to habitat and species protection, air quality, water quality, toxic substances, solid and hazardous waste, energy production, government agency regulation and enforcement, citizen and public enforcement, and international environmental law.

**Objectives:**

This course has the following objectives:

1. To enable students acquire knowledge and have deep understanding of Environmental Law a branch of public law.
2. To help students develop interest and specialize in Environmental Law.
3. To make student appreciate the concepts and theories underpinning course.

**Outcomes:**

Students at the end of the class are expected to:

1. Gain knowledge and understand environmental law concepts and theories
2. Appreciate the historical development of environmental and
3. Appreciate the philosophical or rationale behind environmental regulation and management.
4. Be familiar with the necessary legal and instrumental frameworks at national, regional and international levels put in place to regulate the activities of human beings as they affect the environment.

**Course Contents:**

Background to the Protection of the Environment at the International level; Development of International Environmental Law/Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs);- Specific focus on the following global environmental issues: Trans-boundary Movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal; Climate Change; Deforestation/Desertification; Biodiversity Loss; and Depletion of the Ozone Layer-Issues of Environmental Governance, i.e environmental rights to information and participation; access to justice, etc. International Environmental Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), i.e. the Green Peace, WWF, etc.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

International Law and Jurisprudence

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-JIL 503 **Corruption and Human Rights I** (3 Units; Compulsory; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

Training of highly qualified Law graduates that are skilled and knowledgeable in the laws applicable to the society, particularly the host community, Kano state, and the entire northern region of Nigeria where the majority of cases that appear before Shariah courts are family-related, especially Islamic law, and it is in agreement with BUK’s mission to address the needs of the host community while applying global best practices. Family issues are very critical to societal development and are highly placed in society. Family law forms the majority of the litigation that sharia and area courts handle; hence the need to have graduates highly knowledgeable in the classical as well as contemporary knowledge of Islamic law.

**Overview**

Corruption exists in all countries, irrespective of the regime type or economic situation. It has significant negative effects on all areas of human well-being and is perceived as one of the major problems jeopardizing economic development, the functioning and legitimacy of government institutions and processes, the rule of law, and the validity of the State itself. Corruption is a complex phenomenon, without a uniform definition. it should be noted that the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) refrains from providing one overarching definition of “corruption”. Rather, it defines various acts of corruption and classifies them as criminal offences, such as bribery and embezzlement (in both the public and private sectors); trading in influence; abuse of functions; and illicit enrichment, UNCAC has attracted nearly universal adherence, and the different acts of corruption as defined by the Convention can be considered internationally accepted.

The field of human rights began to emerge after World War II, whereas the field of anti-corruption developed following the end of the Cold War. In the 1990s, the international community recognized the need to address and limit corruption, which they viewed as a global impediment to economic development. Moreover, it became clear that corruption undermines the full realization and enjoyment of all three generations of human rights. For example, as discussed in further detail below, corruption offences such as bribery and embezzlement can limit access to health care, education, clean water and political participation. Today, there is little disagreement that corruption has a detrimental impact on the protection and enjoyment of human rights, and on the equal access of all citizens to human rights-related goods and services. Corruption not only leads to violations of specific human rights, but also represents a structural obstacle to the implementation and enjoyment of all human rights. In some cases, corruption leads to the failure of government institutions, making it more difficult for countries to develop and implement human rights frameworks properly.

**Objectives**

To achieve these objectives, the experts recommended that the Courses have a range of characteristics, ultimately being able to:

1. » Connect theory to practice
2. » Emphasize the importance of integrity and ethics to everyday life
3. » Encourage critical thinking
4. » Stress not only the importance of making ethical decisions but also demonstrate how to implement the decisions
5. » Use innovative interactive teaching methods
6. » Balance general ethics with applied ethics
7. » Draw on good practices from practitioners
8. » Link integrity and ethics to other global issues and the SDGs
9. » Adopt a multi-disciplinary and multi-level approach
10. » Focus on global ethics and universal values while leaving room for diverse regional and cultural perspectives
11. » Employ non-technical and clear terminology

**Learning Outcome**

Explain how corruption affects the protection and enjoyment of human rights

1. Identify specific human rights that can be violated by corruption and explain how that happens
2. Describe the different linkages between human rights and corruption, both conceptually and practically
3. Understand and critically discuss the human rights-based approach to corruption
4. Provide examples of ways in which the promotion of human rights and
5. Understand that the fight against corruption is mutually reinforcing

**Course Contents**

The course covers – What is corruption, and why should we care? , The human rights based approach, Description of different approaches to the corruption–human rights link and critical reflection, Description of different approaches to the corruption– human rights link and critical reflection, How are human rights violations and corruption related?, Which and how can human rights can be violated by corruption? Corruption as a violation of civil and political rights Brief description Students learn what corruption is, the different crimes that fall under it, and the difference between petty, grand, and systemic corruption. The students learn what causes corruption, from an economic and social perspective.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

International Law and Jurisprudence

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-JIL 506 **Corruption and Human Rights I** (3 Units; Compulsory; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

Training of high qualified Law graduates that are skilled and knowledgeable in the laws applicable to the society, particularly the host community, Kano state, and the entire northern region of Nigeria where the majority of cases that appear before Shariah courts are family-related, especially Islamic law, and it is in agreement with BUK’s mission to address the needs of the host community while applying global best practices. Family issues are very critical to societal development and are highly placed in society. Family law forms the majority of the litigation that sharia and area courts handle; hence the need to have graduates highly knowledgeable in the classical as well as contemporary knowledge of Islamic law.

**Overview**

Corruption exists in all countries, irrespective of the regime type or economic situation. It has significant negative effects on all areas of human well-being and is perceived as one of the major problems jeopardizing economic development, the functioning and legitimacy of government institutions and processes, the rule of law, and the validity of the State itself. Corruption is a complex phenomenon, without a uniform definition. it should be noted that the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) refrains from providing one overarching definition of “corruption”. Rather, it defines various acts of corruption and classifies them as criminal offences, such as bribery and embezzlement (in both the public and private sectors); trading in influence; abuse of functions; and illicit enrichment, UNCAC has attracted nearly universal adherence, and the different acts of corruption as defined by the Convention can be considered internationally accepted.

The field of human rights began to emerge after World War II, whereas the field of anti-corruption developed following the end of the Cold War. In the 1990s, the international community recognized the need to address and limit corruption, which they viewed as a global impediment to economic development. Moreover, it became clear that corruption undermines the full realization and enjoyment of all three generations of human rights. For example, as discussed in further detail below, corruption offences such as bribery and embezzlement can limit access to health care, education, clean water and political participation. Today, there is little disagreement that corruption has a detrimental impact on the protection and enjoyment of human rights, and on the equal access of all citizens to human rights-related goods and services. Corruption not only leads to violations of specific human rights, but also represents a structural obstacle to the implementation and enjoyment of all human rights. In some cases, corruption leads to the failure of government institutions, making it more difficult for countries to develop and implement human rights frameworks properly.

**Objectives**

To achieve these objectives, the experts recommended that the Courses have a range of characteristics, ultimately being able to:

1. » Connect theory to practice
2. » Emphasize the importance of integrity and ethics to everyday life
3. » Encourage critical thinking
4. » Stress not only the importance of making ethical decisions but also demonstrate how to implement the decisions
5. » Use innovative interactive teaching methods
6. » Balance general ethics with applied ethics
7. » Draw on good practices from practitioners
8. » Link integrity and ethics to other global issues and the SDGs
9. » Adopt a multi-disciplinary and multi-level approach
10. » Focus on global ethics and universal values while leaving room for diverse regional and cultural perspectives
11. » Employ non-technical and clear terminology

**Learning Outcome**

Explain how corruption affects the protection and enjoyment of human rights

1. Identify specific human rights that can be violated by corruption and explain how that happens
2. Describe the different linkages between human rights and corruption, both conceptually and practically
3. Understand and critically discuss the human rights-based approach to corruption
4. Provide examples of ways in which the promotion of human rights and
5. Understand that the fight against corruption are mutually reinforcing

**Course Contents**

To understand the complex relationship between corruption and human rights, students learn more about the human rights-based approaches, and their historical development and main characteristics. Students also partake in critical reflection. Students learn about the three levels of state obligations (respect, protect and fulfil) and the “causal link approach” of the International Council of Human Rights. approach and the classification used by the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee. Students contemplate a summary and comparison of the approaches; and identify similarities and differences, as well as benefits and limitations. Civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights, are described and the link to corruption is explained. Corruption is discussed as a violation of civil and political rights, in particular the rights to equality and nondiscrimination; the rights to a fair trial and to an effective remedy; and the rights of political participation. Corruption and Human Rights Session The added value and implications of integrating a human rights and anti-corruption agenda Conclusion Topic. Corruption in the judiciary. Corruption as a violation of economic, social and cultural rights. Case study: Corruption and the violation of the right to education. Is corruption itself a human rights violation? The benefits of combining the human rights and anticorruption agenda.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

International Law and Jurisprudence

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-PUL 501 and BUK-PUL 502 **Oil and Gas Law I and III** (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

To train and familiarize law students with the legal, regulatory, economic and environmental aspects of oil and gas law. The course is aimed at giving students a broader understanding and perspectives of the complex issues surrounding oil and gas law and regulation. Students are taught the legal issues surrounding energy law and the rudiments of the legal contractual, economic and regulatory issues affecting the oil and gas industry. The aim is to ground students with the necessary skills, knowledge and expertise that would enable them become oil and gas lawyers, legal scholars and practitioners in their future legal careers.

**Overview**

The course covers the First and Second Semester. Its scope covers various aspects and areas of domestic and international oil and gas law. It deals with definition, nature, and scope of oil and gas law. There is the discussion on the sources of Nigerian oil and gas laws. Other topics include the definition of oil and gas under various laws and legislations, the origin and formation of oil and gas deposits, ownership theories of oil and gas resources and the position under the Nigerian laws. The course also examines exploration production rights in oil and gas, the various licenses and permits like Oil Prospecting License, Oil Exploration License, Oil Mining Lease, petroleum contracts arrangements like Production Sharing Contracts (PSC), Joint Ventures and Joint Operating Agreements (JOA), Risk and Service Contracts, etc. Other issues in the course contents include Unitization, Joint Development Zones and marginal fields. In addition, the course cover areas such as oil and gas pipeline regulation, oil and gas pipeline licenses, acquisition of pipeline rights and trespass to land by pipelines, compensation, etc.

The course outlines also covers the institutional and regulatory bodies for oil and gas sector in Nigeria like the Nigeria National Petroleum Company (NNPC) Ltd, the Nigerian Upstream Oil Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) and the Nigerian Midstream and Downstream Petroleum Authority (NMDPRA) and their functions. There is also Oil and Gas Sales crude and gas and purchase agreements and contract. Other topic areas include electricity regulation, oil and gas arbitration, energy and environmental law, etc.

The course also involves the study of the core sub-disciplines of oil and gas law like taxation, fiscal issues, environmental law, oil and gas pollution, transactional and contractual agreements, corruption human right law issues in the oil and gas sector, as well as other contemporary issues affecting the sector like climate change, corporate social responsibility, host community issues and sustainability are examined.

**Objective**

The Course has the following objectives

1. The commercial rationale, underlying some key commercial transactions, and the structure and content of contracts used in the oil and gas industry in the context of upstream and some downstream operations
2. The nature and variety of commercial and legal issues and problems, arising in the context of commercial transactions, and some typical contractual solutions to these problems
3. Commercial joint venture arrangements, such as joint operating and unitisation agreements
4. Service contracts, such as drilling contracts, and the risk allocation clauses in such contracts
5. Contracts for the acquisition and disposal of assets, such as farm-out agreements
6. Sales agreements, such as oil sales contracts and long-term gas sales agreements.

**Learning Outcomes**

1. Develop an understanding of some key commercial contracts in the upstream and some downstream sectors.
2. Learn about the commercial rationale, purpose, structure of these contracts.
3. Gain detailed knowledge about a wide range of legal issues and problems, arising under these contracts, and how these issues are resolved by some major legal systems, such as English law.
4. Develop an ability to evaluate the relative strengths and weaknesses of different contractual solutions adopted in respect of various issues and problems.
5. Gain an understanding of the relevant legal framework of some major legal regimes, such as that of English law and the UN Sales Convention.

**Course Content**

Definition of concepts, National and International Petroleum Law and Policy, Downstream Energy Law and Policy with a focus on Gas Law , Electricity Law and Regulation, Competition and Antitrust Law, Nuclear Law, Renewable Energy Law, General Principles of oil and gas contract law. Key players in the international oil and gas industry. The main licensing and contractual arrangements in upstream. Principal standard form contracts used in the industry. The key legal contractual risk management issues. Contracts for downstream activities.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

International Law and Jurisprudence

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-PUL 502 **Oil and Gas Law II** (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

To train and familiarize law students with the legal, regulatory, economic and environmental aspects of oil and gas law. The course is aimed at giving students a broader understanding and perspectives of the complex issues surrounding oil and gas law and regulation. Students are taught the legal issues surrounding energy law and the rudiments of the legal contractual, economic and regulatory issues affecting the oil and gas industry. The aim is to ground students with the necessary skills, knowledge and expertise that would enable them become oil and gas lawyers, legal scholars and practitioners in their future legal careers.

**Overview**

The course covers the First and Second Semester. Its scope covers various aspects and areas of domestic and international oil and gas law. It deals with definition, nature, and scope of oil and gas law. There is the discussion on the sources of Nigerian oil and gas laws. Other topics include the definition of oil and gas under various laws and legislations, the origin and formation of oil and gas deposits, ownership theories of oil and gas resources and the position under the Nigerian laws. The course also examines exploration production rights in oil and gas, the various licenses and permits like Oil Prospecting License, Oil Exploration License, Oil Mining Lease, petroleum contracts arrangements like Production Sharing Contracts (PSC), Joint Ventures and Joint Operating Agreements (JOA), Risk and Service Contracts, etc. Other issues in the course contents include Unitization, Joint Development Zones and marginal fields. In addition, the course cover areas such as oil and gas pipeline regulation, oil and gas pipeline licenses, acquisition of pipeline rights and trespass to land by pipelines, compensation, etc.

The course outlines also covers the institutional and regulatory bodies for oil and gas sector in Nigeria like the Nigeria National Petroleum Company (NNPC) Ltd, the Nigerian Upstream Oil Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) and the Nigerian Midstream and Downstream Petroleum Authority (NMDPRA) and their functions. There is also Oil and Gas Sales crude and gas and purchase agreements and contract. Other topic areas include electricity regulation, oil and gas arbitration, energy and environmental law, etc.

The course also involves the study of the core sub-disciplines of oil and gas law like taxation, fiscal issues, environmental law, oil and gas pollution, transactional and contractual agreements, corruption human right law issues in the oil and gas sector, as well as other contemporary issues affecting the sector like climate change, corporate social responsibility, host community issues and sustainability are examined.

**Objective**

The Course has the following objectives

1. The commercial rationale, underlying some key commercial transactions, and the structure and content of contracts used in the oil and gas industry in the context of upstream and some downstream operations
2. The nature and variety of commercial and legal issues and problems, arising in the context of commercial transactions, and some typical contractual solutions to these problems
3. Commercial joint venture arrangements, such as joint operating and unitisation agreements
4. Service contracts, such as drilling contracts, and the risk allocation clauses in such contracts
5. Contracts for the acquisition and disposal of assets, such as farm-out agreements
6. Sales agreements, such as oil sales contracts and long-term gas sales agreements.

**Learning Outcomes**

1. Develop an understanding of some key commercial contracts in the upstream and some downstream sectors.
2. Learn about the commercial rationale, purpose, structure of these contracts.
3. Gain detailed knowledge about a wide range of legal issues and problems, arising under these contracts, and how these issues are resolved by some major legal systems, such as English law.
4. Develop an ability to evaluate the relative strengths and weaknesses of different contractual solutions adopted in respect of various issues and problems.
5. Gain an understanding of the relevant legal framework of some major legal regimes, such as that of English law and the UN Sales Convention.

**Course Content**

Energy Law and Business and Human Rights, Energy Law and Indigenous Peoples and Host Communities, Dispute Resolution Process and Mechanisms in the Oil and Gas Sector, Oil and Gas Sales and Purchases, Oil and Gas Trade Law, Energy and Investment Law, and Energy and Environmental Law. Managing risk with indemnity, limitation, and exclusion of liability clauses. Forms of exclusion clauses (and why it matters) common carve-outs. Guarantee, performance & penalties. Termination rights. Force majeure. Political and other risks. Change in law

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

International Law and Jurisprudence

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-JIL 505 **International Law I** (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

It is crucial for the elimination of violations of economic, social, and cultural rights for international organizations, including international financial institutions, to correct their policies and practices so that they do not result in the deprivation of economic, social, and cultural rights. This course provides students with an introduction to law in its global context in this age of transnational and inter-jurisdictional practice, with a particular focus on public international law and its role in shaping the international legal order. The course commences with an introduction to the development and nature of public international law as well as distinctive elements of international legal reasoning. It then addresses key features of international law, with topics chosen from: the sources of international law with an emphasis on customary international law and the law of treaties; international fact-finding; the structure of the international community and participants in the international legal system; the peaceful settlement of international disputes; state responsibility; jurisdiction and immunity; international maritime law and the law of the sea; the use of force; international human rights; the law of armed conflict and International Space Law.

**Overview**

This is a course designed with the overall aim of introducing students to the idea of international law, its origins, development and status. International Law consists of the rules and principles of general application dealing with the conduct of States and of international organizations in their international relations with one another and with private individuals, minority groups and transnational companies.

Public international law is the body of law created through the interactions between nations, or as the Restatement of the Law, Third: Foreign Relations Law of the United States (Restatement Third) explains, "International law is the law of the international community of states

**Objectives:**

International law supports order in the world and the attainment of humanity's fundamental goals of advancing peace, prosperity, human rights, and environmental protection.

**Learning Outcomes:** The students should gain the following knowledge and understanding:

1. the law of treaties and the role of states and
2. international organizations in law-making
3. how international law,
4. human rights law;
5. other specific branches developed historically and their current trends.

**Course Content**

General Introduction: Nature, History and Sources;  **-** International and Municipal Laws;**-** Subjects of International Law: States – Nature and classification: Sovereignty, recognition of States, governments and belligerents, de jure and de facto; State succession; Territory (acquisition, loss, space; outer space; rights in a foreign territory)Individuals- Nationality and domicile;Human rights and fundamental freedoms; Diplomatic Representation: Status and functions of diplomatic envoys and consuls; privileges and immunities; Diplomatic missions of international organization; State responsibility and conditions of basic international claimsState jurisdiction: criminal Jurisdiction: extradition, hijacking; andNationality.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

International Law and Jurisprudence

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-JIL 506 **International Law II**  (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

It is crucial for the elimination of violations of economic, social, and cultural rights for international organizations, including international financial institutions, to correct their policies and practices so that they do not result in the deprivation of economic, social, and cultural rights. This course provides students with an introduction to law in its global context in this age of transnational and inter-jurisdictional practice, with a particular focus on public international law and its role in shaping the international legal order.

The course commences with an introduction to the development and nature of public international law as well as distinctive elements of international legal reasoning. It then addresses key features of international law, with topics chosen from: the sources of international law with an emphasis on customary international law and the law of treaties; international fact-finding; the structure of the international community and participants in the international legal system; the peaceful settlement of international disputes; state responsibility; jurisdiction and immunity; international maritime law and the law of the sea; the use of force; international human rights; the law of armed conflict and International Space Law.

**Overview**

This is a course designed with the overall aim of introducing students to the idea of international law, its origins, development and status. International Law consists of the rules and principles of general application dealing with the conduct of States and of international organizations in their international relations with one another and with private individuals, minority groups and transnational companies.

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**Objectives:**

International law supports order in the world and the attainment of humanity's fundamental goals of advancing peace, prosperity, human rights, and environmental protection.

**Learning Outcomes:** The students should gain the following knowledge and understanding:

the law of treaties and the role of states and international organizations in law-making

how international law, human rights law;

other specific branches developed historically and their current trends.

**Course Content**

State Jurisdiction:Territorial waters and airspace, international servitudes and waterways;

- International Agreement: Nature, entry into force, ratification, reservations, interpretation and discharge; - International Organisations: The United Nations and its charter – specialized agencies; international peace and Disputes settlement; the African Union; ECOWAS; - War and Neutrality: Position of belligerent forces and civilians in war; The Hague and Geneva Conventions; Economic Warfare – on land, sea and in the air; Effects of outbreak of war – persons, actions, contracts, treaties.- The use of force – States, recognized belligerents and U.N.- The legal claims to make war and U.N. Charter obligations, Position of neutrals; - Punishment of war crimes – Nuremberg Trials.- Protection of Human rights and self— Determination; - Judicial settlement of Disputes — Arbitration tribunals and International Court of Justice; - The Law of the Seas; The Territorial Sea; The High Seas; The exclusive economic Zone; The High Seas; The Continental Shelf; The deep sea bed.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Private and Commercial Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-PPL 503 **Labour Law I** (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

Labour law is concerned with the law regulating the affairs of an employee with that of the employer. The Nigerian labour law, as will be seen in the historical aspect of it, was adopted from the English legal system based solely on the fact that we inherited the English legal system by reason of our affiliation with them through the instrument of colonialism. The practice of labour law is influenced by the general legal context that prevails in England. The major statute guiding labour law activities in Nigeria is the Labour Act Cap 198, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990, while others such as the Trade Disputes Act, the Workmen’s Compensation Act, Trade Unions Act, and the Factories Act complement it. This course deals with 15 basic points typically relevant and found in Commonwealth Jurisdictions most of which gained independence from Britain, our colonial master. These topics, broken down into units generally bother on employee/employers relationship in Nigeria and they may influence its form and content. They, most importantly, touch upon the underlying values and features which concern the way by which labour law is put into use in a democratic and law governed society.

**Overview**

This course explores how the law regulates industrial relations in Canadian society. It will examine the legal regulation of employer-employee relations, attempting to identify some of the historical, economic and political influences. We will focus particularly on the legal regulation of collective worker activity. We will identify values that inform the legislative, judicial, administrative, arbitral, contractual and informal rules and norms through which law regulates.

Labour law is a subject that focuses more on how the laws are used in the organization and helps employees. The law’s main focus is to study the problems of the workers if they have faced any. The labour law was established to look after the working condition of labourers in the workplace. India is a nation that has a wide number of labour communities. Labour class has emerged as one of the most powerful sectors of society. The scope of labour law course is emerging because the labour community keeps growing day-by-day with the need for professionals in this course. As there is advancement in technology, and the number of labourers is also increasing, the need for professionals in this field is also in demand. Pursuing a course in labour law gives students various career opportunities in this field. The scope of this field keeps expanding, giving a wide range of career opportunities.

**Objectives**

The major objectives of this course, as designed, are to enable you:

1. mention all the relevant enactments and legislations in relation to labour law in Nigeria
2. describe a valid contract of employment devoid of any impediments and evil
3. explain who an employee is by the nature of their employment
4. distinguish the differences in the various terms in an employment contract
5. state the corresponding duties and obligation of the parties in a contract of employment situation • explain when actually an employer will be held liable for the acts and omissions of their employee • mention what it entails to validly terminate the employment of an employee discuss the remedies available to a wrongfully dismissed employee
6. state whether or not an employee can enforce an agreement between his union and the union of his employee on his employer
7. mention the basic operational structures of a trade union
8. state the consequences and advantages in embarking on an industrial action; e.g. strike, picketing and lock-out
9. differentiate between tortuous liability and trade dispute
10. mention the ways and manners disputes arising from employment and trade union activities are settled

**Learning Outcome**

1. understanding of the rights and responsibilities of various actors in the industrial relations system, and of the legal and institutional relationships among the actors.
2. Why do workers join unions?
3. Why do many employers resist unions?
4. How does law encourage, facilitate or impede unionization?
5. What are the goals of labour law?
6. What limits are there on employer resistance to unions?
7. What rules govern collective bargaining?
8. How does law deal with industrial conflict?
9. How are disputes under collective agreements settled?
10. How are disputes between a union and its members regulated by law?
11. How does the Charter of Rights protect workers, if at all?
12. How is labour law adapting to changing global economic conditions?

**Course Content**

History and Sources of Nigerian Labour Law The Contract of Employment Who is an Employee? Employer and Employee - Duties and Obligations Formations of Contract of Employment and its Effects Freedom of Contract and Restrictions Thereon Common Law Implied Terms Employer’s Vicarious Liability Termination of Contract of Employment Remedies for Wrongful Dismissal

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Private and Commercial Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-PPL 504 **Labour Law II**  (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

Labour law is concerned with the law regulating the affairs of an employee with that of the employer. The Nigerian labour law, as will be seen in the historical aspect of it, was adopted from the English legal system based solely on the fact that we inherited the English legal system by reason of our affiliation with them through the instrument of colonialism. The practice of labour law is influenced by the general legal context that prevails in England. The major statute guiding labour law activities in Nigeria is the Labour Act Cap 198, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990, while others such as the Trade Disputes Act, the Workmen’s Compensation Act, Trade Unions Act, and the Factories Act complement it. This course deals with 15 basic points typically relevant and found in Commonwealth Jurisdictions most of which gained independence from Britain, our colonial master. These topics, broken down into units generally bother on employee/employers relationship in Nigeria and they may influence its form and content. They, most importantly, touch upon the underlying values and features which concern the way by which labour law is put into use in a democratic and law governed society.

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This course explores how the law regulates industrial relations in Canadian society. It will examine the legal regulation of employer-employee relations, attempting to identify some of the historical, economic and political influences. We will focus particularly on the legal regulation of collective worker activity. We will identify values that inform the legislative, judicial, administrative, arbitral, contractual and informal rules and norms through which law regulates.

Labour law is a subject that focuses more on how the laws are used in the organization and helps employees. The law’s main focus is to study the problems of the workers if they have faced any. The labour law was established to look after the working condition of labourers in the workplace. India is a nation that has a wide number of labour communities. Labour class has emerged as one of the most powerful sectors of society. The scope of labour law course is emerging because the labour community keeps growing day-by-day with the need for professionals in this course. As there is advancement in technology, and the number of labourers is also increasing, the need for professionals in this field is also in demand. Pursuing a course in labour law gives students various career opportunities in this field. The scope of this field keeps expanding, giving a wide range of career opportunities.

**Objectives**

The major objectives of this course, as designed, are to enable you:

1. mention all the relevant enactments and legislations in relation to labour law in Nigeria
2. describe a valid contract of employment devoid of any impediments and evil
3. explain who an employee is by the nature of their employment
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6. state whether or not an employee can enforce an agreement between his union and the union of his employee on his employer
7. mention the basic operational structures of a trade union
8. state the consequences and advantages in embarking on an industrial action; e.g. strike, picketing and lock-out
9. differentiate between tortuous liability and trade dispute
10. mention the ways and manners disputes arising from employment and trade union activities are settled

**Learning Outcome**

1. understanding of the rights and responsibilities of various actors in the industrial relations system, and of the legal and institutional relationships among the actors.
2. Why do workers join unions?
3. Why do many employers resist unions?
4. How does law encourage, facilitate or impede unionization?
5. What are the goals of labour law?
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8. How does law deal with industrial conflict?
9. How are disputes under collective agreements settled?
10. How are disputes between a union and its members regulated by law?
11. How does the Charter of Rights protect workers, if at all?
12. How is labour law adapting to changing global economic conditions?

**Course Content**

Collective Bargaining Collective Bargaining Trade Unions Industrial Actions Tortuous Liability and Trade Disputes Settlement of Trade Disputes Health and Safety The Workmen’s Compensation Act

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Private and Commercial Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-PPL 505 **Securities and Capital Market Law I**  (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

Every modern economy is based on a sound financial system which helps in production, capital and economic growth by encouraging savings habits, mobilising savings from households and other segments and allocating savings into productive usage such as trade, commerce, manufacture etc. The financial system covers both credit and cash transactions. All financial transactions are dealt with by cash payment or issue of negotiable instruments like cheques, bills of exchanges, etc. Thus a financial system is a set of institutional arrangements through which financial surpluses are mobilised from the units generating surplus income and transferring to others in need of them. The activities include the production, distribution, exchange and holding of financial assets/instruments of different kinds by financial institutions, banks and other intermediaries of the market. In a nutshell, the financial market, financial assets, financial services and financial institutions constitute the financial system. The course is a specialist subject for those with a strong interest in corporate and securities law. It is important for those wishing to pursue a career in this field as a commercial lawyer or barrister, as an investment banker, as a policy adviser in government or a regulatory agency, or in legal publishing.

**Overview**

This course builds on your knowledge of the course Business Associations but focuses on issues relating to public companies, particularly large public companies. The course focuses on legal issues related to disclosure as a form of regulation, the terms and conditions imposed when a company wishes to raise funds from the public and the market for corporate control. Another important focus for the course is to examine the role of the key regulatory agencies, SEC and the CAC, as bodies regulating companies and capital markets.

This course provides an in-depth examination of the legal framework for equity finance over the entire corporate lifecycle, including venture capital, management buyouts, initial and subsequent public offers of shares, rights issues, private equity buyouts and share buybacks. It will examine the use of different types of equity finance instruments and the legal rights associated with them. The role of capital markets in raising new capital and trading shares will be examined along with the role of financial regulators in controlling that process.

**Objective**

The objectives of the course are to:

1. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the relevant law governing the selected topics;
2. Make use of rules and regulations issued by the regulatory bodies when assessing the state of the law;
3. Identify and analyze the legal issues that typically arise in the subject area;
4. Evaluate legal rules in this area from a comparative perspective
5. Demonstrate an extensive, detailed and critical understanding of the role of equity finance at different points in the corporate lifecycle.
6. Practice in a wide and often unpredictable variety of professional level contexts in the area of equity finance.
7. Apply critical analysis, evaluation and synthesis to forefront legal issues associated with equity finance issues.
8. Identify, conceptualise and define new and abstract problems and legal issues.
9. Develop original and creative responses to problems and legal issues.
10. Exercise substantial autonomy and initiative in professional and equivalent activities related to equity finance operations.
11. Take responsibility for own work and significant responsibility for the work of others.
12. Work in a peer relationship with specialist practitioners.

**Learning Outcomes**

Students who have successfully completed this course will be able to:

1. Understand the basic components of a Financial System
2. Appreciate the Place and Role of Capital Market in an Economy
3. Describe the Evolution of the Legal, Regulatory and Institutional Framework for Capital Market Regulation in Nigeria
4. Identify the Structure of the Nigerian Capital Market, including the institutions, intermediaries and instruments
5. Recognise the Nature and Scope of Capital Market Disputes and the specialised Mechanisms for the Resolution of the Dispute
6. Learn the Basic Principles and Procedures Guiding Operations and Transactions in the Nigerian Capital market
7. Understand the Various Forms of Transaction in the Market and be able to distinguish one from another
8. Appreciate the Role of SEC and SROs in the Implementation of the IOSCO Objectives of Securities Regulation in Nigeria

**Course Content**

Financial System/Nigerian Economy, The Concept of Market,(Buyers and Sellers), Users of the Market, Savings and Investment, Financial Market, Money Market /Capital Market, Evolution of the Nigerian Capital Market Instruments, Ownership Instruments, Debt Instruments. Derivatives. Collective Investment Schemes Market Intermediaries, Issuing House, Broker/Dealers, Registrars, Underwriters, Portfolio Managers, Investment Advisers, Solicitors. Legal Framework for the Regulation of the Capital Market,

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Private and Commercial Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-PPL 506 **Securities and Capital Market Law II** (3 Units; Elective; L=45, P=15)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

Every modern economy is based on a sound financial system which helps in production, capital and economic growth by encouraging savings habits, mobilising savings from households and other segments and allocating savings into productive usage such as trade, commerce, manufacture etc. The financial system covers both credit and cash transactions. All financial transactions are dealt with by cash payment or issue of negotiable instruments like cheques, bills of exchanges, etc. Thus a financial system is a set of institutional arrangements through which financial surpluses are mobilised from the units generating surplus income and transferring to others in need of them. The activities include the production, distribution, exchange and holding of financial assets/instruments of different kinds by financial institutions, banks and other intermediaries of the market. In a nutshell, the financial market, financial assets, financial services and financial institutions constitute the financial system. The course is a specialist subject for those with a strong interest in corporate and securities law. It is important for those wishing to pursue a career in this field as a commercial lawyer or barrister, as an investment banker, as a policy adviser in government or a regulatory agency, or in legal publishing.

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**Objective**

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2. Make use of rules and regulations issued by the regulatory bodies when assessing the state of the law;
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5. Demonstrate an extensive, detailed and critical understanding of the role of equity finance at different points in the corporate lifecycle.
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7. Understand the Various Forms of Transaction in the Market and be able to distinguish one from another
8. Appreciate the Role of SEC and SROs in the Implementation of the IOSCO Objectives of Securities Regulation in Nigeria

**Course Content**

Institutional Framework for the Regulation of the Capital Market, Statutory Regulators, Self-Regulatory Organisations (SROs), International Regulation/International Organisation of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) Objectives of Securities Regulation, Nature and Scope of Capital Market Dispute Dispute Resolution in the Nigerian Capital Market ,Investment and Securities Tribunal Primary Market Packaging of securities (public offering process), Secondary Market, Business combination, Merger & Acquisition Corporate Governance Regulation in the Nigerian Capital Market.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

Public Law

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-PUL 503 **Civil and Criminal Procedure I** (3 Units; Elective; L=30, P=)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

This course introduces students to civil and criminal procedure. It is concerned with the procedures relating to civil dispute resolution and criminal justice which are separate to the substantive hearing. The unit will consider the features of an adversarial system of justice and its impact on process. Recent reforms to the adversarial system of litigation will be explored. The civil dispute resolution part of the unit will cover alternative dispute resolution, the procedures for commencing a civil action, case management, gathering evidence and the rules of privilege. Criminal process will be explored by reference to crime and society, police powers, bail and sentencing. The course focuses on contextual, theoretical, and ethical perspectives through analysis of practical examples applying the relevant legislation and case law.

**Overview**

Civil procedure focuses on the litigation process through which parties enforce legal rights by going to court. Litigation is the traditional mechanism in a common law system for disposing of disputes under the supervision and control of elected or appointed judges and subject to the coercive force of government. In civil procedure we study the rules and norms that govern noncriminal cases, in which private individuals and government may be parties. Those rules are rooted in constitutional and other sources of law. They structure the course and effects of litigation, from the filing of the lawsuit to the entry of final judgment and the determination of that judgment’s impact on the parties to the suit and others.

This course will cover some of the most important aspects of the litigation process, including the determination of what court or courts (state or federal) have authority to dispose of the cases presented and what substantive rules of law are applicable. Along the way, an introduction to alternatives to this highly formalized mode of dispute resolution will be presented. Although these topics require attention to highly complex and detailed legal doctrine, at a meta-level, they involve larger theoretical issues of the power and the legitimacy of courts and the law that they apply. Just as important as the legal doctrine and theory that you will study are the skills that you will develop, including legal analysis and argumentation and the ability to think deeply and critically about how the law develops and changes.

### **Learning outcomes**

**If you complete the module successfully you should be able to:**

1. Describe the way in which civil procedure rules work with particular attention to the civil trial process
2. Assess the relevance of key aspects of civil procedure including alternative dispute resolution, the law of limitation, the commencement of proceedings and injunctive relief
3. Explain the legal principles governing the operation of the powers of the police and Crown Prosecution Service
4. Explain the rules of criminal procedure in summary trials and criminal trials for indictable offences
5. Describe the sentencing types and the appeals process in criminal proceedings
6. Distinguish and analyse key issues arising in the subject matter, including statute and case law, in order to produce a reasoned answer
7. Carry out complex research tasks using internet-based resources
8. Evaluate the application and development of the law in this area
9. Summarise understanding of key aspects, concepts and principles.

**Course Content**

Authority, execution, admissibility of materials, procedure for challenging searches and arrest and constitutional safeguards relating to these procedures. Police station interviews: conduct, statement forms, police bail etc. Legal representation and right of suspects at police stations. Issues in police investigation and admissibility- alibi, confession and judges rule, identity of suspects, expert opinion, and handling of exhibits. Types, sittings and settings of criminal courts. jurisdiction and venue for Criminal proceedings, including international Criminal Courts- Jurisdiction only. Institution of criminal proceedings. Charges bail pending trial. Constitutional safeguards to ensure fair trial of accused person trial attendance of parties and arraignment trial . Judgement and sentencing.

Bayero University, Kano

Faculty of Law

International Law and Jurisprudence

LL.B Common and Islamic Law Combined

BUK-PUL 504 **Civil and Criminal Procedure II** (3 Units; Elective; L=30, P=)

**Senate-Approved Relevance**

This course introduces students to civil and criminal procedure. It is concerned with the procedures relating to civil dispute resolution and criminal justice which are separate to the substantive hearing. The unit will consider the features of an adversarial system of justice and its impact on process. Recent reforms to the adversarial system of litigation will be explored. The civil dispute resolution part of the unit will cover alternative dispute resolution, the procedures for commencing a civil action, case management, gathering evidence and the rules of privilege. Criminal process will be explored by reference to crime and society, police powers, bail and sentencing. The course focuses on contextual, theoretical, and ethical perspectives through analysis of practical examples applying the relevant legislation and case law.

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**Course Content**

Courts with civil jurisdiction. Parties-Who are persons that can sue and be sued at law?.The appropriate parties in respect of any cause of action-The procedures for bringing proceedings by or against various classes of parties. Pre-action issues and Commencement of Action. Various matters that need to be considered before commencing or defending an action, How different types of proceedings are commenced. The steps to take to initiate or commence actions. How court documents are brought to the notice of the other party. Pleadings, Interlocutory Applications Trial: Evidence, examination of witnesses, closing address and judgment. Judgement and Appeals. Election Petition. Enforcement of Fundamental Rights

1. Students are required to register one set of elective courses [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Students are required to register one set of elective courses [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Students are required to register one set of elective courses [↑](#footnote-ref-3)