INFORMATION MANAGEMENT FOR ADMINISTRATION OF ISLAMIC LAW OF INHERITANCE BY SHARIA COURTS IN KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA

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A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN INFORMATION MANAGEMEMT

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE,

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DECEMBER, 2022.

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis titled: “Information Management for Administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna state, Nigeria” is my research work. It was never presented anywhere, either completely or incompletely, for the award of a higher degree. The information derived from the content has been duly acknowledged in the text and list of references provided.

_____ _____

AHMAD Aliyu Date
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CERTIFICATION

This thesis titled: "Information Management for Administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna State, Nigeria" by Ahmad Aliyu has met the requirements of the School of Postgraduate Studies Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria for the award of Doctor of Philosophy of Information Management and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

This research thesis is dedicated to my beloved mother Hajia Khadijatu Abdulqadir and to researchers, educators, administrators, Sharia court judges and Information Managers within Kaduna State of Nigeria.

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LISTS OF ABBREVIATIONS

AD	After Death
CRMS	Court Record Management Systems
EFS	Electronic Filling System
HPC	Hermaphrodite
IRMT	International Records Management Trust
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OPAC	Online Public Access Catalogue
PBUH	Peace Be Upon Him
PPMC	Pearson Product Moment Correlation
QD	Questionnaire distributed
QR	Questionnaire returned
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SAW	Sallahu Alaihi Wasallam
TMIM	Theory of Motivated Information Management
UNESCO	United Nation Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
VPN	Virtual Private Network

ABSTRACT

This study investigated" information management for the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna State, Nigeria. The research objectives includes: To identify the type of information for administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance. To find out the methods employed for the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance. To explain the extent of influence of the information to the methods employed for administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance. To expatiate the administrative skills and competences of the staff of the sharia courts. To find out the level of utilization of information for administration of Islamic law of Inheritance. To identify the process of preservation of the information for administration of Islamic law of inheritance. To establish the security of the information on Islamic law of Inheritance and the challenges affecting the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance. The thesis adopted quantitative research method and a survey design. The study also used stratified sample techniques. The population was made up142respondents among who are 70 judges and 72 Registrars of Sharia courts in Kaduna State only. The structured questionnaire was used as the instrument for data collection. 8 research questions were formulated including: What are the type of information generated on Islamic law of Inheritance. The research used three hypotheses throughout the research. The findings defined the categories of information generated, including the deceased, his debts, gifts, and wills; the deceased's relatives; the deceased's properties, both movable and immovable; and the beneficiaries of inheritance for the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance in Sharia courts. The study also conclude the adoption of a inheritance developed during the research such as www.altijzak.com.ng that will remove the delay in administration of Islamic Inheritance ..

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Sharia courts in the northern States of Nigeria were established primarily to administer all the Islamic principles which include settling disputes among Muslims living in the states. Such disputes, especially on inheritance of properties and wealth of the deceased, if not resolved by Sharia courts may lead to crisis. Usually, when a Muslim dies leaving some properties, the first thing to consider is whether he/she has left behind any debt or money for his/her funeral arrangement, or will, estate, other monies and properties to be distributed to his/her heirs. At the same time the pains and sorrows of losing a loved one remains in the hearts of the family of the deceased person for a much longer period of time. As a result, the prophet of Islam advised his followers specifically the neighborhood to voluntarily contribute to the welfare of the family by providing for them within the period of three days.

This situation has actually led to the delay in the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance, and has opened a gap that needs to be eliminated, to completely eradicate the delay. In so doing there is need to provide an information management Software that will manage the inheritance information and provide quick, easy, effective and efficient solution to the delay in the administration of Islamic Inheritance in Kaduna state, Nigeria and the country as a whole. The adoption of application software has become paramount in this research. Adoption, according to Rogers (2003) is preceded by the diffusion of an innovation. He goes on to define “diffusion” as a “process in which an innovation is communicated through certain channels overtime among members of a ‘social system”, where a ‘social system’ is a “set of interrelated units that are engaged in joint problem solving to accomplish a common goal. The members or units of a ‘social system’ may be individuals, informal groups,

organizations and/ or subsystems" Rogers also sees adoption as "a decision to make full use of an innovation as the best course of action available".

Rogers's model seeks to explain the processes by which innovations are adopted by members of a society and has clearly stated the adopters along with innovation characteristics, Rogers (2003a) describes (5) types of adopters.

The categories are determined by the degree to which a person adopted an innovation. Through the decision process, potential adopters may choose to

• Adopt the innovation early;

• Adopt the innovation later;

• Reinvent or modify how they use the innovation. An example would be if one was taught how to use Excel to create grade books but was now using Excel to manage the school budget;

• Discontinue use of the innovation after previously made use of the innovation; or

• Reject use of the innovation.

1.1.1 Information Management

Information management has been defined differently in information management literature. Akotia (2003) and Robertson (2005) have defined information management to include all processes for gathering, managing, disseminating, leveraging and disposing of all types of information assets within an organization. Ebbighausen (2011) added that it is the systematic, imaginative and responsible collection, storing, processing and distribution of information in order to create and use information that will contribute strategically to the achievement of organisation's goals. It deals with organisational activities such as the acquisition of

information from one or more sources, the custodianship and the distribution of that information to those who need it, and its ultimate disposition through archiving or deletion. This cycle of organisational involvement with information involves a variety of stakeholders: for example, those who are responsible for assuring the quality, accessibility and utility of acquired information, those who are responsible for its safe storage and disposal, and those who need it for decision making. Stakeholders might have rights to originate, change, distribute or delete information according to organisational information management policies. Information management embraces all the generic concepts of management, including: planning, organizing, structuring, processing, controlling, evaluation and reporting of information activities, all of which is needed in order to meet the needs of those with organisational roles or functions that depend on information. Information Management is the capability to manage information effectively over the life cycle of information use, including sensing, collecting, organizing, processing and maintaining information. I.M has evolved from traditional methods of records keeping to the application of sophisticated technology (Trauth, 1989).

The traditional or manual era, according to O' Brien and Marakas (2008), was the period when human capabilities and other equipment such as file, boxes or filing cabinets, were used to generate information for management decision making. These methods of information management have some pitfalls, which include inaccurate data/ information handling, limited capacity, and slow pace of information processing and distribution which pose a lot of challenges to organisations (Laudon &Laudon, 2010). The technological era was the period in which technological devices like computers were introduced in information management (Earl, 1989), with two sub-eras namely data processing era and information system era. The data processing era was when the technology was in the infancy stage, when simple, equipment or devices were used to assist information management. The most effective

information management system manages all information, regardless of medium and format. For example, human resource information management system, accounting information management system, decisions and executing support information systems. Information management simply entails the process of planning, controlling, and using the information resources of an organization in support of its business.

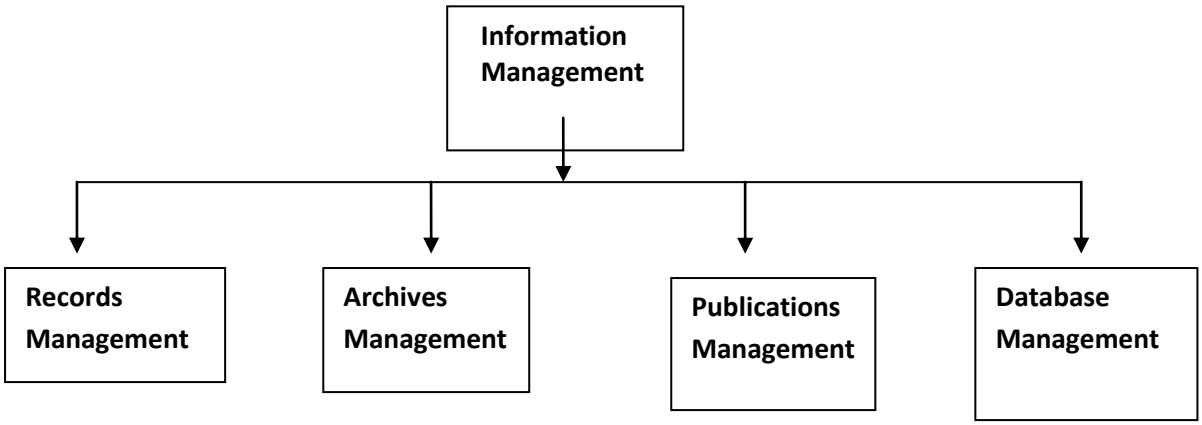


Figure 1.1.2: The Hierarchy of Information Management
Source: Information Solutions Group (2000)

Sharia courts therefore, have the mandate to collect, plan, process any relevant information about any deceased person in order to execute the sharing of his estate to the heirs because information is needed about the heirs, the impediment to inheritance, the value of the deceased estate etc.

1.1.2 Expectations of Muslim Households after the Demise of the Benefactor

Remembrance of death and the afterlife is a cornerstone of Islamic ethos. Planning for death by ensuring the distribution of one's estate in accordance with Sharia law is obligatory upon all Muslims wishing to comply with religious obligations. The Qur'an sets out specific mandates on how an estate should be distributed. These mandates are further clarified and expanded upon in the Hadith. In Islamic Law, the estate of a deceased Muslim shall be

divided after deduction of funeral expenses; death-bed charges, debts and the payment by will which does not exceed one third of estate. (Weismann, 2010).

Administration of inheritance in Islamic Family Law provides in the Act for;

1. Funeral expenses to a reasonable amount according to the degree and quality of the deceased, death-bed charges, including fees for medical attention board and lodging for one month previous to his death,
2. Expenses for obtaining probate, letters of administration, including the costs incurred for or in respect of any judicial proceedings that may be necessary for administering the estate;
3. Wages due for services rendered to the deceased within three months of his death by any laborer, artisan or domestic servant;
4. Other debts of the deceased according to their respective properties (if any); and
5. Payment by the legacy. Debts to be paid before any legacy and the extent of legacies which do not exceed one third of what remain after all the above payments have been made.

1.1.3 Islamic Injunctions on the Principles of Inheritance

Islamic Law of Inheritance is called “al-faraid”. Currently, the distribution of wealth particularly in regards to inheritance property among Muslims is managed through the law of succession (al-fara’id). Under the law of succession (al-fara’id), distribution of wealth must follow the portion as stated in Islamic law for example; the daughter will only get half portion of the son. Law of inheritance is the law governing the transfer of rights ownership to inherit (tirikah) heir, determine anyone who deserves to be the heirs and their respective sections (parts)(Iman,j.2016). Fara’id is known to be one complicated and less effective method particularly on the fact that the distribution of wealth to legal beneficiaries must go through

several stages involving several jurisdictions which may not be fully understood by the beneficiaries (Abdul Rashid et.al, 2013).

Under al-fara'id, the legal beneficiaries have the right over the deceased property and the asset must be distributed to the legal beneficiaries accordingly as stated under the Islamic Law. Therefore, each deceased's asset will be shared (or owned) by many individuals. For example, a piece of land may be owned by several owners with each one of them owning a very small size of the big land. As a result, the land or property cannot be fully developed according to one particular beneficiary's wish.

Al-faraid is constituted by the Holy Qur'an and the Sunnah. It is an important part of Shari'ah, encouraging Muslims to learn al- faraid. There is no part of the Islamic law which is more typical of both the spirit and letter of the Shari'a than the Islamic law of inheritance (mirath). To begin with, this branch of the law has firmer foundation than any other in the explicit commands of the Qur'an-as, indeed, the phrase commonly used for the science of all questions relating thereto, 'ilmu al-fara'id (i.e., the knowledge of the shares made obligatory by the Almighty Allah), sufficiently (Hamid-Ghul,Yahya,& Abdullah, 2015).The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said, "Learn al-faraid and teach them to people, because it is one-half of knowledge, it will be forgotten and the first to be taken off from my community" .

Al-faraid is a synonym for Mirath, or inheritance laws. It discusses sharing to different type of heirs. A large body of al- faraid thoroughly discusses the rules of property distribution among the heirs and solves a number of mathematical problems. Al- faraid is also appreciated by some non-Muslims. Of all the economic set of laws in the Qur'an, the most detailed are those on inheritance. The Qur'an restricts the individual's testamentary privileges to one-third of his or her estate. The Qur'an reserves the bequeaths portion to children, spouses, parents, and siblings of both sexes, according to rules dependent on the exact composition of the

legally recognized heirs. The rules are understood to provide shares also to more distant relatives under certain circumstances. (UNESCO,2014)

In explaining administration of al-faraid, Rumsey (2014) noted that "The Muslim law of inheritance comprises beyond question, the most refined and elaborated system of rules for the devolution of property that is known to the civilized world." Man and woman, from the Islamic viewpoint have the same rights. They have the right to work, earn money, own property, and are originally common in inheritance. Husband and wife inherit from each other. There are various verses and traditions of the prophet (S.A.W) that provide women the right to possess property like as follows;

The Qur'an says: "Men shall have a portion of whatever parents and near relatives leave, while women should have a portion of whatever parents and near relatives leave; no matter how small or large it is, a portion is stipulated". (Qur'an 4:7)

Commenting on the above verse women, like men, have the right to inherit and have a certain portion. After that the above verse was revealed, which shows that both, man and woman, receive inheritance and that both of them can inherit each other. (Ibn Kabir, Vol. 9, P. 194) Islam approves inheritance to women, gave them individuality, and considers them equal to men. However, in Islamic legislation, the portion of a woman's inheritance is half that of man and the shares are not equal between a man and a woman but the woman relies solely on the man to support her. For that reason, the share of a man is double compared to that of a woman. This decision has made Islam different from the traditional religion and others.

The Qur'an says: "Allah instructs you, concerning your children: a son shall have a share to that of two daughters. If the women are more than two, then they shall have two thirds of what the deceased has left; and if there is only one, she has half. And for his parents, each of

them shall receive a sixth of what he has left if he has a child. But if he has no child, and (only) his two parents inherit him, then his mother will receive a third. But if he has siblings, then his mother will have a sixth, once his will or his any debt has been settled. You do not know whether your parents or your children, are closer to you in usefulness. This is an ordinance from Allah; Surely Allah Knows, Wise". (Qur,an 4:11).

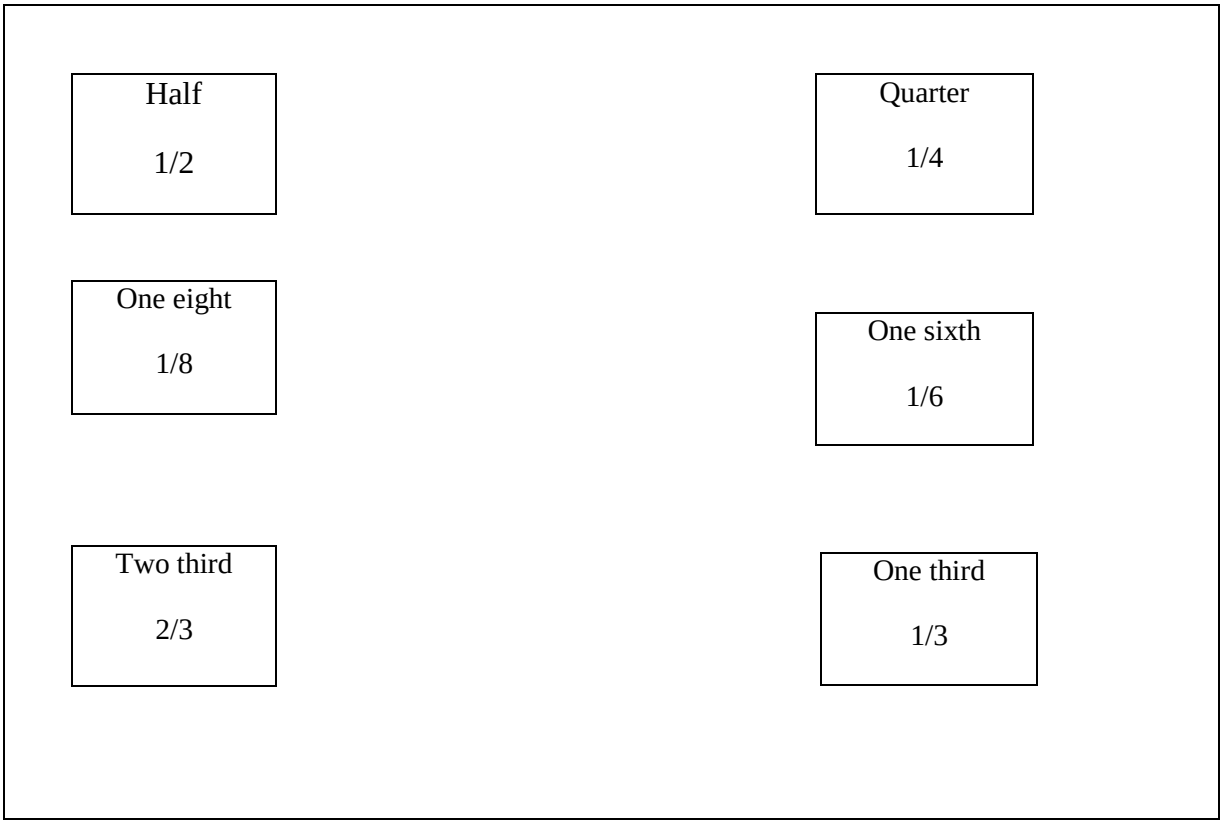


Figure 1.1.3 Fractional shares of Inheritance among Heirs.

Source: Siddiqoi (2011)

From Islamic point of view, a son gets double that of a daughter, and brother gets double of that of the sister. The distribution of shares between man proportion and woman in the ratio 2:1 has created a lot of Questions among the western scholars and orientalists such as is that an injustice, discrimination or error in the Qur'an? Islamic scholars have the answer to it. They said it is neither an injustice nor discrimination nor an error. Scholars like Sharawi and

Siddiqi (2011) are in agreement that the formula 2:1 of inheritance is fair enough. Both of them asserted that it is fair and not discriminatory against women because it is appropriate to the rights and responsibilities between men and women. For instance, men are responsible for financial support of their wives and children whereas women are free from such responsibilities. Moreover, if women get married, they obtain bride price, whereas men have to pay for the bride price. Men must pay the bride price again if they get married for the second time, while women will receive a new bride price if they get married a second time, etc.

The law of inheritance deals with rules whereby property is transferred from the estate of a dead person to his heir. It presupposes the existence of property, of laws determining the heirs and of rules of es-cheat. That is, a state of affairs where there are no known heirs and the property by virtue of certain rules, es-cheats to the crown or the state. In Islam, the laws of inheritance depend not only on the Qur'anic rules but are also on profound influence of custom. As they deal with transfer of property, they have a close relationship with the laws of gifts. When a man transfers his property to another during his lifetime it is called a gift (hiba); but when a person makes a will (wasiyya), the property goes to the legatee after his/her death and is called a legacy. Sometimes a person may wish to give his/her friend or relative a house or a garden immediately, during his own lifetime; but often he prefers to give it later, after enjoying it himself during or after his/her life the gift goes to the beneficiary.

Means of Ownership-to-Succession.

Ownership of property from a deceased relation is called ownership by succession, so the law of succession may be optional or compulsory. The former stems from the Wasiyya (Will) while the latter is from the Qur'an. The basis/grounds of inheritance under Islamic law are:

(i) Nasab: Means relationship by blood which include relations such as: father, mother, children, brother, sister, etc.

(ii) Nikkah: This is relationship created by reason of marriage which involves: wife or husband.

(iii) Wallah:. This means relationship between an emancipated slave and an emancipator. These grounds of successions may be hindered by some impediments which are barriers to inheritance and are understood as follows: Impediments are the barriers or conditions which may disallow the legal heirs from inheriting from the property which a deceased left behind. These could be grouped into three categories



Figure1.1.4 shows the impediments to succession.

Source: Siddiqoi (2011)

1.1.4 Administration of Islamic Principles of Inheritance in Northern Nigeria

The systems of Lower Sharia courts put in place in 1999-2001 are reasonably sound and are working to the general satisfaction of the people they serve as at 2012.The following states have instituted Sharia Law in operations,

- Zamfara State (January 27, 2000)
- Kano State (June 21, 2000)
- Sokoto State
- Katsina State
- Bauchi State (June 2001)

- Borno State
- Jigawa State
- Kebbi State
- Yobe State

The following 3 states have also instituted Sharia partially in the Muslim dominated areas in some parts of their states.

- Kaduna State
- Niger State (May 4, 2000)
- Gombe State

The administration of Islamic Law of inheritance is therefore, done in two ways, namely: Through the Sharia courts and by Islamic scholars who are versed in the procedures for the distribution of Al-faraid. Kaduna state has seven local government areas that have implemented Sharia courts, while others are still in the partial stage or completely not implemented. Among the seven are kaduna division which has 19 Sharia courts, Zaria division with 22 Sharia courts, Kafanchan with 9 Sharia courts, Saminaka Division with11 Sharia courts, Kachia division with 11 Sharia courts,Ikara division with 15 Sharia courts, Birnin gwari with 9 Sharia courts.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Inheritance has helped to simplify most of the difficulties encountered by Man in distribution of large complicated property that cannot be distributed easily. If inheritance was initiated to reduce man's sufferings and difficulties in all endeavours of life, Islam also needs that innovation that will ease the difficulties in the administration of inheritance, because it would give heirs their shares of inheritances regardless of whether they are males or females,

husbands or wives and children or members of a family and ensures fairness. Unlike the Jewish practice or the provision of the customary court that the wife takes all the belongings of the deceased regardless on whether the deceased has left aged parent, if the deceased husbands will the entire estate to his wife and is intended that she act as trustee for their children (Alina,S.2010).

The number of unclaimed inheritances has been on the rise since 2005 in Malaysia and Nigeria. (Ahmad & Laluddin, 2010). This is as a result of the processes involved in identifying the deceased properties, and as some heirs keep secret records or documents about the deceased, it takes time to value the estates left by the deceased persons. Delays in the litigation processes are routine in Nigerian courts (Schaefer,2010). Estates in Islamic Law of Inheritance refer to all properties belonging to the deceased. This property comprises of movable or immovable property belonging to the deceased that has been acquired legally pursuant to Islamic law as set forth in section 2 of the Enactment Islamic Will (Selangor) 1999 CNo4/1999).

There is also information needed about the deceased which include information on the death of the deceased, his properties at home and abroad, his heirs and his practices. According to the Imam Malik (675 A.D.) School of Thought "the normal time for processing inheritance claims is between seven days to a year", but unusual cases may prolong to more than twenty years (Yaacob, 2006). Hence, the need for more practical solution to the problem in the administration of the Islamic law of inheritance within the nearest time has become necessary. It is not unusual for a case of administration of inheritance to last several years (Aguda, 1986). From the trial court to the Supreme Court, cases have been known to take up to 22 years (Ariori E, 1980). This problem has created family disunity, hatred and even generated conflict as heirs are not given their shares of inheritance due to delay, sometimes from one generation to another which may lead to complexity in the inheritance sharing

process. Perhaps, failure of distribution of inheritance leads to lack of respect between family members and may even result in attempt to kill if the estates are large properties.Delay in court proceeding has become a major issue all over the world. Innocent lives have been lost, underutilization of resources or properties taken by wrong hands. (Halima,&Joseph 2014). There are several reasons for this. There are too many cases before the courts. Up to 30 cases are listed before the court daily (Odinkalu, 1992). These have contributed immensely to the problem of inheritance administration in the Sharia courts in the Kaduna state of Nigeria. As a result, it has become necessary to employ information management to reduce or eliminate the delays.

1.3 Research Questions

This research addressed the following research questions:

1. What type of information on Islamic Law of Inheritance is generated for administration of Islamic law of Inheritance by the Sharia courts in Kaduna state, Nigeria?

2. What are the methods employed to administer Islamic law of Inheritance in the Sharia courts in Kaduna state, Nigeria?

3. To what extent does the information on Islamic Law of Inheritance influence the methods employed to administer Islamic law of Inheritance by the Sharia court in Kaduna state, Nigeria?

4. What type of administrative skills and competences do the staff of the Sharia courts poses to administer Islamic law of Inheritance in Kaduna state?

5. How are the information on Islamic Law of Inheritance for administration of Islamic law of Inheritance utilised in the Sharia courts in Kaduna state, Nigeria?

6. How are the information on Islamic Law of Inheritance for administration of Islamic law of Inheritance preserved in the Sharia courts in Kaduna state, Nigeria?

7. How are the information on Islamic Law of Inheritance for administration of Islamic law of Inheritance secured in the Sharia courts in Kaduna state, Nigeria?

8. What are the challenges encountered the adoption of the method being employed to administer Islamic law of Inheritance in the Sharia courts in Kaduna state, Nigeria?

1.4 Research Hypothesis

The following are the hypotheses**:**

$H0_1$ There is no significant difference in the information generated on Islamic law of inheritance for the administration of Islamic Law of inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna state.

HO_2 There is no significant difference in the methods employed for the generation of information on Islamic law of inheritance for the administration of Islamic Law of inheritance among Sharia courts in Kaduna State.

HO_3 There is no significant difference among staff of Sharia courts in the administration of skills and Competences for the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance in Kaduna State.

1.5 Objectives of the study

The objectives answer the research questions as follows:To

1. identify the type of information generated by Sharia courts for administering Islamic law of Inheritance in Kaduna State.

2. explain the methods employed by Sharia courts in administering Islamic law of Inheritance in Kaduna State.

3. find out the extent to which the information on Islamic Law of Inheritance influence the methods employed to administer Islamic law of Inheritance by the Sharia Courts in Kaduna state.

4. determine the type of administrative skills and competences the staff of the Sharia courts poses to administer Islamic law of Inheritance in Kaduna state.

5. find out how the information on Islamic law of Inheritance is utilised for the administration of Islamic law of inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna state.

6. find out the process of preservation of the information on Islamic law of Inheritance by Sharia courts for the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance in Kaduna State.

7. establish how the information on Islamic law of Inheritance are secured for the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna State.

8. find out the challenges encountered in the adoption of the methods employed to administer Islamic law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna State.

1.6 Significance of the Study.

This study is of vital importance as it discusses a very complex and complicated area under Islamic law known as Islamic law of inheritance, it is complex because it deals with type of human sexes such as male, female and hermaphrodite, it is complicated because it involves estates of the deceased (known and unknown, movable and immovable). It will solve the issue of prolonged processes in the distribution of estates to the heirs of any deceased.

The research is of benefit to researchers especially Librarians and other researchers as it will enlighten them to explore into many discipline such as Islamic inheritance. The research is

significant to sharia court judges and registrars as it will simplify the difficulties they face in administering Islamic law of inheritance and could move them from manual method to automated or blended methods as the use of automation may save time and will also give room for corrections and at the end lead to accuracy in the whole processes.

The research is beneficial to those in the field of Economics because it is a tool to create proper economic order in society as wealth will not be accumulated to an individual alone. It is actually an economic instrument taught by Allah in Al-Qur'an to achieve proper order in a society.

Moreover, this research is unique because inheritance has been an area avoided by researchers due to its complexity and the categorization of genealogies involved that may need the knowledge of heuristic. It will also reveal the difficulties faced by the Sharia courts in the administration of inheritance in Kaduna state, Nigeria. This research will also encourage researchers, programmers and software designers to dwell into areas of concern in order to solve or reduce human and societal problems.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study covers 5 divisions out of twenty-three local government areas within Kaduna State that have established the Sharia courts. The divisions are: Kachia, Kafanchan, Kagarko, Zaria and Kaduna metropolis respectively. However, it focuses only on the court staff such as registrars and Sharia courts judges while; other stakeholders of the estates are excluded from the study due to fact that they are completely involved in the administration processes.

1.8 Operational Definitions of Terms

In this section these terms are defined as follow:

Administration: A systematic process for the administration of share of heirs in Sharia courts by distributing the allotted properties to legal share holders.

Estate: Are actually building structure that contains houses and flats but in this context all types of property whether movable or immovable that the deceased left after his demise are counted as estate.

Information Management: It is any systematic process for collection, organisation, dissemination, utilisation, preservation, security and retrieval of any information generated on Islamic Law of Inheritance.

Islamic Inheritance: The distribution of estates according to the Qur'anic and prophetic hadiths, regardless of schools of thoughts and making sure it reaches the heirs.

Islamic law of Inheritance: It is a law guiding on inheritance perhaps,they are movable and immovable properties of the deceased for administration to the heirs.

Method: Implies procedures or processes for evaluating information related to Islamic law of Inheritance.Here, it involves manual,automated and blended procedures only.

Judges: They are decision makers in any court.But in view of this research they are judges that give the final verdict for implementation of Islamic Law of Inheritance.

Registrars: Are record administrators in any courts, but in this regard they are Sharia courts staff that collect, organise, store and preserve any information related to Islamic Law of Inheritance for judges to take decision.

Sharia courts: They are legal institution that handles Islamic legal acts that may involve business transaction,marriage dispute etc. But in this research they are institutions that are responsible for the administration of inheritance in the twenty-three local governments of Kaduna state.

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CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter is a review of literature related to the area of this study, with the sole purpose of providing an overview of researches conducted, their deficit and future direction. Due to the quantity of research in the area only the most relevant and substantial studies are detailed and these are reviewed under the following subheadings:

2.2 Conceptual framework on Islamic Law of Inheritance

2.3 Theoretical Framework

2.4 Types of Information on Islamic Law of Inheritance

2.5 Methods employed in the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance

2.6 Influence of the Methods employed on the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance.

2.7 Administrative skills and competences for the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance

2.8 Utilisation of Information on Islamic Law of Inheritance.

2.9 Preservation of Information on Islamic Law of Inheritance

2.10 Security of Information on Islamic Law of Inheritance

2.11 Challenges militating against the adoption of methods employed to administer Islamic Law of Inheritance in Sharia courts.

2.12 Review of Empirical Studies

2.13 Summary of the Review.

2.2 Conceptual framework

Adelina and Putu (N.D) defines Islamic Law of Inheritance as an integral science of sharia law that deals with the distribution of a deceased legacy in accordance with the law and teaching of sharia.in this definition three important keys words are necessary: It is a science, It deals with deceased legal property, It is part of sharia i.e. Islamic law.

Adnan (2009) defines faraid as: "a combination of Fiqh and Arithmetic knowledge that will lead to a proper reward obtained by each of the beneficiaries from the assets of the deceased". This definition actually looks at the practical aspect. There are four (4) pillars of inheritance:

1- Al-Muwarrith : The deceased
2- Al-Warith : The persons who will inherit the deceased's estate
3- Al-Mauruth : Property being left by the deceased.
4- The arithmetic Knowledge.

Iman (2016) defines law of inheritance is the law governing the transfer of rights ownership to inherit (tirkah) heir, determine anyone who deserves to be the heirs and their respective sections (parts). Thus, the law of inheritance regulates the transition of deceased's property to the living in accordance with set of regulations as designed by the Qur'an and Sunnah. This definition has look at it from process as transfer of ownership to heirs by transition regulations from the Qur'an and Sunnah. Basically the definition of Islamic law of inheritance must actually goes in this form:

The deductive definition of inheritance can be said as an intergral science that involves arithmetic knowledge of decimal fraction of shares belonging to the legal heirs of a deceased that may lead to the administration of the deceased property/properties in accordance to the regulations in the Qur'an and Sunnah.

To concisely look at the meaning of inheritance and succession. The two words are used interchangeably and are sometimes confusing. Many authorities have defined the two words either separately or in an interwoven manner. For us, and for clarity, we shall define them separately and later look at their differences and similarities. Inheritance in accordance with Harvey (2006) is defined as the process of devolving property upon the death of its owner. According to Morgan (2014) it means the distribution of deceased's property among the cognate kindred. It is also believed to be the transfer of an article from one person to another which involves the transfer of wealth, knowledge, honour or dignity.

On the other hand, succession is defined as the substitute of a living person for the deceased person in a relation to all rights and duties which the latter had (Okunola,2015). Some also see succession as the right of a person to succeed into title, throne and properties and what-not of any person dead or alive. In essence, succession is seen as the right and transmission of the rights and obligation of the deceased to his heirs that takes place only after the death of the property's owner.

By mere contemplating on the two definitions above, its crystal clear that both inheritance and succession centred around the transfer of properties at the expiration of someone's authority due to death. It also connotes the availability and certification of the dead person, the property and the new owner.

Inheritance has always been practiced in some form since the onset of mankind. All world religions acknowledge the practice of inheritance but in differing ways. The Islamic system of inheritance provides an extensive distributive scheme for a wide circle of family members. According to the Qur'an, inheritance rights are awarded proportionately to certain family relations, who were totally excluded under the earlier customary tribal system.

For men it is a share of what the parents and close relatives left, and for women it is a share of what the parents and close relations left, be it little or much—an obligatory share. This verse forms the basis of the Islamic Law of Inheritance. It lays down the general principle of social equality for men and women, both being entitled to a suitable share in the property of their deceased relatives. The Islamic Law of Inheritance is a powerful measure which plays a significant role in reducing the degree of inequality in Muslim societies in each generation as it effectively reduces the everlasting gulf between the rich and the poor. This law both checks the accumulation of wealth and diffuses it among large sections of Muslim society.

Although it is intuitively clear that certain branches and aspects of Islamic law help redistribute wealth, there has been no real-life study to substantiate these relatives and their degree of inheritance (Section 3), intestate succession premise. Thus, this study examines inheritance under the Sharfah (Section (Section 4), obstacles to inheritance (Section 5), and inheritance by women (Section 6).

In another definition by Munnir (2021) that posits that inheritance is the sharing of properties, monies left by the deceived for the heirs.

2.2.1 Inheritance under the Sharia

The death of a person, according to the Sharia, brings a transfer of most of his rights to persons who are called his heirs and representatives. The transferable rights include all rights to property, many dependent rights, such as debts and chores, rights to compensation, etc., and the transmissible obligations are those capable of being satisfied out of the estate of the deceased. What is left after the payment of funeral expenses and the discharge of debts and obligations is to be distributed according to the Law of Inheritance. Generally, the rules regulating inheritance are based on the principle that the deceased's property should devolve on those who, because of consanguinity or affinity, have the strongest claim to it and in proportion to the strength of such claim.

There is no distinction in the Sharia between movable and immovable property or, on the other hand, between ancestral or self-acquired property. There is no such thing as a joint Muslim family, nor does the law recognize a common tenancy in a Muslim family. The above conceptual framework has given ground for theoretical framework.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

As computers become more ubiquitous in our everyday lives, educational settings are being transformed where educators and students are expected to teach and learn, using computers (Lee, 2003). Researchers have been investigating the factors that drive individuals to adopt and use information technologies in their workplace and personal lives.

Consequently, technology adoption and use, often referred to as user acceptance, has become one of the most researched areas in the information science literature (Agarwal, 2000; Hu, Chau, Liu- Sheng & Yan-Tam, 1999, Smarkola, 2007). Research on technology acceptance often include

1. Determining the factors that cause individuals to accept or reject new information technology, or engage in sabotage or active resistance,
2. Designing appropriate implementation tactics and interventions that mitigate problems associated with the rejection of information technologies, and
3. Factors that ensure continual use of information technologies

In the last three decades, researchers have given much attention to identifying the conditions or factors that could facilitate technology integration into businesses (Legris, Ingham, & Collarets, 2003). Information management theories could help in developing a strategic plan for the administration of Islamic law of inheritance.

Theory of Motivated Information Management was proposed by Afifi and Weitzer in 2004, the theory discussed issues related to uncertainty-anxiety in personal relationship. It has help a lot in information management, the theory address cognitive and behavioral factors related to information management process. Information management theories can be represented under two main categories. As illustrated in the 'Theory of Motivated Information Management' (Afifi & Weitzer, 2004), the first category focuses on the decisions for information seeking strategy assuming that you don't have the information. The second category, as illustrated in the 'Communication Boundary Management Perspective' (Petronio, 1991) focuses on the strategic choices we make while disclosing information. In this sense, it puts more emphasis on the role of information provider. The Theory argues that information seeking is motivated by our desire to reduce uncertainty about an important issue (Afifi & Weiner, 2004; Afifi, Dillow & Morse, 2004).

2.3.1Constructs of theory of motivated information Management

The theory suggests that the information management process is characterized by three hierarchical phases: interpretation phase, evaluation phase, and decision phase. Each phase of the process is influenced by both individual and situational factors.

The interpretation phase is the first step of information management process which begins when individuals become aware of an uncertainty discrepancy about an important issue and related anxiety. Relatively when an individual dies he normally left his family with uncertainty of their future and discrepancy in the properties he had left for his family. In Islamic inheritance this uncertainty involves his properties, his debts and will that need to be investigated in order to administer his estate to his heirs. In contrast to Uncertainty Reduction Theory, TMIM limits the conditions under which individuals initiate the information management process by emphasizing the role of the resultant anxiety (Afifi & Weiner, 2004; Afifi, Dillow & Morse, 2004). By applying information management process, it also involves searching for information on the deceased properties, the location of the properties, valuation report etc.

The evaluation phase reflects individuals' response to the anxiety experienced from uncertainty discrepancy. In this phase, individuals take into account expectations about the outcomes of an information search and perceived abilities associated with that decision which is called efficacy (Afifi & Weiner, 2004). the account expectations on the outcome of that information search is administration of Islamic law of inheritance and the perceived abilities which include the death of the benefactor ad the role of Sharia courts I executing the whole process. These two factors influence individuals' information management decisions in a way that they consider the most advantageous one. Outcome assessment is the expectations about the outcome of their behavior, e.g. whether positive or negative. Efficacy assessment refers to

the beliefs about the ability to obtain the information which involves three specific assessments: coping efficacy, communication efficacy, target efficacy. Coping efficacy deals with beliefs of individuals on their personal and relational resources to cope with the outcomes. In communication efficacy, the basic argument is the belief of individuals on their communication skills to perform an information management strategy needed to get expected results. Lastly, target efficacy involves the beliefs of individuals regarding the target ability and honesty. That's, individuals decide to engage in relational information seeking considering the ability of target to provide sought-after information and honesty (Afifi, Dillow & Morse, 2004).

The decision phase of the information management process is decision phase. In fact, this phase involves the selection of information seeking strategy among a wide range of choices. Afifi and Weiner, (2004) address two main issues: information seeking strategy options, namely seeking information directly or indirectly and active avoidance. Direct research is most efficient in terms of managing information, but there is likely to be conditions where it is considered insensitive and inappropriate even risky in terms of potential costs (Afifi, Dillow & Morse, 2004). The decision phase is handled by the sharia courts judges as they finally execute the verdict of their findings on the deceased's properties so that the heirs should take their shares. By so doing they may apply manual, automated or blended method, most of the judges are familiar with the annual method but for automated and blended method the ned for application software is necessary.

The application software is in form of a calculator that can systematically analyse the shares of inheritance within some minutes. A sample of this software is found in www.lubnaa.com Before introducing the software there is need to know what a software is, Software is any ordered sequence of machine executable instructions. Its execution typically changes some machine state, which can be loosely viewed as a set consisting of one or more memory banks

and/or the controllers of the executing (Luciano.F, 2015) software operates in an (almost) entirely understood world of pure mathematics. If someone claims to be able to perform a function in the real world, he must prove it by giving physical details and schematics. On the other hand, merely describing a computerized method enables a programmer of average skill to implement that computerized method on a real computer. Function itself defines software. Once the function is defined, implementation of the functionality on a computer just requires paying for programmer time. (Harvard Law Review, 2012).

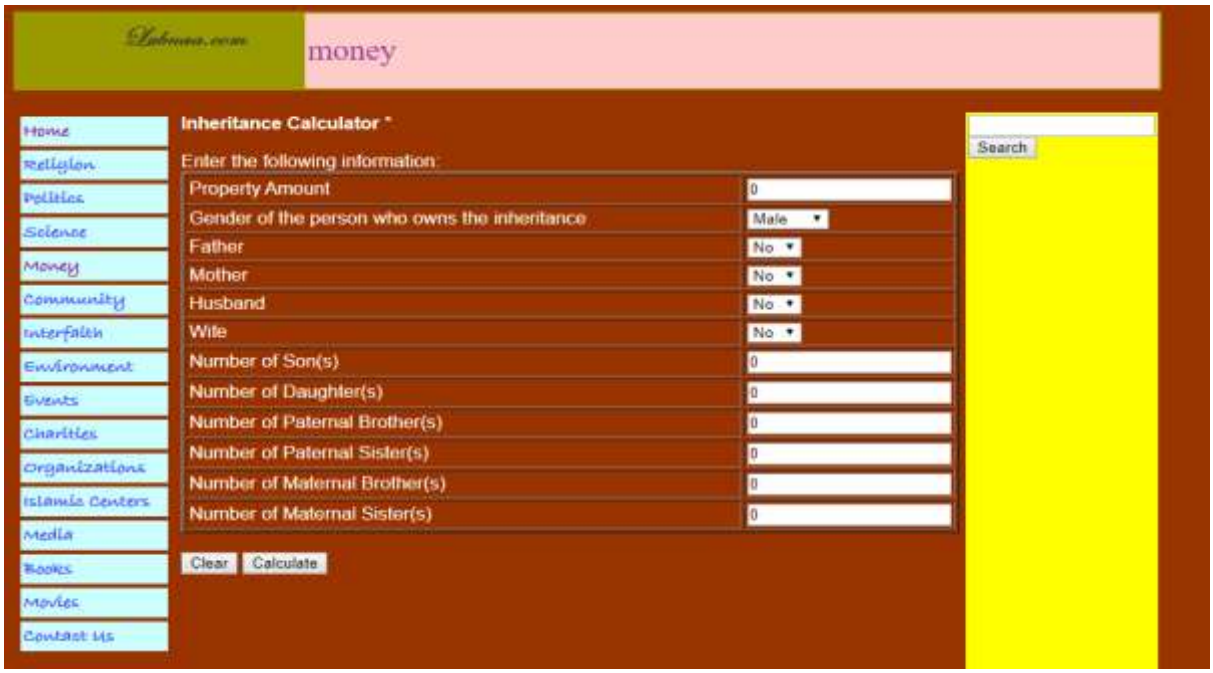


Figure 2.3.1 shows the diagrammatic structure of the inheritance Software
Google (2018)

The Lubnaa software was developed by Shuaib Mohammed a student of biotechnology at Aligarh Muslim University, India. He developed the software as a result of alhaya Competition that was organised by the university management in March, 2018. This software has been tested for several functions and the following weaknesses identified;

A. The software is a mere calculator

B. The software has no provision for general information of heirs

C. The software has no provision for identifying type of properties such as house, land etc.

D. It lacks letter of certification by Sharia courts.

E. It lacks storage facility like archive.

F. It does not cover some complicated issues such as “the umariyataini inheritance”. This and other type has encouraged the researcher to look at types of software.

2.3.2 Types of application Software

When selecting the computer-aided quality control system, clients first focus on the functionality and capabilities of the production part. This is of key importance to them. A specification of clients’ requirements emphasizes this part of the system. The company which plans to implement ICT, especially in the production zone, should most importantly, check how their business processes are conducted in this area and have a closer look at them. ERP **Impulse EVO** supports scheduling and management of process production comprehensively. Thanks to the connection between a logistic chain, production processes, and a financial flow it is possible to improve the level of customer service and to rationalize of ordering and performance of contracts together with production optimization.

MONACO® technical information system gives possibilities for integration with ERP and CAD systems as well as commercial policy of the company. The system offers tools for keeping basic requirements for technical documentation: precision – quality (the more precise and "truer" the documentation is, the smoother and more floating the production is); documentation elaboration speed (its creation should take as little time and means as possible; at the same time the technical documentation department should provide information at the right time); generality (the system enables creation of technical documentation with an aim to minimize changes of "non-technical" nature, e.g. materials changes, swaps of departments, swaps of capacities - machines, etc.); portability (production

shifting between respective plants or corporations should not have any influence, or only minor one, on technical documentation).

Tecnomatrix connects the disciplines of planning and engineering with automation and control to create a smart factory model with all of the production process details, including the automation hardware and software. On the other hand, it should be noted that such systems have numerous limitations in interfaces between them and other management systems utilized in industry e.g. environmental management [8]. The support for R&D is also limited only to the recordkeeping without built-in analytical tools e.g. very interesting interdisciplinary investigations involving academia and industry (e.g. interviewed authors of the long-term research from biotechnological branch [9-13], materials science [14-19]) only hardly may be supported by these tools. In a consensus opinion, the interviewed authors believed that more sophisticated analytical tools must be provided from the outside and individually adapted to the nature of their work, regardless of whether they are directly related to the optimization of production [20, 21] or research [22-25].

Library and information centres are considered to be fully automated when their computer systems can perform at least all the basic library operations and processes such as: cataloguing, acquisitions, circulations, online information dissemination and access. Automated library system should at least have such modules as: circulation control, cataloguing, serials control, ordering and acquisition, Open Access Catalogue (OPAC), inter-library loans and collaboration, and management information systems (Mohammed: 1995a&b).

Even though absence of adequate funds, costs of systems acquisitions and upgrade, and poor levels of information and ICT literacy and fluency has continued to impact negatively on the levels of automation in Nigerian libraries, of recent, it's been discovered that the majority of the library application software being employed for library operations and services in

Nigerian libraries, especially in academic libraries and particularly in the university libraries are: KOHA, Virtua, E-Lib, DS pace, and Greenstone (Ayodele, and Mohammed, 2016).

Ideally, library application software package should have modules for acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, serials management, union catalogue, system management, internet suite/interoperability, inquiry, and other necessary adaptive capabilities such as for MARC, Barcode, multilingual, OPAC, networks. Automated/digitised library systems and websites should be supported by anti-virus and firewalls, maintenance agreement and data capture/backup/storage facilities.

2.4 Types of Information on Islamic Law of Inheritance.

Information generated on Islamic Law of Inheritance is viewed in the following areas: Information on the deceased property, on the deceased wills, gift and debts, on the heirs of the deceased person and on the shares of each beneficiary. Joshua, (1974) opined that information generation "as a systematic process of gathering positive and negative information that are discovery or foreknowledge about a thing, occurrences, business or company". The information generated on Islamic Law of Inheritance that involves property is divided into two, pending on whether the properties are movable or immovable the movable being like motor cars, bicycles and beds etc. while the immovable are like houses, land asset etc. The Sharia courts have the right to know the deceased wills which must not exceed 1/3 of the deceased property.

Hibah refers to a transfer of ownership of an asset from a donor (wahib) to a recipient (mawhub lahu) without a reward (Bank Negara, 2016). In other words, hibah donor makes proposal (offer) to transfer the property to the beneficiary, and in return the beneficiary accepts the proposal, with no consideration (Mujani et al., 2011; Buang, 1993). This hibah is referred to as gift. According to the Islamic term, hibah refers to a contract that entails

granting ownership of the property to someone else during his/her lifetime without any reprisal. Muda (2008) outlined five requirements of hibah which include:

i) . an akad (contract) of granting property ownership to a specific party;

ii) . The property that can be given as hibah is a physical property and not debt;

iii) . hibah contract is made without imposing any reprisal;

iv) . hibah contract is in effect during the lifetime of the hibah provider;

v) . hibah is made voluntarily and the contract is made with no intention to receive reward or honour a particular person. A hibah provider must be the genuine owner of the item/s intended for hibah. Hibah recipient can be anyone as long as he/she has the capability to own property (Muda, 2008).

The type of information on Islamic Law of Inheritance are information on personal spending's such as loan, gifts and wills of the deceased., information on the beneficiaries of inheritance, information on the life of the heirs before the death of the deceased. on-involvement of the heirs in the killing of the deceased. Information about the deceased legal wife/wives, information about his movable and unmovable properties. Information about his transactions.etc. Before doing anything on an estate in Islam and anything that falls under suc cession, the reasonable and wisest members of the deceased relations who may be eligible to i nherit would now ponder and ask themselves after condolences for any will he or she (the dec eased) may have left behind to help guide in administering the estate. They may equally ask a bout any credit or debts. The next thing shall be preparation for his/her burial expenses from his/her legacy. After meeting all the above listed expenses i.e. the will, if any, isremoved, debt, if any, is paid off and credit, if any, is returned, and all the bequests are taken out, the remainder of the legacy now becomes the right of the inheritors. (Zakariya, 2011).

2.5 Methods employed in the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance

The method employed for the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance in Sharia courts are basically three: manual, automated and blended methods (Valentine and Bassey 2018).

Manual method: It refers to the systematic process of administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance to the heirs without using technology by using hand or face to face calculation (Newman, 2014). It has been in practice since the advent of Islam, it involves critical thinking of the brain by allotting shares to each beneficiary without mistake on the principal of inheritance. The procedures are mostly found in books written on succession such as HABAADAZA (هبا دبز), the HABAADAZA actually originated from Arabic alphabets called ABAJADIYYA(ابجديه) these alphabets are sub-divided into southern and western alphabets as follows: The western alphabets are: ابجد هوز حطي كلمن صعفض قرست ثخذ ظغش while the southern alphabets are ابجد هوز حطي كلمن سعفص قرشت ثخذ ضظغ .these alphabets are attached with numeric as follows; ا(1) ب (2) ج (3) د (4) ه (5) و (6) ز (7) ح(8) ط(9) ي (10) respectively. Now, the formulae HABAADAZA represents 5,2,1,4,2 and 7.It also represents number of people ,meaning that 5 people such as Husband, daughter, full sister, germane sister and son's daughter,2 stands for husband and wife(s) ,1 stands for wife(s) only, 4stands for two or more sister where the deceased left no son, two or more sons daughters, if the deceased left no father or son's son, Germane sisters, two or more, where the deceased left no father, no child and germane brother and consanguine sisters, two or more, where the deceased left no father, no child, no germane brother or sister and no consanguine brother. 2 Husbands if the wife has child and Wife(s) if the husband has no children and 7 is a situation where the deceased left a child, or he leaves more than a brother or sister, regardless of whether they are germane, consanguine or uterines or whether they are inheriting or not they will reduce the mother's share from 1/3 to 1/6., a parternal or maternal grand- mother in the absence of a mother., a father where the deceased left a child.,

a paternal grandfather in the absence of a father., a uterine brother or sister, in the absence of a child, father or grandfather., a son's daughter in the presence of one daughter who will take the quranic share in order to own 2/3., a consanguine sister when she is to inherit with a germane sister.(Aminu2015) therefore, the numeric meaning of the alphabets have described the heirs only the shares are shown in figure1.1.3 which involve practical application of calculating processes in sharing the shares to the heirs. This method is the old method because it need careful and critical thinking.

Automated method: The automated method was introduced after the postmodernism period when the invention of technology came in in order to reduce man's labour. Technology has given rise to many changes such telephone, computers and calculators. etc. It is self-evident that economic organisations have been most affected by the use of information technology. This technology has proven to be able to reduce the costs of production and services by automating all phases of production and administrative processes, thus saving labour, raw materials and energy, a link between market requirements and design, production and distribution activities in an integrated system (Kassem, 2004).This has actually motivated scientist to create inheritance technology such inheritance calculator.

Blended method: It was introduced as a result to checkmate the manual and automated method so that accuracy can ascertain in the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance in Sharia courts. It involves combination of manual and automated result for final consideration. Cronje (2020) proposed that a definition of blended method must contain context, theory, method, and technology. Supporting technologies like learning management systems, virtual and remote laboratories, interactive quizzes, and remote invigilation, as well as enabling technologies like 4G/5G communication systems, big data and data analytic, artificial intelligence, sensors, and the Internet of things, and augmented and virtual reality, are crucial for an effective transition from traditional method to online or remote process.

However, the blended method is a mixture of manual process of calculating Islamic inheritance and the automated methods as such it is time consuming and properly helps in identifying the accuracy of the results.

2.6 Influence of the methods employed for the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance

Understanding the positive or negative influence that the methods employed on the administration of Islamic inheritance is clearly noticed based on the visibility, transparency and the speed by which each method exerts at the end of each administrative procedure of inheritance and the factors that are likely to affect this (Anholt, 2007). therefore, in the administrative process there are factors that need to be look at in every methods, these factors can be positive or negative which may lead to the adoption of the next method.

In the automated method these six characteristics has contributed towards the development of software as asserted by ISO/IEC9126 (1999). Functionality is assume to be part and parcel of all technology as it gives the necessary actions on it command, Reliability also emphasis the result of a technology which in addition must be accurate and must always avoid mistake, Usability refers to early experience ,that any technology introduce should have a history of usage that determine whether it is effective or ineffective for the method, Efficiency, Maintainability deals with affordability and not expensive in terms of repairs and sustainability and also availability of spare parts within the place of usage and Portability it should not be too big and not easy to handle by and average person. This was in accordance with ISO/IEC 9126 – 1, that the software quality model has six characteristics namely functionality, reliability, usability, efficiency, maintainability and portability (Al-Kilidar et al., 2005).

The blended method has little influence because it was a duplication of manual and automated method for that it has a negative effect for no time management and it is also

cumbersome as it allows inheritance process to be prolong time for administration to take place. Although the three methods are adopted by some judges and registrars in order to justify their results and findings.

2.7 Administrative skills and competences for administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance in Sharia courts.

One of the hallmarks of South Africa's new democratic regime was the development of public servants' skills (Mavunga & Cross 2017). This was based on the perception that most Black people lacked the necessary competencies in many public institutions (Tembe & Sehume 2016). To overcome this perception, several programmes and frameworks were put in place to chart the path of skills development in the public sector. According to Tshilongamulenzhe and Coetzee (eds. 2013), the adoption of numerous statutes that relate to employee skills development was intended to capacitate employees so that they can carry out their duties effectively and efficiently. Notably, the shortage of skills has a devastating impact on organisational performance and the delivery of services to citizens, and employee job competence is jeopardised when employees are not adequately equipped to perform their day-to-day tasks.

A competence is more than just knowledge or skills. It involves the ability to meet complex demands, by drawing on and mobilising psycho-social resources (including skills and attitudes) in a particular context. For example, the ability to communicate effectively is a competence that may draw on an individual's knowledge of language, practical IT skills and attitudes towards those with whom he or she is communicating (Rychen & Salganik, 2003).

The skills needed by Sharia courts staff may include the following: Information seeking skills on the deceased property, communication skills, content creation skills, problem solving skills and safety skills. "...competency is defined as the knowledge and ability to use

computers and related technology efficiently, with a range of skills covering levels from elementary use to programming and advanced problem solving". (Sani, 2010).

2.8 Utilisation of information on Islamic Law of Inheritance

Nwachukwu L. and Salami(2014)explained utilisation as an activity that measures the value of an item to a library or data system. Utilisation could be used to determine the reason for retaining a document within the collection of a sharia court. Understanding the factors and purpose that are associated with the selection of Sharia courts verdicts by judges and registrars is critical, some of which might be for judgement, for appeal and for individual knowledge. Once these areas are known, judges and registrars can introduce strategies to increase the Sharia courts inheritance procedures for families, communities and heirs of the deceased. The utilisation of information on Islamic inheritance can be achieved through the demand of its users, the demand can also determine the extent of usage by the Sharia courts thereby fulfilling the objective of the administrative to utilise and maximise the exposure of the user of inheritance information. It is assumed that if information is accessible to the judges and the registrars in Sharia courts, it promotes effective judgement and decision making. Accessibility of information management for administration of Islamic inheritance means the simplicity of locating and retrieving information from large numbers of information stored (Ntuiand Udah, 2015).Aina (2011) explained that accessibility predict the speed at which an information output in any format is obtained. Therefore, information resources should be received and retrieved to meet the desired need of the users such as judges, registrars and heirs of deceased.

The information generated on Islamic law of Inheritance is utilized in many ways: Understanding this need a further classification of the information into the following grouping;

Personal information: are information about health, about debts and about wife/ wives and children. This information is use on the basis of identifying the death of a deceased, among his wife/wives and children who died before him, this information is necessary because it enables the Sharia courts judges make right decision on who inherit first, for the wife or wives who was divorced before the demise of the husband.

Property information, allow the Sharia courts judges to know the properties of the deceased home and abroad, known and unknown documented and undocumented. It also allows his business partners to express their opinion about the deceased transactions before his death.

Information on the share allocated to each heirs: This will allow the Sharia courts to implement the rules of impediment and explain who are actually the surrogates in the Islamic law of Inheritance and it will explicitly explain the heirs with double shares such as father when the deceased left only his single daughter and his father, in the first instance the daughter takes half, the father is expected to have 1/6, then the remaining is returned back to the father as Asib.

2.9 Preservation of information on Islamic Law of Inheritance.

Preservation is needed in every aspect of information regardless of whether the information has a source or not, whether the information is in print or electronic format. Preservation is seen as a means of keeping records or documents safe, preventing the safe document from being altered, damaged or destroyed by insects or environmental hazards and by keeping the document in a good condition for usage and stored in an appropriate medium for future use. (Rita, 2021). Sharia courts records and verdicts on Islamic Law of Inheritance and related issues should be kept for safety and future referencing. Harries citing Lemark's Training Manual on Records Management (2005:13), classified public records into four (4) major classes namely; vital records, important records, useful records and non-essential records.

Vital Records – This may include items like legal documents of an organization, title deeds, major contracts, property plans, minutes of certain meetings, insurance policies etc. These records should never be destroyed as they are essential to an organisation's existence and are often irreplaceable. Important records refer to those records that facilitate administrative and executive operations and may only be replaceable at huge cost and much delay. Examples are invoices, received accounts, quotations, financial statements, and others. Useful records – are those records that are required for short-term usage such as memorandums and bank statements. Non-essential records – include routine inquiries, announcements and acknowledgments, draft notes from telephone conversations, and others. These records have a temporary value and may be destroyed after a short period.

Agere et al. (1999) in their contribution classified record management into three (3) types, namely current records, semi-current records and non-current records. Current records are records which are in active use; Semi-current records are records whose use have declined and are used only from time to time. In other words, they are semi-active. Non-current records are records which are no longer in active use and are being kept in order to fulfill other secondary uses such as legal and audit requirements or for research value. Therefore, there is need to know courts record, Judicial Council of California (2011) defined a court record as any document or other material that is received or maintained by the court to or in connection with judicial proceedings. Most of the cases on the administration of inheritance are judicially processed in order to avoid conflict, confusion and corruption among the heirs of the deceased person. According to Ropper and Millar (1999) court records may include records generated specifically from the legal processes, the police, and public prosecutors.

2.10 Security of information on Islamic Law of Inheritance

Studies by the International Records Management Trust (IRMT) (2002) in Singapore revealed that all civil cases and court records are held electronically. They mention that documents are prepared in draft form and then entered in Electronic filing system (EFS). Court documents are retained in PDF format and stored in a juke box that can store large volumes of digital records and keep them readily accessible. The authors revealed that the user functions of the EFS include the electronic filing of court documents, receipt of court documents, searching for and tracking court cases and records. They further state that there is a high level of security built into the EFS and these include unique user identifications (IDs), passwords, and documents transmittal through secure channels using Virtual Private Network (VPN). Nthomiwa (2007); Motsaathebe and Mnjama, (2009) mention that African countries have a major concern about the security and protection of Sharia court records. The authors state that in Botswana, Court Records Management Systems (CRMS) are used to manage court records. The CRMS uses the program that was developed by an American Company ACS which is used to manage court records in America Nthomiwa (2007) also added that the CRMS was introduced to address the problem 34 of lost or missing files and slow response to public enquiries on case status. The information on court cases for example, civil and criminal case records are entered into the system. The author further state that for the security of records against theft and loss, file tracking system and biometrics (signatures) are used

2.11 Challenges Militating against the Administration of Islamic law of Inheritance

It has been assumed that *Faraid* Laws can only be practiced in harmony if extensive changes are made to the legal system. Naturally, majority of the previous solutions to minimize time and cost in the administration and distribution of Islamic Law of Inheritance are found within the legal system. Unfortunately, these solutions did not have much impact on decreasing the

number of unclaimed inheritance (Ahmad & Laluddin, 2010). Hence, practical solutions to these problems have to be found elsewhere than the legal system.

Putting this money into computers-and-cables is too large an investment in just one part of the infrastructure improvements that many Sharia courts desperately need. Buildings are falling apart, furnishings are dilapidated, asbestos must be removed...otherwise, the machines themselves will cease to function as their context deteriorates.

Also, substantial funding is needed for other types of innovations required to make instructional hardware effective, such as standards-based curricular materials for the Worldwide Web and alternative kinds of pedagogy based on partnerships between government and NGO's for technology made affordable and sustainable, many alkalis will not use these devices to their full potential.

"Second Generation" thinking in technology does not see computers as magic, and thus make the mistake of focusing on automation as their fundamental purpose. Computers are envisioned as ways to empower "easibility" and "success," serving as a fire hose to spray information from the Internet into the minds of its users. However, even without technology, Sharia courts are already drowning in data, and an overcrowded analogue data puts Sharia courts on the brink of intellectual indigestion.

The continuing costs of maintaining and upgrading a massive infusion technology would be prohibitive. High performance computing and communications requires high tech skills to keep them operational and they may become obsolete in five to seven years as information technology continues its rapid advance.

The most important problem observed regarding the use of ICT in Sharia courts is load shedding even at the home and at the offices. Nigeria faces tremendous amount of problem of load shedding. Production of electricity in Nigeria is below 4000 MW whereas its demand is 12000 MW (Dunya News, 2014, Jul 15), which results in severe shortage of electricity across

the country (Qasim, 2016, May 12). According to official statement, urban areas have schedule for about six hours and rural areas for about eight hours of load shedding across the country (Kiani, 2016, April 20). However, practically urban areas have faced as high as 12-14 hours and rural areas from 18 to 20 hours of electricity shortfall during extremely hot summer (Dunya News, 2014, Jul 15).

It is difficult to implement ICT in Sharia courts if power supply is disturbed in national infrastructure (UNESCO, 2014). Fluctuation in electricity causes damage to expensive ICT resources. Stable and constant electricity supply is necessary for the proper functioning of computers and other high-tech equipment especially under extreme weather conditions (Aduwa & Iyamu, 2005). Distribution of free laptops under provincial and federal governments among the Sharia courts workers is a valuable initiative keeping in view the long hours of electricity shortfall across the country.

Second important problem faced by the participants at home was the non-availability of the require software i.e., the artificial neural network. According to Salomon (1989), supply of relevant and appropriate software is a major hindrance to expansion of computer use in many countries. Other problems participants face at home are virus threat, signal problem in Internet, slow speed of computers, lack of access of Internet, lack of technical support, and poor working condition of computers. Students face more problems regarding the use of ICT at the university than at home.

Pelgrum's (2001) list of the top-10 obstacles to implementing ICT innovations in less developed countries includes eight issues centered on the fact that end users could not practice using the ICT innovation and achieve observable results. Pelgrum listed the followin g as obstacles: insufficient number of computers, difficulty scheduling computer time, insufficient peripherals, not enough copies of software, insufficient teacher time, not enough

simultaneous access to the Internet, not enough supervision staff, and a lack of technical assistance.

2.12 Review of Empirical Studies

Jimoh, etal. (2013) in their article "Design of an Expert System to Calculate Inheritance Shares Based on Islamic Law" asserted that Islam has formed a complete legal system for inheritance distribution However, judges of Sharia courts are faced with challenges in dealing with the distribution of inheritance due to their concern for the satisfaction of all parties and the compliance with the Islamic law. This is due to the fact that some people still hold on to their ancestral customs of inheritance distribution, regardless of its contradiction with Islamic law method in determining the distribution of inheritance. Also, the calculations needed, in order to share the estate of a deceased amongst his heirs is quite complicated. Some of the difficulties encountered with this system of calculation include: The calculation of inheritance according to Islamic law is quite complex, and this makes it brain tasking, especially when there are many heirs Due to the infallibility of human beings, errors can be made in the calculations.

Also, the manual system of calculating the inheritance makes it time consuming. These problems can be solved with the development of an expert system, thereby automating the system of calculating the inheritance. Good all's AI method defines an expert system as a computer system that performs functions similar to those normally performed by a human expert. There are four internal and four external components of an expert system. The internal components are the knowledge base, working storage, user interface and inference engine; while the external components are the user, system engineer, knowledge engineer, and domain expert. They dwell on the critical processes of analyzing the Islamic Law of Inheritance based on the document analysis using the Holy Qur'an as the document for the

research. Finally, since the main goals of computing are to increase the speed at which tasks are done, increase efficiency, and reduce human effort. Therefore, the work is focused on saving time and energy as well as increasing efficiency in relation to the calculation of inheritance shares according to Islamic law.

In the work, they became familiar with the basic concepts applying to expert systems. Also, they are exposed to the fundamentals of inheritance sharing according to the Islamic law. They are able to extract the various rules used in calculating inheritance according to Islamic law, which was then used to model a rule base for the design of the expert system. However, they did not design software that can calculate Islamic Law of Inheritance. Looking at the empirical studies it is clear that a gap still exists because studies have not suggested any software that can calculate Islamic Law of Inheritance quickly and easily.

In another study titled "Muslims' Inheritance law in Mindanao – Philippines: A guide for Beginners "by Aliah Maruhom Pumbaya (2014) that was generally design to simplify one of the complex branches of Islamic Law (Shari'ah) – Inheritance. The main objective of his study is to discover and explore the Muslims' Inheritance law in Mindanao – Philippines as a guide for beginners. Although Philippines is Christian dominated country, the Code of Muslim Personal Laws of the Philippines also known as P.D. 1083 has been introduce in 1977. Before that, there was not even a single set of comprehensive codification of rules available on Islamic law specifically on Islamic law of Inheritance for the Muslims in Mindanao – Philippines in general. Due to lack of moral teachings and learnings, lack of awareness and lack of English textbooks and review materials on Islamic Inheritance in Mindanao - Philippines, the researcher chooses his topic rather than any other because it has been neglected and because it has been discussed but not properly or fully. The study seeks to answer the following questions, namely: 1) What are the Muslims' Inheritance laws in Mindanao - Philippines? 2)What are the Islamic Rulings on Muslims' Inheritance laws in

Mindanao - Philippines? 3)What are the requisites of succession for Muslims' Inheritance laws in Mindanao - Philippines? and 4) What are the Procedures of Succession on Muslims' Inheritance law in Mindanao - Philippines? His study uses conceptual method, statute method and legislation method to seek information in order to answer the research questions. To answer the problems mentioned above in his study scientifically, hence he used the following data sources: first, the data sources which are adopted as a binding law such as P.D. 1083 otherwise known as the Code of Muslim Personal laws of the Philippines and from Holy Qur-an and Prophetic traditions (Hadith), Qiyas and Ijma on Islamic law of Inheritance; Second, the data sources which are adopted as a results of study through many books, literatures, magazines, journals, newspapers, and thesis. Third, the data sources which are explanations from primary and secondary materials such as encyclopedia and dictionary. The qualitative data taken from the data sources are analysed through logical analysis. The analytical tools used are as follows: first, legal interpretation; Second, theological interpretation; and finally, juridical analysis.

The result shows that the Muslims' Inheritance law in Mindanao – Philippines was codified and became a binding law in 1977. The codification of Muslim Personal Laws is one of the greatest achievements of the Muslims in the Philippines. The Procedures of Succession on Muslims' Inheritance Law in Mindanao – Philippines is that under the Code of Muslim Personal Laws of the Philippines, the order of preference of claims mentioned in Article 135 and Procedures for distribution of estate is as follows: "The estate of a decedent shall be applied to claims and charges in the following order: (a) Unpaid taxes; (b) Reasonable funeral expenses; (c) The expenses for probate, administration and other judicial expenses; (d) The debts of the decedent; (e) The legacies to the extent of the disposable one-third; (f) The distribution of shares among heirs; and (g) Unpaid dower." Therefore, although most of the Muslims in Mindanao - Philippines are following the Shafi'i Madhhab, the degree of

authenticity of the Islamic evidence is given with much preference over the opinion of him. This research is using quantitative paradigm, statistical tools not analytic method and it scope is kaduna, Nigeia.

Some scholars have written on Sharia courts from different perspective some of which may include. Eyene (2011) in her article titled "Between conflict and compromise: lessons on sharia and pluralism from Nigeria's Kaduna and Kebbi states" elaborated on implementation of Sharia law and its expansion from the personal to criminal aspects in twelve northern states in the wake of Nigeria's return to democratic rule in 1999 represents one of the most turbulent cases of inter group relations in the contemporary history of Nigeria. The development was set in motion by the formal adoption of stringent Sharia codes by Ahmed Sani, the governor of Zamfara State, on October 27, 1999, and thereafter by eleven other northern states—Sokoto, Kebbi, Niger, Katsina, Kaduna, Kano, Jigawa, Bauchi, Yobe, Gombe, and Borno. In reintroducing Sharia into the domains of criminal justice, these states evoked the "somewhat ambiguous clause [in the 1999 Nigerian Constitution] that empowered a state assembly . . . to confer additional jurisdiction on the Sharia Court, In her article she dwelt on the expansion of the courts to various states in Nigeria. In her work no prominent methodology was used except that of historic analogy of what has happen. In her conclusion she led emphasis on the controversy between the \compliant of Sharia and the Noncompliance to sharia. The research work has not stated any methodology talk less of simply dwelling on the sharia courts records.

In another article written by Boğaç (2008) on the "Social Identity and Patterns of Interaction in the Sharia Court of Kastamonu (1740-44)" in which the author looks at the sharia courts from the angle of Ottoman court records. These sources have been utilized by Ottomanists in a systematic fashion since the mid-1960s. As Iris Agmon notes in her book, the ways in which researchers explored court documents include quantitative, impressionistic, and more

recently, qualitative techniques. Impressionistic and quantitative methods have dominated based research until mid- to late- 1990s. Research conducted in this period focused mainly on the socio-economic activities of various social groups and tended to utilize court records either as data pool for quantitative calculations or as compilations of historical anecdotes that researchers selectively drew from to illustrate their historical reconstructions. Both of these orientations have lately attracted criticism. Furthermore, he classified courts client into three social group the upper, lower and the middle group. He identified the majority that attends courts are the lower group which are dominantly, females. In his findings the military title-holders, patronize sharia courts as an avenue in which they challenged opponents of various background, for females' courts processes were mechanisms that helped them to challenge their male kin., for religious establishments it is an arena that reinforced their legal and religious prominence as a group. Also, this article has also established the gap of it was carried out in Kastamonu not Nigeria and it has considered the client of the courts and even the class of people forgotten even the Sharia records found available in the courts. It is very clear that the above research has not cover sharia courts in Nigeria talk less of Kaduna state and the period was between (1740-44) which was actually obsolete.

In another article written by Adelina & Putu (nd) titled "Islamic inheritance law (Faraid) and its implication, the authors defined inheritance and its fundamental role to the economy of a nation. The methodology they adopted was qualitative, the data collected were from books, journals and internet site, the three data sources are more of theoretical category (Cresswell,2005). the article states the rule of justice in the redistribution of wealth among legal heirs of the deceased. The article also describes faraid as a system for distribution of wealth laid down by Islam which visualized three objects (Shafi,1979) as follows:

a) Establishment of Practicable system of economy.
b) Enabling everyone to get what is rightfully due to him.

c) Eradicating the concentration of wealth.

The article concluded by justifying the role of redistribution of wealth among heirs by implication it may decrease the degree of income inequality that occur in our current economic system and it serve as an added avenue that will support zakat and Waqf. The article has established the gap that it is qualitative paradigm and has focused on economic implication.

In an article by Mustafa and Mustafa (2021) titled "inheritance management and accountability: a case study of z and s inheritance committee in Lagos of Nigeria". Although it was unprecedented level of unclaimed inheritance attracted the attention of legal and religious scholars across Muslim majority countries, concern over inheritance, however, took a global dimension when Musawah, a feminist movement began a deliberate misrepresentation of accountability in Islamic inheritance. The paper, therefore, investigated the administrative capacity, the perceived level of accountability and the challenges faced by a Lagos based Shari'ah compliant inheritance distribution committee. To actualise these objectives, a case study method was adopted using semi-structured interview for data collection. The findings suggest perceived reasonable level of accountability by the Shari'ah based distribution method, the need for a committee with full time, the need to create awareness on importance of Will preparation and the need for probate service at Area courts. The study contributes to the existing literature on accountability through application of Khalifah concept to explain issue of accountability in Islamic inheritance. Apart from serving as a call for legal reformation and a guide to future researchers, the result should help members of committees on inheritance in all geo-political regions of Nigeria. Yet the paper did not improvise any means for calculation of Islamic inheritance and it covers only Lagos State Sharia courts.

2.13 Summary of the Review

The purpose of the literature review in this study was to identify gaps to be address in this study. From the reviewed literature, there is evidence of surveys that investigated Islamic inheritance. Most of the reviewed studies investigated software development,types of software in an organization in general, none of the studies investigated management of information in Sharia Court for Islamic inheritance in Kaduna state.The researcher has reviewed many empirical researches on Islamic law of inheritance and application software, determining use of technology, calculating Islamic Law of Inheritance by expertise system, which so far is the only research that discusses the Information Management for the administration of Islamic law of inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna state of Nigeria. However, noted from the review is that majority of the studies were skewed to developed countries such as Kastamonu,Mindanao – Philippines and Some African countries like Kenya. None of the studies have a wider geographic coverage; they lack representation of respondents from Nigeria. Very few studies or non in information management for the administration of Islamic inheritance in Kaduna State, were done in Africa and particularly in Sharia Court in Nigeria.

It is generally acknowledge that Judges and Registrars in Sharia Court from different communities are likely to have different perspective and understanding regarding the administration of Islamic inheritance in Sharia courts. Thus, the fact that most of the reviewed studies were skewed to developed countries implies that they may not necessarily reflect the existing situation of local conditions in some developing countries. Therefore, there was a need to conduct specific studies in order to understand the peculiar differences across different environments so as to come up with proper strategies for an effective administration of Islamic Inheritance in Sharia courts.

This research at hand has review many literature in its different chapters, it has finally review literature on some Islamic inheritance, in Nigeria and abroad but yet it has established the gap

that no literature has systematically discuss the information management for administration of Islamic inheritance in Kaduna State of Nigeria. This has given the researcher a firm ground to conduct a research on the stated matter in Shari'a Courts in Kaduna State of Nigeria.

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CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the research methodology to be used in carrying out the study. It will also be sub-divided under the following:

3.2 Research Methodology Adopted for the Study

3.2.1 Research Design Adopted

3.3 Population of the study

3.4 Sample and the Sampling technique adopted

3.5 Instrument for data collection

3.6 Validity of the instrument

3.7 Reliability of the instrument

3.8 Procedure for the data collection

3.9 Procedure for data analysis and discussion

3.2 Research Methodology for the Study

This research has adopted the quantitative research methodology which is the most appropriate for it because it will explain the natural phenomena within the research area. According to Abdulsalami, (2011) “Quantitative research provides explanation for natural phenomena. The explanations are based on theories that are generalizations of observations made in controlled laboratory experiments”. Quantitative methodology allowed the researcher to collect responses, analyses and interpret the data for the entire study to be generalized from the sample to represent the population (Abdullahi,2015). It involves larger population of the sample size and Quantitative Research Statistical measurement tools are used.

3.2.1 Research design Adopted

The research design adopted for the study is survey. According to Muhammad (2005) a research design is said to be survey design if it has no control group. Aina and Ajiferuke (2002), argued that, survey design could be conveniently used in large and small population without sacrificing efficiency in addition to time and money saving and currency. It is also used for the selection of a representative sample from a defined population. (Dittrich,.2002) It is considered appropriate for this study because it allows extensive gathering of information, convenient and flexible as the population are splitted in Sharia courts within the Kaduna state of Nigeria. The survey research design falls almost exclusively into the positivist tradition.

3.3 Population of the Study

The population of the study comprised of 155 Sharia courts available within 16 Local Governments Areas of Kaduna State, While, the target population was made of 250 courts judges The respondents in this research are the Sharia courts Judges and the Registrars in the Sharia courts. The LGAs without Sharia Courts were not included in the Population.

Table 3.1: The population of the study.

S/NO	Local Government Areas in Kaduna State with Sharia Courts	Number of Sharia Courts in Each Local Government Area in Kaduna State	Number of Judges per Sharia Court in the Local Government Areas	Number of Registrars per Sharia Court in the Local Government Areas
1.	Birnin Gwari	06	05	05
2.	Chikun	06	05	05
3.	Giwa	13	03	06
3.	Igabi	10	03	04
4.	Ikara	08	10	08
5.	Jema'a	12	02	02
6.	Kachia	11	10	11
7.	Kagarko	04	03	03
8.	Kafanchan	04	04	04
9.	Kaduna metropolis	37	35	35
10.	Lere	09	09	09
11.	Makarfi	02	02	02
12.	Sabon Gari	06	05	06
13.	Saminaka	03	02	03
14.	Soba	01	01	01
15.	Sanga	01	01	01
16.	Zaria	22	22	22
	Total	**155**	**122**	**128**

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

Sample size is used when the population is large and fluid to represent fraction of the total objects or respondents of the study (Kothari, 2012). In the case of this study, a sample size of 5 LGAs were selected and 149(60%)Sharia courts judges and registrars were randomly drawn from the population of the study using Sawtooth Software (2023) as a guide. The randomnisation of the respondents aided adequate administration of the instrument for data collection through guiding the researcher and his assistants to know the groupings of the respondents and the copies administered.

The State is divided into Local Government Areas. Each Local Government Area is further sub-divided into divisions with Sharia Courts principally manned by judges and registrars.

The sampling technique used to select the sample of the study automatically provided sample size that was sufficient enough.

Table 3.2: Sample Size of the Study

LGAs in Kaduna State	**Sample**		
	Judges	**Registrars**	**Total**
Kaduna Metropolis	35	35	70
Kachia	10	11	21
Kagarko	3	3	6
Kafanchan	4	4	8
Zaria	22	22	44
Total	74	75	**149**

Therefore, the sample size of 149 was used for the study.

3.5 Instrument for Data collection

The main instrument for data collection for this research is structured questionnaire that is designed by the researcher under the guidance of the supervisors and was administered to the target respondents. According to Amankwah, (2014) Questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions for gathering information from respondents.Questionnaires are cheap, quick and sustainable for reaching widely dispersed population. According to Akuezuila (2004), questionnaires administered to the respondents requesting them to answer the questions. According to Michael (1993) questionnaire is an instrument consisting of a set of items that are usually written and the respondent is expected to respond in writing.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

Structured questionnaires are usually associated with quantitative research, i.e. research that is concerned with numbers and its questions are for definite answers which gives the researcher ease when analyzing data (Kirlees Council; 2008). It composed of two sections. Section A collected demographic information while section B gathered data work with respect to research questions raised for the study.

3.6 Validity of the Instrument

Validity is defined as a measure of truth of the data obtained through the use of research instrument. It is classified as internal and external validity of the measuring instrument (Burns, 2001& Joppa 2000). Validity concerns the degree to which a question measures what it was intended to measure and not something else (Meleod,2013). In order to ensure that the questionnaire and see 3.4 designed are capable of eliciting the required data and information from the respondents, the instruments were subjected to face and content validation and also presented to experts and scholars in the area of the research for checks and corrections. The corrections made are incorporated into the instrument to strengthen its appropriateness.

3.7 Reliability of the Instrument

Reliability is the degree of consistency with which the instrument measures an attribute. It further refers to the extent to which independent administration of the same instrument yields the same result under comparable conditions (Polit & Hungler, 1999). In order to determine the reliability of the instrument, a pilot study was conducted using (10) staff in order to ensure the reliability of the instrument which lasted for two weeks at the Dala sharia court in Kano State using split-half method. According to Ibrahim (2013), a pilot study is a small scale experiment conducted on members of the relevant population, not necessarily those that will form part of the final sample of the study. The area is suitable for the pilot study because

it is a court that gives room for all type of matrimonial problems affecting families. Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) and Cronbach's Alpha were used to derive a reliability coefficient of 0.89, which indicated that the instrument is highly reliable. It is represented mathematically as follows: see appendix 11.

3.8 Procedure for Data Collection

The copies of the questionnaire were administered to the respondents by the researcher and four research assistants. A period of three weeks was given to the respondents to fill in the questionnaires and another two weeks was used to retrieve the completed copies of the questionnaire from the respondents. The research assistants were trained on how to distribute and ensure collection.

3.9 Procedure for Data Analysis

The data collected through questionnaire was presented and analysed using frequency count table, simple percentage, mean and standard deviation .Friedman statistical tool was employed to test the hypotheses formulated in the Study.The reason for the choice of Friedman was to determine the differences of samples in the three methods. The discussion of data and analysis was subjected to mean benchmark average value of 3.0 above asserted by Curti, Marco and Robert (2016) that bank holding companies in united states are using the current practice of advance measurement method to reduce capital risk and maximum loss by adopting the benchmark of 25% and 3.0 ratios." It is very clear that 3.0 and above is upper extreme while mean values below was graded as lower extremes. Also, there is a conditional mean average for 3 likert scale with 2.0 above as high extreme and any mean average below is lower extreme asserted by Curti,(2014).

The table below shows the percentile and ratio.

Table 3.3: Bench mark table

S/No	Percentile	Ratio
1.	10%	2.0
2.	**25%**	**3.0**
3.	50%	4.2
4.	75%	9.2
5.	90%	12.0
7.	Average	6.0

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CHAPTER FOUR

DATA, PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents data collected for the study. The data was analysed and discussed. The statistical package for social sciences version 26 was used to analyze the data from the 142 respondents. The chapter is presented in the following section as follows:

4.2 Response Rate

4.3 Data Analysis

4.3.1 Descriptive Statistics

4.3.2 Inferential statistics

4.2 Response Rate

Out of the 149 copies of questionnaire administered to the judges and registrars in Sharia Courts in the Local Government Areas of Kaduna State only 142 copies of the questionnaire were successfully retrieved and found reliable for analysis and discussion s.The high response rate was as a result of renewed effort by the researcher and the help of some research assistants to vigorously pursue the administration and collection of data for analysis. Table 4.1 below shows the response rate.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Location of Sharia Courts	**Administered Copies of Questionnaire**	**Retrieved Copies of the Questionnaire**				**Total Retrieved Questionnaire**
		Judges		**Registrar**		
		F	**%**	**F**	**%**	
Kaduna Metropolis	70	34	22.8	35	23.5	69
Kachia	21	10	6.7	10	6.7	20
Kagarko	6	3	2.0	3	2.0	6

Kafanchan	8	3	2.0	4	2.7	7
Zaria	44	20	13.4	20	13.4	40
Total	**149**	**70**	**46.9**	**72**	**48.3**	**142 (95.2%)**

Table 4.1 shows that out of 149(100%) copies of questionnaire administered to the judges and registrars in Sharia Courts in the Local Government Areas of Kaduna State, only 142(95.2%) copies of the questionnaire were successfully retrieved and found reliable for further analysis and discussions. The recorded number of the retrieved questionnaire was due to the renewed effort of the researcher to penetrate hitherto difficult areas as result of security consideration.

Table 4.2: Qualification of the Respondents

Analysing the biodata information on the qualifications of the respondents,in table 4.2 as follows;

Qualification	PhD	LLM	LLB	Diploma	**Total**	**Percentage (%)**
Judges	1	5	40	24	70	**49.2**
Registrars	0	3	44	25	72	**50.8**
Total	1	8	88	49	142	**100%**

Table 4.2 shows the qualifications of the judges and the Registrars in Sharia Courts in Local Government Areas in Kaduna State. Majority of the judges and registrars have higher qualifications such as LLB 88(62%) in the Sharia courts. The least was Diploma with 49(34.5%) at the time the data was retrieved. Therefore, the biodata of the respondents in terms of qualifications proves that majority of the judges and the registrars have qualifications such as LLM,LLB and DIP respectively. This implies that they are educated and can move to a certain level of technology advancement.

Table 4.3: Work Experience of the Respondents

In terms of working experiences the study reveals that majority of the judges and registrars have good and long term working experiences as shown in table 4.3 below:

Work Experience of the Respondents	0-5Yrs	6-15Yrs	16-35Yrs	Total	Percentage (%)
Judges	**18**	**23**	**29**	**70**	**46.9**
Registrars	**11**	**40**	**21**	**72**	**48.3**
Total	**29**	**63**	**50**	**142**	**95.2**

Table 4.4 has to do with the years of work experience of the Judges and Registrars in Sharia Courts in the LGAs studied in Kaduna State. The data shows that majority of the Judges and Registrars have work experience of between (6-15) and (16-35) years were highest with good and long term of experiences. The implies that the experiences as workers in the Sharia courts can be use to improve the system of administration of Islamic law of inheritance in Sharia courts in Kaduna State.

4.3 Data Analysis

The Data collected through the research questions were presented, analysed and discussed using Frequency Count, Percentages, Mean and Standard Deviation. The hypotheses were analysed using T-Test

4.3.1Descriptive Analysis

This section analyses and discusses data collected in respect to the eight research question rouse in the research.The analysis and discussion were carried out as follows:

4.3.1.1 The types of information generated on Islamic law of inheritance for the administration of Islamic law of inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna State which provide led statement,end it by, table 4.4 below shows the type of information generated for the administration of Islamic law of inheritance.

Table 4.4 Type of Information Generated on Islamic Law of Inheritance for Administration of Islamic law of Inheritance by Sharia Courts in Kaduna State, Nigeria.

S/N	Type of information generated	KM	KC	KG	KF	ZR	Total	Mean	SD
1	Information on the deceased	13	10	11	14	16	64	2.8	0.18
2	Information on the deceased properties	10	10	8	7	16	51	2.8	0.21
3	Information on the location of the deceased properties	12	9	9	2	18	50	2.9	0.18
4	Information on the deceased monies	11	12	7	12	14	56	2.9	0.20
5	Information on the shares of the heirs in accordance to Qur'an and Sunnah	8	9	12	13	10	52	2.8	0.26
6	Information on the legal wife/wives of the deceased	10	12	11	10	20	63	2.7	0.20
7	Information on the deceased Debts.	10	15	11	8	12	56	3.1	0.20
8	Information on partnership transaction by the deceased	10	13	11	7	25	66	2.6	0.20
9	Properties Valuation' report	7	9	13	14	15	58	2.6	0.30
10	Information on husband's share of inheritance from the deceased wife	5	9	8	13	15	50	2.5	0.41
11	Information on Wife/Wives' share of inheritance	10	12	10	10	10	52	3.0	0.20
12	Information on Mother's share	11	10	10	10	15	56	2.9	0.20
13	Information on the Father's share	9	8	8	14	14	53	2.7	0.25

14	Information on the Male Child/Children	6	4	17	13	12	52	2.6	0.48
15	Information on the female Child/Children	15	10	10	10	12	57	3.1	0.17

Key: KM= Kaduna Metropolis**, KC=** Kachia**, KG=** Kagarko**, KF=** Kafanchan**, ZR=** Zaria**, X=** Mean**, STD=** Standard Deviation. N=Total.
Note: (1) The difference in total frequency was because the respondents were asked to tick as many as applicable options. (2) The two data for Judges and Registrars were merged for easy computation and analysis.

Table 4.4 depicts the responses mean score and standard deviation of the type of information generated on Islamic Law of Inheritance for administration of Islamic law of Inheritance in Sharia courts within Kaduna State. It shows that the mean and standard deviation is high in X:3.1,SD:0.20,with information on the deceased Debts,followed by X:3.1,SD:0.17 with information on the female Child/Children, followed by X:3.0,SD:0.20, with information on Wife/Wives' share of inheritance respectively.

Thus, it can be said that they are the real information generated on Islamic law of inheritance in Sharia courts. While, the least are in X:2.5,SD:0.41, with information on husband's share of inheritance from the deceased wife, followed by X2.6,SD:0.20, with information on partnership transaction by the deceased, followed by X2.6,SD:0.30, with information on the properties Valuation's report, followed by X2.6,SD:0.48,with information on the Male Child/Children heirs to the deceased,followed by X:2.7,SD:0.20, with information on the legal wife/wives of the deceased,followed by X:2.7,SD:0.25, with information on the Father's share of inheritance,followed by X:2.8,SD:0.18, with information on the deceased, followed by X:2.8,SD:0.21,with information on the deceased properties, followed byX2.8,SD:0.26, with information on the shares of the heirs in accordance to Qur'an and Sunnah,followed by X:2.9,SD:0.18 with information on the location of the deceased properties,followed by X:2.9,SD:0.20 with information on the deceased monies, and X:2.9,SD:0.20, with information on Mother's share respectively. Hence, they are not indeed really most asked generated information on Islamic inheritance. This means that information on the deceased debts, properties, children, legal wife/wives and parent are unavoidable in any inheritance administration process. This has pave way on the need to use the first construct of theory of motivated information management (see2.3.1 theoretical frameworks, page26), the interpretation phase,it begins when an individual become aware of an uncertainty discrepancy of an important issue or /and a related anxiety, (Brasher,2001) such as demise of a benefactor

or a close relative, the identification of the properties/estate. Hence, the information needed are stated as in table 4.3.

This implies that the Sharia courts can't administer inheritance without this information that originate from primary or secondary source. Therefore, information generation is a systematic process of collecting information from its sources such as primary sources, secondary sources and tertiary sources, and from its forms such as observation, thinking, experiment, research, oral forms, written forms pictorial forms through randomness and selection in order to impact on technology, (Felix ,M ,et al. 2019).

Table 4.3.1.2 Methods employed to administer Islamic law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna State of Nigeria.

The Method employed for the administration of Islamic law of inheritance by sharia courts in Kaduna State is shown on the table below,as the methods are classified into ,manual,automated and blended with distinctive features as follows.

	Adopted methods	**Sharia courts**							
S/n	**Manual methods**	**KM**	**KC**	**KG**	**KF**	**ZR**	Total	Mean	SD
1	gathering the heirs	58	15	19	11	37	140	3.3	0.11
2	knowing the shares	12	11	10	10	12	55	3.0	0.18
3	knowing the deceased will, debts and estate	16	14	15	12	13	70	3.1	0.14
4	applying fractional formulae	10	19	11	6	14	60	3.1	0.20
5	calculate the heirs benefits	43	24	20	10	31	128	3.3	0.07
S/n	**Automated method**	**KM**	**KC**	**KG**	**KF**	**ZR**	Total	Mean	SD
1	computing the beneficiaries	12	14	11	18	15	70	2.9	0.17

2	using the software formula	8	12	11	9	10	50	3.0	0.25
3	calculating the share of all beneficiaries	12	8	9	11	20	60	2.7	0.21
4	checking the result computed	12	14	14	11	14	65	3.0	0.17
5	re-consideration of the final result	12	14	13	12	14	65	3.0	0.17
S/n	**Blended Method**[u1]	**KM**	**KC**	**KG**	**KF**	**ZR**	Total	Mean	SD
1	using the manual method	52	8	7	13	12	92	3.8	0.24
2	adopting the automated method	12	16	12	20	20	80	2.8	0.17
3	comparing between the manual and automated method	13	17	10	15	15	70	3.0	0.16
4	comparing between the manual and automated result	15	13	18	10	15	71	3.0	0.15
5	solving complicated cases	10	11	9	10	11	51	3.0	0.20

KM= Kaduna Metropolis**, KC=** Kachia**, KG=** Kagarko**, KF=** Kafanchan**, ZR=** Zaria**,**

X= Mean**, STD=** Standard Deviation. N=Total. **Note: (1) The difference in total frequency was because the respondents were asked to tick as many as applicable options. (2) The two data for Judges and Registrars were merged for easy computation and analysis.**

Table 4.3.1.2 reveals the mean and standard deviation of the manual, automated and blended method, it is at its highest manual level as in X3.3,SD:0.11,with gathering the heirs,followed by X:3.3,SD:0.07,with the procedure to calculate the heirs benefit X3.1,SD:0.14, with knowing the deceased will, debts and estate, followed by X:3.1,SD:0.14,by applying the fractional formulae for the administration of Islamic inheritance, followed by X:3.0,SD:0.18, with a knowledge of knowing the shares of each beneficiary respectively. It means that no inheritance is valid without the presence of the heirs physically or virtually to witness the administration of the Islamic law of Inheritance and calculations of the shares done at the same time, in order to avoid complains and other unwanted constraints that may deterred the whole process.It also proved that this method is on the extreme high level. "… manual protocols are less preferable as the involvement of many lengthy steps which are time consuming and more prune to impurities." (Ralchi,2022)

In the automated method the mean and standard deviation is high as in X:3.0 ,SD:0.25 by strict usage of the software formulae, followed by X:3.0 ,SD:0.17 with checking the result of the Computed information, followed by X:3.0 ,SD:0.17, with the re-consideration of the final result. However,the least is in X:2.7,SD:0.21, by calculating the share of all beneficiaries and X:2.9,SD:0.17 with the Computation of the beneficiaries respectively. This implies that the automated method must have an in-build calculator that may ease the administration of the Islamic law of Inheritance. It also proved that calculation is unavoidable in any administration of Islamic law of Inheritance.It also tells that the software in-build information that is manually accepted in order to safe energy. "automated methods avoid human error from the processing pipeline and also ensure as well as enhanced meaningful inputs" (Al-Saudi,2020)

While, on the blended method it is at its highest extreme level as in X:3.8 ,SD: 0.20 by using the manual method during the process of the administration of the Islamic inheritance,

followed by X:3.0 ,SD:0.20 with solving the complicated cases such as Umarayni and X:3.0 ,SD: 0.15 with comparing between the manual and automated result respectively. However, it is at its lowest as in X:2.8 ,SD: 0.17 ,with comparing the manual and automated method of inheritance . This implies that calculation is inevitable in Islamic inheritance which need to be automated to give immediate result and that blended method is a repeatation of manual or automated method. “blended methods is sophisticated and complex of more robust methods alongside the transparency and straightforwardness of the simpler methods”(Joe, 2020)

Table 4.3.1.3 : The extent to which the information influence methods of administration of Islamic law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna State.

The extent to which information on Islamic law of inheritance influence the methods as it directly help in speeding or delaying the process of administration of Islamic law of inheritance is further explained in the table below as follows;

SN	Extent of Influence on the Manual method	I	NI	U	Total	M	SD
1	Manual method has help in the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance for years	100	25	10	135	2.7	0.04
2	Sharia courts judges procedure for administration of Islamic law of Inheritance	90	30	15	135	2.6	0.02
3	the formulae used in the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance	70	40	24	134	2.3	0.00
4	The process of investigating the properties of the deceased	88	30	15	133	2.5	0.02
5	The process for searching for the heirs	70	35	15	120	2.5	0.01
6	The litigation to certify the death of a person	66	54	10	130	2.4	0.03
7	That Sharia courts judges judgement has made the process easy	75	44	12	131	2.5	0.02
8	the delay in the administration of Islamic inheritance	82	48	10	140	2.5	0.04
9	Difficulty in the administration of Islamic inheritance has influence the	63	47	20	130	2.3	0.00

	manual method						
10	The Knowledge base has made the process cumbersome	60	56	24	140	2.3	0.01

Automated Method **Sharia courts**

SN	Extent of Influence on the Automated method	I	NI	U	total	M	SD
1	Easy calculation	105	20	5	130	2.8	0.09
2	Record keeping	95	40	6	141	2.6	0.07
3	Allowing the consent of the heirs	88	33	9	130	2.6	0.04
4	Automatic extraction of non-beneficiaries	102	24	4	130	2.8	0.11
5	Visibility	89	22	19	130	2.5	0.03
6	Accountability	76	38	8	122	2.6	0.05
7	Simplicity	78	38	6	122	2.6	0.07
8	Transparency	80	32	12	124	2.5	0.02
9	Optimistic in taking final judgement	96	24	11	131	2.6	0.03
10	Allowing many people to be involved In the whole process	70	42	10	122	2.5	0.03

Blended Method **Sharia courts**

SN	Extent of Influence on the Blended Method	I	NI	U	Total	M	SD
1	Simple but need effort duplication	90	25	18	133	2.5	0.02
2	It takes time to do the whole process	87	25	15	127	2.6	0.02
3	Justification of result is done	100	26	16	142	2.6	0.02
4	Helping in correcting the actual feedback	90	20	14	124	2.6	0.03
5	It solve problems easily	102	22	11	135	2.7	0.04
6	Checkmating is done	76	47	7	130	2.5	0.06
7	Transparency of process	78	41	14	133	2.5	0.02
8	It combines all methods	86	27	23	136	2.5	0.02
9	There is self-judgement in using the two methods	79	34	17	130	2.5	0.01
10	Period of time for the blended method	74	29	18	121	2.5	0.01

Key: I=Influence, NI= No Influence and U=Undecided, X= Mean, STD= Standard Deviation. N=Total. Note: (1) The difference in total frequency was because the respondents were asked to tick as many as applicable options. (2) The two data for Judges and Registrars were merged for easy computation and analysis.

Table 4.3.1.3 revealed that there is high influence of the manual method as in X:2.7,SD:0.04, with manual method that has help in the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance for years, followed by X:2.6,SD:0.02, with sharia courts judges' procedure for administration of Islamic law of Inheritance,followed by X:2.5,SD:0.04, with the delay in the administration of Islamic inheritance, followed by X:2.5,SD:0.02, with the process of investigating the properties of the deceased, followed by X:2.5,SD:0.02, with that Sharia courts judges judgement has made the process easy, followed by X:2.5,SD:0.01, with the process for searching for the heirs, followed by X:2.4,SD:0.03,with the litigation to certify the death of a person, followed by X:2.3,SD:0.01, with the knowledge base has made the process cumbersome,followed by X:2.3,SD:0.00, with difficulty in the administration of Islamic inheritance has influence the manual method and X:2.3,SD:0.00, with the formulae used in the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance, respectively. The analysis has shown the high extreme in all results and has not least extreme rate. Therefore , there is influence in the manual method.

On the other, the automated method has an extreme high level mean and standard deviation as in X:2.8,SD: 0.11,with automatic extraction of non-beneficiaries, followed by X:2.8,SD:0.09, with easy calculation process, ,followed by X:2.6,SD:0.07, with simplicity followed by X:2.6,SD:0.07,with a designed record keeping ,followed by X:2.6,SD:0.05, with proper accountability, followed by X:2.6,SD:0.04, with allowing the consent of heirs before taking any critical decision, followed by X:2.6,SD:0.03, with optimism in taking the final judgement, followed by X:2.5,SD:0.03, with allowing many people to be involved In the whole process, followed by X:2.5,SD:0.03, with transparency and X:2.5,SD:0.02, with visibility respectively. This results has also described the high extreme level of the automated method and in values is greater than that of automated level because, items like visibility,

accountability and proper record keeping are showing positive impact than that of manual method, this is why it can be rated above the manual method.

The blended method has also depicted the high extreme rate of mean and standard deviation as in X:2.7,SD:0.04,with ability to solve problems easily, followed by X:2.6,SD:0.02with effort duplication, followed by X:2.6,SD:0.02, with correcting the actual feedback,followed by X:2.6,SD:0.02, with result justification,followed by X:2.5,SD:0.06, with checkmating of the process,followed by X:2.5,SD:0.02, with combination of all methods, followed by X:2.5,SD:0.02, with self-judgement in using the two methods, followed by X:2.5,SD:0.02, with transparency of process,followed by X2.5,SD:0.01, with longer time to do the whole process and X:2.5,SD:0.01,with time consuming in the blended method. This simply described the influence in the blended method which proves that it is just a duplication of the manual and automated method and that the extent of influence is clearly noted without a lower extreme rate.This implies that all the methods are relevant in the administration process but the manual method has been time consuming and the blended method is just a repetition of the methods, as a result of these assessment the easiest method should be automated method because it is faster, simply, accurate and will reduce duplication of effort ,reduce hardship and save energy. This implies that the use of automated method will give accuracy of the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance. ". Automation causes manual skills to atrophy. Without practice, people lose their ability to react effectively in emergencies. (James, E. 2009).

Table 4.3.1.4 Administrative skills and competence possessed by staff of Sharia courts to administer Islamic law of Inheritance in Kaduna state.

This section best discuss one of the research questions answered by the respondents on the administrative skills and competence of the staff of Sharia courts in Kaduna state as shown in the table below;

Manual skills and competences	**KM**	**KC**	**KG**	**KF**	**ZR**	Total	M	SD
Skills on fraction	52	19	4	7	39	121	3.3	0.33
Skills on computational Lowest Common Multiple	65	18	4	6	30	123	3.7	0.34
skills on HABAADABAZA (هبا دبز) formulae	60	17	6	7	38	128	3.4	0.22
Knowledge on who died first	62	16	5	7	37	127	3.5	0.26
Competences in administration of Inheritance	63	18	6	6	32	125	3.6	0.22
Accuracy in manual calculations	62	18	6	6	32	124	3.6	0.22
Skills on shares that never meet such as 1/4 meeting 1/8	65	19	6	6	34	130	3.6	0.22
Identifying those without shares	68	17	5	7	32	129	3.6	0.26
Skills on values of an estate	60	19	4	5	33	121	3.6	0.33
Knowledge on how to administer Islamic law of Inheritance	67	18	6	4	37	132	3.6	0.22

Automated skills and Competences	KM	KC	KG	KF	ZR	Total	M	SD
Communication skills(posting, participating through the internet)	63	12	6	6	35	122	3.5	0.23
Content creation skills creating a website, copying, electronic power point.	60	16	3	4	38	121	3.5	0.45
Searching for inheritance calculator	60	19	4	7	36	126	3.5	0.34
Searching for inheritance software	68	19	5	6	38	136	3.5	0.35
Problem solving skills(connecting, modifying, online course)	60	15	3	7	38	123	3.4	0.45
Safety skills such as security software	68	14	4	5	36	127	3.5	0.33
Participating in online inheritance administration	67	18	6	6	38	135	3.6	0.21
Basic computer skills	65	14	6	5	36	126	3.5	0.22
Internet access skills	65	16	5	7	38	131	3.5	0.26

Table 4.3.1.4 described the administrative skills and competences possessed by sharia courts staff in handling the Islamic inheritance manually, the mean average is high in X;3.7,,SD;0.34 with full skills on computational lowest common Multiple, followed by X;3.6,SD:0.33 with strong skills on values of estates, followed by X: 3. 6,SD: 0.26, with the basic knowledge of identifying those without shares, followed by X:3.6,SD:0.22, with competences in administration of Islamic inheritance,followed by X:3.6,SD0.22, with accuracy in manual calculation,followed by X:3.6,SD:0.22, with skills on shares that never met at the same time such as 1/4and1/8 for wife/wives,followed by X:3.6,SD:0.22, with knowledge on how to administer Islamic inheritance, followed by X:3.5,SD:0.26 with a prior knowledge on who died first among the deceased and X:3.4,SD:0.22, with "HABAADABAZA" (**دبز هبا**) skills for administration of manual inheritance formulae. However, the analysis has shown that the table has no lowest extreme base on the benchmark adopted for the analysis and this has proven that the manual skills and competences have serious impact on the administration of Islamic inheritance that made it mandatory to apply the manual skills.

On the other hand, the mean average is high for automated skills and competences as in X: 3.6,SD:0.21, with skills in participating in online inheritance administration, followed by X: 3.5,SD:0.45 with problem solving skills and competences,such as connecting the data, modifying and correcting the anormalies in the inheritance. followed by X: 3.5,SD: 0.35with content creation skills creating a website, copying, electronic power point, followed by X: 3.5,SD:0.34 which involves searching for inheritance calculator that could best administer the Islamic inheritance without obstacle, followed by X 3.5,SD:0.33 with safety skills such as security software that need information searching skills that may involve accessing, downloading, and sending the data the will be used for the analysis of Islamic shares of inheritance to individual heirs to the deceased person, followed by X: 3.5,SD: 0.26 with

internet access skills, followed by X: 3.5,SD:0.23 that included communication skills such as posting ,participating and dissemination of relevant information on Islamic Inheritance, followed by X 3.5,SD: 0.22, with basic computation skills. "The computational capacity of re-ontologization is at the heart of soft automation: Software helps us to redefine tasks that require expertise and turn them into self-services in which computational agents are specifically designed to help users achieve their goals" (Miguel, S.2021). Therefore, the above table need no blended skills as it will serve as a duplication of the process in manual and automated skills. This implies that the types of skills and competences has its personal benefits and difficulties but due to the fact that the sharia courts are familiar with the manual skills but still need the automated skills because of its speed and save time in order to eliminate the delay in the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance in Sharia courts in Kaduna State. "Application software applies the power of a particular computing platform or system software to a particular purpose" (Mookcacademy, 2018). The purpose of this application software is to administer Islamic Law of Inheritance in Sharia courts." ICT skills are about use of knowledge about ICT to find, develop and present information; whether it is text, image or number, or this entire integrated task". Therefore, information generated on Islamic Law of Inheritance is presented in application software. While, the automated skills and competence of the Sharia court showed that Communication skills (such as, posting, participating and telephoning through the internet) possess the highest mean of. In addition, the Information searching skills (such as, access, reading, downloading and sending). In summary, in automation Communication skills (such as, posting, participating and telephoning through the internet and Communication skills (such as, posting, participating and telephoning through the internet. ".automated skill is understood to be the process of transmitting documents and other court information to the court through an electronic medium rather than on paper"(Heike,G etal,2016). Competences are a set of related

knowledge, skills, and attitudes that enable an individual to effectively perform the activities of a given occupation or job function to the standards expected in employment (Klein, e.t 2004).The second construct is the evaluation phase which reflects individuals' response to the anxiety experienced from uncertainty discrepancy. In this phase, individuals take into account expectations about the outcomes of an information search and perceived abilities associated with that decision which is called efficacy (Afifi & Weiner,2004). These two factors influence individuals' information management decisions in a way that they consider the most advantageous one. Outcome assessment is the expectations about the outcome of their behavior, e.g. whether positive or negative. Efficacy assessment refers to the beliefs about the ability to obtain the information which involves three specific assessments: coping efficacy, communication efficacy, target efficacy. **Coping efficacy** deals with beliefs of individuals on their personal and relational resources to cope with the outcomes which may the death anxiety. In **communication efficacy**, the basic argument is the belief of individuals on their communication skills to perform an information management strategy needed to get expected results, by collecting all necessary information that is relevant in administering Islamic inheritance to the heirs. **Target efficacy** involves the beliefs of individuals regarding the target ability and honesty. That's, individuals decide to engage in relational information seeking considering the ability of target to provide sought-after information and honesty (Afifi, Dillow & Morse, 2004). This actually deals with what they will expect after the administration of Islamic law of inheritance by the Sharia court.

Table 4.3.1.5 Utilization of information generated on Islamic Law of Inheritance by Sharia Courts in Kaduna State.

This section discussed how the sharia court staff utilises the information generated on Islamic law of inheritance for the administration of Islamic law of inheritance to the heirs of the deceased in the various LGA of the research study in Kaduna State. The investigation came out with the below feedback as stated in the table below;

S/N	**Information Utilisation**	**KM**	**KC**	**KG**	**KF**	**ZR**	Total	Mean	SD
1	To ascertain the death of the deceased	20	12	13	17	18	80	3.0	0.14
2	To identify his legal properties	12	13	10	15	20	70	2.7	0.18
3	To determine the location of the properties for valuation	16	14	17	12	21	80	2.9	0.14
4	To know cash at hand and those in the deceased bank account	10	11	12	15	13	61	2.8	0.21
5	For knowing the legal heirs	10	19	11	14	16	70	2.9	0.20
6	To identify the divorced wife/wives	13	17	11	10	19	70	2.9	0.16
7	To identify the deceased's debts	12	11	13	9	15	60	2.9	0.18
8	For calculation of the deceased possessions	10	9	11	12	8	50	3.0	0.22

9	To know the actual amount to be administered to the heirs	12	12	13	13	19	69	2.8	0.18
10	For avoiding mistakes in the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance	12	11	14	13	10	60	3.0	0.18
11	To identify who is not eligible among family members	13	14	10	19	9	65	3.0	0.16
12	For strict Compliance to Qur'an and Sunnah	10	12	15	16	23	76	2.6	0.21
13	Use to identify double share holders	19	16	14	11	10	70	3.3	0.11
14	To include grandchildren	13	12	10	11	15	61	3.0	0.17
15	Use in order to remove surrogate	12	14	16	17	11	70	3.0	0.17

Key: KM= Kaduna Metropolis**, KC=** Kachia**, KG=** Kagarko**, KF=** Kafanchan**, ZR=** Zaria**, X=** Mean**, STD=** Standard Deviation. N=Total.
Note: (1) The difference in total frequency was because the respondents were asked to tick as many as applicable options. (2) The two data for Judges and Registrars were merged for easy computation and analysis.

Table 4.3.1.5 shows the purpose of utilization of information generated on inheritance is at the high in X; 3.3,SD: 0.11, with the technology use it may identify double share holders,followed by X: 3.0,SD:0.22, with the aim of calculating the deceased possessions,followed by X:3.0,SD:0.18, which will allow identifying the deceased properties, followed by X: 3.0.SD:0.17 , which will show the the process of removing surrogate,followed by X: 3.0,SD:0.17, with the ability to include grandchildren at the absence of children,followed by X:3.0,SD:0.18,with the effort to avoid mistake in the administration of Islamic inheritance and X:3.0,SD:0.16 by identifying who is not eligible to inherit the deceased. However,the least in the mean average is in X:2.6 ,SD:0.21, with strict compliance to Qur'an and Sunnah,followed by X:2.7,SD:0.18, with identification of the deceased legal properties, followed byX:2.8 ,SD:0.21, with knowledge of cash at hand and in the deceased bank account for easy administration, followed by X:2.8,SD:0.18, with the knowledge of the actual amount to be administered to the heirs, followed by X:2.9,SD:0.20, with knowing the legal heirs, X:2.9,SD:0.18,with identification of the deceased's debts,followed by X:2.9,SD:0.16, with identification of the divorced wife/wives and X:2.9,SD:0.14, with determining the location of the properties for valuation respectively. The analysis has clearly stated why the information is utilised, to be sure of the death of the deceased, without which the inheritance cannot take place because succession is done where there is death. Also it was strictly based in accordance to the teaching of the Quran and Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad, (S.A.W). This implies that the information generated for administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance is relevant to the purpose of their utilization. Tella et al. (2007) noted that ability to find and retrieve information effectively is a transferable skill useful for the future lives as well as enabling the positive and successful use of academic electronic resources.

Table 4.3.1.6: Preservation of information on Law of Inheritance for Administration of Islamic law of Inheritance by Sharia Courts in Kaduna State.

This section actually discussed the procedures and the systematic process of collecting,storing,organising information for the administration of Islamic law of inheritance by sharia courts in Kaduna State.the table below depicts the detail as follows:

S/N	Preservation of Information	KM	KC	KG	KF	ZR	Total	Mean	SD
1	Recording of information in a paper	20	12	13	17	18	80	3.0	0.14
2	Keeping it in a secret file	12	13	10	15	20	70	2.7	0.18
3	Not allowing any individual access to the file	16	14	17	12	21	80	2.9	0.14
4	Kept in a file jacket	10	11	12	15	13	61	2.8	0.21
5	Protecting the file from Sun, Rain, Dust, Water, Fire and Smoke	10	19	11	14	16	70	2.9	0.20
6	Protecting the file jacket from insect	13	17	11	10	19	70	2.9	0.16
7	Preserving the files in a file cabinet	12	11	13	9	15	60	2.9	0.18
8	Keeping the document in a store or information warehouse	10	9	11	12	8	50	3.0	0.22
9	Allowing access only those who are given a letter of request	12	12	13	13	19	69	2.8	0.18
10	Restriction to only registered users	12	11	14	13	10	60	3.0	0.18

Key: KM= Kaduna Metropolis**, KC=** Kachia**, KG=** Kagarko**, KF=** Kafanchan**, ZR=** Zaria**, X=** Mean**, STD=** Standard Deviation. N=Total.

Note: (1) The difference in total frequency was because the respondents were asked to tick as many as applicable options. (2) The two data for Judges and Registrars were merged for easy computation and analysis.

Table 4.3.1.6 shows the process of Preservation of information on Islamic law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna State, is high in X:3.0,SD:0.22 with the necessity of keeping the verdict in a store room or warehouse, followed by X:3.0 ,SD: 0.18 with restriction to only registered users, followed by X;3.0,SD:0.14 with recording of all information on inheritance in a paper. However, the least is in X:2.7 SD:0.18,with the proper record keeping in a file, followed by X: 2.8,SD:0.21 by keeping the information in a file. However, the least is X:2.8 ,SD:0.18, which allows access only to those who are given a letter of request, followed by X:2.9,SD:0.14 which did not allow any individual access to the file with the target of restricting the information to only court members ,followed by X:2.9 ,SD:0.16 with the act of protecting the file jacket form insects, followed by X:2.9 ,SD:0.18 with the preservation of the files in a file cabinet, and X2.9,SD:0.20 by allowing only those users with letter of request to use the information in the files. This means that preservation is mandatory in the sharia courts system as information are protected from all natural and artificial hazard. preservation is a set of activities aimed at prolonging the life span of a record, book, or object that contains information for usage.(Quaker,2011). This implies that preservation cannot be remove in the Sharia Courts as long as the verdict to Islamic law of inheritance are administered in the Sharia courts and that all necessary levels of preservation are followed diligently in keeping the records and are properly manage for further usage and future correspondence.

Table 4.3.1.7 Security of information on Islamic Law of Inheritance for administration of Islamic law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna State.

This section discussed the process of protecting the information generated for the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance by sharia courts in Kaduna State.The table below is a clear indication of the data analysed on the security of information on Islamic Inheritance.

S/N	Security of information on Islamic Law of Inheritance by Sharia courts	Sharia courts							
		KM	KC	KG	KF	ZR	Total	$\overline{X}$	SD
1	Information kept in a sharia court save	20	12	13	17	18	80	3.0	0.14
2	Secret file kept in a cabinet	12	13	10	15	20	70	2.7	0.18
3	Only judges are allowed access to the file	16	14	17	12	21	80	2.9	0.14
4	Collection of files through the registrars	10	11	12	15	13	61	2.8	0.21
5	Shares information should be told to heirs only	10	19	11	14	16	70	2.9	0.20
6	Document stored in a secret file	13	17	11	10	19	70	2.9	0.16
7	Document should not move out of Sharia courts without the consent of the judge	12	11	13	9	15	60	2.9	0.18
8	Document kept in an out of bound area.	10	9	11	12	8	50	3.0	0.22
9	Sharia courts archive should only be allowed to authorise users.	12	12	13	13	19	69	2.8	0.18
10	Information on husband's share of inheritance from the deceased wife	12	11	14	13	10	60	3.0	0.18

Key: KM= Kaduna Metropolis**, KC=** Kachia**, KG=** Kagarko**, KF=** Kafanchan**, ZR=** Zaria**, X=** Mean**, STD=** Standard Deviation. N=Total.

Note: (1) The difference in total frequency was because the respondents were asked to tick as many as applicable options. (2) The two data for Judges and Registrars were merged for easy computation and analysis.

Table 4.3.1.7 shows the Security of Information on Islamic law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna State, is at its high extreme level as in X: 3.0,SD:0.22 with Information document kept in an out of bound area of sharia court, followed by X:3.0 ,SD:0.18 which disallow movement of document out of Sharia courts without the consent of the judge and X;3.0SD:0.14, with document stored in a sharia court save. However, the least is in X:2.7,SD: 0.18 that secret files are kept in cabinet, followed by X:2.8SD: 0.18,which allows collection of files through the registrars ,followed by X:2.8,SD:0.21 which allows document not to be moved out of Sharia courts without the consent of the judge ,followed by X: 2.9,SD: 0.14 with shares information that need to be communicated to the heirs only, followed by X2.9,SD:0.16, With document stored in a secret file, followed by X:2.9,SD:0.18, with the aims that document should not move out of Sharia courts without the consent of the judge, followed by X:2.9,SD:0.20, that Sharia courts archive should only be allowed to authorise users, guaranteed by Sharia courts in Kaduna State. This implies that the security aspect of the sharia courts are protected. In summary, security of Information on Islamic law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna State, is highly guaranteed by Sharia courts in Kaduna State especially as information are kept in secret file and document should not move out of Sharia courts without the consent of the judge" information security is the means and methods of protecting data from unauthorized access, theft, alteration, or deletion; and insuring continued ability to access data whenever require". (Ravi & Kumar, 2004). The last phase of the information management process is decision phase. In fact, this phase involves the selection of information seeking strategy among a wide range of choices. Afifi and Weiner (2004) address two main information seeking strategy options, namely seeking information directly or indirectly and active avoidance. Direct research is most efficient in terms of managing information, but there is likely to be conditions where it is considered insensitive and inappropriate even risky in terms of potential costs (Afifi, Dillow & Morse, 2004). In this

sense, it is more common to enact indirect research strategies -unobtrusive observation, talking around an issue, relaxing target, inducing jealousy, spying- in everyday conversations as it is consistently supported by scholars (Berger, 1987, Planalp & Honeycutt, 1985). This will allow generating all necessary information for the administration of Islamic law of inheritance and quantifying the need to administer the Islamic law of Inheritance after judicial procedures and fact findings which will lead to decision phase by executing the verdict to apply automated method as the record will be stored and secured in the archive. This implies that the existing security needs to be improve to meet the demand of automated methods.

Table 4.3.1.8: Challenges to the adoption of methods for administration of Islamic law of inheritance in Kaduna State, Nigeria

This section discussed the problems faced by sharia courts judges and registrars in administration of Islamic law of inheritance in kaduna State. The questions raised were the answers by the respondents as shown in table of analysis below.

Challenges to the adoption of manual methods	**KM**	**KM**	**KG**	**KF**	**ZR**	Total	M	SD
Difficulty in administering complicated case	57	19	6	5	38	125	3.4	0.21
Difficulty in extracting the fractional cases	69	15	6	6	32	128	3.6	0.22
Difficulty in knowing the L.C.M	63	14	6	6	38	127	3.5	0.22
Long process in the calculation	62	14	5	6	32	119	3.6	0.26
Prolong time in knowing the value of deceased estate	62	16	6	4	37	125	3.5	0.22
Inheritance administration is never done in a week	63	15	6	5	36	125	3.5	0.22
Conflict among wives	62	17	6	7	32	124	3.6	0.22
Conflict among other heirs	62	18	5	7	32	124	3.6	0.26
Corruption among family members	69	17	4	4	30	124	3.7	0.33
Greediness by the heirs in order to get larger share	66	16	4	6	30	122	3.7	0.33

Automated Challenges	**KM**	**KC**	**KG**	**KF**	**ZR**	**Total**	**M**	**SD**
Lack of technical know how	67	18	6	4	30	125	3.7	0.22
Lack of technical support	65	14	5	6	32	122	3.6	0.27
Technophobia	67	13	4	6	38	128	3.5	0.34
inappropriate software	66	11	5	5	34	121	3.6	0.27
Resistance to change	65	13	6	7	39	130	3.4	0.22
Erratic Power supply	67	14	6	7	38	132	3.5	0.22
Low level of ICT skills	64	13	6	7	32	122	3.5	0.22
Cost of maintenance	69	11	5	7	33	125	3.6	0.27
Lack of computers and laptops	62	18	6	5	35	126	3.5	0.21
Lack of qualified personnel to use the software	61	20	4	6	34	125	3.5	0.33
Blended Challenges	KM	KC	KG	KF	ZR	Total	M	SD

Time consuming	64	16	6	4	33	123	3.3	0.22
Duplication of effort	63	17	5	6	35	126	3.5	0.26
Different result	61	19	6	5	37	128	3.3	0.22
Using different formulae	63	17	6	4	30	120	3.2	0.22
Inadequate skills for blended method	64	16	5	5	39	129	3.6	0.27
Access to internet	68	12	6	4	38	128	3.5	0.22
Interrupted network	60	10	5	7	36	118	3.4	0.27
Interrupted power supply	62	13	6	5	37	123	3.3	0.22
Poor management	68	17	5	7	39	136	3.5	0.26
Difficulty in designing a blended method	66	17	5	5	34	127	3.4	0.27

Table 4.3.1.8 shows the Challenges to the adoption of the methods being employed to administer Islamic law of Inheritance in the Sharia courts in Kaduna state of Nigeria which are enormous high in the manual challenges as in X:3.7,SD: 0.33 with greediness by the heirs in order to get larger share, followed by X;3.7 .SD:0.33 with corruption among the heirs, followed by X:3.6 ,SD:0.26 with long process in the calculation, followed by X: 3.6,SD:0.26 with conflict among wives,followed by X:3.6,SD:0.22, with difficulty in extracting the heirs ,followed by X:3.6,SD:0.22 with conflict among the heirs ,followed by X:3.5 ,SD:0.34 with the process of administration of inheritance never completed in a week , followed by X:3.5 ,SD:0.22 with prolong time in knowing the values of the deceased estates, followed by X:3.5 ,SD:0.22 with difficulties in administration of complicated cases . However the low extreme level is not indicate because it has shown how these are affecting the administration of inheritance.

The automated challenges are also on the high extreme in X:3.7,SD:0.33 with lack of technical know how, followed by X:3.6,SD:0.27 with lack of technical support, followed by X:3.6,SD:0.27 with in appropriate software, followed by X:3.6,SD:0.27 with expensive cost of maintenance , followed by X:3.5,SD:0.34, with techno phobia, followed by X:3.5,SD:0.27, with low level of ICT skills among the staff of Sharia Courts, followed by X:3.5 ,SD:0.33with lack of computers and laptops in the sharia courts, followed by X: 3.5,SD:0.22 with lack of qualified personnel to use the software in sharia courts, followed by X:3.5 ,SD:0.22 with erratic power supply, followed by X:3.4 SD:0.22 with resistance to accept change in the methods respectively.This has also shown the extreme level of the challenges that has affected the automated challenges which are unavoidably and remain the constraint to adopt the new technology.

The blended challenges in on the high extreme level in X:3.6,SD:0.27,with inadequate skills for blended method, followed by X:3.5 SD:0.26, with duplication of effort,followed by X:3.5,SD:0.26,with access to internet among the consistence problems, followed by

X:3.5,SD:0.22, with poor management of the methods,followed by X:3.4 ,SD:0.27 with interrupted network during the computation of shares, followed by X:3.4,SD:0.27,with difficulty in designing a blended method,followed by X:3.3 SD:0.22 with an interruption in power supply, followed by X:3.3 ,SD:0.22 with time consuming in the whole process and X: 3.3,SD:0.22 with different result in the calculation and X:3.2,SD:0.22, with using a different formulae in the whole process, respectively. These challenges has led to improper computation of shares allocated to the heirs. "Improper Information, inappropriate documentation, verdict delays, **inefficiency and ineffectiveness, of the current system**, delay in court proceeding has become a major issue all over the world. Innocent lives have been lost, under utilization of resources or properties taken by wrong hands" (Mohammed,2014). "There are four challenges to automated method these may include: institutional constraints, local context, technological challenges, and long-term support". (Vincent, R.2017). These constraints are found in the Sharia courts such as lack of technology know how. etc. These also have led to blended challenges. This implies that the blended method has it difficulties when compared with the manual methods therefore, the most effective and efficient is the automated due to its simplicity and transparency.

Null Hypothesis (HO_1) There is nosignificant difference among the information generated on Islamic Law of Inheritance**.**

Table 4.3.2.1: t-Test statistics on Mean response difference among information generated for administration of Islamic inheritance.

Variables	N	Mean	STD	S.E	Mean difference	Df	t computed	t critical	P
Information generated on manual	142	52.111	12.211	1.200					
					25.444	141	53.28	1.96	0.002
Information generated on Automated	142	77.555	13.021	1.101					

P < 0.05, t critical > 1.96 at df 141, p=0.002, t computed =53.28

Table 4.3.2.1 show that significant difference exists in respondents mean view between information generated on manual and those generated on automated basis. This is because their calculated p value of 0.002 is lower than the 0.05 alpha level of significance and the computed t value of 53.28 is greater than the 1.96 t critical at df 141 Their mean responses were 52.111 and 77.555 by between information generated on manual and those generated on automated basis respectively with a mean difference of 25.444 in favour of the application software (automated). This therefore, has shown that information generated on automated method is significantly different than the information generated on manual method, therefore, the null hypothesis which state that there is no significant difference between information generated on manual and those generated on automated method is hereby rejected and replaced with alternate hypothesis that states that there are significant differences between the information generated on manual and those on automated method.

4.3.2.2 Testing of Hypothesis

Null Hypothesis One: (**$HO_{2)}$** There is no significant difference among the methods employed for the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance in Kaduna Nigeria.

Table 4.3.2.2: t-Test statistics on Mean response difference between the manual method and the automated method for the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance in Kaduna Nigeria

Variables	N	Mean	STD	S.E	Mean difference	Df	t computed	t critical	P
Use of manual method	142	106.666	24.888	3.271					
					50.005	141	21.411	1.96	0.011
Use of automated method	142	56.661	12.601	1.99					

P < 0.05, t critical > 1.96 at df 141, p=0.011, t computed = 21.411

Table 4.3.2.2 shows that there is significant difference that exists in respondents mean view between the manual method and the automated method for the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance in Kaduna Nigeria. This is because the calculated p value of 0.011 is lower

than the 0.05 alpha level of significance and the computed t value of 21.411 is greater than the 1.96 t critical at difference of 141. Their mean responses were 106.666 and 56.661 on use of automated method and manual method respectively with a mean difference of 50.005 in favour of the automated. They believe that using automated is better for the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance in Kaduna state, Nigeria. Therefore, the null hypothesis which state that There is significant difference between the manual and the automated method for the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance in Kaduna, Nigeria is hereby rejected and replaced with the alternate hypothesis which state that there are significant differences among the methods employed for the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance in Kaduna Nigeria is retained.

Null Hypothesis Two: (HO_3) There is no significant difference among the administrative skills for the administration of Islamic Inheritance.

Table 4.3.2.3: Paired t -Test statistics on Mean response difference administrative skills.

Variables	N	Mean	STD	S.E	Mean difference	Df	t computed	t critical	P
Manual skills	142	57.000	16.157	1.009	12.1000	141	29.55	1.96	0.001
Automated skills	142	69.100	15.235	1.299					

P < 0.05, t critical> 1.96 at df 141, p=0.001, t computed = 29.55

Table 4.3.2.3 shows that significant difference exist in respondents mean view among the administrative skills. This is because their calculated p value of 0.001 is lower than the 0.05 alpha level of significance and the computed t value of 29.55 is greater than the 1.96 t which is critical at df 141 Their mean responses were 57.001 and 69.001 on information generated on manual and automated method respectively. This implies that automated skills are higher than those of manual skills. Therefore, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference between manual skills and automated skills is hereby rejected and

replace with the alternate hypothesis that states that there are significance differences among the administrative skills.

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CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The chapter presents the summaries of the study and findings. Conclusion was drawn and recommendations put forward.

5.2 Summary of the Study

The summary was based on the five chapters of the study by highlighting the main sections of the chapters

The first chapter presents the background of the study as well as statements which critical discussed the delay in administration of Islamic law of inheritance and eight objectives of the study. The chapter also look at Islamic inheritance from its impediments point of view and its significance,the heirs' share of inheritance,the pre-requisite of inheritance when there is demise of the benefactor,it also discuss the scope of the study which has covered 16 local government areas of Kaduna State. Technology was initiated to reduce man's sufferings and difficulties in all faculties of life, Islam is in need of that technology that will ease the difficulties in the administration of inheritance, because it would give heirs their shares of inheritances regardless of whether they are males or females, husbands or wives and children or members of a family and the number of unclaimed inheritances has been on the rise since 2005 (Ahmad & Laluddin, 2010). This was as a result of the processes involved in identifying the deceased properties, some heirs usually keep secret records or documents about the deceased, so it takes time to value the estates left by the deceased persons, checking delays in the litigation processes are routine in Nigerian courts. Estates in Islamic Law of Inheritance refer to all properties belonging to the deceased. The main objective of the study was to assess the information management for administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance

by the Sharia courts in Kaduna state of Nigeria and structured along three sub hypotheses to which nine questions were to be answered and three null hypotheses to be tested. The study is significant in that it will explain the use of application software such as this in sensitive areas of the Islamic Law such as Inheritance or successions and will allow equal distribution of estates, save time and will also give room for correction and at the end lead to accuracy in the whole processes.

The second chapter is on the literature and empirical studies presented under the following topics of: Conceptual framework, Theoretical Framework, methods employed for the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance, Influence of information on Islamic inheritance, utilization of information on Inheritance, preservation of Information on inheritance, Security of information on inheritance and finally, challenges militating the administration of Islamic law of inheritance in Sharia courts in Kaduna state of Nigeria and Review of Empirical Studies

The third chapter was on the study methodologies presented under the sub-headings: research design, population of the study, sample and the sampling technique to be adopted, Instrument for data collection, Validity of the instrument, Reliability of the instrument, Procedure for the data collection and Procedure for data analysis and discussion. The research design to be adopted for the study is survey while the quantitative research methodology was adopted. The target population of the study comprises of Sharia courts within the 23 local governments of Kaduna state. The respondents in this research are the Sharia courts judges and the Registrars in the Sharia courts within the local governments with full or partial implementation A total of 120 Sharia courts judges and registrars were used for the study who were used as respondents in thud study. The instrument used is a structured questionnaire consisting of two main arts. The first part consists of 5 variables while the other part contains a total of 138 variables is categorized into several sections on types of information, how information is

gathered, extent of utilization of information generated as well as challenges militating the adoption of the methods of Islamic Law of Inheritances, skills and competences of staff of Sharia courts. Each section presents items peculiar to manual, automated and blended procedure for gathering information system. The variables are either two Liker scale options of Yes or No while some are on five Liker scale options of very easy, easy, undecided, Rarely easy and not easy. The instrument was validated by experts as well as pilot study carried out Sharia courts in Zaria where 10 respondents were used for reliability statistics and consequently reliability coefficient of 0.89 was obtained. The fourth chapter presented the data analysis obtained from the 120 respondents. The demographic variables of location of respondents, number of Judges, number of registrars, experience of judges, experience of registrars as well as qualifications of judges and registers were presented in frequencies and percentage. The analysis showed that the information generated on Islamic Law of Inheritance are relevant to the methods employed to administer Islamic law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna State of Nigeria by manually calculating heirs benefits, gathering the heirs as well as Knowing the deceased Will, while using automation procedure by computing the beneficiaries, and seeking the result of the computed information and reconsideration of the final result and using blended method of Adopting the Automated process and Comparison between the Manual and the Automated Result. Manual process has helped in administrating inheritance as well as Sharia courts judges method for administration of Islamic law of Inheritance s Automatic extraction of non-beneficial and enhances record keeping , while the automated method employed influence the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance to a very extent as it enhances easy calculation, guarantee and blended method Helps, in correcting the actual feedback and it took time to do the whole process also, the Challenges to the adoption of the Manual method being employed to administer Islamic law of Inheritance in the Sharia courts in Kaduna state of

Nigeria are enormous especially in the areas of Difficulty in extracting the fractional formulae and Difficulty in administering complicated cases and challenges as presented above showed that the challenges to the adoption of the Automated method being employed to administer Islamic law of Inheritance in the Sharia courts in Kaduna state of Nigeria is at very high level especially the Lack of technical support and Lack of technical knowhow.

The fifth chapter concluded and summarized each of the five chapters and presented some recommendations. It was concluded that the study showed that Sharia courts used part of manual, automated and blended means of information management for administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna state, Nigeria. Among others, it was recommended that The automated method should be encouraged by making sure that all Sharia courts have qualified technical support in ICT and The government should regularly organize workshops, seminars and workshops on the use of application software such as Microsoft Excel for computation and analysis of information management for administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance by the Sharia courts in Kaduna state of Nigeria.

5.3 Summary of the Findings

Below are the summaries of the major findings of the study:

1. The types of information on Islamic Law of Inheritance generated for the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna state, Nigeria include Information on the deceased person, properties, monies, legal wife/wives, debts and heirs' share of inheritance, despite the fact information on the location of the property, valuation report are somehow neglected because they indirectly lead to ascertain the total monies left by the deceased.

2. The methods employed to administer Islamic law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna State of Nigeria are three: manual, automated and blended for calculating heirs' benefits,

3. That the methods employed has influencedthe administration of Islamic law of inheritance as well as the Sharia courts judges' procedure for administration of Islamic law of Inheritance by extraction of non-beneficial and enhances record keeping, while the automated method employed influence the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance to a very extent as it enhances easy calculation, guarantee easy expertise and blended method Helps, in correcting the actual feedback and it took time to do the whole process.

4. That the type of administrative skills and competences shown by the Sharia courts staff manually, includes Skills on Computational Lowest Common Multiple, Skills on "HABAADABAZA" (هبادبز) formulae, while automation skill shown that Communication skills (such as, posting, participating and telephoning through the internet and in blended method, they possess posting, participating and telephoning through the internet.

5.That the information on inheritance are utilized to ascertain the death of the deceased, his legal properties, location of the properties, cash at hand, legal wife/wives, the deceased debts, legal heirs and to finally calculate the deceased possession in accordance with the teachings of the Qur'an and Sunnah.

6. That Preservation is done to some extents as information on inheritance are kept in secret files, file cabinet protected against natural and artificial hazards before another courts decision. But sometimes the files are lost to theft or societal hazard.

7.Security of the information on inheritance include:close access to the files and information on Islamic law of Inheritance are kept in secret file and in automated method, information is kept in PDF file and the documents are not moved out of Sharia courts because they are secured in the e.copy and cannot be move out without the consent of the judge.

8. That thechallenges to the adoption of the Manual method being employed to administer Islamic law of Inheritance in the Sharia courts in Kaduna state of Nigeria are enormous especially in the areas in extracting the fractional formulae and difficulty in administering complicated cases. The challenges as presented above showed that the challenges to adopt the Automated method to administer Islamic law of Inheritance in the Sharia courts in Kaduna state of Nigeria is at a very high level especially due lack of technical support and technical know how.

9. That Hypothesis One: ($HO_{1)}$ which state that there is no significant difference among the methods employed for the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance in Kaduna state of Nigeria has shown that information generated on automated method is significantly different than the information generated on manual method, therefore, the null hypothesis which state that there is no significant difference between information generated on manual and those generated on automated method was rejected and replaced with alternate hypothesis that states that there are significant differences between the information generated on manual and those on automated method.

10.That Hypothesis two (HO_2) which states that there is significant difference between the manual and the automated method for the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance in Kaduna, Nigeria was rejected and replaced with the alternate hypothesis which state that there are significant differences among the methods employed for the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance in Kaduna Nigeria is retained.

11.That Hypothesis three(HO_3) which states that there is no significant difference between manual skills and automated skills was rejected and replace with the alternate hypothesis that states that there are significance differences among the administrative skills.

FLOW CHART OF ISLAMIC INHERITANCE SOFTWARE

Islamic Law of Inheritance Flow Chart Symbols

1. 

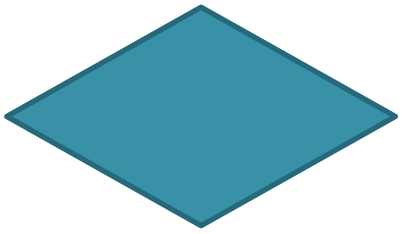
This symbol shows the beginning or the starting point of an Islamic inheritance process like wise the end of the whole process.

2. 

This arrow depicts the direction of next process of administration of Islamic law of inheritance.

3. 

This rectangular box is called the process as it indicate the mathematical logarithm of Addition,Subtraction,Multiplication and Divisional process of the heirs and there shares all together in order to provide the result of the calculated input .

4. 

This is call the decision as it gives out the result of the input shares and the beneficiaries in order to know the actual result of every member of the deceased family.It has an input of alternative Yes or No only.

How the Flow Chart work

The flow chart works in the following process:

1. It first identify the deceased whether male or female at the same time his/ her status that is whether father,mother , husband or wife,Grandfather or Grand mother.

2. The information generated on the heirs is already imputed and the shares of every beneficiary with the total value of properties left by the deceased.

3. The arrow then direct the information to process box where the algorithm now add,subtract, divide or multiple the values in accordance with the shares of all the beneficiaries.

4. The arrow also direct the computed information to the decision point where the final decision is taken. This may involve a lot of subtractions and additions ,for a male deceased his parent, wife/wives and children (biological) are added at the same time his grandparent,sisters,brothers and relative children are excluded.

5. Finally, the out put is given by explaining the values of all the share holders as stated in the Islamic law of inheritance .

Example of Administration:

A deceased with the following:

A. Wife

B. @ male children and 2 female children

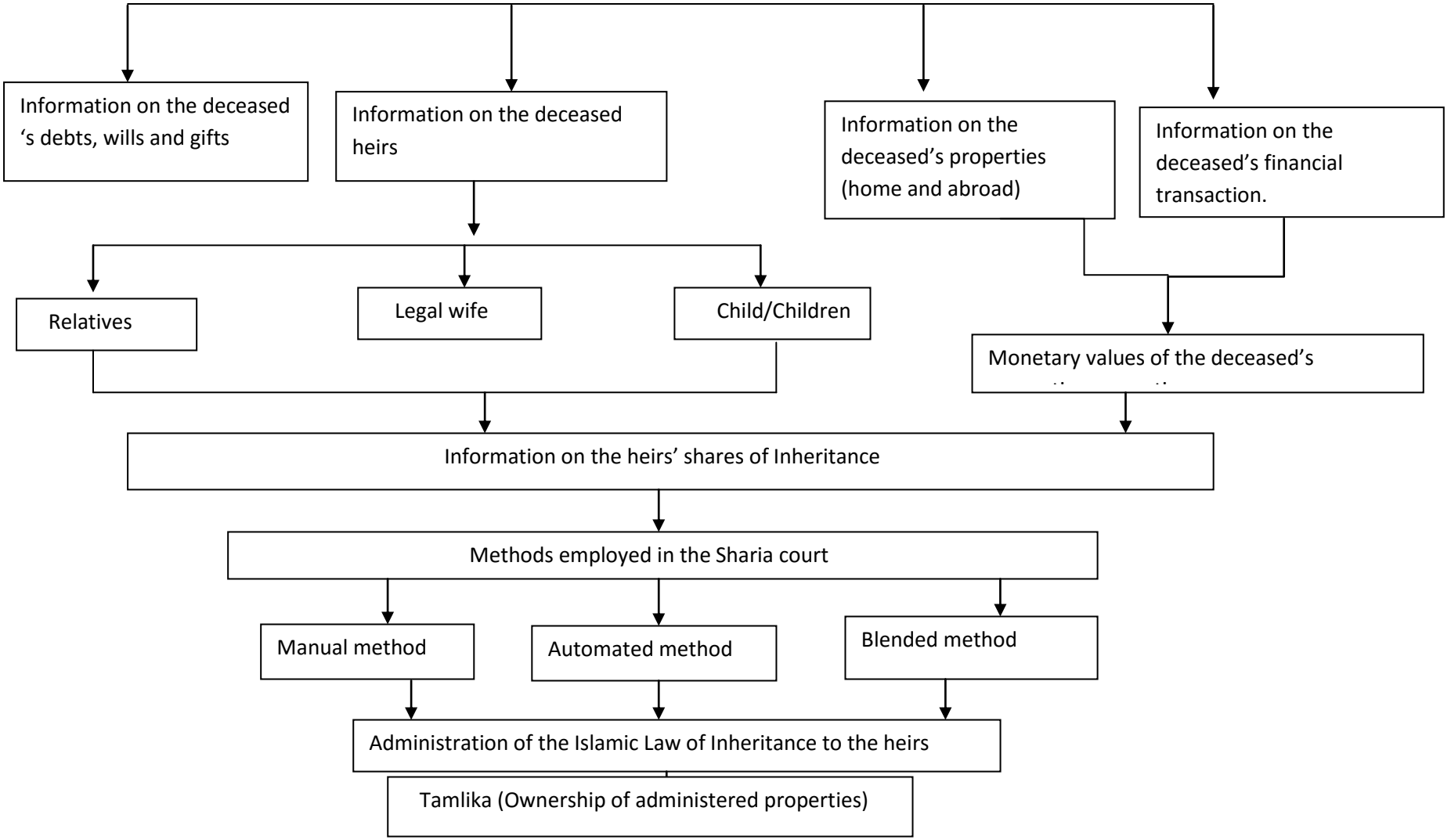
C. A mother and Father

D. Value of Property left by the deceased #1000000:00

Therefore, The wife takes1/8= 125,000,the father and the mother takes1/6 each=166,666 ,the male children takes 11/2 of female share =361.111 and the female Children takes 1/2 of the share of the male child=90.277 each

APPENDIX 1

DIAGRAMATIC REPRESENTATION OF ISLAMIC INHERITANCE



5.4 Contributions to Knowledge

This study has established that:

1. In order to ease administer the Islamic law of Inheritance an automated software www.altijzak.com.ng has been design and develop by the researcher(See Appendix i page 108) .
2. In order to facilitate Islamic law of Inheritance, a flow chart was developed by the researcher for management of Islamic law of inheritance in Kaduna State Sharia courts.(See Appendix ii page 109)
3. The study has identified a diagrammatic explanation of sequence for implementation of the administration of Islamic inheritance in sharia courts in kaduna state. (See Appendix iii page 110.)

5.5 Limitations of the Study

The study limitations were due to the inability to cover the northern states of Nigeria as a result of Insurgency in those areas, also due to financial constraints, proximity and delay by some respondents to returned the administered copies of questionnaire as scheduled with much consideration on their nature and time within which to complete the study and also some of the respondents don't really understand English due to the low level of their educational background.

5.6 Conclusion

The study conclude that the administration of Islamic law of inheritance in Kaduna State Sharia courts is facing serious challenges as a result of lack of proper information and more importantly the delays in the calculation and sharing of the deceased assets. It is based on this fact that the researcher proposed a flow charts that led to development of a inheritance to be adopted by sharia courts in Kaduna State. It will actually ease and also eliminate the difficuilyties encountered by heirs during the admi nistration process.

5.7 Recommendations

Based on the outcome of the study the following recommendations are put forward:

1. Information management is inevitable in Islamic inheritance in order to reduce the delay in the method adopted for the distribution of shares to the heirs pf the deceased.

2.That the proposed software for administration of Islamic law of inheritance should be deployed for usage in Kaduna State Sharia courts..

3.That information generated on Islamic law of inheritance has influenced the method adopted through access,visibility usability for computation and analysis of information management for administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna state of Nigeria.

4. That the administrative skill and competence should be strengthen, especially on fractional computation and Habaadabaza formulae for effective implementation of Islamic law of Inheritance.

5. The information must be properly utilised for certifying the death of the deceased,properties of the deceased and easy administration of the shares.

6.Preservation of inherited information should done through electronic means and stored in an archive for quick and easy access.

7. That the government should provide enough security on islamic law of inheritance for the purpose of safety and total compliance to the sharia courts verdict as it influence the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance.

8. That by reducing greediness and allowing follow of information among the heirs of the deceased on Islamic law of Inheritance, by sensitization and creating awareness on the importance of administration of Islamic law of inheritance the challenges could reach a conclusion.

5.8 Suggestions for further Studies

The study can be further studied under the following related topics

1. Utilization of Information and Communication Technology in the administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Nigeria.
2. Documentation of information management for administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance by the Sharia courts in North Western states of Nigeria.

APPENDIX I

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA, NIGERIA

Vice Chancellor: PrOfeSSOr Ibrahim Garba, B.Sc. (Hons) Geology, M.Sc. (Mineral Exploration) ABU, Ph.D Geology (London), DIC FNMGS
Ag. Head of Department: Dr. Mohammed Habibu, NCE, BUS, MUS, P_{h-D} <ABU)
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M. 08074568401/09033706347

P13EDLS9123

17th February, 2020

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir,

INTRODUCTORY LETTER: ALIYU AHMAD

This is to certify that **ALIYU AHMAD** with Registration Number **P13EDLS9123** is a student in this Department. He is currently engaged in a research work titled **"Information Management for Administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance by Sharia Courts in Kaduna state, Nigeria".**

We would be grateful if you could kindly give him the assistance he requires for conducting the research work successfully.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

Dr. Habibu Mohammed
Head of Department

APPENDIX II

Department of Library and
Information Science,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria.

Dear respondent,

Request to Complete the Questionnaire

Questionnaire on"Information Management for administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna State of Nigeria".

I am a PhD student conducting research on the above subject in the Department of Library and Information Science.

Kindly respond to the questions in this questionnaire. All the information given will be used strictly for the research.

Your contribution is highly appreciated in conducting this research.

Thank you very much for your time and cooperation

Yours sincerely,

Ahmad Aliyu

Questionnaire on “Information Management for Management and Administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna state , Nigeria”.

Section (A): Demographic Information

1. Name of Sharia courts in the Local Government area……
2. Number of Sharia court judges/Registrar……
3. Qualifications:

   PhD ( )

   LLM ( )

   LLB ( )

   DIP ( )

4. Working Experience:

   a) 0-5 { }

   b) 6-15 { }

   c) 16-35 { }

Section (B). Type of information generated for administration of Islamic law of Inheritance by the Sharia courts in Kaduna state of Nigeria. Tick as many as applicable

S/NO	Type of Information Generated for administration of Islamic law of Inheritance.
1.	Information on the deceased person
2.	Information on the deceased properties
3.	Information on the location of deceased properties
4.	Information on the deceased monies
5.	Information on the shares of the heirs in accordance to Quran and Sunnah
6.	Information on the legal wife/wives of the deceased
7.	
8.	Information on the deceased's debts
9.	Information on any partnership transaction by the deceased
10.	Properties Valuation's report
11.	Information on husband's share of inheritance from the deceased wife
12.	Information on wife/ives's share of inheritance from the deceased husband.
13.	Information on mother's share of inheritance from the deceased son/daughter
14.	Information on fathers share of inheritance from the deceased son/daughter
15.	Information on the shares of male child/children
16.	Information on the shares of the female child/ children.

Section (C) Type of methods employed to administer Islamic law of Inheritance in Sharia courts in Kaduna state of Nigeria. Tick applicable methods.

1. Manual method ( )
2. Automated method ( )
3. Blended method ( )

The procedures employed in manual method:

1. Gathering the heirs ( )
2. Knowing the shares ( )
3. Knowing the deceased will, debts and estate ( )
4. Applying fractional formulae ( )
5. Calculating the heir's benefit. ( )

The procedures employed in automated method

1. Computing the beneficiaries. ( )
2. Using the software formulae ( )
3. Calculating the share of all beneficiaries. ( )
4. Checking the result of the computed information ( )
5. Re-consideration of the final result. ( )

The procedures employed in Blended method

1. Using the manual process ( )
2. Adopting the automated process. ( )
3. Comparison between the manual and the automated process. ( )
4. Comparison between the manual and the automated Result. ( )
5. Solving complicated cases. ( )

Section (D): Type of administrative skills and competences the staff of the Sharia courts possesses to utilize the manual method. Tick as many as applicable.

S/NO	Administrative skills and competences the staff of the Sharia courts possesses to utilize the manual method.
1.	Skills on fractions
2.	Skills on Computational Lowest Common Multiple.
3.	Skills on "HABAADABAZA" (هبا دبز) formulae
4.	Knowledge on who died first.
5.	Competences in administration of Inheritance.
6.	Accuracy in manual calculations
7.	Skills on shares that never meet such as ¼ meeting with1/8.
8.	Identifying those without share
9.	Skills on values of an estate
10.	Knowledge on how to administer Islamic law of Inheritance

Section (D.1): Type of administrative skills and competences the staff of the Sharia courts possessed to utilize the automated method. Tick as many as applicable.

S/NO	Administrative skills and competences the staff of the Sharia courts possessed to utilize the Automated method.
1.	Information searching skills (such as, access, reading, downloading and sending)
2.	Communication skills (such as, posting, participating and telephoning through the internet)
3.	Content creation skills such as creating a website, copying, electronic presentations e.g., power points.
4.	Searching for inheritance calculator
5.	Searching for inheritance software
6.	Problem solving skills such as connecting, modifying, Online course, buying, searching for job.
7.	Safety skills such as security software.
8.	Participating in online Inheritance administrator.
9.	Basic computer skills
10.	Internet access skills.

Others, specify……

Section (D.2): Type of administrative skills and competences the staff of the Sharia courts possessed to utilize the Blended method. Tick as many as applicable.

S/NO	Administrative skills and competences the staff of Sharia courts possessed to utilize the Blended method.
1.	Ability to use the manual and automated method.
2.	Ability to compare and contrast between the formulae use in manual and automated method.
3.	Comparing the manual and automated information
4.	Measuring the time frame for each method
5.	Knowing the difficulties involved in each method
6.	Skills of moving from one method to another.
7.	Using any method to checkmate the other.
8.	Comparing the results of manual and automated method.
9.	Extracting the differences in every result.
10.	Solving complicated case.

Section (E) Influence of manual method employed for the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance. Tick as found relevant.

S/No	Extent to which Manual method influence the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance	I.	N.I	U
1.	Manual process has help in administrating inheritance for years			
2.	Sharia courts judges procedure/method for administration of Islamic law of Inheritance			
3.	The formulae use in the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance			
4.	The process of investigating the properties of the deceased			
5.	The process for searching for the heirs			
6.	The litigation to certify the death of a person			
7.	The response from the beneficiaries after the Sharia courts judges judgment has made the process			
8	The delay in the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance was cause by many reasons which has made the process extremely.			
9.	Difficulty in the administration has influence the manual process.			
10.	Knowledge base has made the process comb son			

I:Influence, N.I: Not Influence, U: Undecided

Section (E.1) Influence of the automated method employed in the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance. Tick as found relevant.

S/NO	Influence of administration of Islamic law of Inheritance	I	N.I	U
1.	Easy calculation			
2.	Record keeping			
3.	Allowing the consent of the heirs			
4.	Automatic extraction of non-beneficial			
5.	Visibility			
6.	Accountability			
7.	Simplicity			
8.	Transparent			
9.	Optimistic in taking final judgment			
10.	Allowing many people to be involve in the whole process			

Others, specify……

Section (E.2) Influence of the blended method employed for the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance. Tick as found relevant.

S/NO	Extent to which blended method influence the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance	I	N.I	U
1.	Simply but need effort duplication			
2.	It took time to do the whole process			
3.	Justification of result			
4.	Helping in correcting the actual feedback			
5.	Problem solving			
6.	Checkmating is done.			
7.	Transparency of process			
8.	It involves all methods			
9.	The Self judgment by using the two methods.			
10.	Period of time for the blended method			

Others,specify……

……

……

Section: (F) Utilisation of information on Islamic Law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna state. Tick{ } for Yes and { X} for No

s/no	Utilisation of Information Generated	Yes	No
1	Deceased Information was use to ascertain the death of the deceased		
2	Information on the deceased's properties was used to identify his legal properties		
3	Information on the location of deceased properties was for valuation		
4	Information on the deceased monies was for identification of cash at hand and those in the deceased Bank account		
5	Information on the shares of the heirs in accordance to Quran and Sunnah was foe knowing the legal heirs		
6	Information on the legal wife/wives of the deceased to identify a divorce wife.		
7	Information on the deceased's debts		
8	Information on any partnership transaction by the deceased was for calculating the deceased total possessions.		
9	Property Valuer's report to know the actual amount administered to the heirs.		
10	Information on husband's share of Inheritance from the deceased wife was for avoiding mistake in the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance		
11	Information on wife/ives' share of Inheritance from the deceased husband was to identify who is not eligible due to divorce.		
12	Information on mother's share of inheritance from the deceased son/daughter was for compliance with the Quran and Sunnah		
13	Information on father's share of inheritance from the deceased son/daughter was to identify where he has double share of inheritance		
14	Information on the shares of Male Child/children in order to include grand children		
15	Information on the shares of the Female child/ children in order to remove surrogate.		

Others, specify……..

…….

Section (G) Preservation of information on Islamic law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna State. Tick as man7y as applicable.

S/NO	Preservation of the information on Islamic law of Inheritance.		
1.	Recording the information in a paper		
2.	Keeping it in a secret file		
3.	Not allowing any individual access to the file.		

4.	Keep in a file jacket		
5.	Protecting the file from sun, rain and dust, water, smoke and fire.		
6.	Protecting the file jacket from insect.		
7.	Preserving the files in a file cabinet.		
8.	Keeping the document in a store or information warehouse.		
9.	Allowing access only those who are given a letter of request		
10.	Restriction to only registered users.		

Section (H) Security of Information on Islamic law of Inheritance by Sharia courts in Kaduna State.

S/NO	Security of Information on Islamic law of Inheritance		
1.	Information kept in a secret file		
2.	Secret file kept in a cabinet.		
3.	Only judges are allowed access to the files		
4.	Collections of files should be through the registrars		
5.	Share information should be told only to the heirs.		
6.	Document store in a secret file.		
7.	Document should not move out of Sharia courts without the consent of the judge.		
8.	Document kept in restricted position in the court		
9.	Sharia court archive should be accessible only to legal users.		

Section (I) Challenges to the adoption of the manual method being employed to administer Islamic law of Inheritance in the Sharia courts in Kaduna state of Nigeria.

Tick as many as applicable

	Challenges to the adoption of the manual method		
1.	Difficulty in administering complicated cases		
2..	Difficulty in extracting the fractional formulae		
3.	Difficulty in knowing the L.C.M.		
4.	Long processes in the calculation.		
5.	Prolong time in knowing the values of the deceased estate.		
6..	Administration of Islamic Law of Inheritance is never concluded within a week.		
7.	Conflict among wives		
8.	Conflict among heirs on shares from the deceased's estate		
9.	Corruption among family members		
10.	Greediness to have larger share regardless of the formulae.		

Section (F) Challenges affecting the adoption of the methods being employed to administer Islamic law of Inheritance in the Sharia courts in Kaduna state of Nigeria. Tick as applicable.

S/NO	Challenges to the adoption of methods		
1.	Lack of technical know how		
2.	Lack of technical support		
3.	Technophobia		
4.	Inappropriate software		
5.	Resistance to change		
6.	Erratic power supply		
7.	Low level of ICT administrative skills and competences		

8.	Cost of maintenance		
9.	Lack of computers and laptops		
10.	Lack of qualified personnel to use the software		

Section (G) Suggest 5 solution to the problem of manual method

1……..

2…….

3…….

4…….

5……..

6……..

7……

8…….

9……..

10…….

Section (G.1) Suggest 5 solution to the problem of automated method

1……..

2……..

3……..

4……..

5…….

6……..

7……

8…….

9…….

10……

Section (G.2) Suggest 5 solution to the problem of blended method

1……..

2……..

3……..

4……..

5……..

6……..

7……..

8……..

9……..

10……

Thank you

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APPENDIX III

Reliability Test result

Scale: ALL VARIABLES

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	42	100.0
	Excluded[a]	0	.0
	Total	42	100.0

a. List wise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
17.8	24.9	142

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Information on the deceased	2.84	0.18	64
Information on the deceased properties	2.82	0.21	51
Information on the location of the deceased properties	2.90	0.18	50
Information on the deceased monies	2.89	0.20	56
Information on the shares of the heirs in accordance to Qur'an and Sunnah	2.85	0.26	52
Information on the legal wife/wives of the deceased	2.71	0.20	63
Information on the deceased Debts.	3.05	0.20	56
Information on partnership transaction by the deceased	2.64	0.20	66
Properties Valuation' report	2.64	0.30	58

Information on husband's share of inheritance from the deceased wife	2.52	0.41	50
Information on Wife/Wives' share of inheritance	3.04	0.20	52
Information on Mother's share	2.86	0.20	56
Information on the Father's share	2.70	0.25	53
Information on the Male Child/Children	2.60	0.48	52
Information on the female Child/Children	3.11	0.17	57
Gathering the heirs	3.33	0.11	140
Knowing the shares	3.02	0.18	55
Knowing the deceased will, debts and estate	3.11	0.14	70
Applying fractional formulae	3.08	0.20	60
Calculate the heirs benefits	3.30	0.07	128
Computing the beneficiaries	2.86	0.17	70
Using the software formula	2.98	0.25	50
Calculating the share of all beneficiaries	2.68	0.21	60
Checking the result computed	2.98	0.17	65
Re-consideration of the final result	2.97	0.17	65
Using the manual method	3.82	0.24	92
Adopting the automated method	2.75	0.17	80
Comparing between the manual and automated method	2.97	0.16	70
Comparing between the manual and automated result	3.04	0.15	71
Solving complicated cases	2.98	0.20	51
Manual method has help in the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance for years	2.67	0.04	135
Sharia courts judges procedure for administration of Islamic law of Inheritance	2.56	0.02	135
the formulae used in the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance	2.34	0.00	134
The process of investigating the properties of the deceased	2.55	0.02	133
The process for searching for the heirs	2.46	0.01	120
The litigation to certify the death of a person	2.43	0.03	130
That Sharia courts judges judgement has made the process easy	2.48	0.02	131
the delay in the administration of Islamic inheritance	2.51	0.04	140
Difficulty in the administration of Islamic inheritance has influence the manual method	2.33	0.00	130
The Knowledge base has made the process comber some	2.26	0.01	140
Easy calculation	2.77	0.09	130
Record keeping	2.63	0.07	141

Allowing the consent of the heirs	2.61	0.04	130
Automatic extraction of non-beneficiaries	2.75	0.11	130
Visibility	2.54	0.03	130
Accountability	2.56	0.05	122
Simplicity	2.59	0.07	122
Transparency	2.55	0.02	124
Optimistic in taking final judgement	2.65	0.03	131
Allowing many people to be involved In the whole process	2.49	0.03	122
Simple but need effort duplication	2.54	0.02	133
It takes time to do the whole process	2.57	0.02	127
Justification of result is done	2.59	0.02	142
Helping in correcting the actual feedback	2.61	0.03	124
It solve problems easily	2.67	0.04	135
Checkmating is done	2.53	0.06	130
Transparency of process	2.48	0.02	133
It combines all methods	2.46	0.02	136
There is self-judgement in using the two methods	2.48	0.01	130
Period of time for the blended method	2.46	0.01	121
Skills on fraction	3.31	0.33	121
Skills on computational Lowest Common Multiple	3.67	0.34	123
skills on HABAADABAZA (هبا دبز)formulae	3.42	0.22	128
Knowledge on who died first	3.46	0.26	127
Competences in administration of Inheritance	3.59	0.22	125
Accuracy in manual calculations	3.58	0.22	124
Skills on shares that never meet such as 1/4 meeting 1/8	3.58	0.22	130
Identifying those without shares	3.64	0.26	129
Skills on values of an estate	3.56	0.33	121
Knowledge on how to administer Islamic law of Inheritance	3.56	0.22	132
Information searching skills(access, downloading and sending)	3.56	0.22	126
Communication skills(posting, participating through the internet)	3.51	0.23	122
Content creation skills creating a website, copying, electronic power point.	3.46	0.45	121
Searching for inheritance calculator	3.48	0.34	126
Searching for inheritance software	3.50	0.35	136
Problem solving skills(connecting, modifying, online course)	3.40	0.45	123
Safety skills such as security software	3.50	0.33	127
Participating in online inheritance administration	3.60	0.21	135

Basic computer skills	3.50	0.22	126
Internet access skills	3.50	0.26	131
To ascertain the death of the deceased	2.99	0.14	80
To identify his legal properties	2.74	0.18	70
To determine the location of the properties for valuation	2.90	0.14	80
To know cash at hand and those in the deceased bank account	2.84	0.21	61
For knowing the legal heirs	2.90	0.20	70
To identify the divorced wife/wives	2.93	0.16	70
To identify the deceased's debts	2.93	0.18	60
For calculation of the deceased possessions	3.02	0.22	50
To know the actual amount to be administered to the heirs	2.78	0.18	69
For avoiding mistakes in the administration of Islamic law of Inheritance	3.03	0.18	60
To identify who is not eligible among family members	3.05	0.16	65
For strict Compliance to Qur'an and Sunnah	2.61	0.21	76
Use to identify double share holders	3.33	0.11	70
To include grandchildren	2.95	0.17	61
Use in order to remove surrogate	2.99	0.17	70
Recording of information in a paper	2.99	0.14	80
Keeping it in a secret file	2.74	0.18	70
Not allowing any individual access to the file	2.90	0.14	80
Kept in a file jacket	2.84	0.21	61
Protecting the file from Sun,Rain,Dust,Water,Fire and Smoke	2.90	0.20	70
Protecting the file jacket from insect	2.93	0.16	70
Preserving the files in a file cabinet	2.93	0.18	60
Keeping the document in a store or information warehouse	3.02	0.22	50
Allowing access only those who are given a letter of request	2.78	0.18	69
Restriction to only registered users	3.03	0.18	60
Information kept in a shari'a court save	2.99	0.14	80
Secret file kept in a cabinet	2.74	0.18	70
Only judges are allowed access to the file	2.90	0.14	80
Collection of files through the registrars	2.84	0.21	61
Shares information should be told to heirs only	2.90	0.20	70
Document stored in a secret file	2.93	0.16	70
Document should not move out of Shari'a courts without the consent of the judge	2.93	0.18	60
Document kept in and out bound area	3.02	0.22	50
Shari'a courts archive should only be allowed to authorise users	2.78	0.18	69

Information on husband's share of inheritance from the deceased wife	3.03	0.18	60
Difficulty in administering complicated case	3.42	0.21	125
Difficulty in extracting the fractional cases	3.65	0.22	128
Difficulty in knowing the L.C.M	3.46	0.22	127
Long process in the calculation	3.57	0.26	119
Prolong time in knowing the value of deceased estate	3.50	0.22	125
Inheritance administration is never done in a week	3.51	0.22	125
Conflict among wives	3.56	0.22	124
Conflict among other heirs	3.57	0.26	124
Corruption among family members	3.73	0.33	124
Greediness by the heirs in order to get larger share	3.67	0.33	122
Lack of technical know how	3.70	0.22	125
Lack of technical support	3.61	0.27	122
Technophobia	3.51	0.34	128
inappropriate software	3.58	0.27	121
Resistance to change	3.40	0.22	130
Erratic Power supply	3.50	0.22	132
Low level of ICT skills	3.50	0.22	122
Cost of maintenance	3.60	0.27	125
Lack of computers and laptops	3.50	0.21	126
Lack of qualified personnel to use the software	3.50	0.33	125
Time consuming	3.30	0.22	123
Duplication of effort	3.50	0.26	126
Different result	3.30	0.22	128

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
21.85	10.978	3.313	142

Summary Item Statistics

	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Maximum / Minimum	Variance	N of Items
Item Means	3.0274	2.26	3.82	1121	1.52	10.978	142