

**COMPUTER APPROACH TO THE SHARING OF
DECEASED PROPERTY
(A CASE STUDY OF ISLAMIC LAW)**

BY

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PGD/ MCS / 2000 / 2001 /987

**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS / COMPUTER SCIENCE
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MINNA, NIGER STATE – NIGERIA.**

APRIL, 2002.

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**A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
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DATE

DEDICATED

I dedicated this work to all members of our families, including my wife and my beloved children – Abdul –Mujeed, Maryam, Ahmed, Aminatu and Aminuddeen.

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Praise be to Allah who Had given me the strength and good health which enable me to go through the programme and compiled this project work, that has been made possible through the help and contribution of a number of people. Their kindness, encouragement and understanding are greatly appreciated.

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T.M Shinkafi

ABSTRACT

The main thrust of the project is to introduce Computer system in the distribution of inheritances in an organisation where this has not yet been done. The reason being that a computerised system is cost-effective and provide better information in terms of importance, accuracy, feasibility and speedy whenever needed.

It tries to evaluate the traditional system of distribution of inheritance so that to avoids- selfish interest, monopoly and cheating by different people.

The Islamic Law of inheritance is based on the Islamic religions activities which need the attention of every Muslim. The heirs and the property of a deceased must to be shared according to the Islamic principals of inheritance. To computerised the system of inheritance, Database management system has been employed.

The main objective of the program is to enable the individual their to get his proportionate share according to the religion right without been cheating or over charge and within a short period of time. And at the same time can be kept with accuracy for a long period of time for further references.

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5.1 Summary

5.2 Conclusion

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Our Society is progressing from the age of Automation to that of microelectronics, More especially in the modern World, whereby most of the information are shared through the Computer system, by means of software packages or through the **INTERNET**. With the present much emphases on Computer, we are heading for a Computerised society, where virtually every thing will be done via Computer. Today Computer is being used as an independable tool in all facets of life.

Islam is always encouraging the Muslims to seek for knowledge in all aspect of their lives. Which will enhance for the development of the Islamic society. Knowledge of Computer is very advantegious in the Islamic society. If every Muslim can afford a program of sharing a deceased property, he or she will be able to know.

- i. The kind of relationship that qualifies a person to inherit from his relatives.
- ii. What type of property can be inherited.
- iii. The amount of good or quantity that a heir is entitled according to the Islamic law of inheritance.
- iv. The information can be kept for further investigations. And it will

be very fast to solve a problem like that by using a Computer system.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To design a program which will assist every individual and group to have a clear knowledge on the Islamic law of inheritance through the use of Computer system.
2. To assist every Muslim to know their right in the law of inheritance and how to claim their rights when ever they are affected by the use of the program.
3. The program will assist the Muslims to know the kind of estate/property that can be inherited from a deceased.
4. With the aid of this program one will be able to know the amount, quantity or share that an individual heir is entitled from a deceased property.
5. By using the program, it will reduce the cheating been done by the corrupt khadis and village heads/ward on the favour of another person.
6. The program will clearly vindicate that the Islamic law of inheritance allow the crossest relatives of the deceased to have the larger share then the other relatives who are not nearer to the deceased. And every relatives will get his proportion-ate share.

1.3 RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY.

The Islamic law of inheritance is part of the Islamic Economic system, which always encourage a Muslim to stick himself on (Halal) lawful things and discourage the Muslim from Haram unlawful things.

To avoid Haran unlawful things and stick himself on Halal (lawful things from the deceased property one can keep this program with him/her and present it when ever sharing of a deceased property is taken place).

The law also insisted that the wealth or property of a deceased should be distributed to those who are entitled. And it is widely distributed whenever the death occurs. This system help to prevent the concentration of a deceased wealth/property in the hands of few individual. And those to put an end to class differences. And it should be distributed in widening the circle of its benefits.

1.4 THE INSTITUTIONS OF MIRATH (INHERTITANCE BEFORE THE ISLAMIC LAW.)

The institution of Minath started by the time when the Muslims migrated from Mecca to medina, where the law was based on the religious relationship. A Muslim from medina could inherit his meccan brother in Islam, until when the incidence of Sa'ad happened when the wife of Sa'ad bn Al-Rabi come to the prophet (SAW) with her two daughters and Sa'ad-“O prophet, these are the daughters of Sa'ad bn At-Rabi, who died as a martyrs death beside you in the

battle. But their uncle has taken sa'ads estate and they are now ready for marriage but have no property"

After this the verse of inheritance was revealed and the prophet (SAW) sent for the Uncle and Sa'ad to him' Give the two daughters of Sa'ad ($\frac{2}{3}$) of his estate, give their mother ($\frac{1}{8}$) and keep the remainder your self" Q4: 176.

1.5 THE ORIGIN OF MIRATH (INHERITANCE) IN ISLAMIC LAW.

Before the advent of Islam in the year 622 CE. The Arabs had their system of inheritance, which was unjust, by excluding females from inheriting, property of their deceased. In some cases. The eldest from the family will inherit the whole property including the wives of the deceased, some times any body who can fight the enemies and defend the family, could also inherit. The worst is that of a female who were not left alone, but considered as a property to be inherited.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ISLAMIC LAW OF INHERITANCE.

From the Glorious Qurian, Allah says to benefit every one, we have appointed sharers and heirs to property left by whom your right hand was pledge, give their due portion, for truly God is the witness to all things.

This shows that the law Governing the inheritance of the property has great significance in the Islamic society and the other community in the World. The

Law of inheritance passed from past generation and remained unchanged despite of the changing circumstances in the human society. The present generation never complained about the system of not been suitable.

The system, does not need any modification or amendment by any other persons. The system is very simple to be implemented as long as one is fully conversant as to who are qualified to inherit a share of the property of their relatives, or who are not qualified or even entitled to do so and why they are not entitled to do so. The Islamic law of inheritance is basically introduced, to protect and defend the right-of every individual in the society.

1.6 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS.

Deaths is enabitable to each and every living being, and it will not give you time for necessary arrangement. Life in this world is not permanent. But people are always accumulating different kind of things for their lively Ismnrvival in this world. Death will come suddenly. By the time a person dead, all his belonging/properties/Wealth will be calculated and distributed among his heir's male and female in a prescribed proportions. Some will get $\frac{1}{2}$ of the property, while others will be given $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ depend on ones share.

In the Islamic law of inheritance, death necessitates the spreading of deceased Wealth among the heirs or relatives, so as to unite their relationship as one member of the family.

The law according to Hanafi has divided the heirs into seven (7) classes.

(3) are the principal classes while the remaining (4) are the subsidiary classes.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) The Principal Classes | (B) The Subsidiary classes |
| (i) Qur'anic Heirs | (iv) The successor by contract |
| (ii) Agnatic heirs | (v) the Acknowledge Kinsman |
| (iii) Uterine heirs | (vi) The sole legatee |
| | (vii) The state by Escheat. |

The property of a deceased goes in the first instance to the Qur'anic Heirs class I. If the property is not exhausted by them or failing them, it will go to the agnatic heirs class II and finally in the absence of heirs of class I and II the property is distributed among the uterine heirs class III. The subsidiary heirs succeed only by way of exceptions.

THE PRINCIPAL HEIRS (CLASS I) (QUR'ANIC HEIRS)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. (i) Husband ^(H) | (ii) Wife ^(W) |
| B. (iii) father (F) | (iv) True Grand father (FF) HHS |
| (v) Mother (M) | (vi) True grand Mother (MM) HHS |
| (vii) Daughter (D) | (viii) Uterine brother (UB) |
| (ix) Uterine sister (US) (X) | Son's Daughter (SD HHS) |
| (xi) Full sister (FS) | (xii) Consanguine sister (CS) |

Once it is established that a person is dead and has wealth or property to

be inherited. The court is to workout the prescribed shares of the different heirs taking into account the following principles.

1. If the closest relatives are all alive
2. Debt of a died person if any
3. Funeral expenses should be paid from the deceased wealth.
4. Check if the deceased left a written or verbal legal will Q4: 11-12.
5. Request not made by the deceased which should not exceed $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total value of the estate Q4: 12.

When this has been taken into consideration. The Khadi or any other person sharing the property may likely proceed to share the deceased wealth to the right heirs. But the following are excluded to inherit a deceased dispartch their relationship.

1. He who murder the deceased intentionally
2. Differences in religion
3. Slave

1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS

- (1) **INHERITANCE**- This is known as (MIRATH) in Arabic, which means to receive or to acquire some things, items, goods, land or any other things left by the dead person.
- (2) **LAW**- This can be defined as rules and regulation that Govern the society

or it is a rule prescribed by any authority. Or it is a rules that tells the people what to do or not to do.

- (3) **ISLAMIC LAW-** This is known as Islamic shāriah in Arabic, literarily means a path, road or way set by Allah for the people to follow. It's simply means an open way set by Allah (SWA) for the people to follow. Therefore Shariah comprises the laws or rules and regulation set by Almighty Allah for the people to follow, which will regulate or guide their lives of activities in the World for the benefit of the next world.
- (4) **DECEASED-** This can be defined as He who departure from this life or to die.
- (5) **PROPERTY-** The word property has many meanings, such as a quality or attributes, characteristic, ownership. The things owned- estate, a stage requisite etc. for the purpose of this topic, it can be refer to the things, item or materials which belongs to some one such as land, House, factories and other utilities for the purpose of life.
- (6) **SHARING-** This is a part bestowed or contributed, to parts amount two or more. Or to devide some things.
- (7) **RALATIVES-** This can be regarded those group of people who belongs to a some one family allied by blood or infinity relations such include- father, mother brothers, sisters uncle wife/husband etc.
- (8) **WILL-** This can be defined as a legal declaration of a person as what is

to be done with his/her wealth after death. In Islam will is regarded as Wasiyya.

- (9) **HEIRS-** These are the relatives of the deceased who are entitled to be given the property of their died person in a proportionate share for them to continue using with.

1.8 SCOPE OF LIMITATIONS

The study is solely focused on the Computer approach to the sharing of a deceased asset. But there are some limitations encountered during the process of carrying out this study.

FINANCE- Fund to carry out all the activities connected with this study from the conceptual stage to full writing of the program was a problem. As a student, who cannot afford a personal computer, I have to make the best of the meager Computer time I had.

TIME- To conceptualize and fully develop a working program takes time, there was no time to do all necessary work as I had to spend a lot of time to research to the system requirements and suitability.

MATERIALS- Other materials and books on the Islamic law of inheritance are not available. The most of those available were written in Arabic and the problem is that not all those who can read Arabic care much about the knowledge of inheritance.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. **CONDITIONS OF INHERITANCE ACCORDING TO THE FOUR SCHOOLS OF LAW.**

Before the distribution of a deceased property, the following conditions has to be taken into considerations.

1. **DEATH OF A DECEASED-** Establishing the death of a person where ever he might be. The Property should not be distributed without confirming the death of that particular person. But if the person is nowhere to be found for a long period of time. Then heirs must wait for the period of sixty to seventy years before the property can be distributed.
2. **HEIRS.** The heirs who are to inherit a decease must to be a live after the death of the deceased. This means the heir must to survive after the death of a death for even a short period of time.
3. **DIFFERENCES IN RELIGION .** A non Muslim could not inherit any share of the property of a Muslims deceased and vice-versa.
- 4 **HOMICIDE.** He who killed intentionally or unintentionally can not inherit the deceased's property.
- 5 **AN ILLEGITIMATECHILD.** An illegitimate child is not entitled to inherit his father's property, if the father ever denies the partinity of the child by LI'AN but the child can inherit from the side of his mother only.

A SLAVE. A slave does not inherit the property of his master, relatives and his relatives does not inherit from him. But the master of a slave can inherit him.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MIRATH (INHERITANCE)

Mirath, can not be administered without the full knowledge of Islamic law of inheritance the law has been planned by Allah the creator of the creatures, who knows better then the creatures. He planned it for the Muslims to follow for the better must of their lives prophet used to say – learn the laws of inheritance and teach them to the people for they are part of useful knowledge. This law is been admired it has achieved for not selecting an individual or homogeneous group of individual over the other. The law is adjusting the competitive claims of all then rearest relatives of the deceased.

Allah says in the Glorious Qur'an –there belong to the property of a deceased person four successive duties to be performed by the magistrate – Debt, funeral expenses etc as discussed earlier in the previous chapter.

The duty for the administration of an estate of a deceased according to the Islamic law lays on the Government through the Khadi by the heirs themselves or any other person who has the full knowledge of Islamic law of inheritance. The property of a deceased should be shared or divided proportionately to the relatives of the deceased.

HEIRS OF A DECEASED PROPERTY

Heirs can be categorized in to the following:-

1. (a) The legal heirs are those who are connected with the deceased by:-

- i. Blood relationship
- ii. Marriage relationship
- iii. Emancipation
- iv. Muslim treasury.

(b) The relationship by blood is as follows:-

- a. Father (F)
- b. True Grand father (t f)(HHS)
- c. Mother (M)
- d. True grand mother (MM HHS)
- e. Daughter (D)
- f. Sons daughter (SD HLS)
- g. Full sister (fs)
- h. Consanguine sister (CS)
- i. Uterine brother (Ub)
- j. Uterine sister (Us)
- ii. Relationship by affinity or marriage.
 - K Husband (H)
 - L Wife (W)

iii. In the case of emancipation, anybody who emancipates his slave will be entitled to inherit the property of that slave, provided the later has no heirs. The master could be a male or female.

iv. A Muslim TREASURY. Where there is some things left over, when each heirs has taken his share, And the deceased is survived by daughter, son's daughter and grand mother, the division:-

- The daughter will take $\frac{1}{2}$
- Son's daughter will take $\frac{1}{6}$
- Grand mother will take $\frac{1}{6}$
- Balance will be $\frac{1}{6}$

According to malik that $\frac{1}{6}$ will be given to the Islamic public treasury.

But Hanafi and Hambal accepted the issue (RADD)-(Returning)

RELATIVE INTITLED TO INHERITE

The total number of all relatives entitled to inherit their deceased are twenty five (25) fifteen from the side of the male and ten from the side of the female.

Fifteen from the Male side

1. Son (s)
2. Son's son (SS)hls)
3. Father (F)

Ten from the Female Side

1. Daughter (D)
2. Daughter's Son (Ds)(HLS)
3. Mother (m)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 4. Grand Father (FF) Hhs) | 4. Grand Mother (MM) Hhs) |
| 5. Full Brother (FB) | 5. Full Sister (MF) Hhs) |
| 6. Consanguine Brother (cb) | 6. Grand Mother (MF) Hhs) |
| 7. Uterine Brother (ub) | 7. Consanguine Sister (cs) |
| 8. Uncle Full (Uf) | 8. Uterine Sister (Us) |
| 9. Consanguine Uncle (CV) | 9. Wife /Wives (W) |
| 10. Son of Consanguine Brother (Sfb) | 10. Freed female slave (FFS) |
| 11. Son of Consanguine Uncle (Scb) | |
| 12. Son of Full Uncle (SFU) | |
| 13. Son of Consanguine Uncle (SCU) | |
| 14. Husband (H) | |
| 15. Freed male Slave (FMS) | |

In the issue of inheritance some relatives will shield others from inheriting their relatives or they will totally exclude them. If the nearest relative is alive then he/she will either shield the other relatives from getting his share or exclude him or her totally for example if some one died leaving these twenty four heirs only nine will inherit from the deceased property. But the other eighteen will be excluded totally, by presence of following Father, Wife, Mother, Daughter, Husband and Son.

PROBLEMS FACED IN SHARING OF A DECEASED PROPERTY.

The distribution of mirath is based on the Qur'an and the sunna of the prophet (SAW) according to the Islamic law of inheritance. But some times the judges show their selfishness, or personal interest or they were influenced by some influential people among the heirs in order to manoeuvre some parts of the total estate. In some cases, the traditional rulers and some judges overcharged the heirs as an USHURAH 1/10 of the total estate which they used to put in their pocket.

Again, the relatives who were not among the beneficiaries of the deceased estate, or those who witnessed the distribution of the estate, some judges shared the estate to them with heirs.

DISUNITY AMONG HEIRS.

In the issue of selling some property that can not be fragmented, some will not agree to sell it to outsiders.

And some will not allow one of the heirs to buy it. This will cause a lot of argument between the heirs.

Some times the influential persons among the heirs will intend to cheat the weaker ones or the younger ones by hiding some items of the deceased for their own selfish interest.

THE ROLES OF ULAMA (SCHOLARS) TRADITIONAL RULES, AND THE PROBLEMS FACED IN DISTRIBUTION OF INHERITANCE.

Ulama and traditional rulers played a very significant roles in distribution of mirath. This is because of the full respect given to them in the society as the most knowledgeable in this duty since before the establishment of the shariah courts in the Northern Nigeria, Until when the court were given the responsibilities of sifting civil cases including the inheritance. It is now compulsory for every scholar who want participate in the distribution of mirath to inform the court near by before resorting to it.

Normally, the heirs invites them to come and distribute the estate for them so that they will get rid of the USHURA and other taxes charged by the court. And if the estate left by the deceased is very meager (very small,) then the distribution will not be complicated the scholars usually distributed the estate of a deceased by:-

- i. Liquidating or valuating the estate into cash and distribute it. Among the heirs according to the shariah.
- ii. By dividing the actual estate as it is in the case of landed property which means partitioning it according to the proportions of each heirs.

Most of the time, distinction is made between the distribution made by scholars and that of the courts on the following:-

- i. Simplicity- There is no

much formalities in this types of distribution.

- ii. Minimizing of times the Court takes long time to finish it.
But that of Ullama will not take more then a day or two.
- iii. None – payment of Ushurah and other charges which is deducted by the court.

PROBLEMS FACED BY SCHOLARS IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF INHERITANCE.

1. The colleague of the scholar, if they were not been invited or informed, they will tend to challenge the distribution either directing or indirectly which will create disputes among the heirs.
2. Provision for payment of the scholars is not been made officially. There payment is done by the heirs either collectively or individually. And this lead them to pick out something from the total estate before sharing some times Ulama (scholars) denied women from getting landed property as part of their share for the inheritance, for the fact that they are weak, married in some ones house, therefore have nothing to do with a farm or House.

THE ROLES OF HEIRSIN THE DISTRIBUTION, OF MIRATH.

As far as there is no laid down provisions on whether the heirs themselves can distribute their shares among themselves or they called acknowledgeable person who has the knowledge of Islamic law of inheritance

or take the case to the court to distribute the estate for them. When ever, the property can be shared among the heirs according to the law of inheritance in a prescribed manner, there is no problem.

But there will be no record for further use, The younger or weaker one, whenever they become normal, they may think that they were been cheated.

PROBLEMS FACED IN THE DISTRIBUTING BY THE HEIRS THEMSELVES.

1. **MONOPOLY:** Some elders monopolized the estate directly or indirectly.
2. The young one when grown up may think that they were been cheated by the elders no matter how accurate it was done.

THE ROLES OF COURT IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF MIRATH.(INHERITANCE)

Before the court start distributing the property, it will make sure about the availability of heirs and the estate of the deceased are available, if then I need for those people who know the price of different items will be called upon to value the actual price of those materials then the court will distribute the whole properties to the heirs according to their value if possible. The court will first consider the obligatory heir or Quranic heirs. Then moved to the second classes of heirs (residuary). Even though some of these group may fall into the first and second classes of heir eg father, Grand-father etc.

Some times the court considered RADD (return) the residue to the

Quranic heirs after the individual share have taken their share. But malik said the residue should go to the public treasury.

The court may decide to distribute the estate to the heirs by assessing their value or measuring the quantity or length of the Estate.

ADVANTAGES OF DISTRIBUTING MIRATH BY COURT

1. Update the record of the whole matter for further reference.
2. To discourage enmity among heirs scholars and traditional rule's after the distribution of inheritance.
3. It is very authenticity through the investigation made by the court from the witnesses and the heirs themselves as well as authentic distribution of mirath.
4. It will give more room for appealing to the shariah court of appeal by any member of the family/heirs whose right is tempered with.
5. The judge can use his knowledge or power to apply voting system on a certain item to be inherited among heirs.
6. The share of minor and lunatic can be preserved for a certain period of time.

DISADVANTAGES OF DISTRIBUTION MIRATH BY COURT

1. It is time consuming.
2. The taxes charged by the court and other expenditures such as fees for

registration payment of Ushura, amount given to khadi and his staff who officially contributed to the distribution of the estate etc.

WHY COMPUTERISATION OF A DECEASED PROPERTY.

From the previous discussions, on the distribution of a deceased property by other system such as scholars, Traditional rulers, courts and heirs by themselves. One will find that there were some short coming, which can not be avoided by human nature such as: selfishness, interest monopoly and others. If computer will be used in the distribution of a deceased property such activities can be avoided.

If the deceased assets can be computerized within a short period of time it will calculate the individual share within a limited time.

The taxes and other charges will not be paid by the heirs and they will be served without any problem. And no body will challenge an individual by not been fair in the distribution of property.

When computer is used in the distribution of a deceased property, record will be kept for a long period of time, especially when backup copy is kept by some individual heirs.

By the use of computer in the distribution of inheritance there is a greater. Security The document will be secured and not all people that will know the exact money, property that an individual heirs got unless when told by the

other heirs:

With the use of computer. The heirs will organized themselves and distribute their property without been querel.

Even thought there are some short coming but the advantages derived from a computer is more than the disadvantages of the other systems such as Feasibility, Time, 'security and accuracy ;but computer can not make any human judgement in terms of using power to execute things.

CHAPTER THREE

4.0 SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

4.1 AN OVERVIEW

Computerization requires that one look at an organization or system in a new way. Rather than concentrating on the old traditions which might be conservative or odd, or the concentration on customers or service and products, emphasis is on data, forms, information flows, procedures and so on. This approach is needed because computers are subordinate parts of an information system. The effort is usually productive because a better information system. Which is automated system is normally improving any system or an organisational results.

Before the change of any system or an organisational set up is presented for consideration. The motive for the imperative changes must first be identified and fully examined critically to justify the imperative changes.

System analysis examines what the current system is, what it does and what is wrong with it and possible solution or remedies to correct the situation.

A system is an organized method for accomplishing a business function.

A formal definition of system, analysis.

The procedure used to study existing operations and costs and to prepare a formal definition of the system in its entirety and of the major problem areas that must be eliminated.

1. The system analysis are the specialist responsible for analysing current

procedures that will better accomplish given task within an organisation.

2. ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT SYSTEM

The current system of distribution or administration of mirath (inheritance by the traditional rulers, court Judges and Ulama (scholars) is the traditional system of distribution inheritance or sharing of a deceased assets.

Even though we can use these people to train them as a computer personel which will make the system to be accurate, unchallengeble, speedy and avoid the over charges on the heirs property.

Many times, some judges, Ulama or traditional rulers will regrets after the sharing of a deceased assets for not been justifiable or by making mistakes. And they feel very bad to go and redo it again. Mostly the current sharing of the deceased property look likes this.

DEFECT IN THE CURRENT SYSTEM.

A. The following are the defects on the share of the deceased property by the scholars and the traditional rulers, as a current system.

1. Over changed the heir $\frac{1}{10}$ of the total estate as an USHURA (Taxes) which does not go to the Government as a révenue Because it has been councilled since.
2. Some relatives who are not entitled to have shares were given as Ihsan

(goodness) but not the consent of the heirs.

3. Those who witness the distributions of the estate were given some shares which they are not entitled.

4. Disunity among the heirs in selling out some items which can not be fragmented when the official trying to manover the item or the valve of the item.

5. The influencial among the heirs will conniye with the official and cheat the weaker and the young ones.

B. THE DEFECT ON SHARING DECEASED PROPERTY BY THE COURT.

1. It is time consuming, it may take up to six month. Before they calculate the accurate proportions.

2. The taxes charged by shariah court and other expenditures- fees for the registration of case, Ushura fees. And the amount taken by the official staff as a witnessed in the distributions.

IMPERATIVE FOR CHANGE

The above mentioned weaknesses or defect in the sharing of a deceased assets make it necessary to adopt computer system as a new, faster, accuracy, feasibility method distribution the deceased assets. This is because if change is not done, the problem will continue which can not be avoided by human nature.

Whereby, whenever the sharing of a deceased property will take place, the official will be happy if the deceased is a rich person so as to avenged themselves with heirs property which is totally bad.

When Computer is introduced it will simplify every thing within a short period of time.

CONCLUSION

The above analysis have justified the need for the traditional method of sharing the deceased assets to change over to the Computerised system to process the result of every individual heir in a proportionate ways to reduce the cheating done by the official and unnecessary charges by the official or selfishness and monopoly.

The proposed system can be achieved by training the ulama, scholars, traditional rulers and court official as a Computer personal.

SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

In the system design, the analyst formulates exactly the procedure and sub-systems that will operate in the new or modified system. He also specifies how informations and data are to be stored, retrieved, processed and reported in the system. A number of methods are used in system design. These include the expediency, bottom-up, top down and electric approaches. The most desirable

of these, in the long run is the top down approach. Design of the new system concludes with the walk through, a dry-run or paper review of its operating characteristics. The final product of the design activity, the design report is a detailed description of the estimate output of the system development cycle.

The new information system individual heir according to the type of his relationship with deceased will be implemented. But to introduce a new system of doing things is not easy. The primary concerned of a system implementation involves the people who will be operational team members in the new system.

OBJECTIVE OF THE SYSTEM

The overall objective of design is to install a system in the Area court Judges, Traditional ruler office which will adequately cope with the old traditional method of sharing the deceased assets to the real relatives with the designed share. And will also easy the want within a short period of time, adequately, accuracy and satisfactory to both official and the heirs.

INPUT SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE SYSTEM

1. The Names of total relatives with their type of relationship with a deceased eg.

- a. Sani Ibrahim - Father
- b. Fati Ibrahim - wife

- c. Sada Ibrahim - Sons
 - d. Keke Ibrahim - daughter
2. The share of every individual relation eg.
 - a. Husband = $\frac{1}{2}$ if the wife has mother and Brother/Sister (Refer to the table).
 3. Expenses on the deceased such as funeral.
 4. Will or Bequist which should not exceed $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total estate.
 5. Assessment and total valuation of the deceased's estate either in cash or in tape.

RECOMMENDATION

As a matter of urgency, the suggestion and recommendations should be observed

1. All agents and officials distributors or those who take part in the sharing of a deceased property should fear Allah-And follow the rules laid by Islamic Shariah
2. As discussed earlier in the dissertations-Judges, Traditional rulers, heirs and all Muslims in general should have the knowledge of inheritance as recommended by in the glorious Qur'an and the surname of the prophet (SAW)
3. All the Agent of that takes part in the sharing of the deceased property should have the full knowledge of computer for its efficiency, reliability

timeless consuming and effectively.

4. Islamic court should install computer for the betterment of its usage.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

This is the stage of Program development and Implementation when the conceptual requirement of the new system and the overall objectives are to be transformed into physical reality. This stage is very important because it is the most crucial stage in achieving a successful new system.

4.2 CHOICE OF LANGUAGE

The programming language used for this project is Dbase IV, a powerful tool for Managing data.

4.3 FEATURES OF LANGUAGE CHOSEN

1. Data can be verified automatically as they are entered into field.
2. It provides a full relational database environment to users.
3. Pop-up menus and window as can be designed

4.4 HARDWARE REQUIREMENT

The proposed system requires the following:-

1. Personal Computer 836Main Processor
2. RAM 16 MB
3. Floppy Disk Drive 3.5

4. Laser jet Printer
5. Stabliher (1000 K.V.A)
6. U.P.S (200 K.V.A)

4.5 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT

1. MS-Dos 6.0
2. Window/Office 2000
3. Fox pro/Clipper

4.6 SYSTEM CONVERSION

The following approaches could be used during conversion:-

1. **PARALLEL APPROACH:-** This is a method whereby the old method is operated simultaneously for sometime with the old system to make sure that the new system meets the requirements that the old system has been meeting all along and to determine whether the new system will be able to stand the test of time.
2. **DIRECT METHOD:-** This is a method where the old system is discontinued and the new system becomes operational immediately.
3. **STAGED METHOD:-** This is a method whereby changing to a system is done gradually until the deserved result is installed in other parts of the organisation gradually.

Based on the above approaches, the parallel method was recommended.

4.7 STARTING THE PROGRAM

The program was in Dbase IV programming language

Load the Dbase program by typing Dbase from the Dos prompt.

C: />CD then PRESS ENTRE

Go to the Dbase directory

C:/Dbase />Dbase then PRESS ENTER

This loads the dbase program. From the Dos Prompt type

. DO DECEASED

The program is than activated and the main menu is displayed.

The main menu consist of:-

1. ADD DECEASED RECORD (S)
2. DELET DECEASED RECORD (S)
3. MODIFY DECEASED RECORD (S)
4. VIEW DECEASED RECORD (S)
5. REPORT PROPERLY ALLOCATION
6. EXIT

Depending on your choice from the main-menu the appropriate subprogram is loaded

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 SUMMARY

Sharing of a deceased property according to the Islamic Law of inheritance is very important for every Muslim. The relatives of the deceased (heirs) will get their entitlements as prescribed in the Glorious Qur'an, despite of the changing circumstances the Law remained unchanged, even the present generation never complained about the system of not been suitable.

The computerization of the system has been designed to eliminate all kinds of cheating, manouvering and the selfish interest of one person over the others. The system will be accurate, reliable and very fast. The program was written to assist the relatives of the deceased to get their share within a short period of time, without over charging the different taxes. And as the same time to simplify the work for the court official, scholars and the traditional rulers to finish the distribution within a short period of time for its accurate and reliability. The program will handle all problems of sharing the deceased property conveniently. And all the same it is a user-friendly as well as maintainable.

5.2 CONCLUSION

This project work, has been primarily directed at determining the feasibility of employing computer to process the sharing of a deceased property mirath (inheritance) according to the Islamic law of inheritance. However their following concussions were arrived at based on the facts already highlighted.

1. Computerized data processing its more efficient then the manual system, since its enable a larger and broader based information to be generated.
2. Sharing of a deceased property is an activity of every Muslim which is very important as such, efficiency and accuracy can only be achieved when it is being computerized.
3. Many people will feel very relectent to incur sharing of deceased property Mirath (inheritance) However, they can be prove wrong as a computerized system of inheritance will minimises-over charges of taxes, cheating, as well as manipulation of the heirs property and as the same time t will be faster.
4. The Government concerned and those official are hereby adviced to implement the sharing of a deceased property Mirath (inheritance) package been developed in the project work.

5.3 RECOMMENDATION

The following recommendation have been specifically directed to simplify the work of sharing the property of a deceased Mirath (inheritance).

1. All the official concerned- Judge of Shariah courts scholars and traditional rulers as well as the influential people should fear Allah. An they should always remember that they too will die.
2. As a matter of urgency, all shariah court and the office of traditional rulers should get a computerized package of inheritances to ensure- accuracy, , efficiency, realibility and feasibility in the administration of Mirath (inheritance)
3. The deceased property and the relatives as well as the kind of relations with the deceased should be fully computerized to ensure the proper accountability of the estate.
4. The job of computerizing the sharing of a deceased property should be done in-house to minimize the cost and ensure through suitability of the package.

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* COMPUTER APPROACH TO SHARING OF DESEASED PROPERTY

```
SET DISPLAY TO EGA25
SET SPACE OFF
SET CONSOLE CN
SET DELETED OFF
SET BELL OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SET TALK OFF
SET PRINT OFF
SET CLOCK OFF
SET SAFETY OFF
SET SCORE OFF
SET CONFIRM ON
SET DATE TO BRIT
SET CARRY OFF
SET CENTURY ON
SET INSTRUCT OFF
SET DELIMITERS OFF
SET ESCAPE ON
SET MESSAGE TO ""
SET DEVICE TO SCREEN
SET STATUS OFF
CLEA ALL
SET COLOR TO GR+, G, G
CLEAR
DO DESIGNSC
ABORT = ''
DO WHILE ABORT = ''
DO DEFIN
DO MAIN
CLEAR
ENDDO
RETURN
```

```
PROCEDURE DEFIN
IF ISCOLOR()
  SET COLOR OF BOX TO GR+/BG
  SET COLOR OF NORMAL TO W+/B
  SET COLOR OF HIGHLIGHT TO GR+/BG
  SET COLOR OF MESSAGES TO W+/N
  SET COLOR OF TITLES TO W/B
  SET COLOR OF FIELDS TO N/BG
  SET COLOR OF INFORMATION TO B/W
ENDIF
```

```
SET BORDER TO DOUBLE
```

```

* SET BORDER TO DOUBLE
DEFINE POPUP MAINMENU FROM 1,25
DEFINE BAR 1 OF MAINMENU PROMPT " M A I N  M E N U " SKIP
DEFINE BAR 2 OF MAINMENU PROMPT "===== " SKIP
DEFINE BAR 3 OF MAINMENU PROMPT "ADD DESEASED RECORD(s)";
  MESSAGE "Addition of record(s) to the database file"
DEFINE BAR 4 OF MAINMENU PROMPT "DELETE DESEASED RECORD(s)";
  MESSAGE "This option allows deletion of record(s)"
DEFINE BAR 5 OF MAINMENU PROMPT "MODIFY DESEASED RECORD(s)";
  MESSAGE "This option allows modificatio of record(s)"
DEFINE BAR 6 OF MAINMENU PROMPT "VIEW DESEASED RECORD(s) ";
  MESSAGE "This option allows you to view records"
DEFINE BAR 7 OF MAINMENU PROMPT "REPORT PROPERTY ALLOCATION ";
  MESSAGE "This option allows Generation of reports"
DEFINE BAR 8 OF MAINMENU PROMPT "E X I T ";
  MESSAGE "You want to Shutdown"
ON SELECTION POPUP MAINMENU DO MAIN_PARA

```

```

*-----> Popup for Exit
DEFINE POPUP EXITM FROM 7,45
DEFINE BAR 1 OF EXITM PROMPT " E X I T  M E N U " SKIP
DEFINE BAR 2 OF EXITM PROMPT "===== " SKIP
DEFINE BAR 3 OF EXITM PROMPT "EXIT TO PROMPT";
  MESSAGE "Return to the Dbase Prompt"
DEFINE BAR 4 OF EXITM PROMPT "EXIT TO DOS ";
  MESSAGE "Shutdown and return to DOS"
ON SELECTION POPUP EXITM DO EXIT_PARA

```

PROCEDURE DESIGNSC

```

* -----> This section design the screen
HEAD1 = "*****"
HEAD2 = "COMPUTER APPROACH TO SHARING OF DESEASED PROPERTY"
HEAD3 = "*****"
HEAD4 = " "
@0,0 TO 23,79 DOUBLE COLOR W+
DEFINE WINDOW MAINSC FROM 1,1 TO 22,78 NONE COLOR W+/B
DEFINE WINDOW WORK_IN FROM 7,5 TO 21,75 DOUBLE COLOR W+/B
X1 = MAX(LEN(TRIM(HEAD1)), LEN(TRIM(HEAD2)))
X2 = MAX(LEN(TRIM(HEAD3)), LEN(TRIM(HEAD4)))
X = INT((80-MAX(X1,X2))/2) - 1
Y = X + MAX(X1,X2) + 1
DEFINE WINDOW HEADBK FROM 2,X-1 TO 6,Y-1 NONE COLOR
DEFINE WINDOW HEADSC FROM 1,X TO 6,Y+1 DOUBLE COLOR W+/G+
DO CASE
  CASE DAY( DATE() ) = 1
    TH = "st "
  CASE DAY( DATE() ) = 2
    TH = "nd "

```

```
CASE DAY( DATE() ) = 3
  TH = "rd "
OTHERWISE
  TH = "th "
ENDCASE
@ 0,5 SAY CDOW( DATE() ) + ", " + STR( DAY( DATE() ), 2 ) + TH + CMONTH( DATE() ) + ",
"+ STR( YEAR( DATE() ), 4 ) + "."
SET CLOCK ON
SET CLOCK TO 0,60
ACTIVATE WINDOW MAINSC
ACTIVATE WINDOW HEADBK, HEADSC
@ 0, INT( ( Y - X - LEN( HEAD1 ) ) / 2 ) + 1 SAY HEAD1
@ 1, INT( ( Y - X - LEN( HEAD2 ) ) / 2 ) + 1 SAY HEAD2
@ 2, INT( ( Y - X - LEN( HEAD3 ) ) / 2 ) + 1 SAY HEAD3
@ 3, INT( ( Y - X - LEN( HEAD4 ) ) / 2 ) + 1 SAY HEAD4
ACTIVATE WINDOW WORK_IN
RETURN
```

```
PROCEDURE MAIN
ACTIVATE POPUP MAINMENU
RETURN
```

```
PROCEDURE MAIN_PARA
DO CASE
CASE BAR() = 3
  DO ADDREC
CASE BAR() = 4
  DO DELREC
CASE BAR() = 5
  DO MODREC
CASE BAR() = 6
  DO VIEWREC
CASE BAR() = 7
  DO REPORT
CASE BAR() = 8
  ACTIVATE POPUP EXITM
  DEACTIVATE POPUP
ENDCASE
RETURN
```

```
PROCEDURE EXIT_PARA
DO CASE
CASE BAR() = 3
  ABORT = 'A'
  CANCEL
CASE BAR() = 4
  QUIT
```



```
ENDCASE  
RETURN
```

```
Procedure ADDREC
```

```
store 'Y' to ans  
set stat off  
use share  
do while ans ='Y'  
  clear  
  store Space(4) to mdesno  
  @1,10 Say "Enter Descased Number: " get mdesno Pict "9999"  
  read  
  locate all for desno = mdesno  
  if found()  
    @8,20 say 'Deseased-no already exist'  
  else  
    store space (15) to mrelate1  
    store space (15) to mrelate2  
    store space (15) to mrelate3  
    store space (15) to mrelate4  
    store space (15) to mrelate5  
    store space (15) to mrelate6  
    store space (15) to mrelate7  
    store space (15) to mrelate8  
    store space (20) to mtype1  
    store space (20) to mtype2  
    store space (20) to mtype3  
    store space (20) to mtype4  
    store space (20) to mtype5  
    store space (20) to mtype6  
    store space (20) to mtype7  
    store space (20) to mtype8  
    store 0.00 to mpercent1  
    store 0.00 to mpercent2  
    store 0.00 to mpercent3  
    store 0.00 to mpercent4  
    store 0.00 to mpercent5  
    store 0.00 to mpercent6  
    store 0.00 to mpercent7  
    store 0.00 to mpercent8  
    store 0.00 to mamount  
    store space (25) to mname  
    DO GETDATA  
    READ  
    clear  
    append blank  
    replace desno with mdesno  
    replace name with mname
```

```

replace amount with mamount
replace relate1 with mrelate1
replace relate2 with mrelate2
replace relate3 with mrelate3
replace relate4 with mrelate4
replace relate5 with mrelate5
replace relate6 with mrelate6
replace relate7 with mrelate7
replace relate8 with mrelate8
replace type1 with mtype1
replace type2 with mtype2
replace type3 with mtype3
replace type4 with mtype4
replace type5 with mtype5
replace type6 with mtype6
replace type7 with mtype7
replace type8 with mtype8
replace percent1 with mpercent1
replace percent2 with mpercent2
replace percent3 with mpercent3
replace percent4 with mpercent4
replace percent5 with mpercent5
replace percent6 with mpercent6
replace percent7 with mpercent7
replace percent8 with mpercent8
endif
@10,10 to 12,50
store 'N' to ans
@11,12 say 'Are there more records? (Y/N)' get ans pict '!';
      valid ans $ 'YN' error 'Invalid entry !!!'
read
enddo
CLEAR
close databases
return

```

Procedure DELREC

```

store 'Y' to ans
use share
do while ans= 'Y'
  clea
  @2,15 to 4,55
  @3,20 say 'Deletion of record'
  store Space(4) to mdesno
  @1,10 Say "Enter Diseased Number: " get mdesno Pict "9999"
  read
  locate all for desno = mdesno
  if found()

```

```

@10,10 to 12,50
store 'N' to reply
@11,12 say 'Are you sure? (Y/N)' get reply pict '!';
valid reply $ 'YN' error 'Invalid entry!!!'
read
if reply = 'Y'
    dele
    pack
endif
else
@8,20 say 'Deseased-no does not exist'
endif
@10,10 clea to 12,50
@10,10 to 12,50
store 'N' to ans
@11,12 say 'Delete more records? (Y/N)' get ans pict '!'
read
enddo
CLEAR
close data
return

```

Procedure MODREC

```

use share
store 'Y' to ans
do while ans = 'Y'
    clea
store Space(4) to mdesno
@1,10 Say "Enter Deseased Number: " get mdesno Pict "9999"
read
locate all for desno = mdesno
if found()
    store name to mname
store amount to mamount
store relate1 to mrelate1
store relate2 to mrelate2
store relate3 to mrelate3
store relate4 to mrelate4
store relate5 to mrelate5
store relate6 to mrelate6
store relate7 to mrelate7
store relate8 to mrelate8
store type1 to mtype1
store type2 to mtype2
store type3 to mtype3
store type4 to mtype4
store type5 to mtype5
store type6 to mtype6

```

```
store type7 to mtype7
store type8 to mtype8
store percent1 to mpercent1
store percent2 to mpercent2
store percent3 to mpercent3
store percent4 to mpercent4
store percent5 to mpercent5
store percent6 to mpercent6
store percent7 to mpercent7
store percent8 to mpercent8
DO GETDATA
READ
clear
replace desno with mdesno
replace name with mname
replace amount with mamount
replace relate1 with mrelate1
replace relate2 with mrelate2
replace relate3 with mrelate3
replace relate4 with mrelate4
replace relate5 with mrelate5
replace relate6 with mrelate6
replace relate7 with mrelate7
replace relate8 with mrelate8
replace type1 with mtype1
replace type2 with mtype2
replace type3 with mtype3
replace type4 with mtype4
replace type5 with mtype5
replace type6 with mtype6
replace type7 with mtype7
replace type8 with mtype8
replace percent1 with mpercent1
replace percent2 with mpercent2
replace percent3 with mpercent3
replace percent4 with mpercent4
replace percent5 with mpercent5
replace percent6 with mpercent6
replace percent7 with mpercent7
replace percent8 with mpercent8
else
  @8,20 say 'Record does not exist'
endif
@10,10 to 12,50
store 'N' to ans
@11,12 say 'Modify more record? (Y/N)' get ans pict '!';
valid ans $ 'Y/N' error 'Invalid entry!!!'
read
enddo
```

```
CLEAR
close databases
return
```

```
Procedure VIEWREC
```

```
use share
store 'Y' to ans
do while ans = 'Y'
  clea
  store Space(4) to mdesno
  @1,10 say "Enter Diseased Number: " get mdesno Pict "!!-999999"
  read
  locate all for desno = mdesno
  if found()
    store name to mname
    store amount to mamount
    store relate1 to mrelate1
    store relate2 to mrelate2
    store relate3 to mrelate3
    store relate4 to mrelate4
    store relate5 to mrelate5
    store relate6 to mrelate6
    store relate7 to mrelate7
    store relate8 to mrelate8
    store type1 to mtype1
    store type2 to mtype2
    store type3 to mtype3
    store type4 to mtype4
    store type5 to mtype5
    store type6 to mtype6
    store type7 to mtype7
    store type8 to mtype8
    store percent1 to mpercent1
    store percent2 to mpercent2
    store percent3 to mpercent3
    store percent4 to mpercent4
    store percent5 to mpercent5
    store percent6 to mpercent6
    store percent7 to mpercent7
    store percent8 to mpercent8
    DO GETDATA
    WAIT
    clear
  else
    @8,20 say 'Deseased-no does not exist'
  endif
  @10,10 to 12,50
  store 'N' to ans
  @11,12 say 'View more record(s)? (Y/N)' get ans pict '!';
```

valid ans \$ 'Y/N' error 'Invalid entry!!!'

```
read
enddo
CLEAR
close databases
return
```

Procedure REPORT

```
define window user from 1,1 to 22,78 none color W+,B
```

```
activate window user
```

```
set stat off
```

```
set alternate to 'des.out'
```

```
set device to screen
```

```
set alternate on
```

```
set space on
```

```
DO HEADING
```

```
store 1 to couter
```

```
use share
```

```
go top
```

```
do while .not. eof()
```

```
? str(couter,3),'|',desno,'|',name,'|',amount,'|'
```

```
?? relate1,'|',type1,'|',str(percent1,6,2),'|',str(amount*percent1,12,2)
```

```
couter = couter + 1
```

```
? replicate ('-',105)
```

```
skip
```

```
enddo
```

```
?
```

```
set alternate off
```

```
wait
```

```
close data
```

```
deactivate window user
```

```
return
```

PROCEDURE GETDATA

```
CLEAR
```

```
@ 3,5 say "Deseased Name   :" get mname pict "@!"
```

```
@ 5,5 say "Amount to Share  :" get mamount pict "999999999.99"
```

```
RETURN
```

PROCEDURE GETDATA2

```
CLEAR
```

```
@ 1,2 say "Deseased Name   :" + mname pict "@!"
```

```
@ 3,2 say "Heir   :" get mrelate1 pict "@M Father, Mother, Brother, Sister,;  
Uterine Brother,Uterine Sister, Grand Father, Grand Mother, Daughter, Son"
```

```
@ 3,38 say "Type   :" get mtype1 pict "@M Quranic Heir, Agnatic Heir, Uterine Heir,;  
Succ. by Contract,Aknow. Kinsmen,Sole Legate,State by Escheat"
```

```
@ 3,60 say "Percent   :" get mpercent1 pict "@M 0.5, 0.25, 0.33, 0.67, 0.17,0.12"
```

RETURN

PROCEDURE HEADING

? space(30), "*****"

? space(30), "* DESEASED PROPERTY SHARING SYSTEM **"

? space(30), "*****"

?

? space(39), "*****"

? space(39), "* SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS **"

? space(39), "*****"

?

? REPLICATE(" ", 102)

? " * Diseased * * Total * * * *"

? " SN * Number * Diseased Name * Amount * Heirs * Heir Type * Percent

* Amount *"

? REPLICATE(" ", 102)

RETURN

 * DESEASED PROPERTY SHARING SYSTEM *

 * SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS *

*SN	* Num.	* Diseased Name	* Total Amount	* Heirs	* Heir Type	* Percent	* Amount
1	0001	ALHAJI SHEHU MUSA	350067.00	Father Mother	Quranic Heir Quranic Heir	0.50 0.50	175033.50 175033.50
2	0034	ALHAJA BILKISU AUDU	450000.00	Father Daughter Son	Agnatic Heir Agnatic Heir Agnatic Heir	0.33 0.33 0.33	148500.00 148500.00 148500.00
3	0021	YAHAYA SULIEMAN	5644200.00	Father Uterine Brother Uterine Brother	Quranic Heir Uterine Heir Uterine Heir	0.50 0.25 0.25	2822100.00 1411050.00 1411050.00
4	0004	KOLAWOLE AJIBADE	600400.00	Son Daughter	Quranic Heir Quranic Heir	0.50 0.50	300200.00 300200.00
5	0006	OLAWALE ALABI	34000.00	Father Mother Brother Sister	Quranic Heir Quranic Heir Agnatic Heir Agnatic Heir	0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25	8500.00 8500.00 8500.00 8500.00
6	0080	SHEHU KAZEEM	678000.00	Brother Sister Uterine Brother	Agnatic Heir Agnatic Heir Uterine Heir	0.33 0.33 0.33	223740.00 223740.00 223740.00