

ATTITUDES OF MUSLIM UMMAH TOWARDS  
INHERITANCE IN ISLAM

*A CASE STUDY OF CHANCHAGA TOWN*

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(A case studies of Chanchaga Town)

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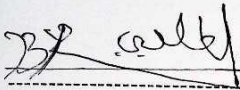
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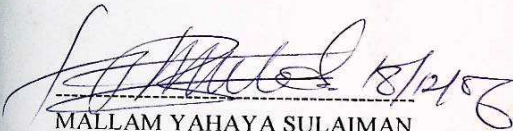


APPROVAL PAGE

This research work has been read and approved as meeting the requirement of  
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## DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to Almighty Allah and our beloved families, wife, husband, children, brothers and sisters.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Glory be to Almighty Allah the creator of the universe. May the peace, mercy and Blessing of Allah be upon Prophet Muhammad (S. A. W). Our appreciation goes to our parents for their support and guidance.

Our sincere gratitude to Mallam Babarinde Abd - al - Rashid Atilade, the project supervisor who painstakingly went through the project draft up till its production.

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Mallam Saliyu of Nurul Islamiyya School of Tungan Goro and a member staff of Chanchaga Primary School Minna is one person that we can not forget to thank for his immense contribution towards the successful completion of this programme. May Almighty God reward all those too numerous to mentioned abundantly (Amen).

## ABSTRACT

This research project is an attitude of Muslim ummah towards inheritance in Islam (a case study of chanchaga town).

The general arrangement of the project was categorized into five chapters.

Chapter one deals with the background of the study which includes introduction, objectives of the study, statement of the problem, Research prosthesis, significant of the study, scope and delimitation of the study.

Chapter two contains literature review which the content includes the following:- Inheritance in Islam by Isa Adeniyi and Muhammad Jamin Adeniyi, Islamic studies for senior secondary schools book 2 & 3 by Aisha Lemu, Islam the Natural way by Abdulwahid Hamid, moral Teachings of Islam by .M. Moinuddin Siddiqui and Ustaz Suleiman Dauda in Chanchaga.

Chapter three explain research methodology and types of research which are: - sample and sampling techniques, instrumentation, instrumentation validation, procedure for Data collection and procedure for Data Analysis.

Chapter four contains only the analysis of data. Finally, chapter five contains summary, conclusion and suggestion and recommendation.

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## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

In the name of Allah the beneficent the merciful may it's mercy and blessing be upon the holy prophet Muhammad (S.A.W).

The frame of Islam reference is adequately fulfillment of basic material needs which is necessary for human welfare as spiritual up lift. Every society has its own basic needs and the way to achieving them through some basic principle of giving good education to the young as of the society as to up bring them in the form that will fulfil the objectives as the community.

Islam is a religion that comprises all aspects of life and lays down its basic system to execute the principle towards the achievement of the objective.

Inheritance is an important aspect of Islamic Law, established by Allah (SWT) and ordained with it an equitable and just distribution without any detriment to the beneficiaries.

A journey to the land of history shows that man has been using his whims and caprices to organize his daily life and he has fashioned various laws to suit his endeavours or some set of influential personalities in the

society in contrast to the dictates of Allah who enjoined man to follow nothing except his laws and commandments Allah says:

2. "If any fail to judge by (the light of) what Allah has revealed they are (No better than) Unbelievers" (Q5:44).

This means that man has been treading the path of unbelief since the time immemorial. This has led to some unjustifiable systems of inheritance based on injustice, chronic ignorance and favoritism.

This lapse would have been corrected long ago but the fact that many Muslims failed to learn the Islamic law of inheritance which is an ideal way of distribution of property. Many of the learned also failed to educate the people on this subject of utmost importance. But unknowingly, as they are dying gradually, the knowledge keeps dying with them as there are few people to teach and administer this subject. Thereby, people resort to various systems which can best be described as "injustice per excellence".

Allah (SWT) has designed this law of inheritance to take care of all the parties considered to be nearest kin (both distance and near) to the deceased without any undue preference or harm to any one.

To show the great value of this subject matter and to guard against the aforesaid problems, thus;

"Learn the laws of inheritance and teach.

3. Their to the people: For they are half of the useful knowledge: (Figh Sunnah).

Muslim are enjoined to seek for the knowledge of inheritance, in order to taste the sweetness of an ideal way evolve for mankind and to fulfil their duty to surviving relatives and members of the family.

Muslim populace the most complete and suitable system the law of succession and inheritance which had devoid of any neither modification nor amendment throughout human history.

## 1:2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

4. In the name of Almighty Allah (SWA) may his mercy and blessing be upon the holly prophet Muhammad (SAW).

This work as the topic implies" Attitude of Muslim ummah towards inheritance in Islam (a case study of Chanchaga town) was the analysing the problems how attitude of Muslim ummah towards inheritance in Islam in Chanchaga Town.

It is meant to produce a short geographical and environmental history of Chanchaga Town.

The main language spoken in Chanchaga is Gbagyi (Gwari) others are Hausa, Fulani, Yoruba, Igbo Nupe and others.

The inhabitants of Chanchaga town are mostly Muslim's and Christians, with some little traditional religionists.

The town originally was on the hill at sayako and walls built around it. There were also Gbagyi towns and villages in and around the present site of the modern Minna.

In the oldens days, at a certain period of the year, all villagers far and near Minna Town on the hill, used to extinguish their fire for the new year, fire which was usually fetched from Minna town.

5. Chanchaga was originated by one Hausa man called Muhammad from Kano which he meet some two men called Galadima and Shata which they are first two men at that time in Chanchaga, and the Hausa man ask them where is the way to river? Then they point the way to river, by saying Chan - cha - ga - shi, so from that time people continue to call it Chanchaga.

Islam came into Chanchaga town through one scholar called Mallam Tanko and later a man came from Bida called Mallam Musa (Nupe), and the first man to accept Islam at that time was called Shaba.

After the death of Mallam Tanko and Mallam Musa (M.S.R.P). Islam continued by one scholar called Mallam Muhammad (Ndgurgu). For some time he dead (M.S.R.P) Amen.

Therefore, with the coming of Islam (HAYATUL ISLAM) in Tungan Goro by Mallam Musa, our people continue with the Islamic education and later it came to death.

In 1990 Nurul Islam (MSMS) was introduced by Ustaz Abubakar Yahaya Muhammad Paiko, the knowledge of Islam continues in a proper way and norms guiding Islam among which are:-

The importance of Islam (Faith)

Zakat

Salat

Fasting

Haji

And also Islamic ways of given out or divided inheritance which is our focus in this project work.

As far as Islam is concerned, the law of succession (inheritance) is viewed differently from other systems of inheritance being practiced.

### **THE GROUNDS OF INHERITANCE**

The grounds of inheritance are:-

1. **MARRIAGE:** A marriage contracted legally establishes the right of inheritance between the husband and the wife. Although the Maliki

School holds that the marriage contracted in death- Sickness does not establish such right.

2. BLOOD RELATIVES: These comprise of:

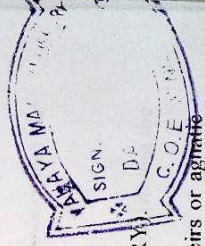
As - hab al furul i.e those whose share are specified by the Qur'an the Sunnaah or Ijma (consensus of Muslim jurists).

- i. As abat or Agnates i.e. those relatives who are entitled to take the whole of the property if they are only shares or take the remainder after the real recipients have taken their shares.

3. WALAM (CLIENTAGE) This is the relationship that exists between an emancipated slave and his master and it is a recognized ground of inheritance.

4. THE BAYT AL - MAL (MUSLIM PUBLIC TREASURY)

This inheritances as an agnatic her in default of any heirs or agnate relations. This ruling of Maliki and Shafi Schools of thought. Therefore, Islam accords great importance education and consider as the basic for human development in Chanchaga town. This could be seen from the fact that the first word or the first revelation to prophet Muhammad (S.A.W),



through Angel Jibril begins with the subject of learning.

### 1:3 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objective of this research work includes the following:

1. To understand the concept of inheritance in Islam.
2. It shows that the right of inheritance becomes valid only when the deceased leaves some property behind him.
3. It is also clear from this that when the nearest relatives are alive; the distant relatives have no right in inheritance.
4. To identify the rules and regulations governing inheritance.
5. To understand how to distribute the inheritance to the rightful peoples.
6. To identify some problem in the distribution of inheritance in Chanchaga town.
7. To suggest more efficient and effective procedure of administering the practice of inheritance in the area of the study and state at large.
8. To find out the types of attitude that Muslim ummah in Chanchaga town have towards inheritance and the concepts of such attitude so as to suggest ways of effecting changes and improvement of those attitudes and stand to enhance progress in the area.

#### 1:4 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In my area of study the following problems necessitated this research work.

1. Lack of Islamic State in the Society.
2. Lack of Government involvement in the activities of Islam.
3. The property of a person is inherited by his heirs when he has died.
4. Survival of the heirs. A person is entitled to inherit only when it is known that he has survived his deceased relative.
5. Lack of regulating networks:- Co-ordination is an essential key to smooth running of any institution, unfortunately Islamiyah has no coordinating body that will regulate and unanimously make decision.
6. Schools behaviors:- Some schools have not really make the Muslim ummah to participate in fear of what Allah say.
7. Ignorance: - Much awareness has not been created in chanchaga town to enlighten the general Muslim ummah.
8. Poverty: - It would be ridiculous to note that the rich categories. They have little or no deflection at all. The attitude of the scholars too may be track down on poverty.



## 1:5 HYPOTHESES

The general information on what is on the ground in the local government where we are writing in related to this topic are as follows:-

1. The distribution of inheritance in Chanchaga town is not according to how Islam prescribes.
2. The Islamic scholars in Chanchaga town does not care about enlighten the Muslim ummah about how inheritance is to be distributed legally.
3. There is a mass failure and in ability of the Islamic Scholars in Chanchaga town to involved in frequent preaching to Muslim ummah in Chanchaga town.
4. And those scholars who always have the courage of preaching are not competence enough to explain in details and to the understanding of the Muslim ummah in Chanchaga town.
5. The scholars in Chanchaga town are after what they will get at the end of the day, for that, they put biasness when it comes to distribution of inheritance.
6. The scholars in Chanchaga town are not trust worthy; thereby refuse to live as an example to the Muslim ummah in Chanchaga town. If the leader refuses to lives as an example. The followers will always make mistake.

## **1:6 SIGNIFICANT OF THE STUDY**

This work serves as source or document to ensure effective implementation of the shariah in Islam. This project is with the view of improving the following:-

1. It encourages one to leave ones relative in riches instead of poverty.
2. It teaches us that some of our relatives have some rights over our property.
3. It gives room for justice when distributing property.
4. The wealth is divided up and widely distributed whenever death occurs thus helping to prevent concentration of wealth in the hands of a few.
5. It shows that males and females receive shares weighted to take account of their respective financial responsibilities.
6. There is no favoritism" whereby the testator shows his or her preference for one person over the others' giving much to him or her and none to others.
7. Allowance is made for beg nests where the testator wishes to use his personal discretion in giving help to a person or charitable.
8. Faithfulness of love to neighbors and justice in Muslim community.
9. It purifies the heart of the recipient from envy jealousy, hatred and cleansings toward the Muslim ummah of the society.

10. It encourages the Muslim ummah to acquire adequate knowledge of Islam particularly in the line of inheritance.
11. The recognition and importance attached to the Sharia Court in the State.
12. It also purifies our heart for selfishness and greed.
13. It also enables us to know the kind of attitude Muslim ummah in Chanchaga town, have toward inheritance.

#### 1: 7 SCOPE AND LIMITATION

The research scope has to do with the area that the project will cover. While the research limitation are the limit of the research.

The scope of this research is limited to attitude of Muslim ummah toward inheritance in Islami. A case study of Chanchaga town.

This project covers only the geographical location, which is Chanchaga Local Government Area of Niger state.

(i) According to Adeniyi Muhammad Jamin Adeniyi (1992) page 1 to 39. He says "The book shows the learning the laws of inheritance and teaches them to people for they are half of the useful knowledge.

(ii) Inheritance is an important aspect of Islamic laws established by Allah (SWT) and ordained with it an equitable and just distribution without any detriment to the beneficiaries.

A journey to the land of history shows that man has been using his wings and caprices to organize his daily life and he has fashioned set of influential personalities in the society in contrast to the decades of Allah. Who enjoined man to follow nothing except his laws and commandment? Allah says: "If any fail to judge by (the light of) what Allah has revealed they are (no better than) unbelievers" (Q5 : 44).

(iii) According to B. Aisha Lemu (1990) page 11 to 24 she say. In chapter one, she talk about Hizlayah (guidance) while in chapter two figh (Islamic Jurisprudence) and also Tarik (Historical Development of Islam).

In the book, it states the general principles of inheritance.

The book is written to guide students through the topic prescribed in the new Nigeria National Curriculum Islamic Studies prepared under an spices of the Nigeria Educational Research Council (N.E.R.C.).

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2:1 LITERATURE REVIEW

The research work will be based on related literature which other scholar have worked out.

Working on these legible of former researchers, observation and suggestion are what is considered as review. Hence literature review is the frame work on which this study is based. It involves the analysis of related literature such as textbook, interview and questionnaire. Therefore, the researcher presents a review of past work that has been done.

The term information inheritance has been chosen to describe this study, because it emphasis that the basic area of concern is "Attitude".

The wide range of communication as aid to information has led to the term "Attitude of Muslim ummah toward inheritance in Islam".

The concept of inheritance as define as the Islamic system or law established by Allah (SWT). Which the shares of inheritance are divinely prescribed according to the relationship of the surviving relatives.

The term attitude as define by dictionary is a way of thinking about or behaviors towards. In writing this project work are consult books such as:-

According to Abdul WAHID HAMMID (1989) page 7 and 8 he says first of all the book is divided into some chapter e.g. face to face with reality, you and your condition, you and your family, its talks about Islam which is a way that brings out its relevance to the lives of Muslims today.

(iii) According to .M. MOINUDDIU SIDDIQUI (1980) page 1 and 13. he says the book teach the ways to Islam base on faith (Iman) and good deed, it also concerning social responsibilities which are base on kindness and consideration of others. This shows the importance of relationships then our first obligation is to our immediate family – parent, husband or wife and children, then other relatives' neighbors' friends and acquaintance, orphans and widows.

(iv) According to Suleiman Dauda in a lecture forum Raudatul Jannah Chanchaga (2005) he was given lecture of inheritance in one of the Islamiyya School in Chanchaga he enlighten people the important on it. He also calls the intention of Muslim ummah towards their attitude on heritance. According to Ustaz Suleiman, he categorized into two main categories or two factors (1) Scholar behaviors (2) Ignorance scholar behavior – some scholars today have not really make the time while second one is Ignorance, Much awareness has not been created to enlighten the general public on the

importance of inheritance, no weekly da'awah and no regular enlightenment in Mosques.

(v) According to sister Habeebat Jibrin Staff from Chanchaga Primary School the cost of her lecture on (2003) at sister forum in sister circle organizing y Nurul Islam (M.S.M.S) Chanchaga. She was delivering a lecture on the sister's forum at Chanchaga. Which a sister asked question on inheritance. In the cost of her lecture she stated the problems and also the attitude of muslim ummah today in our community and inheritance among different societies. In today's knowledge, information is a critical resource and is obtained by assembling items of data into a meaningful form.

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3:1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In order to get materials and real fact about this topic, the researchers used various research methods.

Among the methods used are reading of various works written by distinguished and unknown scholars in relation to this subject matter and also various textbooks written by different scholars.

Also, the researchers consulted articles, journals, and news papers these were employed to solicit information on Muslim ummah's attitude towards inheritance in Islam.

3.2 – Research type

3.2 – Sample and sampling techniques. The researchers adopted sample and samplings techniques in obtaining the sample for this study which is simple random techniques.

The subjects used in this were some selected persons from the various area of the division. Such as Islamiyya programme e.t.c. almost all the populations were tested with questionnaires while few were tested face to face.

The subjects used in this study were also some selected persons from the various areas in chanchaga town.



### 3.4 INSTRUMENTATION: -

The instrument which were used for the purpose of this research were

(a) Questionnaires

(b) Interview

(a) Questionnaires will be designed of two kinds one for the Islamic Scholars one for the Muslim ummah of Chanchaga town. The optioned types of which respondents have four levels of commitments to each question. After each question respondents are expected to shade any of the four columns numbered from 1 - 4.

1. Strongly agree.

2. Agree.

3. Disagree.

4. Strongly disagree.

(b) Interview:

Series of interviews were carried out with some Islamic Scholars, Muslim ummah of Chanchaga as well. This was aimed at investigating the consistency of their responses on the Questionnaires, and to enable us get more facts which the Questionnaires could not cover.

### 3.5 INSTRUMENT VALIDATION

The researchers personally went to the Islamiyya and other Muslim ummah concerned and administered the Questionnaires. Each was given a copy, wherein the time and purpose of the Questionnaires were fully explicated. The respondents were given chance to ask Questions where they did not understand on the Questionnaires distributed to them.

### 3.6 PROCEDURE FOR DATA COLLECTION

The procedure used for data collection for the study was the distribution of Questionnaires. The research procedure was conducted in stages:-

- (1) The first stage was the distribution of Questionnaires.
- (2) The second stage was oral interview - questions in the area of study.
- (3) The third stage which is the last stage was collation of data from the Questionnaires.

A total number of 30 copies of Questionnaires were administered to respondent who can read and write. Those who can not read and write, were interview face to face; fifteen copies of the questionnaire were retrieved, while fifteen copies were not. However, one of the problem we encounter in the public of Questionnaires was lack of interest from few people and also

another constraint was the disappointment on part of the key scholars who are part of or respondent:- most of them will give us an appointment when reaching there we would either found them absent, or attending to visitors, this also caused us some delayance in our work.

### 3.6 PROCEDURE DATA ANALYSIS

The method of data collection for the research study is through the use of Questionnaires and oral interview.

The data analysis for the study was scored obtained from Questionnaires, oral interview and the responses were broken down in table and statistically analysed.

Each table was analyzed and its percentage work out the interpretation of result followed each Question's passel on the Questionnaires the oral information was used to cross check the responses from the Questionnaires.

## CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 This chapter aims at analyzing the finding of the researcher's project. Effort were made to gather information and Muslim people motivation and interested towards the distribution of inheritance in Chanchaga town, Illegal ways of distributing it, and then other problems biasness of most of the Islamic Scholars when it comes to distribution of inheritance and Muslim people general views about the problems in the distribution of inheritance and their suggestions. The information gathered is properly analyzed. All the data are analyzed in tabular forms and expressed in percentages

The Questionnaires are labeled Appendix's A and B respectively for Islamic Scholars and Muslim people in Chanchaga town.

4.1 Muslim peoples in Questionnaire.

Table 4.1.1Gwari Muslim in Chanchaga town distributed inheritance according to their cultural belief?

Table 1

Total Number of respondent	Agreed	Disagreed	% Agreed	% Disagreed	Total	%
97	88	9	88%	9%	97	100%

Table 2

Table 4.1.2

A times inheritance his been distributed according to the wishes of the first child of the diseased?

Total Number of respondent	Agreed	Disagreed	% of Agreed	% of Disagreed	Total	%
97	90	7	90	7	97	100%

Table 3

4.1.3 The distribution of inheritance according to Islamic law, promote the standard of Islam?

Total number of respondent	Agreed	Disagreed	% of Agreed	% of Disagreed	Total	%
97	80	17	80	17	97	100%

Table 4

4.1.4

In Chanchaga town a times, inheritance is claimed by the wife and her children, denying other relatives.

Total Number of respondent	Agreed	Disagreed	% of Agreed	% of Disagreed	Total	%
97	59	38	59	38	97	100%

Table 5

4.1.5 The people in Chanchaga town mostly distributed inheritance, leaving the slave behind?

Total Number of respondent	Agreed	Disagreed	% of Agreed	% of Disagreed	Total	%
97	76	21	76	21	97	100%

Table 6

4.1.6 Did the preaching of Islam prevent you from distributing inheritance legally?

Total Number of respondent	Agreed	Disagreed	% of Agreed	% of Disagreed	Total	%
97	17	70	17	70	97	100%

Table 7

4.1.7 In experience of most Mallam to preach clearly about inheritance, lead to illegal distribution?

4.1.8

Total Number of respondent	Agreed	Disagreed	% of Agreed	% of Disagreed	Total	%
97	90	7	90	7	97	100%

Table 8

4.1.9 Nupe Muslims in Chanchaga town mostly distributed inheritance base on their cultural belief?

Total Number of respondent	Agreed	Disagreed	% of Agreed	% of Disagreed	Total	%
97	79	18	79	18	97	100%

Table 9

4.1.10 Islam does not go against the Illegal distribution of inheritance?

Total Number of respondent	Agreed	Disagreed	% of Agreed	% of Disagreed	Total	%
97	22	75	22	75	97	100%

Table 10

4.1.11 In Chanchaga town, there is frequent illegal distribution of inheritance?

Total Number of respondent	Agreed	Disagreed	% of Agreed	% of Disagreed	Total	%
97	73	24	73	24	97	100%

Table 11

4.1.12 In Chanchaga town, a time, legal distribution of inheritance

brings confusion to the family of the deceased due to lack of knowledge about it?

Total Number of respondent	Agreed	Disagreed	% of Agreed	% of Disagreed	Total	%
97	65	32	65	32	97	100%

Table 12

#### 4.2 Islamic scholar's questionnaire.

4.2.12 Islamic scholars in Chanchaga town, often put biasness when distributing inheritance?

Total Number of respondent	Agreed	Disagreed	% of Agreed	% of Disagreed	Total	%
97	70	27	70	27	97	100%

Table 13

4.2.13 Islamic scholars a times distributed inheritance according to their wishes not how Islam prescribe?

Total Number of respondent	Agreed	Disagreed	% of Agreed	% of Disagreed	Total	%
80	66	14	66	14	80	100%

Table 4.2.14

Islamic scholars in Chanchaga town, fail to enlighten people (Muslims) on



how to go by the legal distribution of inheritance?

Total Number of respondent	Agreed	Disagreed	% of Agreed	% of Disagreed	Total	%
97	87	10	87	10	97	100%

Table 4.2.15

Islamic scholars fail to live as a example towards the distribution of inheritance?

Total Number of respondent	Agreed	Disagreed	% of Agreed	% of Disagreed	Total	%
97	77	20	77	20	97	100%

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 4.1 SUMMARY

In this concluding chapter the researchers deem it necessary to summaries the basis of the research finding. The researchers deal with an investigation on attitude of Muslim ummah towards inheritance in Islam in Chanchaga town area of Niger State of Nigeria. The objectives of the study was to identify the problems in the distribution of inheritance and also to find out the types of attitude that, Muslim ummah in Chanchaga town have towards the distribution of inheritance in Islam and the course of such attitude so as to suggest ways of effect changes and improvement of these attitude and stand to enhance progress in the area.

In chapter one the researchers examine the detail about the history of Chanchaga town and the ground of inheritance this took the researchers to the statement of the problem which tries to examine the attitude of Muslim ummah towards inheritance in Islam in Chanchaga town area of Niger State

In chapter two the researcher reads from various literature which other scholars have worked out and the researchers also tries to examine in detail about the concept of inheritance and concept of attitude e.t.c.

In this three, the researchers discussed research methodology and types the distribution and return of research tool are also harnessed in the chapter.

In chapter four the findings was analyzed, the findings are characterized in different responses from Muslim ummah respectively the use of frequency table is used to analyze the findings. The researcher's findings include questionnaire and interview e.t.c. The data collected were statistically analyzed by the use of percentage and table.

#### 4.2 CONCLUSION

The finding from the analysis of the data collected showed that most of the Muslim ummah in Chanchaga town were of the opinion that, the ways the Muslim ummah of Chanchaga town are going by the distribution of inheritance is totally and absolutely against the rules and regulation of Islamic laws and Shariah.

Another findings was that most of the Muslim ummah in Chanchaga town were found with positive attitude to the questions been distributed to them that when inheritance is distributed according to the rues and regulation of Islamic law, it brings about promotion to the standard of Islam. While most of them also respond to the questionnaire that failure in the side

of Islamic scholars to enlighten or educate people (Muslim) on how to go by the legal ways of distribution of inheritance leads them to distribute it any how without following the Shariah ways.

Finally, out of (100%) one hundred percent of Muslim ummah in Chanchaga town area of Niger State, about (85%) eighty five percent of them have negative attitude towards the ways inheritance is distributed in Chanchaga town. Whereby it is only (15%) fifteen percent of them shows positive attitude towards it that is out of (100%) of Muslim ummah in Chanchaga town, (85%) of them agreed that the ways the Muslim ummah in Chanchaga towns are distributing inheritance is completely against the rules and regulations of Islamic law while it is only (15%) of them disagreed with the idea.

From the above conclusion it shows clearly that the distribution of inheritance in Chanchaga town is not according to how the law of Islam prescribes.

### **5:3 SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Having discovered the prevailing factor that instigate Muslim ummah in Chanchaga town towards inheritance in Islam in light of finding the researchers has the following recommendation and suggestion to harness so

that the honest Mallams and others Islamic scholars and top Islamic leaders should advise various techniques to bring these problems to an end.

The faithful and the God fearing Islamic preachers should intensify her effort in promoting the ways of distribution of inheritance in the lives of Muslim ummah. There should preach to the people, the Muslim ummah and the Mallams should also help pray to almighty Allah to make an absolutely change on the life of the Muslim ummah so that they can now distribute inheritance as it is prescribed in the only Qur'an and Shariah law.

The government should help improve the standard of Islamiyya Schools so that our children will be well and islamically and morally brought up. When this impetus is invested into the Islamic sector the product will be more qualitative, productive and efficient and this will solve the problem of falling the standard of Islamic education and it will also enable our younger generations to have full knowledge about inheritance in Islam.

Furthermore, Islam Scholars and the God fearing Mallams and other Islamic organization should embark on frequent nationwide public Islamic preaching campaigns so as to educate the generality of Muslim ummah in Nigeria and know their heart to the important of distributing inheritance as prescribed by Islam and Shariah.

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