

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**[THE UNDERSTANDING ABOUT FARAIID AMONG
MUAMALAT STUDENTS UiTM KELANTAN
BRANCH]**

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Thesis submitted in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of
Degree of Muamalat (Hons.)

Faculty Academy of Contemporary Islam Studies (ACIS)

July 2024

ABSTRACT

This study investigates how Muamalat students at Universiti Teknologi Mara Cawangan Kelantan (UiTMCK) understand Faraid. A key component of Islamic law and finance is faraid, the Islamic inheritance law, which specifies how a deceased person's estate must be distributed. Despite its significance, many Muslims, especially in Malaysia, do not know enough about Faraid, which causes unresolved financial conflicts and inheritance legal action. This study is to evaluate the degree of Faraid knowledge and comprehension among UiTMCK's Muamalat students, highlight the variables influencing their understanding, and suggest instructional improvements. Using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for quantitative data analysis, the research employs a mixed-method approach. To ensure representativeness, 133 students were chosen at random from the 204 students in the Muamalat student population. The study focuses into how students feel about Faraid and what they know and find difficulty. The results show that although students comprehend Faraid on a fundamental level, there are large gaps in their application and expertise. These shortcomings are ascribed to insufficient in-depth instruction and hands-on training in Faraid. The research emphasises how crucial it is to incorporate Faraid teaching into the curriculum through workshops, seminars, and courses, especially in establishments that provide Islamic financial programmes such as UiTMCK. The study emphasises how important it is to keep improving the educational process in order to better educate students to implement the concepts of Islamic inheritance in both personal and professional settings. Overcoming these educational gaps can help to prevent inheritance conflicts, guarantee equitable distribution of estates, and improve students' general understanding of Islamic law and finance. The study's recommendations have the goal to improve Faraid education, which would ultimately help the legal and economic institutions by encouraging fair and knowledgeable inheritance administration.

Keywords: Faraid, Islamic inheritance law, Muamalat students, UiTMCK, SPSS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful

I thank Allah, with blessings in plenty, for seeing my final year effort through to completion. I'm grateful to God for all the chances, difficulties, and strength I've had to finish the final project. My sincere thanks to the holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), whose life has provided me with constant guidance.

I want to begin by sincerely thanking my supervisor, Ustaz Khairul Anuar Bin Ismail, for all of his help, support, and patience. Most importantly though, I want to thank him for his positive attitude and encouragement that helped me finish this final year project. As my supervisor, he has been a huge pleasure and privilege.

Without the support of my family, I could not have finished this final year project, so kindly accept my sincere gratitude. In addition, I owe them a great deal because they have always provided me with spiritual support whenever I have needed it. Next, I want to sincerely thank my most beautiful closest friends for being there for me, sticking by me through good times and bad, and always lending a helping hand when one of us needed it. May God grant success and honor in the lives of the individuals mentioned above.

last but not least, I want to thank me, I want to thank me for believing in me, I want to thank me for doing all this hard work, I want to thank me for having no days off. I want to thank me for never quitting throughout this whole journey.

Thank you.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of The Study	1
1.2 Problem Statement	2
1.3 Research Objective.....	4
1.5 Research Methodology.....	4
1.6 Scope of The Study	5
1.7 Significance of The Study	5
1.8 Research Limitation	5
1.8.1 Location	6
1.9 Conclusion.....	6
CHAPTER 2	7
LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.1 Introduction	7
2.2 Definition of Faraid.....	7
2.3 Dalil-Dalil from Quran and As-Sunnah Regarding Faraid	8
2.3.1 Al-Quran	8
2.3.2 As-Sunnah	9
2.4 History of The Development of Inheritance Rights	10
2.4.1 The first phase: the age of ignorance	10
2.4.2 The second phase: the post-islamic period	11
2.5 Inheritance Category and Faraid Shares for Heirs	14
2.5.1 Inheritance category	14
2.5.2 Faraid shares for heirs.....	14
2.6 Difference among Hibah, Wasiyyah and Faraid	15
2.6.1 Hibah	15
2.6.2 Wasiyyah	16
2.6.3 Faraid.....	16
2.7 Research Framework.....	17
2.8 Conclusion.....	17
CHAPTER 3	18
DATA ANALYSIS.....	18
3.1 Introduction	18
3.2 Research Participants	18

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Every piece of land or property left by a deceased owner must be administered by heirs right away in Islam. It will be managed by the relevant agencies and is referred to as inheritance property. Real estate is referred to as immovable property (al-ard, al-'aqar, or ghoirul manqul) in Islamic terminology. Every nation has different challenges when managing inherited property, and the majority of individuals have problems that prevent the distribution of legacy property. The reason for this is that land has economic value that may support the economies of all states in the world (Zainul Abidin & Jahari (2022).

The evolution of Faraid knowledge from one level to another in this nation's history of Islamic studies is obvious in how it has followed the development of other religious knowledge, such the study of the Quran. It begins with study at home and progresses to become significant information in mosques and other knowledge centers. The next phase saw the establishment of more formal educational settings, such as religious schools with Faraid book curricula. This education is offered at religious schools like Sekolah Menengah Agama and Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Agama in accordance with the evolution of the present educational system. After property management was introduced, Faraid studies at the tertiary level in Malaysia started growing.

In Malaysia, occurrences of Faraid are frequently caused by ignorance of the concept, particularly among heirs seeking to figure out Faraid as it is predicated on the Qur'an and Hadith. One method of allocating inheritance to surviving beneficiaries is through Faraid, which is based upon fulfilling certain requirements. Some conditions must be met in order to divide the property. The amount of money that will be awarded to the surviving beneficiaries depends heavily on these requirements. It appears that this issue has to be resolved because the heirs will have to deal with challenges including knowledge gaps and time and energy limitations while calculating Faraid. In addition, the calculated data will not be preserved due to our lack of expertise with faraid fields, and Faraid analyses must be recited in the instance that the same issue recurs (Harani, H. (2019).