

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE PRACTICE
OF HIBAH WITHIN THE ISLAMIC ESTATE
PLANNING IN MALAYSIA**

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AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this final year project paper was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the results of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This thesis has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations for Undergraduate, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

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ABSTRACT

Islamic estate planning comprises of *faraid*, *wasiyyah* (bequest) and *hibah*. Practice on *wasiyyah* and *hibah* different on the time horizon and ruling of practice. *Hibah* enforce during lifetime and it can be given to any people. However, there have some issue arises due to inefficiency on management of estate planning. The most substantial issue is the registered name of land still do not change after the landlord passed away, rose number of frozen estates because of the increasing income level and asset possession, and overlapping heirs that have to take such a long period to dealing with bigger number of heirs. It happens because the attitude does not interest to know the procedure to manage the estate distribution, lack of interest, neglected to make a planning, and unrealized importance of estate planning that had given difficulty to the heirs in managing the property. The objectives in this study to find out the relationship between knowledge, household income, religiosity, subjective norm and practice of *hibah*. Population of this study is Malaysian, and sample are parents. Sampling technique is convenience sampling and using questionnaire to collect the data. The sample size in this research is 150 respondents and data collected by online survey and by hand within one month. Finding on this research is relationship knowledge, religiosity, and subjective norms are significant. Then, only household income has no significant relationship which is only had small relationship on practice of *hibah*.

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