

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**UNDERSTANDING ABOUT CONCEPT OF FARAID: A
CASE STUDY AT TNB KUANTAN**

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TABLE OF CONTENT

CONFIRMATION BY PANEL OF EXAMINERS	i
AUTHOR'S DECLARATION	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
TABLES OF CONTENT	iv-v
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ABSTRACT	viii
ABSTRAK	ix
INTRODUCTION	
1.1 RESEARCH BACKGROUND	1
1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT	2
1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVE	2-3
1.4 RESEARCH QUESTION	3
1.5 SCOPE OF STUDY	3
1.6 SIGNIFICANT OF STUDY	3-4
LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 INTRODUCTION	5
2.2 DEFINITION OF FARAID	5-6
2.3 IMPORTANCE OF FARAID	6
2.4 PRACTICES FARAID IN MALAYSIA	6-7
2.5 AWARENESS IN FARAID	8-9
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 INTRODUCTION	10
3.2 RESEARCH INSTRUMENT	10-11
3.3 RESEARCH PARTICIPANTS	11-12
3.4 DATA COLLECTION	13-14
3.5 DATA ANALYSIS	14
3.5.1 QUESTIONNAIRE	14-15

ABSTRACT

Islamic Law defines the concept of *faraid* as the allocation of a deceased person's property among their heirs, according to the guidance of Al-Quran, As-Sunnah, and Al-Ijma. *Faraid* is a legal concept that applies to Muslims. It is important for Muslims to acquire knowledge about *faraid* in order to understand their rightful inheritance portions and contribute to the improvement of the inheritance system. The Islamic law of inheritance (*faraid*) is a divine decree that deprives individuals of their rights to certain inheritances. This exemplifies the significance of having a thorough understanding of *faraid*. The insufficient comprehension of *faraid* among Muslims may eventually result in the erosion of this matter, leading to potential conflicts and uncertainties in divine judgement. The study aims to enhance comprehension of the *faraid* management practices among the workers of TNB Kuantan. The research will specifically target the employees working in the Retail Department, aligning with the research purpose. The study used several statistical techniques to analyze the data, and the data was collected by distributing questionnaires to TNB Kuantan staff aged 25-65 with a population of 55 and the researcher aimed to gather a sample size of 50 respondents from the Retail Department of TNB Kuantan, using Krejcie Morgan's sample size plan. This study was also done to give awareness and solutions about Islamic education related to *faraid* to TNB staff. The study revealed a moderate positive correlation between awareness, knowledge, and religious beliefs in the understanding of *faraid* among TNB staff. The survey revealed that staff members possess knowledge and expertise on *faraid*, as it holds significant importance for Muslims in the distribution of inheritance.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

Faraid, also known as the Islamic inheritance system, is a method that is ordained by a higher power for distributing the assets of a deceased Muslim. The system is derived from the Quran and Sunnah and assigns certain portions to specific relatives. The system aims to ensure equity and support for family members who are in the greatest need after the passing of a caretaker (Razimi, 2016). Nevertheless, the implementation of *Faraid* can be intricate and is often influenced by regional customs, community norms, and individual inclinations.

Contrary to Islamic law, wills provide individuals with the opportunity to give a portion of their wealth to recipients of their choosing. However, this donation must not exceed one-third of the total wealth and must not infringe upon the rights of the predetermined heirs under *Faraid*.

Although it is essential to comprehend these concepts for efficient estate planning, there seems to be a lack of information within the Muslim community. Significant variables contributing to variations in religious education include local traditions and a lack of accessible information on Islamic jurisprudence (Marhusin, 2018). Recent research has emphasised the significance of specific educational initiatives in enhancing understanding of *Faraid*. These projects could help reconcile traditional rituals with Islamic legal obligations, ensuring that the distribution of a legacy after death aligns with both personal preferences and religious responsibilities.

This study is not new in Malaysia; in fact, it has made significant progress and has gained widespread exposure within the community. Nevertheless, the global transformation and rapid advancement of technology have had a certain impact on the study of Islamic knowledge, particularly in the subject of *faraid*. Research practices in certain locations remain constrained by regulations, while the educational content continues to rely on outdated sources that have not been revised. This has impeded the investigation of *faraid* itself. Furthermore, there are still deficiencies and limitations in the comprehension of *faraid* among Muslims.