



اُيْتُو تِكْنُوْلُوجِي مَارَا
UNIVERSITI
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IMU601 FIQH MUQARRAN

Wasiat



Our Team

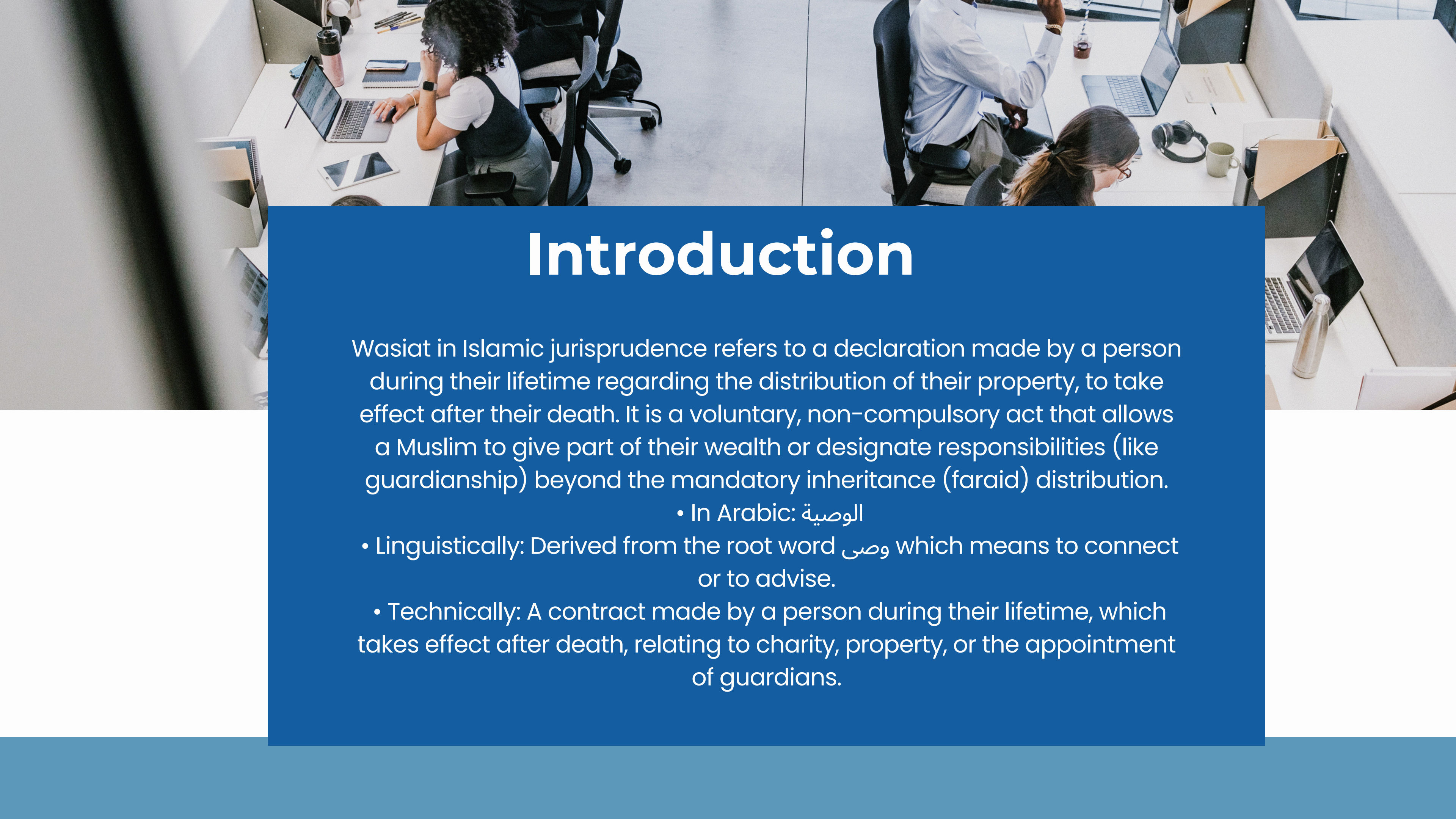
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**Muhammad Zikril
Hakimi bin Zamri**

**Muhammad
Jamaluddin**

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Rifqi Bin Ramlan**

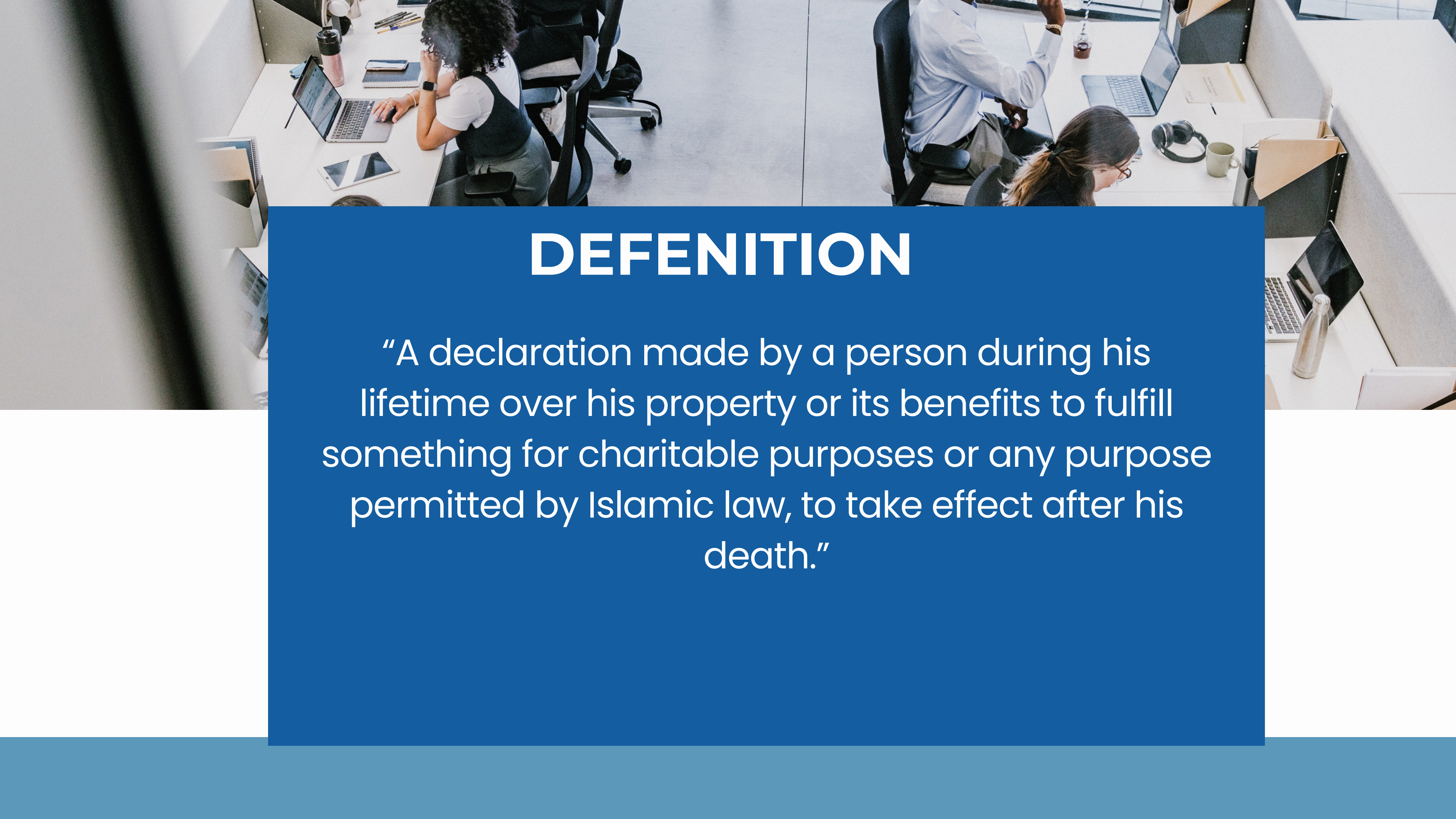
**Tuan Muhammad
Lukman**



Introduction

Wasiat in Islamic jurisprudence refers to a declaration made by a person during their lifetime regarding the distribution of their property, to take effect after their death. It is a voluntary, non-compulsory act that allows a Muslim to give part of their wealth or designate responsibilities (like guardianship) beyond the mandatory inheritance (faraid) distribution.

- In Arabic: الوصية
- Linguistically: Derived from the root word وصى which means to connect or to advise.
- Technically: A contract made by a person during their lifetime, which takes effect after death, relating to charity, property, or the appointment of guardians.

A high-angle, slightly blurred photograph of an office environment. In the foreground, a woman with curly hair is seated at a desk, working on a laptop. To her right, another person is partially visible. In the background, a man in a light blue shirt is seated at a desk, gesturing with his hand while talking to a woman with long dark hair. The desks are cluttered with various office items like laptops, notebooks, pens, and water bottles. The overall atmosphere is professional and busy.

DEFENITION

“A declaration made by a person during his lifetime over his property or its benefits to fulfill something for charitable purposes or any purpose permitted by Islamic law, to take effect after his death.”

EVIDENCE



01

Al-Qur'an

Allah the Almighty says:

مِنْ بَعْدِ وَصِيَّةٍ يُوصِي بِهَا أَوْ دَيْنٍ
"(The distribution is) after the fulfillment of any bequest he may have made or debt."
(Surah al-Nisa': 11)

02

Al-Hadith

From Abdullah bin Umar (may Allah be pleased with him), the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) said:

مَا حَقُّ امْرِئٍ مُسْلِمٍ، لَهُ شَيْءٌ يُرِيدُ أَنْ يُوصِيَ فِيهِ، يَبِيتُ لَيْلَتَيْنِ، إِلَّا وَوَصِيَّتُهُ مَكْتُوبَةٌ عِنْدَهُ
"It is not proper for a Muslim who has something to bequeath to stay two nights without having his will written and kept with him."
(Narrated by Muslim)

03

Qiyās accepts and supports the concept of wasiyyah (Islamic will) in Islam, as long as it does not contradict the main principles of Shariah, such as:

- Justice
- Avoiding harm or injustice to the heirs
- Preserving the rights of others

04

Ijmak

The original ruling of wasiyyah (Islamic will) is that it is sunnah muakkadah (highly recommended).

- The scholars unanimously agree that wasiyyah is encouraged for those who possess wealth and wish to avoid disputes after their death.
- It is recommended to give wasiyyah to non-heirs, such as the poor and needy, distant relatives, or for charitable purposes.