Level of Understanding and Acceptance of Students towards E-Faraid: Implications for Al-Mirath Education and Digital Transformation of Inheritance Management

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the challenges faced by Malaysian Muslims in inheritance management, such as delays, disputes and unclaimed estates. The e-Faraid system, a technology-based platform, was created to ensure a systematic and Shariah-compliant distribution process. However, awareness and acceptance of e-Faraid, especially among college students, remain low. As future technology leaders, students play a key role in promoting efficient inheritance management. This qualitative study uses secondary data from academic sources, reports and official documents to explore students' knowledge of faraid principles and their readiness to adopt eFaraid. Findings show that students have a moderate understanding of faraid and limited awareness of e-Faraid, but they are open to using it if introduced through education and promotion. The study concludes that integrating al-Mirath education into curricula can improve awareness and encourage the use of digital tools for more efficient, transparent and Shariah-compliant inheritance administration in Malaysia.

Keywords: e-Faraid, Student Understanding, al-Mirath Education, Digital Transformation, Inheritance Management

INTRODUCTION

The e-*Faraid* system is an online platform developed by the Selangor Islamic Religious Council (MAIS) to manage Islamic inheritance fairly according to Shariah law. It handles estate management, *faraid* calculations and reporting to improve efficiency. However, many people especially university students are still unaware of estate management. The value of unclaimed estates in Malaysia has increased from RM40 billion in 2007 to RM90 billion in 2021 showing the need for greater awareness. Therefore, it is important to study students' understanding of *faraid*, their awareness of e-*Faraid* and their readiness to use digital tools. This can help strengthen digital education and promote Islamic inheritance management among university students.

E-Faraid (Mais)

The Selangor Islamic Religious Council (MAIS) developed the K-Faraid MAIS Inheritance Calculator to help Muslims easily understand and divide estates according to Shariah law. The tool quickly calculates each heir's share and explains the results based on the estate's value. Launched in 2021 by Tan Sri Abdul Aziz Mohd Yusof, it is the first system of its kind created under Subsection 5(4) of the Administration of the Religion of Islam (State of Selangor) Enactment 2003.

E-Faraid Functions

The e-*Faraid* system is a digital tool for managing Islamic inheritance. It accurately calculates inheritance shares for legal use and helps Muslims plan wealth distribution to prevent family disputes. The system also tackles issues like hidden assets and conflicts among heirs while educating the public about Islamic inheritance laws. With its easy online access, e-*Faraid* saves time and resources for both administrators and families. Overall, it promotes justice, transparency and Shariah compliance in inheritance management.

Foundations Of Islamic Inheritance (Faraid)

Faraid comes from the word *fardh,* which in Arabic means *al-taqdir* or what is determined. It refers to the Islamic system of distributing inheritance, where each heir's portion is clearly defined by Shariah law. The Qur'an (anNisa': 11) and Hadith provide specific and fair guidelines for this process. In essence, *faraid* is the Islamic law of inheritance, ensuring justice in the distribution of a deceased person's wealth. However, many people today neglect inheritance planning, leading to disputes and problems among heirs. Therefore, students should learn *faraid* early to understand its importance and apply it correctly in managing future estates.

Analysis Of Faraid Studies in Malaysia

In Malaysia, faraid is formally taught at the upper secondary level through STPM and STAM and later at the certificate, diploma, and degree levels. It is not part of PT3 or SPM because it requires advanced calculation skills and knowledge of Islamic family law. Informally, faraid is taught through mosques, seminars and public talks, making it accessible to the general public. At the university level, faraid courses known as al-Faraid or Fiqh alMirath are offered mainly to Islamic Studies and Shariah students, focusing on both theory and practical application based on Shariah principles.

Importance Of Study

The e-Faraid system modernizes Islamic inheritance management through digital technology, representing a major shift in Islamic law and education. It supports key Shariah objectives such as protecting wealth, ensuring fairness, and reducing family disputes (Hassan et al., 2020). Understanding *faraid* is crucial for fair inheritance planning and conflict prevention. As Noor et al. (2025) explain, teaching digital inheritance skills especially to poorer communities helps bridge the digital divide and promote equal access to justice. This shows the need to preserve Islamic principles while adapting to modern technology.

This study has important implications for several key groups:

1. **Perlis State Inheritance Distribution Unit & JKPTG**

   The findings encourage collaboration to improve Shariah-compliant inheritance distribution. Digital systems like e-Faraid can speed up processes, ensure fair distribution especially for women and build public trust.

2. **State Islamic Religious Departments**

   These departments play a vital role in managing Muslim assets and educating the public. The study can help them improve policies, enhance inheritance services and strengthen community awareness in line with Islamic and legal responsibilities.
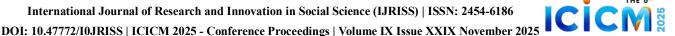
3. **Educational Institutions**

   Universities can integrate faraid studies into their curriculum to increase students' understanding. By using digital tools like e-Faraid, students can connect theory to real-life applications and improve their practical skills.

4. **Students**

Learning both the theory and technology of inheritance law prepares students to promote fairness and efficiency in wealth distribution.

METHODS

This study was conducted qualitatively by referring to several research methods. To obtain significant data, the following methods will be used:

Data Collection Methods

1. Literature Review

The first method used is library research, which gathers information on *al-mirath* education and the use of digital transformation in inheritance management. Researchers referred to journals, legislation articles, books, expert opinions and academic writings to strengthen their analysis. They also examined websites on e-*faraid* and *faraid* courses in Malaysian higher education institutions. This literature review provides a clearer understanding of students' awareness and acceptance of *al-mirath* and its relevance in today's technology-driven education.

2. Data Analysis Method

Content analysis will be used to examine students' understanding of inheritance law and the e-*faraid* system. The analysis will focus on the collected data and sample, presented in descriptive form such as paragraphs or statements. Findings from these statements or documents will help the researcher better understand and explain the phenomenon being studied.

Research limitations

This study focuses on public and private higher education institutions (IPTA/IPTS) in Malaysia. It examines students' understanding of faraid and their acceptance of using digital e-faraid applications, such as the MAIS app. The research centers on three main aspects: knowledge, understanding and the link between teaching almirath and digital inheritance learning.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study examines students' understanding and acceptance of the e-*Faraid* system, focusing on how digital technology can enhance the teaching of *al-Mirath* (Islamic inheritance) in Malaysia through a qualitative approach using secondary data. Findings show that most students have only basic knowledge of *faraid* they understand the rules but struggle to apply them in real situations. This supports previous studies, such as Ajmain (2021), which found only moderate understanding among students, suggesting a need to improve *al-Mirath* education. Awareness of e-*Faraid* is also low.

Although introduced by authorities like MAIS and the Shariah Courts, many students are unaware of it or do not know how to use it. However, most are willing to use e-*Faraid* if given proper training, reflecting the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) that people adopt technology when it is useful and easy to use.

The study highlights that practical teaching of *faraid* improves students' readiness to adopt digital tools. Currently, e-*Faraid* is mostly used by professionals but expanding it to universities could produce graduates skilled in both Shariah law and digital tools. In conclusion, *faraid* education should combine theory and digital learning to

enhance efficiency and transparency in inheritance management. Students must learn both the concepts and the use of e-*Faraid*, while future studies should use primary data to deepen these insights.

Table 1. Summary of Findings, Implications, and Conclusions

Finding	Implication	Impact
1) Limited inclusion of faraid in curriculum	Students lack early exposure to inheritance law	Need to expand and standardise faraid education
2) Informal learning is widespread	Knowledge shared via mosques, seminars, and lectures	Structured community engagement is important
3) Variation across universities	Different course names and teaching structures create inconsistency	Standardised approach across HEIs required
4) Digital tools such as efaraid emerging	Improve efficiency, accuracy, and accessibility	Strengthen digital transformation in inheritance management

CONCLUSION

This study addresses a gap in current research by emphasizing the need for universities, policymakers, and system developers to improve access to e-faraid and similar digital tools. It highlights the importance of integrating technology into faraid education to enhance students' understanding and engagement. Findings show that students' acceptance of e-faraid reflects the Islamic education system's readiness for digital transformation. Traditional teaching methods are less engaging, while digital tools can make faraid learning more interactive and aligned with Malaysia's move toward technology-based education. The success of this shift depends on strong infrastructure, positive user attitudes, institutional support and system security. Promoting innovation, digital literacy and sustainability will help students effectively learn and apply Islamic inheritance laws. In short, the study calls for a digital transition in faraid education to produce knowledgeable graduates ready for a modern, technology-driven world.
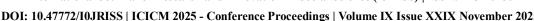
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