





Let us altogether strive to have the taqwa of Allah Subhaanahu Wa Ta'aala in its absolute sense. May we become among those having imaan (belief) and attain blissfulness in this world and the Hereafter.

Today, I will discuss upon the topic of



Some people actually think that estate management can only be resolved through the distribution of faraa'id (inheritance) alone. Such attitude can be deemed as among the cause for

the delayed distribution of estate for the deceased.

The delays in the affairs of inheritance distribution will occur if all heirs do not know the

status of the estate and who are actually deemed as heirs to the deceased. Such predicament will cause the estate of the deceased especially real estate (immovable properties) such as

house, land, shop lot premise, as well as movable properties such as savings, EPF funds, Tabung Haji savings, stocks, company shares, jewelries, and others, will be frozen and cannot be

properly managed.

The failure in properly managing the estate will contribute to crisis within the family institution that can lead to strife between the heirs. This is because

there are heirs that would occupy the deceased's property without the consent of other heirs, or usurping the wealth of the deceased in a wrongful manner. Even more unfortunate, there

are heirs that are willing to give false statement in front of the judge, solely to seize those properties. Allah Subhaanahu Wa Ta'aala mentions in verse 188 of Soorah al-Baqarah:

"And do not consume one another's wealth unjustly or send it [in bribery] to the rulers in order that [they might aid] you [to] consume a portion of the wealth of the people in sin, while you know [it is unlawful]."

Truthfully, to avoid the estate from being frozen and the heirs from fighting one another, it can be effectively managed if our society would make early planning, organized and

systematic, before one passes away. The planning made for inheritance distribution is to attain four (4) objectives, namely:

First: That we perform 'amal jaariyah' (continuous deeds) for ourselves;

Second: That we provide wealth for our loved loves;

Third: To ensure our heirs will not have to beg for sympathy from others; and

Fourth: That we distribute our estate to those deserving.

As slaves of Allah Subhaanahu Wa Ta'aala whom have been blessed with the opportunity to live on this earth, whether we can or not, we are highly encouraged to stock up on the provision

of sadaqah jaariyah (continuous charity) before we meet Allah Subhaanahu Wa Ta'aala. In this regard, one can divide up his wealth while still living, through sadaqah (charity) and

waqf (endowment), whether in the form of movable or immovable property. As mentioned in the hadeeth of Abu Hurayrah radiyAllaahu 'anh, where Rasulullah !!! said:

"When a person dies, his acts come to an end, but three, recurring charity, or knowledge (by which people) benefit, or a pious son, who prays for him (for the deceased)." (Muslim)

We are also encouraged to give away our wealth to our loved ones such as our offspring by way of hibah (gift), so that it will further strengthen the ties of kinship. As in the hadeeth of Abu Hurayrah

radiyAllaahu 'anh, where Rasulullah said:

"Give gifts and you will love one another."

(al-Adab al-Mufrad of al-Bukhaari)

The distribution as hibah is highly commendable and it can be done while one is still alive. It has no limitation and anyone can receive it including the heirs.

If the division of the estate is to be done after one's demise, one can plan to leave a wasiyyah (will) especially to an adopted child or heir who is prevented from receiving the estate.

This means that one can prepare for such plan while living, and it is to be executed right after passing away, at a total of not more than 1/3 of the estate. The society must fully realize upon the

importance of writing a wasiyyah for it is a way that allows one who is prevented from receiving estate to actually enjoy a portion from the fruits of the toil and arduous effort exerted in earning wealth.

The encouragement to write a wasiyyah was explained in the hadeeth of 'Abdullah ibn 'Umar radiyAllaahu 'anhuma, where Rasulullah said:

"It is not befitting for a Muslim who has anything concerning which a will should be made, to abide for two nights without having a written will with him."

(al-Bukhaari)

However, the awareness regarding the need to write a will is very low, especially amongst the Muslims, while it should be made as part of their living necessities as Muslims.

Why did it become like that? The answer is because some Muslims do not even ponder upon death that will surely come at any time, or possibly that our knowledge and

information pertaining to estate management is deficient and superficial. It is weird and perplexing that some Muslims are willing to spend hundreds of Ringgit just to be able to use WhatsApp and

send out 'short messages' daily, and yet they would fail to spend for the sake of 'writing the last will" that is only done once in a lifetime.

The advantage of writing a will is that, among others, it facilitates in the estate division process, avoids misunderstanding and disputes between heirs, as well as being able to appoint a

waasi (executor/trustee) or administrator who is deemed as responsible, trustworthy, and effective in administering our estates later.

As wealth proprietor, we should also ensure that the heirs would receive inheritance from us. We definitely do not want to see, that one day, our heirs will

beg from others or hoping for sympathy from any quarters. In the hadeeth of Sa'ad bin Abi Waqqaas radiyAllaahu 'anh, Rasulullah said:

"For you to leave your heirs independent of means is better than if you were to leave them poor, holding out their hands to people." (al-Bukhaari)

Remember, verily wealth is an amaanah (trust) bestowed from Allah Subhaanahu Wa Ta'aala. All of our wealth will be questioned and held accountable with regard to how they were

acquired and how they were spent. Hence, let us ensure that our wealth will be managed properly and channeled to those that are beloved and deserving, in the most equitable manner.

Traversing through the khutbah today, I would like to conclude several important guidelines for us to altogether reflect upon, namely:

1. The Muslim ummah must realize that planning and dividing the estate is a requirement from the Shara'.

2. It is highly recommended for the Muslim ummah to pursue 'amal jaariyah before meeting Allah Subhaanahu Wa Ta'aala on the Last Day.

3. The Muslim ummah should divide its estate through hibah and wasiyyah as methods that are permissible in Islam.

4. The Muslim ummah should make proper planning while still living so as to avoid difficulties upon its heirs later on.

"And let those **Sexecutors** and guardians] fear [injustice] as if they [themselves] had left weak offspring

behind and feared for them. So let them fear Allah and speak words of appropriate justice."

(an-Nisaa' 4:9)

THE SECOND KHUTBAH

"Indeed, Allah confers blessing upon the Prophet, and His angels [ask Him to do so]. O you who have believed, ask [Allah to confer] blessing upon him and ask [Allah to grant him] peace." (al-Ahzaab 33:56)

O Allah, You are the Lord that is All Mighty, we are grateful to You for having bestowed upon us rahmah and barakah upon this state, which continues to remain advanced and prosperous, with its residents

united under the auspices and leadership of our Ruler as the Head of Islamic affairs in this state.

Hence, we sincerely beseech You, O Allah, strengthen our imaan and creed according to that of Ahl as-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah, and protect us from teachings that are

outside the fold of Islam such as Ahmadiyyah or Qadiyaani and teachings declared as astray such as Shee'ah and DAESH Militant Movement. O Allah, Ya Rahmaan,

Ya Raheem, unite our hearts, bestow upon us rizq with blessings, enrich us with beneficial knowledge, protect us from calamities. O Allah, bestow upon us guidance in

performing the five daily prayers in congregation, fulfilling zakaat through Lembaga Zakat Selangor (Selangor Zakaat Board), making waqf and infaaq of our wealth to Perbadanan Wakaf Negeri Selangor (Selangor Waqf Corporation) and Tabung Amanah Pembangunan Islam Selangor (Islamic Development Trust Fund of Selangor).

