This study seeks to identify the perspective of respondents to the fundamentals of fardhu ain. The study involved a total of 32 student UiTM (Muslim convert) and several officers at the Universiti Teknologi MARA. Results showed that, most respondents came from the natives of Sabah and Sarawak and they came from different races. Most of their original religion is Christianity and there are those who identified as no known religion or pagan. The average of the respondents were 18.6 years old when they began convert to Islam. A total of 76% of respondents were women. The study also shows that the knowledge of UiTM students (Muslim convert) to the basics of fardhu ain is satisfactory overall because they are also among those who studied and learned about Islam before they became Muslims. Aspects that should be given more attention are continuation of religious education, skills trainers, and some aspects of the content of the religious lesson. The respondents were affected by the lack of support from their families or friends to learn about the basics of fardhu ain. Moreover, they faced with the problems of learning and the constraints of time with assignments and class timetable that contributed to their lack of knowledge in fardhu ain.