

**CHAPTER 3**  
***BAITULMAL AS HEIRS IN BAITULMAL***  
**KELANTAN**

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**INTRODUCTION**

*Baitulmal* is generally known as a charitable institution. This point is valid because presently, the *Baitulmal* role is more prominent in providing assistance, charitable contributions, and donations to the public. In essence, the original scope of *Baitulmal* covers a wider role than the current concept of *Baitulmal*. If we view the context of *Baitulmal* in early Islam, it turns out that *Baitulmal* is the only centre for the state's treasury. However, in the Malaysian context, the scope and functions of *Baitulmal* are limited by legal constraints. *Baitulmal* is related to wealth management, an important aspect of Islam. The issue in *Baitulmal* in Malaysia mostly goes around wealth management. Since we are not the absolute owner of the wealth in this world, we have the duty or responsibility to manage it in the best way we can. Wealth management is closely related to individual and society's welfare.

This study aimed to identify the role of *Baitulmal* in the context of inheritance management in Malaysia. The roles of *Baitulmal* include the *faraid* management by *Baitulmal* in each distribution aspect. However, the researcher will only focus on the *faraid* distribution based on the *Mazhab Syafie* towards Radd Case and Dhawi al-Arham. Besides, this study closely identifies disputes among non-legal heirs towards *Baitulmal* as heirs or beneficiaries and the reason for *Baitulmal* to get the right of the