## Lesson 4

Calculation of shares:
o Husband
o Wife

## Islamic Laws of Inheritance

0 Father
Dr. Assaina Beary
o Mother

## Lesson 4

o Out of 12 fixed heirs husband, wife, father, mother and grand mother are easy.
o Uterine brother and sisters are also easy to learn.
o Daughter's share is simple.
o The only difficult part is son's daughter, sisters full and consanguineous and grand father - 4 only
o So learn these 4 carefully you have learnt the inheritance.
o Asaba heirs are easy to learn
o In this lesson we learn shares of 4 heirs.
o Husband, Wife, Father \&o Mother
o For each heir there is one chart which gives the shares.
Learn that chart thoroughly. It is mentioned under each chart.

## Dasy To Remember



## Basy to remember - Balance Heirs




## Very important to know

o All Relations mentioned in inheritance are to the person died
o Person died can be male or female
o Father means father of the person died, son means son of the person died

## Very important to know

o If a heir is not alive then he does not inherit.
E.g. A has died leaving 2 sons and 2 daughters. But A had one more son who had died before A's death. Here the dead son does not inherit.

## Very important to know

o If more than one person is there under one heir name then they share equally between them.
E.g.: D share is $2 / 3$ for 3 D's means they 3 Daughters share $2 / 3$ among them. Similarly W share $1 / 4$ and if more than one W then they share this $1 / 4$.
o Sons share balance means all living sons share the balance equally among them.
o If males and females of the same class and degree then males: female ratio is $2: 1$ with exception of $\mathrm{Bu} \& \mathrm{Su}$

## Bixed Share Heirs

o 12 in Number
o 4 males \& 8 females
o 5 are primary heirs(always inherit Never excluded)
0 rest 7 secondary heirs.
o 4 heir's share is dependent on agnatic descendents

## Bixed Share Heirs

8 fixed share heirs (M, TGM, D,SD,Sf,Sc,Su,Bu,) take the balance as Radd (=return, see the chapter on Radd) if they are alone in the absence of other heirs.

## 直 85 W

It should be remembered that both cannot inherit at the same time.
One person has died. If Husband has died Wife inherits and if Wife died Husband inherits.

## 1. Husband \&\% 2. Wife : share

|  | No child / AD | Presence of Child /AD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H | $\mathbf{1 / 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 / 4}$ |
| W | $\mathbf{1 / 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 / 8}$ |
| AD = Agnatic Descendant = children, son's children, son's |  |  |
| son's children |  |  |
| Eg. S, D, SS, SD, SSS, SSD |  |  |

Learn and remember this

## 直 85 W

When any person dies the share of the Husband / wife of the person died depends on the presence of agnatic descendants of the person died.

## Rule of $1 / 2$

o Husband Gets $1 / 2$ if Agnatic Descendant is absent.
o Husband gets $1 / 2$ of $1 / 2=1 / 4$ if Agnatic Descendant is present.
o Wife gets $1 / 2$ of above.
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| Pr./Sec | Primary Heirs |
| :--- | :--- |
| Excluded by | None |
| Excludes | None |
| Share fraction | Ref. Previous slide |
| Effect on others | Reduces share of M <br> when F, M, \& Spouse |
| Effect of others | Child/AD -reduce their share |
| Remarks | They don't get excess share if other <br> sharer are present. <br> They get excess if no Distant Relatives |
| Special occasion | F,M, spouse |

## His W

## Special remarks

o If there are more than one wives then they divide their fraction equally among them.
o If the marriage is not valid one then H and W rule does not apply.

## H \& W - Problem Solving

Now solve the following cases. Living heirs are given.
Find the share of H/W only
Confirm that they are correct by looking at the answers in the next slide

| 1. | $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{D}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{Bf}, \mathrm{DD}$ |
| 3. | $\mathrm{W}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{F}$ |
| 4. | $\mathrm{W}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{Bf}$ |
| 5. | $2 \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{D}, 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| 6. | $\mathrm{W}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{SD}$ |

> In problem solving cases relations mentioned are to the person died (male/female).
> E.g. H, F, D means lady has died leaving the husband, father and daughter.

## H \& W - Problems - SOLUTIONS

| No. | Question | Answer | Reason |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{D}$ | $\mathrm{H}=1 / 4$ | Female Agnatic Descendant |
| 2. | $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{Bf}, \mathrm{DD}$ | $\mathrm{H}=1 / 2$ | No Agnatic Descendant |
| 3. | $\mathrm{W}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{F}$ | $\mathrm{W}=1 / 8$ | Female Agnatic Descendant |
| 4. | $\mathrm{W}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{Bf}$ | $\mathrm{W}=1 / 4$ | No Agnatic Descendant |
| 5. | 2S, D, 4 W | $4 \mathrm{~W}=1 / 8,1 \mathrm{~W}=1 / 32$ | Male Agnatic Descendant |
| 6. | $\mathrm{W}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{SD}$ | $\mathrm{W}=1 / 8$ | Female Agnatic Descendant |

Note: Actual shares may vary, after considering other heirs.
Shares vary when Radd or Awl is required to be applied.

| Pr./Sec | Primary Heir |
| :--- | :--- |
| Excluded by | None |
| Excludes | All collaterals (Brother\& Sister), |
|  | GF, GM through him |
| Share fraction | See below |
| Effect on others | As above |
| Effect of others | Son, Daughter reduces share |
| Effect of Awl | Share reduces |
| Effect of Radd | Situation does not arise |
| Special occasion | F, M, spouse |

## Dather

o F and GF (in the absence of father) are the only ones who inherit in dual capacity
i.e.: both as fixed and balance heirs

## Dather : Share

| As |  | When there is male agnatic descendant |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Fixed share | $\mathbf{1 / 6}$ | S, SS, SSS |
| As Residuary | Entire Residue | No male or female agnatic descendant |
| As both | $\mathbf{1 / 6}+$ Residue | When there is female agnatic descendant |
|  |  | D, SD, SSD |

Learn and remember this


## Pather - Problem Solving

Now solve the following cases. Living heirs are given.
Find the share of F \& H/W only
Confirm that they are correct by looking at the answers in the next slide

| 1. | F, W, SS |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | F, H, Bf, Sf, Su |
| 3. | F, H, D |
| 4. | F, 2S, 3D, M |
| 5. | W, F, DD |
| 6. | SD, F |
| 7. | F, M, W, 2D |

> In problem solving cases relations mentioned are to the person died (male/female).
> E.g. H, F, D means lady has died leaving the husband, father and daughter.

## Father - Problems - SOLUTIONS

| No. | Question | Answer | Reason |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | $\mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{SS}$ | $\mathrm{F}=1 / 6$ | Male Agnatic Desc. |
| 2. | $\mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Bf}, \mathrm{Sf}, \mathrm{Su}$ | $\mathrm{F}=$ Balance, $\mathrm{H}=1 / 2$ | No Agnatic Desc. |
| 3. | $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{D}$ | $\mathrm{F}=1 / 6+$ Balance, $\mathrm{H}=1 / 4$ | Female Agnatic Desc. |
| 4. | $\mathrm{F}, 2 \mathrm{~S}, 3 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{M}$ | $\mathrm{F}=1 / 6$ | Male Agnatic Desc. |
| 5. | $\mathrm{W}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{DD}$ | $\mathrm{W}=1 / 4, \mathrm{~F}=$ Balance | No Agnatic Desc. |
| 6. | $\mathrm{SD}, \mathrm{F}$ | $\mathrm{F}=1 / 6+$ Balance | Female Agnatic Desc. |
| 7. | $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{W}, 2 \mathrm{D}$ | $\mathrm{W}=1 / 8, \mathrm{~F}=1 / 6+$ Balance | Female Agnatic Desc. |

Note: Actual shares may vary, after considering other heirs.

## Dather

Note: Actual shares may vary, after considering other heirs
7. $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{W}, 2 \mathrm{D}$
$\mathrm{W}=1 / 8, \mathrm{~F}=1 / 6+$ Residue, $\mathrm{M}=1 / 6,2 \mathrm{D}=2 / 3$
Here there is no residue left.

|  | Revised (AWL) |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{W}=3 / 24$ | $\mathrm{W}=3 / 27$ |
| $F=4 / 24$ | $\mathrm{F}=4 / 27$ |
| $\mathrm{M}=4 / 24$ | $\mathrm{M}=4 / 27$ |
| $2 \mathrm{D}=16 / 24$ | $2 \mathrm{D}=16 / 27, \mathrm{D}=8 / 27$ |
| 27/24 | 27/27 |


| Pr./Sec | Primary Heir |
| :--- | :--- |
| Excluded by | None |
| Excludes | All GM - Both Paternal\& Maternal |
| Share fraction | See below |
| Effect on others | As above |
| Effect of others | Son, daughter, any brother/sister <br> more than 2 reduce share |
| Effect of Awl | Share reduces |
| Effect of Radd | Eligible |
| Special occasion | F,M, spouse |

## Mother : share

1) Maximum $\mathbf{1 / 3}$
2) Minimum $1 / 6$
3) As special case $1 / 3$ of balance

## Mother



## Learn and remember this

## Mother

## Special case $1 / 3$ of Balance

0 If M is eligible for $1 / 3$
o In the presence of spouse and father, mother will get $1 / 3$ of balance after spouses share is given

## How to Bind Mother's Share



## Mother - Problem Solving

Now solve the following cases. Living heirs are given.
Find the share of F, M \& H/W only
Confirm that they are correct by looking at the answers in the next slide

| 1. | $M, F, D, S S$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | $M, F, B f, S c$ |
| 3. | $F, M$ |
| 4. | $M, B f, S f$ |
| 5. | $W, M, F$ |
| 6. | $H, M, F$ |

> In problem solving cases relations mentioned are to the person died (male/female).
> E.g. H, F, D means lady has died leaving the husband, father and daughter.

## Mother - Problems - SOLUTIONS

| No. | Question | Answer | Reason |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | M, F, D, SS | $\mathrm{M}=1 / 6, \mathrm{~F}=1 / 6$ | Male Agnatic Descendant |
| 2. | $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{Bf}, \mathrm{Sc}$ | $\mathrm{M}=1 / 6, \mathrm{~F}=5 / 6$ | $2>=$ (Brother + Sister) |
| 3. | $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{M}$ | $\mathrm{M}=1 / 3, \mathrm{~F}=2 / 3$ | No Agnatic Descendant |
| 4. | $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{Bf}, \mathrm{Sf}$ | $\mathrm{M}=1 / 6$ | $2>=$ (Brother + Sister) |
| 5. | $\mathrm{W}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{F}$ | $\mathrm{M}=1 / 4$, <br> $\mathrm{M}=3 / 4 * 1 / 3=3 / 12=1 / 4$ <br> $\mathrm{~F}=$ Balance $=1 / 2$ | Special case |
| 6. | H, M, F | $\mathrm{H}=1 / 2=3 / 6$ <br> $\mathrm{M}=1 / 2 * 1 / 3=1 / 6$ <br> $\mathrm{~F}=$ Balance $=2 / 6$ | Special case |

Note: Actual shares may vary, after considering other heirs.
Shares vary when Radd or Awl is required to be applied.

## $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{M}$, Spouse special case

If mother is given $1 / 3$ of total as agreed by some then the father's share may become less than the mother's share which is against the Quran. This special case of mother has not been told in the Quran. Most Sahabees based on research devised a rule and is accepted by all.

The rule is in such a case is mother will get $1 / 3$ of balance after spouses share is given.

Learn and remember this

## F, M, Spouse

In these two cases if M is given $1 / 3$ then $\mathrm{F}^{\prime}$ s share is reduced which goes against the general principle of law if inheritance.

| 5. $\mathbf{W}, \mathbf{M}, \mathbf{F}$ | $\mathrm{W}=1 / 4, \mathrm{M}=1 / 3, \mathrm{~F}=$ balance $=5 / 12$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{~W}=3 / 12, \mathrm{M}=4 / 12, \mathrm{~F}=5 / 12$ |  |
| 6. H, M, F | $\mathrm{H}=1 / 2, \mathrm{M}=1 / 3, \mathrm{~F}=$ balance $=1 / 6$ |
| $\mathrm{H}=3 / 6, \mathrm{M}=2 / 6, \mathrm{~F}=1 / 6$ |  |

## D, M, Spouse Special Case

So the Revised Share for case $5 \& 6$ above will be:

| 5. W, M, F | $\mathrm{W}=1 / 4$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $\mathrm{M}=3 / 4 * 1 / 3=3 / 12=1 / 4$ |
|  | $\mathrm{H}=1 / 2 \quad$ (Balance) |
| 6. H, M, F | $\mathrm{M}=1 / 2 * 1 / 3=1 / 6$ |
|  | $\mathrm{~F}=2 / 6$ |

## I, M, Spouse Special Case

These two special cases are called as Al Gharrawani or the Two Deceivers or Umariyyatain or the Two of Ummer.

Two deceivers because they deceived the mother's share by reducing it. Ummer bin Khattab (R.A) 2nd Khalleef of islam gave the verdict. Most of the Sahaabees endorsed it except Abdulla Ibn Abbas (R.A) and Ali (R.A.)

## Mother

Mother is never excluded but on four occasions mother's share is reduced

1. Presence of children of the deceased
2. Presence of Agnatic descendant
3. Presence of 2 or more B or S
4. Presence of father and spouse with mother

|  | F | M |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| S, SS... (Male AD) | $\mathbf{1 / 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 / 6}$ |
| D, SD... (Female AD) | $\mathbf{1 / 6}+\mathbf{b a l}$ | $\mathbf{1 / 6}$ |
| No AD | Bal | $\mathbf{1 / 3}$ |
| 1 B or S | No effect | $\mathbf{1 / 3}$ |
| 2 or more B or S | No effect | $\mathbf{1 / 6}$ |

## Important

Presence of Agnatic Descendants male or female
$(S, D, S S, S D)$ reduce share of 5 people:

## H, W, F, TGF, M

|  | $\mathrm{F} / \mathrm{FF}$ | M | H | W |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{SS} \ldots$ <br> Male AD | $\mathbf{1 / 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 / 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 / 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 / 8}$ |
| $\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{SD} \ldots$ <br> Female AD | $\mathbf{1 / 6}+\mathbf{B a l}$ | $\mathbf{1 / 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 / 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 / 8}$ |
| No agnatic <br> descendants | $\mathbf{B a l}$ | $\mathbf{1 / 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 / 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 / 4}$ |

## Problem Solving

Ahmed died. Living heirs are 2 sons, wife, father and mother.
o Wife $1 / 8$
o Father $1 / 6$
o Mother $1 / 6$
Presence of S male agnatic descendant.

## Problem Solving

Maryam died. Living heirs are Husband,
2 Daughters, Father Mother and Brother full and Brother uterine

| Husband | $\mathbf{1 / 4}$ | Presence of FAD |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Father | $\mathbf{1 / 6}+\mathbf{B a l}$ | Presence of FAD |
| Mother | $\mathbf{1 / 6}$ | Presence of FAD |
|  |  | 2 Brothers |

## Problem Solving

Now solve the following cases. Living heirs are given.
Find the share of $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{M} \& \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{W}$ only
Confirm that they are correct by looking at the answers in the next slide

| 1. | F, DD, SD, M | 7. | SS, F, M, H |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. | H, M, Bf, Bc, D | 8. | M, Bf, BfS, W |
| 3. | F, S, Bf, Bc, W | 9. | M, Bf, Su, F |
| 4. | M, W, F | 10. | F, M, W, BfS |
| 5. | D, S, H, F | 11. | F, SD, H |
| 6. | F, DD, W | 12. | $2 W, M, D D, B f S$ |

In problem solving cases relations mentioned are to the person died (male/female).

Eg. H, F, D means lady has died leaving the husband, father and daughter.

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اللهمم اغفر لنا، يا أرحم الراممين


اللهم صلٌّ وسلًّم وبارك على عبدكُ ورسولك عحد سيد الأولين والآخرين، وعلى آله وصحبه أمجعين

