

Islamic law of inheritance – How to use the Ready Reckoner

Read carefully all the pages before proceeding. The Chart does not cover Son's son's son and daughters. It is a rare case and if you came across such a situation write to us or refer to our full chart which will be ready in future Insha Allah. This chart gives only the share fractions and values. Calculations have to be done separately. See the steps for distribution page and examples page on how to do it. Husband/Wife. Here if a male has died it is wife's share to be taken into account and if female has died it is husband's share to be considered. Although both are mentioned in the chart only one is eligible. The chart is only to find out the eligible heirs and their shares. Once you know the heirs go to the steps of distribution as shown below for distribution.

First know about the chart. The main chart shown has the 1st row giving the names of fixed heirs. The rows below one by one give the shares of fixed heirs at different occasions. The second column on the left side from above down wards gives the names of the persons who inherit as balance. Whoever is alive top in the list will inherit the balance, which means the persons above him in the list are not alive and persons below in the list are excluded. Mostly one name is there in one box. In some there are more than one names, but only one name will inherit the balance. Each box or the name of the balance heir has few rows against it as mentioned earlier. Each attached row gives the shares of fixed heirs mentioned in first row at different occasions. To find the share for a particular case we have to find out first the person taking the balance share from column 1 and then the single row attached to this balance share.

Step 1. You have to find out the person who inherits the balance in the 2nd column. The names from above downwards are in order. Eg son, son's son, father, grandfather, brother full etc..See who is alive starting from 1st box with son; if son is alive he is the balance heir you don't have to go down further. If son is not alive son's son will take the balance if son's son is not alive down in the list father, if father is not alive true grand father likewise downwards. Whoever is alive first in the list will take the balance share and all below in the list are excluded for balance (exception true grand father as balance with brothers or sisters)

When you reach the person who is alive, he is the one who inherits the balance after giving the shares to the fixed shares in step 2.

Step 2. Next step is to find a single row of fixed share heirs attached to the balance heir box found in step 1. Concentrate only on the third column and only the rows attached to the box in step1. In some there are 2 rows in some there are 4, 5 or 9 rows. If Son is the balance heir then in the third column see only if F is alive or not. See which row suits the deceased. If Son's son is the balance heir there are 6 rows. See which one suits the deceased.

In all others rows from above downwards indicate if daughter or son's daughter or sisters are there. Exclude one by one and see which row your case belongs. If single daughter is there then it is first row, if 2 or more daughters then 2nd row, if no daughters see how many son's daughters are there. No daughters with single son's daughter 3rd row no daughters with 2 or more son's daughters 4th row. If no son's daughters then sister full, sister consanguineous. Once you find out the row see the shares in that row. Now we have the person who inherits as balance and the row which contains the shares of fixed heirs. If a fixed heir is not alive do not consider the share.

Step 3. The shares are given in fraction in each row. Names of the persons are given on the top of the chart. If # symbol is there then the person is not alive, zero (0) = even if he is alive there is no share, b=fixed heir getting balance share with the balance heir in the first step, male female ratio 2:1, p, k, @, means refer below the chart for explanation. Now calculate the shares and if any thing is balance it is given to the person who was first found out in step 1. above and the one marked as b if present in the row.

If males and females are together for balance then males will get double the share of females except uterine brothers and sisters who get equal share. If more than one persons of the same category are there for a share then it is equally divided between them. Once you get the balance heirs and the shares of fixed heirs go the steps for distribution.

In the full chart there is no confusion. But in the reduced chart box with Brother full's son downwards the names are in the single box. Here only one person will inherit the balance but the 9 rows are common for all the balance heirs in the box. Chart is reduced so that you can carry it as a single page chart after fully understanding the chart.