

2 or more daughters
2 or more daughters
No danghter +2 or more son's daughters
No daughters + no son's daunteres + siter
No danghterss no son's daynhterensisiser full single
No daughters + ono son's danghter sister full
Nor more
${ }^{\text {No }}$ No daughters + no son's dayghter + sister full 2 or more

No daughterss+no son's daughters + no sister full +2 or more sister consal.
1 daughter
2 or more daughters
No daughier +1 ar
No daughter +2 or more son's dagghter
Paternal uncle consang's
son b......
No daughter +2 or more son's daughters
No daughterss no son's dagghter sister full single
No daughters + no son's dagghter sister full 2 or more
No dayghterss no son's dayghtierer sisiser full sill 2 or more
No daghters + no son's daughters $s$ no sister full moringle sister consanguinous
No daghteres + no son's
No daughters + no son's danghters + no sister full or consanguinous
1 daughter
2 or more daughters
Ptarnal uncle's full and


No dagghters + no son's daughters + no sister full + single sister consangginnous
$\frac{N_{0}}{N_{0} \text { daughters } s \text { no son's daughters }+ \text { no } \operatorname{sistser} \text { full }+2 \text { or more sister consal }}$
1 daughter
R see R. Radd. None from the
they will hied hirs are tiere No daughter +1 son's daughter
最 Hushand take the balance except
o danghter +2 or more son's daughters
No daughiters + no son's daughter + sister full single

No danghterss no son's dayghters + no sister full +2 or more sister consa
No daughterst no son's daughters + no sister full or conssanguinous
$\mathrm{p}=$ there are two opinions for grand father with full/consang. brothers and sisters.

1) Aboobacker R.A. opines that grand father excludes full or consang. brothers or sisters. Accepted by Imam Aboo Hanifa.Grand father's share is as shown in the chart like father and brothers/sisters get nil.
2) Zaid bin Thabit R.A. Balance share is to be divided between grandfather and full and/or consang. brothers \& sisters. Three calculations are made.
a) balance after fixed heir's share is divided between grandfather and brother-sisters, grandfather getting equal to that of brother and double that of sister.
b) grandfather gets $1 / 3$ of balance and the rest to brother-sister.
c) grandfather gets $1 / 6$ of the whole property.

After this see in which calculation grandfather gets higher and he goes for that share. If full brothers or sisters are there together with consang, then consang are excluded like any general rule. But they are included for share calculations and after grand father's balance share is given consang brother or sister's share is given to full brother or sister or both as the case may be.This is accepted by Shafei,Maliki and Hambali schools. Most favour second opinion. This is not for uterine brothers or sisters

* $=$ mother's share $=1 / 6$ or $1 / 3$. If the total number of brothers and sisters is 1 , mother will get $1 / 3$, if 2 or more mother will get $1 / 6$.
@ = When mother is eligible for $1 / 3$ with father, mother and spouse only as heirs, mother is given $1 / 3$ of balance share after spouse's share is given., not $1 / 3$ of full property. If spouse is not there mother will get $1 / 3$.
$\mathrm{k}=$ True Grand mother's share. Mother's mother, father's mother, mother's mother's mother, father's father's mother, father's mother's mother are true grand mothers. Grand mother if single will get $1 / 6$ in the absence of mother. If more than one they divide $1 / 6$ between them. Mother will prevent all grand mothers but father will prevent only father's side grandmothers. Higher grand mothers are excluded by lower grandmothers example : mother's mother's mother is excluded by mother's mother.
$\mathrm{R}=$ Radd. When there is nobody among balance heirs to take the balance, fixed heirs are given the balance in proportion to their fixed shares, except husband and wife. So the persons eligible for radd are mother,grandmother, daughter, son's daughter, sister full, half sister through father, half sister through mother, half brother through mother. Imam Malik doesnot accept radd.
$b=$ balance share. One from the list in column one is eligible for balance with sometimes fixed heirs. If male and females are together for balance males are given double the share of one female.
\# means person is not alive
** This was not accepted by Shafei and Maliki schools but now in the absence of baithul maal they accept this heirs
*** freeing of a slave is not there in nowadays after abolition of slavery. A successor by contract is a person with whom the deceased had made a contract to inherit his property after death for some consideration. Acknowledged kinsmen means acceptance of a blood relation by the dead person during his lifetime. like one proclaims that such and such a person is my brother. All theses have become obsolete in modern times.

This is only Islamic law of inheritance. We do not take any responsibility for any claims made based on this

Please make copies of this and distribute free. Reach it to as many people as you can. Allah will surely reward you. Inshah-Allah

This chart does not contain rare cases of son's son's son and daughters. And also distribution among distant relatives. Insha Allah it will be made and published. For updates you can mail to us.

Prepared by Dr. Assaina Beary. If any querries, suggestions or corrections regarding the chart please write to
Email: info@islamicinheritancelaws.com

