

NO ERROR! IN QUR'AN



ACCORDING TO QUR'AN

Division of Inheritance

assoc. prof. dr. eng. halis aydemir

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اَسْأَلُ رَبِّي اَنْ يَهْدِيَنِي سُبُلَ السَّبِيْلِ

“It may be that my Lord guides me to the right way”
(Al-Qasas/22)

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CONTENTS

CONTENTS.....	7
---------------	---

<u>FOREWORD</u>	<u>13</u>
-----------------------	-----------

<u>INTRODUCTION.....</u>	<u>19</u>
--------------------------	-----------

TYPES OF SHARES, GROUPS OF HEIRS AND STAGES OF DIVISION ...	21
I. TYPES OF SHARES	21
II. GROUPS OF HEIRS	23
III. STAGES OF DIVISION	27
VERSES OF INHERITANCE (AL-NİSA 11/12/176)	31
HADITHS REGARDING THE INHERITANCE	37

PART I

<u>SURAT AL-NİSA, VERSE 11</u>	<u>39</u>
--------------------------------------	-----------

STATUS I	41
THE CASE OF THE DECEASED HAVING LEFT A SON BEHIND	41
THE RESULT OF STATUS I:	46

STATUS II.....	47
THE CASE OF THE DECEASED HAVING ONLY DAUGHTER, NO SON	47
THE RESULT OF STATUS II:	57

STATUS III	59
THE CASE OF THE DECEASED WITHOUT CHILDREN INHERITED BY THE PARENTS	59
THE RESULT OF STATUS III:	64

STATUS IV	65
THE CASE OF THE DECEASED WITHOUT CHILDREN INHERITED BY THE MOTHER AND THE SIBLINGS	65
THE RESULT OF STATUS IV:	73

PART II

SURAT AL-NİSA, VERSE 12 75

STATUS I	77
THE CASE OF A DECEASED WOMAN WITHOUT CHILDREN HAVING LEFT A HUSBAND BEHIND	77
THE RESULT OF STATUS I:	83

STATUS II	85
THE CASE OF A DECEASED WOMAN WITH A DAUGHTER HAVING LEFT A HUSBAND BEHIND	85
THE RESULT OF STATUS II:	90

STATUS III	91
THE CASE OF A DECEASED MAN WITHOUT CHILDREN HAVING LEFT SPOUSES BEHIND	91
THE RESULT OF STATUS III:	99

STATUS IV	101
THE CASE OF A DECEASED MAN WITH A DAUGHTER HAVING LEFT SPOUSES BEHIND	101
THE RESULT OF STATUS IV:	108

PART III

SURAT AL-NİSA, VERSE 176 109

STATUS I	111
-----------------------	------------

THE CASE OF A DECEASED WITHOUT CHILDREN HAVING LEFT A SISTER ...	111
THE RESULT OF STATUS I:	116
STATUS II	117
THE CASE OF A DECEASED HAVING LEFT A BROTHER BEHİND.....	117
THE RESULT OF STATUS II:	122
STATUS III	123
THE CASE OF A DECEASED WITHOUT CHILDREN HAVING LEFT TWO SISTERS BEHİND	123
THE RESULT OF STATUS III:	129
STATUS IV	131
THE CASE OF A DECEASED WITHOUT CHILDREN HAVING LEFT BROTHERS AND SISTERS	131
THE RESULT OF STATUS IV:	137

INHERITANCE TEMPLATES 139

PART I	141
INHERITANCE TEMPLATES FOR A DECEASED MAN	141
BASIC HEİRS MENTIONED İN THE İNHERİTANCE VERSES	143
If The Deceased Man Has Got A Son,	145
TEMPLATE 1	145
If The Deceased Man Has Got A Daughter,	149
TEMPLATE 2	149
If The Deceased Man Has Got A Father,.....	Hata! Yer işareti tanımlanmamış.
TEMPLATE 3	HATA! YER İŞARETİ TANIMLANMAMIŞ.
If The Deceased Man Has Got A Mother,	153
TEMPLATE 3	HATA! YER İŞARETİ TANIMLANMAMIŞ.

If The Deceased Man Has Got Brothers,	157
TEMPLATE 4	HATA! YER İŞARETİ TANIMLANMAMIŞ.
If The Deceased Man Has Got Sisters,	161
TEMPLATE 5	HATA! YER İŞARETİ TANIMLANMAMIŞ.
If The Deceased Man Has Got Wives,	165
TEMPLATE 6	HATA! YER İŞARETİ TANIMLANMAMIŞ.
 PART II	 169
INHERITANCE TEMPLATES FOR A DECEASED WOMAN	169
BASIC HEIRS MENTIONED IN THE INHERITANCE VERSES	171
If The Deceased Woman Has Got A Son,	173
TEMPLATE 1	173
If The Deceased Woman Has Got A Daughter,	177
TEMPLATE 2	177
If The Deceased Woman Has Got A Father,	Hata! Yer işareti tanımlanmamış.
TEMPLATE 3	HATA! YER İŞARETİ TANIMLANMAMIŞ.
If The Deceased Woman Has Got A Mother,	181
TEMPLATE 3	HATA! YER İŞARETİ TANIMLANMAMIŞ.
If The Deceased Woman Has Got Brothers,	185
TEMPLATE 4	HATA! YER İŞARETİ TANIMLANMAMIŞ.
If The Deceased Woman Has Got Sisters,	189
TEMPLATE 5	HATA! YER İŞARETİ TANIMLANMAMIŞ.
If The Deceased Woman Has Got Husband,	193
TEMPLATE 6	HATA! YER İŞARETİ TANIMLANMAMIŞ.

TEMPLATES DERIVATIONS	197
PART I	199
TEMPLATES DERIVATIONS FOR A DECEASED MAN	199
DERIVATIONS OF TEMPLATE 1	201
DERIVATIONS OF TEMPLATE 2	215
DERIVATIONS OF TEMPLATE 3	HATA! YER İŞARETİ TANIMLANMAMIŞ.
DERIVATIONS OF TEMPLATE 3	277
DERIVATIONS OF TEMPLATE 4	339
DERIVATIONS OF TEMPLATE 5	361
DERIVATIONS OF TEMPLATE 6	377
PART II	383
TEMPLATES DERIVATIONS FOR A DECEASED WOMAN	383
DERIVATIONS OF TEMPLATE 1	385
DERIVATIONS OF TEMPLATE 2	399
DERIVATIONS OF TEMPLATE 3	HATA! YER İŞARETİ TANIMLANMAMIŞ.
DERIVATIONS OF TEMPLATE 3	425
DERIVATIONS OF TEMPLATE 4	453
DERIVATIONS OF TEMPLATE 5	465
DERIVATIONS OF TEMPLATE 6	473
ALGEBRAIC ALGORITHM	477
SURAT AL-NİSA, VERSE 11	479
SURAT AL-NİSA, VERSE 12	485
SURAT AL-NİSA, VERSE 176	489
SUMMARY TABLE (DECEASED: WOMAN)	493
SUMMARY TABLE (DECEASED: MAN)	497
CONCLUSION	505
TWO ONGOING VERSES	
OF INHERITANCE VERSES	509

BIBLIOGRAPHY	511
SHARES INDEX (DECEASED: WOMAN)	513
SHARES INDEX (DECEASED: MAN)	521
SYMBOLS	543



FOREWORD



No matter in which language you write the words of 'Qu'ran' and 'error'; when you search in the internet, first examples you see in the sites will be about the ones concerning the claim of error related with the inheritance verses in Qur'an. You will see the explanations with these verses in detail and the criticism of how these verses cannot be applied mathematically with some practical examples as well!

Whether such approach directed to Qu'ran is evil-minded or querier is not related with the essence of the issue; in conclusion there is a challenge pointed out mathematically in such critiques and this condition cannot be ignored.

It is out of question that the inheritance division by God is not appropriate mathematically. God is the creator of humankind and the science of mathematics. Now then, it is impossible that God proposes an imperfect division mathematically. It is possible to find similar expressions in corresponding sites.

Therefore, each so-called error to be found in Qu'ran has been transformed into an argument directing to weaken or confute the truth of its being apocalyptic. The claim concerning the inheritance divisions is one of the the most discussed examples and comes to minds first.

While we're discussing about inheritance divisions during Qu'ran Courses that we carried out in the public meetings in Qu'ran Research Foundation (KURAV) auditoriums, we also evaluated this subject mathematically with contributions of my dear friends. Visual and audial records of this activity is available on the website: kurandersleri.net. Thanks to inspirations from some of our friends saying that the results we acquired are a little bit different, remarkable and original, we find it acceptable to broadcast by publishing a book.

This study has been prepared as a result of such collective approach. Contrary to popular belief, it is not established on the base of interpretation. It has been carried out on the platform where source text has been considered literally and the differences encountered in formal plan have not been ignored.

I believe that the ones considering the inheritance divisions verses subjected to several speculations until now, one more time from the perspective of this book will realize in a little while that they face with a real mathematical miracle rather than a problematic challenge in number.

I take it as my duty to present my thanks to my dear friends attending to our Qu'ran Courses forming the base of this book and sharing their different ideas with us in the courses. Because of his effort in the publication of the book, I wish the very best for my brother Mehmet Sellüm

(agriculture engineer) from the Supreme Being. On the other hand, I am expressly grateful to my self-sacrificing partner Haydar Soysal (electric engineer) not denying his moral and material supports to me in my studies.

May Allah be pleased with them all.

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INTRODUCTION



TYPES of SHARES, GROUPS OF HEIRS and STAGES of DIVISION

I. TYPES of SHARES

When looked at the verses of inheritance, it will be seen that they are mainly expressed in two different meanings.

The first of them is the direct share.

The Direct Share

The reason why this share is named as direct, is that its direct application on the whole property¹ ready to share.

This type of share is expressed in two ways in the verses of inheritance:

i) In Genitive Form.

Example

﴿فَإِنْ كُنَّ نِسَاءً فَوْقَ اثْنَتَيْنِ فَلَهُنَّ ثُلُثَا مَا تَرَكَ﴾

But if they were women above two, then for them two thirds of what he left.

ii) In Absolute Form

Example

¹ If any, the inheritance adjusted from the debt and the testament.

﴿وَإِنْ كَانَتْ وَاحِدَةً فَلَهَا النِّصْفُ﴾

And if she was one, then for her **the half**.

The Indirect Share

This is the type of share that cannot be directly applied on the whole property ready to share; yet can only be applied on a portion of the property.

While expressing this type of share, the letter “من”, which means “from”, is used. This letter indicates that aforementioned fraction concerns only a part of the property left by the deceased, not the whole property.

Example

﴿وَلِأَبَوَيْهِ لِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا السُّدُسُ مِمَّا تَرَكَ إِنْ كَانَ لَهُ وَلَدٌ﴾

And to his parents, to each one from them the sixth **from what** he left, if for him was a child!

The pointed fraction in this verse, concerns not the whole property left by the deceased but a part of the property.¹

As the direct share concerns the whole property, the property applied with a related fraction is definite. However, as the indirect share concerns a portion of the property, the application of a given fraction to which part of the property is important in this type. Because even if the main property is divided for several parts, each part is still a

¹ For more examples see the inheritance verses. These two types of share are used carefully and repeatedly in the verses of inheritance.

fragment of the main property. In this sense, there is an absolute must in determining the portions of the property which will be applied by a type of indirect share. The way of detection is only possible by determining the groups of heirs.

II. GROUPS OF HEIRS

The main factor in determining the groups of heirs is the case, whether the deceased has got children or not.

By regarding the types of shares in the verses of inheritance, it is possible to classify the heirs roughly:

- i) The heirs of the direct share owners
- ii) The heirs of the indirect share owners

However, when the verses are examined carefully, if the deceased hasn't got any children, it is seen that some of the heirs of the indirect share owners, are risen up to the direct share ownership position.

Example

﴿وَلِأَبَوَيْهِ لِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا السُّدُسُ مِمَّا تَرَكَ إِن كَانَ لَهُ وَلَدٌ﴾

And to his parents, to each one from them the sixth **from** **what** he left, if for him was a child.

﴿فَإِن لَّمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَوَرِثَهُ أَبَوَاهُ فَلِأُمِّهِ الثُّلُثُ﴾

But if there was not for him a child, and his parents inherited him, then to his mother **the third**.

As seen in the verse, the parents, who are indirect share owners in the case of deceased with children, have become direct share owners in the case of deceased without children.

This situation shows that the heirs of indirect share owners are not homogeneous amongst themselves. If they all had been at the same level, in the case of a deceased without children, they would have risen and had a direct share altogether.

For this reason, it is required to grade the indirect share owners among themselves. The first of them are those having a direct share by rising a level directly in the case of a deceased without children. The other of them are those staying one step behind the rest of them.

In this way, groups of heirs will be discussed as three clusters.¹

1st Group Heirs:

They are the heirs having the direct share in any case. They are the ones who are never mentioned with an indirect share. This group comprises of children of the deceased.

¹ In the Holy Quran, except the definitions on the basis of "the children of the deceased", there is one more group called "siblings." We may accept them as the fourth group heirs. Those are always passive in the presence of the children of the deceased. They are the direct share owners in the case of *al-kalala*; but in the absence of the parents of the deceased, the shares and the types of shares are described in a verse separately. See Part III, Surat al-Nisa, Verse 176.

﴿يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِكُمْ﴾

Allah is recommending you concerning your children:

﴿لِلذَّكَرِ مِثْلُ حَظِّ الْأُنثَيَيْنِ﴾

To the male like the share of two females.¹

﴿فَإِنْ كُنَّ نِسَاءً فَوْقَ اثْنَتَيْنِ فَلَهُنَّ ثُلُثَا مَا تَرَكَ﴾

But if they were women above two, then for them two thirds of what he left.

﴿وَإِنْ كَانَتْ وَاحِدَةً فَلَهَا النِّصْفُ﴾

And if she was one, then for her the half.

2nd Group Heirs:

Should the deceased have got children (female), they are the heirs who own an indirect share and in the opposite case, the deceased without children, they are the heirs who own a direct share. In other words, in the absence of the first group heirs, they are the ones who rise up to the

¹ It is understood from the verse that the son owns a full share and the daughter owns a half share of the property. Because, no other heir takes precedence over the children of the deceased in division of inheritance. In verses of inheritance, the children are already referred to be in the front rank. In fact, the positions of other heirs take shape according to the existence of children.

position of the first group heirs. The parents and the husband¹ of the deceased constitute this group.

i) Parents

﴿وَلِأَبَوَيْهِ لِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا السُّدُسُ مِمَّا تَرَكَ إِن كَانَ لَهُ وَلَدٌ﴾

And to his parents, to each one from them the sixth **from what** he left, if for him was a child.

﴿فَإِن لَّمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَوَرِثَهُ أَبَوَاهُ فَلِأُمِّهِ الثُّلُثُ﴾

But if there was not for him a child, and his parents inherited him, then to his mother **the third**.

ii) Husband

﴿وَلَكُمْ نِصْفُ مَا تَرَكَ أَزْوَاجُكُمْ إِن لَّمْ يَكُنْ لَهُنَّ وَلَدٌ﴾

And to you half **of what** your wives left, if there was not for them a child!

﴿فَإِن كَانَ لَهُنَّ وَلَدٌ فَلَكُمْ الرُّبْعُ مِمَّا تَرَكَنَّ﴾

But if there was for them a child, then to you the quarter **from what** they left!

3rd Group Heirs

¹ If the deceased is a woman.

They are the heirs having an indirect share all the time. The heirs in this group cannot be rise up to the position of the first group heirs, even if the deceased hasn't got any children. The wives of the deceased man constitute this inheritor group.

﴿وَلَهُنَّ الرُّبْعُ مِمَّا تَرَكْتُمْ إِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَكُمْ وَلَدٌ﴾

And to them the quarter **from what** you left, if there was not for you a child!

﴿فَإِنْ كَانَ لَكُمْ وَلَدٌ فَلَهُنَّ الثُّمُنُ مِمَّا تَرَكْتُمْ﴾

But if there was for you a child, then for them the eighth **from what** you left.

III. STAGES of DIVISION

The stages of division take shape naturally according to the types of shares explained above.

Thus, the case, the indirect share owners will receive a share over the which part of the property, has been clarified.

Stage I (Direct Share Level)

As the first group heirs take direct shares of the whole property, they perform sharing in the first stage. Should the deceased have a son, the whole property is divided in this stage.

The sole condition for the property to be transferred to the next stage, in other words for the indirect share owners to take a share, the deceased should not have a son, as mentioned in the verse:

﴿ فَإِنْ كُنَّ نِسَاءً فَوْقَ اثْنَتَيْنِ فَلَهُنَّ ثُلُثَا مَا تَرَكَ ﴾

But if they were women above two, then for them two thirds of what he left.

﴿ وَإِنْ كَانَتْ وَاحِدَةً فَلَهَا النِّصْفُ ﴾

And if she was one, then for her the half.

If there is no children for the deceased in that's case the second and some of fourth group heirs will be able to take their shares in the first stage.

Stage II (Indirect Share Level)

The second group heirs perform a division of the property amongst themselves in the second stage.¹ Every heir takes his/her share mentioned in the verse, over the transferred property to the second stage.

The remaining property from the second stage forms “the rest” of the inheritance which is out of sharing.²

¹ In the state of kalalah if there is no parents and brothers for the deceased in that's case some of fourth group heirs (sisters of the deceased) will take their shares in the second stage.

² In Surat al-Nisa, Verse 8, giving something to the relatives, available in sharing, the orphans, and the poor is ruled. The remaining proportion of the property can be evaluated in this direction.

VERSES OF INHERITANCE (al-Nisa 11/12/176)

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:

﴿يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِكُمْ لِلَّذِي يُولَدُ لَكَ مِنْ بِنْتٍ عِشْرَتُ مِثْلِ الَّذِي يُولَدُ لَكَ مِنْ بَنٍ﴾

Allah is recommending you concerning your children:

﴿لِلذَّكَرِ مِثْلُ حَظِّ الْأُنثَيَيْنِ﴾

To the male like the share of two females.

2/3 * Heritage

(direct share) (مَا)

﴿فَإِنْ كُنَّ نِسَاءً فَوْقَ اثْنَتَيْنِ فَلَهُنَّ ثُلُثَا مَا تَرَكَ﴾

But if they were women above two, then for them two thirds of what he left.

1/2 * Heritage

(absolute share)

﴿وَإِنْ كَانَتْ وَاحِدَةً فَلَهَا النِّصْفُ﴾

And if she was one, then for her the half.

1/6 * From Heritage

(indirect share) (مما)

﴿وَلِأَبَوَيْهِ لِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا السُّدُسُ مِمَّا تَرَكَ إِن كَانَ لَهُ وَلَدٌ﴾

And to his parents, to each one from them the sixth **from** **what** he left, if for him was a child

1/3 * Heritage

(absolute share)

﴿فَإِن لَّمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَوَرِثَهُ أَبَوَاهُ فَلِأُمِّهِ الثُّلُثُ﴾

But if there was not for him a child, and his parents inherited him, then to his mother **the third**.

1/6 * Heritage

(absolute share)

﴿فَإِن كَانَ لَهُ إِخْوَةٌ فَلِأُمِّهِ السُّدُسُ﴾

But if siblings were for him, then to his mother **the sixth**.

﴿مِّنْ بَعْدِ وَصِيَّةٍ يُوصِي بِهَا أَوْ دَيْنٍ﴾

From after a bequest he bequeaths with it or a debt!

﴿ءَابَاؤُكُمْ وَأَبْنَاؤُكُمْ لَا تَدْرُونَ أَيُّهُمْ أَقْرَبُ لَكُمْ نَفْعًا﴾

Your fathers and your sons, you do not know, which of them
is closer to you in benefit!

﴿فَرِيضَةً مِّنَ اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا﴾

An injunction from Allah, Verily Allah was ever
knowledgeable, wise!

1/2 * Heritage

(direct share) (مَا)

﴿وَلَكُمْ نِصْفُ مَا تَرَكَ أَزْوَاجُكُمْ إِن لَّمْ يَكُن لَّهُنَّ وَلَدٌ﴾

And to you half **of what** your wives left, if there was not for
them a child!

1/4 * From Heritage

(indirect share) (مِمَّا)

﴿فَإِنْ كَانَ لَهُنَّ وَلَدٌ فَلَكُمْ الرُّبْعُ مِمَّا تَرَكَنَّ مِنْ بَعْدِ

وَصِيَّةٍ يُوصِينَ بِهَا أَوْ دَيْنٍ﴾

But if there was for them a child, then to you the quarter
from what they left from after a bequest they bequeath
with it or a debt!

1/4 * From Heritage

(indirect share) (مما)

﴿ وَلَهُنَّ الرُّبْعُ مِمَّا تَرَكْتُمْ إِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَكُمْ وَلَدٌ ﴾

And to them the quarter **from what** you left, if there was not for you a child!

1/8 * From Heritage

(indirect share) (مما)

﴿ فَإِنْ كَانَ لَكُمْ وَلَدٌ فَلَهُنَّ الثُّمُنُ مِمَّا تَرَكْتُمْ مِنْ بَعْدِ

وَصِيَّةٍ تُوْصَوْنَ بِهَا أَوْ دَيْنٍ ﴾

But if there was for you a child, then for them the eighth **from what** you left from after a bequest you bequeath with it or a debt!

﴿ وَإِنْ كَانَتْ رَجُلٌ يُورَثُ كَلَالَةً أَوْ امْرَأَةً وَلَهُ أَخٌ أَوْ أُخْتُ

1/6 * Heritage
(absolute share)

﴿ فَلِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا السُّدُسُ ﴾

And if he was a man to be inherited as a Kalale or a woman, and for him is a brother, or a sister, then to each one from them **the sixth**.

1/3 * Heritage
(absolute share)

﴿ فَإِنْ كَانُوا أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ فَهُمْ شُرَكَاءُ فِي الثُّلُثِ ۚ مِنْ بَعْدِ وَصِيَّةٍ يُوصِي بِهَا أَوْ دَيْنٍ غَيْرِ مُضَارٍّ وَصِيَّةً مِنَ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ حَلِيمٌ ١٢ ﴾

But if they were more than that, then they are partners in **the third**, from after a bequest is bequeathed with it or a debt not prejudicial, a bequest from Allah, and Allah is knowledgeable clement!

﴿ يَسْأَلُونَكَ قُلِ اللَّهُ يُفْتِيكُمْ فِي الْكَلَالَةِ ۚ ﴾

They are asking you for a pronouncement, say: "Allah pronounces to you concerning the kalala.

1/2 * Heritage
(direct share) (مَا)

﴿ إِنْ أَمْرٌ هَلَكَ لَيْسَ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَلَهُ أُخْتٌ فَلَهَا نِصْفُ مَا تَرَكَ ۚ ﴾

If a human perished, having no child, and for him is a sister, then to her half **of what** he left.

﴿ وَهُوَ يَرِثُهَا إِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهَا وَلَدٌ ۚ ﴾

And he inherits her if there was not for her a child.

2/3 * From Heritage

(مما) (indirect share)

﴿فَإِنْ كَانَتَا اثْنَتَيْنِ فَلَهُمَا الثُّلُثَانِ مِمَّا تَرَكَ﴾

But if they were two females, then to them the two thirds
from what he left.

﴿وَإِنْ كَانُوا إِخْوَةً رِجَالًا وَنِسَاءً فَلِلذَّكَرِ مِثْلُ حَظِّ الْأُنثِيَيْنِ﴾

And if they were siblings men and women, then to the male
alike the share of the two females.

﴿يُبَيِّنُ اللَّهُ لَكُمُ أَنْ تَضِلُّوا وَاللَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ﴾

Allah clarifies for you that you not err, and Allah is with
every thing knowledgeable.

HADITHS REGARDING THE INHERITANCE

* Give assumed shares to the heirs. Give the rest to the nearest man.¹

* From victim's heritage, there is nothing for the murderer!²

* A Muslim cannot inherit an Infidel, and an Infidel cannot inherit a Muslim!³

* The Prophet (peace be upon him) gave half of the property to the daughter. He gave one sixth (as complementary to two-thirds) to son of the son. He gave the rest to the sister.⁴

* A man came to the Prophet and asked him: "The son of my son died. What do I have from his inheritance?" The Prophet answered: "One sixth." When the man had gone, the Prophet summoned him and gave him one more sixth. Then, the Prophet summoned him again and said that the second sixth was for eating.⁵

* Should the deceased not have got a mother, The Prophet (peace be upon him) gave one sixth to the nana.⁶

¹ See. al-Buhari, *al-Câmi'u's-Sahîh*, VI, 2476 (6351); 2476 (6354); 2478 (6356); 2480 (6365); Muslim, *el-Sahîh*, III, 1233 (1615).

² See. Abû Dâvûd, *al-Sunan*, IV, 189 (4564).

³ Ibn Huzayma, *al-Sahîh*, IV, 322 (2985).

⁴ See. al-Buhârî, *al-Câmi'u's-Sahîh*, VI, 2477 (6355).

⁵ See. Abû Dâvûd, *al-Sunan*, III, 122 (2896).

⁶ See. Abû Dâvûd, *al-Sunan*, III, 122 (2895, 2896); al-Dârakutnî, *al-Sunan*, IV, 91 (74).

* The Prophet (peace be upon him) gave one sixth to two nanas for sharing.¹

* The inheritance belongs to the relatives, on the contrary belongs to the freed.²

* The right of liberation belongs to the liberator!³

* Allah (the Lord) gave shares to every right holder. Thereby, there is no testament for an heir!⁴

* Until the other heirs allow, it not permissible for someone to request to a specific heir.⁵

¹ al-Hâkim, *al-Müstadrak*, IV, 378 (7984).

² See. Sa'îd Ibn Mansûr, *al-Sunan*, I, 117 (281).

³ See. al-Buhârî, *al-Câmi'u's-Sahîh*, I, 174 (444).

⁴ See. Abû Dâvûd, *al-Sunan*, III, 114 (2870).

⁵ al-Bayhakî, *al-Sunanü'l-Kübrâ*, VI, 263 (12315).



PART I
Surat al-Nisa, Verse 11





Status I

The Case of the Deceased
Having Left Son Behind

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:
{ يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِهِ لِلذَّكَرِ مِثْلُ مِثْلِ الْأُنثَيَيْنِ }

**Allah is recommending you concerning your children: to
the male like the share of two females!**

Verse 11 of Surat al-Nisa begins with the most basic statement above about the division of inheritance. According to this, the property left by the deceased is divided amongst the children in hereinabove proportion. That is to say, the sons take twice as much as the daughters. In other words, the sons own a *full share* and the daughters own a *half share* of the property.

Example I

Should the deceased have a daughter, a son, parents, a spouse, and three siblings, after adjusting from the testament and the debt¹, the inheritance is divided between children as follows:

As the daughter takes one share and the son takes two shares, the property is divided into three parts. The son receives two parts and the daughter receives a part. Thus,

¹ At the end of the verse 11 of Surat al-Nisa, the property is to be divided after adjusting from the testament and the debt. This is a general rule for each division, so it will not be reminded over and over again.

the whole property is divided between children in the first stage.¹

Example II

Supposing that, the deceased left three daughters, two sons, parents, a spouse and three siblings behind. In this case, after adjusting from the testament and the debt, the inheritance is divided amongst children as follows:

As the daughter takes one share and the son takes two shares, the property is divided into seven parts: each daughter receives a part, and each son receives two parts. Thus, the whole property has been divided amongst children in the first stage.²

In every case, when the deceased left combination of daughters and sons, the result won't change regardless of the number of the children. The whole property is always divided as a complete share for each son, and a half share for each daughter in the first stage. The other heirs receive nothing from the division. This case is a clear predication of the introduction part of Surat al-Nisa, Verse 11.

Suppose the deceased has only got sons and no daughters. In this case, as each son has a full share, they divide the property equally amongst themselves in the first stage.

¹ In this example, the parents, the spouse and the siblings do not have a share, because the deceased has a son.

² In this example, the parents, the spouse and the siblings of the deceased do not own a share.

Example III

Supposing that, the deceased has got four sons and no daughters. In this case, after adjusting from the testament and the debt, the property is divided equally amongst four sons in the first stage.

Example IV

Should the deceased have got only one son, he may receive the whole inheritance as the son has a full share.¹

Supposing that, the deceased has only got a daughter. The daughter has a half share. In this case, may she receive the whole inheritance as in the case of a son?

Or suppose the deceased has got four girls and no sons. May the daughters, who normally have a half share, receive a full share and divide the property equally amongst themselves?

The continuation of Verse 11, Surat al-Nisa responds exactly to this question.²

¹ In this example, the parents, the spouse and the siblings do not have a share, because the deceased has a son.

² See. Part I, Status II.

THE RESULT OF STATUS I:

The Deceased: Man or Woman

In Status I, the Heirs Left by the Deceased are As Follows:

Son of the Deceased (must be one at least)
Daughter of the Deceased (if one, receives a share)
Father of the deceased (the presence or the absence of him is not important)
Mother of the Deceased (the presence or the absence of her is not important)
Siblings of the Deceased (the presence or the absence of them is not important)
Spouse or Spouses of the Deceased (the presence or the absence of them is not important)

In Status I, the Shares Received By the Heirs are As Follows:

Heirs	Shares
Son of the Deceased	Full Share
Daughter of the Deceased	Half Share
Father of the Deceased	None
Mother of the Deceased	None
Siblings of the Deceased	None
Spouse/s of the Deceased	None



Status II

The Case of the Deceased
Having Only Daughter, No Son

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:
﴿فَإِنْ كُنَّ نِسَاءً فَوْقَ اثْنَتَيْنِ فَلَهُنَّ ثُلُثَا مَا تَرَكَ وَإِنْ كَانَتْ وَاحِدَةً
فَلَهَا النِّصْفُ وَلِأَبَوَيْهِ لِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا السُّدُسُ مِمَّا تَرَكَ إِنْ كَانَ لَهُ
وَلَدٌ﴾

But if they were women above two, then for them two thirds of what he left, and if she was one, then for her the half and to his parents, to each one from them the sixth from what he left, if for him was a child.

The ongoing part of the Verse 11, Surat al-Nisa, starts with a ف letter, which means “however”, indicating a transition to the second condition.

The questions we asked at the end of the previous section, are answered in the ongoing part of the verse above. Accordingly, should the deceased leave only daughters, they do not divide the inheritance equally amongst themselves, as understood from the explicit expression of the verse. In such a case, the proportion that the daughters will receive from the inheritance, is limited by two-thirds in this part of the verse:

﴿ فَإِنْ كُنَّ نِسَاءً فَوْقَ اثْنَتَيْنِ فَلَهُنَّ ثُلُثَا مَا تَرَكَ ﴾

But if they were women above two, then for them two thirds of what he left.

Thus, for example 10 daughters left by the deceased, can only share two-thirds of the inheritance.¹ In this situation, one third is left unshared from the inheritance.

At this point, the issue that we want to draw attention is the expression of the proportion that the daughters should receive in the verse:

﴿ ثُلُثَا مَا تَرَكَ ﴾

two thirds of what he left

This expression cuts the property into three slices and takes out two slices.²

On the other hand, should the deceased leave only one daughter, the share she may receive is also limited in the verse.³

¹ ﴿ وَإِنْ كَانَتْ وَاحِدَةً فَلَهَا النِّصْفُ ﴾

¹ But Almighty Allâh, does not make a similar restriction for the only sons. See Status I. On the other hand, the case of a deceased having left only two daughters behind is indefinite in the verse. This issue will be referred to when considering the verse 176 of Surat al-Nisa.

² The reason that we want to draw attention to this usage, while giving similar proportions in the ongoing parts of the verse, the Supreme Creator changes the explicandum on purpose in certain parts.

³ But Almighty Allâh, does not make a similar restriction for the only son. See Status I.

And if she was one, then for her the half.²

In this case, in which sons are not mentioned any more, the Supreme Creator speaks of other heirs and gives shares to them after determining the shares of the daughters:

﴿وَلِأَبَوَيْهِ لِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا الشُّدُّسُ مِمَّا تَرَكَ إِنْ كَانَ لَهُ وَلَدٌ﴾³

And to his parents, to each one from them, the sixth from what he left, if for him was a child.

In this part of the verse, a share is given for the first time to an heir other than the children of the deceased.⁴

Here, the explanation of the proportion given to the parents is different from the pattern we drew attention above:

﴿الشُّدُّسُ مِمَّا تَرَكَ﴾

the sixth from what he left

¹ This part of the verse was to be mentioned by the letter ج, as a normal reference in the same situation.

² The expression used here is an absolute half. Therefore, as it does not contain any records, it directly cuts the property into two and takes out half of the property just as the previous one.

³ This part of the verse was to be mentioned by the letter ج, as a normal reference in the same situation.

⁴ In the absence of a son left by the deceased, the parents are conducted to be considered for a division.

With وَلَدٌ meant to be daughter here, because no inheritance is left by the son normally and because Allah said: 'if the children were female...'. The word وَلَدٌ in Arabic, can be used both for the son and the daughter. See Surat al-Nisa, input of the Verse 11.

The question to be asked here is: whether the following statements have the same meaning or not: “the sixth from what he left” and “sixth of what he left”.

In an ordinary expression of daily life, sometimes both may mean the same. However, it should have chosen carefully for a pattern that all the Muslims follow in terms of division of inheritance till the Last Judgement.

Even in the texts having a legal dimension and interested by everyone, how all the mankind is all attention and as a result of this, the derivation of a strong language defined as legalese is known by everyone.

Yet, here we are making mention of an expression used by the Supreme Creator.¹ Thereby instead of making the different meanings same, making sense of them would be a more appropriate approach.

Indeed, the first expression is a direct one, and in the second expression, an indirect expression is in the question. While the expression “one sixth of the property left” directly slices the property undoubtedly; the expression “one sixth from the property left” indicates to a different point. Because the word “من” entreats a portion of the property, not the whole.²

¹ Allâh (SWT) says in Quran: *Who to be more accurate than Allah in terms of word?* See al-Nisa/87. So, literal differences in the verses are more than simple details and they should be seen as factors indicating different meanings. Because it is not everybody's word. It is the word of Allah. Also see al-Nisa/122.

² Indeed the word “من” is used to express a part. See Bakara/248 and al-Hajj/18 for a similar situation.

For instance, in Arabic to express the whole property in the box, فيه المال (The property is inside) is said. If the used expression is فيه من المال (It has got from the property), the

For this reason, including the share into equation by accepting the proportion, determined for parents, as a direct proportion, does not lend itself to the utterance of the verse! Because this is an indirect proportion and is relevant to not the whole property but a part of it.

In this section of the verse, after giving the shares to the daughters, there is a left property in question.¹ This property has been processed by the daughters, the first group heirs. Here, it is possible² to describe this property as "from property", in respect of a part of the main property. Whereas, it is a literally inaccurate approach to say "from property" for the whole property.³

Therefore, the proportion one sixth determined for parents in this section of the verse, is not the proportion one sixth of the whole property! This is the proportion one sixth left after the process of daughters' division.⁴

appreciation is فيه شيء من المال (It has got something from the property.) Now, let's explain the same examples as fractional:

فيه ثلث المال (It has got one third of the property.)

فيه ثلث من المال (It has got one third from the property) here goes the appreciation of this sentence:

فيه ثلث شيء من المال (It has got one third of something from the property.)

¹ However, in the first status, there is nothing left from the property because the group of children, including the sons, has already divided the property completely. On the other hand, The Supreme Creator does not limit sons' division of the property, as in the case of the daughters. For example, there is not such an explanation in the Quran, starting with "if somebody has only one son" and limiting his share that he will receive from the inheritance. This is also an evidence of no shares to be discussed for indirect heirs in the presence of the sons of the deceased.

² As seen in the verse, it is possible to describe as "from what s/he left"

³ Unfortunately, in meanings of Holy Quran no necessary attention has paid to those combination differences in the verses of inheritance.

⁴ When looked carefully, there is no sign for this share subjected to the parents in Status I. Because in the first status, the sons divide the whole property amongst

Example I

Supposing that, the deceased has got three daughters, parents and three siblings left.¹

In this case, two-thirds of the property left by the deceased belongs directly to daughters.² One-sixth of the remaining property belongs to mother of the deceased and one sixth belongs to the father of the deceased. In this case, there is no share for siblings.³

In the first stage, over the whole property:

Share of the 3 daughters⁴ = $\frac{2}{3} * M \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{12}{18} * M$

In the second stage, over the remaining property:

Share of the mother = $\frac{1}{6} * M * \frac{1}{3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{18} * M$

Share of the father = $\frac{1}{6} * M * \frac{1}{3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{18} * M$

Total: $\frac{12}{18} + \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{18} = \frac{14}{18} = \frac{7}{9}$

Thus, seven ninth of the property has been shared.⁵

Example II

Supposing that, the deceased has got only one daughter, parents and three siblings.¹

themselves and no property left for the other heirs. The share subjected to the parents is defined over the remaining part from the property.

¹ Because we haven't touched upon the proportions about the spouses, suppose the deceased has got no spouses left.

² If any, after adjusting from the testament and the debt.

³ Because according to the verse 12, siblings may only receive a share, if the deceased does not have children. See Part I, Status IV.

⁴ M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

⁵ We will see sometime later that the spouses also have shares in this division. In this example, we supposed that the deceased has no spouses.

In this case, half of the property left by the deceased belongs to the daughter.² One sixth of the remaining property falls to the mother of the deceased, and one sixth falls to the father of the deceased. In this case, the siblings do not have any share from the property.

In the first stage, over the whole property:

Share of the only daughter³ = $\frac{1}{2} * M$ ➡ $\frac{6}{12} * M$

In the second stage, over the remaining property:

Share of the mother = $\frac{1}{6} * M * \frac{1}{2}$ ➡ $\frac{1}{12} * M$

Share of the father = $\frac{1}{6} * M * \frac{1}{2}$ ➡ $\frac{1}{12} * M$

Total: $\frac{6}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$

Thus, two-thirds of the property has been divided.⁴

¹ Because we haven't touched upon the proportions about the spouses, suppose the deceased has got no spouses left.

² If any, after adjusting from the testament and the debt.

³ M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

⁴ We will see sometime later that the spouses also have shares in this division. We supposed that the deceased has no spouses in this example.

According to the division inheritance in the Qur'an, the surplus property is often a normal situation. This approach provides a flexibility to meet the possible heirs' existence or absence and also facilitates giving something from the inheritance to relatives that do not have a share but present in the division of inheritance, orphans and poor. Indeed, this issue has been put into words before the verses of division of inheritance; See al-Nisa/8. The Prophet pointed to the same issue and suggested the remaining part of inheritance to be distributed to the male relatives of deceased. The Prophet's approach is a compatible result with the scope of verse just mentioned. See. al-Buhârî, al-Câmi'û's-Sahîh, VI, 2476 (6351); 2476 (6354); 2478 (6356); 2480 (6365); Muslim, al-Sahîh, III, 1233 (1615). See also hadiths with similar content: Abu Dâwûd, al-Sunan, III, 122 (2895, 2896); al-Dârakutnî, al-Sunan, IV, 91 (74).

Example III

Supposing that, the deceased has got only one daughter left. No parents, no spouses.¹

In such a case, half of the property left by the deceased belongs to the daughter. As there is no heirs of shares, half of the heritage will be left over.²

¹ The absence or the presence of the siblings is not important, because daughter of the deceased is existing.

² It is rumoured that, in a similar case, as the provision of Quran after giving half of the property to the daughter, the Prophet (peace be upon him) gave something to the grandchildren and to the sister. See. al-Bukhârî, *al-Câmi' al-Sahîh*, VI, 2477 (6355).

THE RESULT OF STATUS II:

The Deceased: Man or Woman

In Status II, the Heirs Left by the Deceased are As Follows:

Son of the Deceased (does not exist)
Daughter of the Deceased (must be one at least)
Father of the deceased (if exists, receives his share)
Mother of the deceased (if exists, receives her share)
Siblings of the Deceased (the presence or the absence of them is not important)
Spouse/s of the Deceased (if one, receives his/her/their share)

In Status II, the Shares Received By the Heirs are As Follows:

Heirs	Shares
Daughters of the deceased	Two-thirds of the property
Only daughter of the deceased	Half of the property
Father of the deceased	One-Sixth from the property
Mother of the deceased	One-Sixth from the property
Siblings of the deceased	None
Spouse/s of the deceased	See Part II



Status III

The Case of the Deceased without Children (State
of Kalalah) Inherited by the Parents

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:
﴿فَإِنْ لَّمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَوَرِثَهُ أَبَوَاهُ فَلِأُمِّهِ الثُّلُثُ﴾

But if there was not for him a child, and his parents inherited him, then to his mother the third.¹

The ongoing part of the Verse 11, Surat al-Nisa, starts with a ف letter, which means “however”, indicating a transition to the third condition.

In this case, the deceased has got no children at all. Thus, the parents left have become heirs.

In such a case, it is clearly reported (absolute form of share) in the verse that the mother has one-third share of the property.²

On the other hand, while indicating that the father is an heir, his receiving a share from the inheritance is left

¹ However, if there is no father, then the mother of the deceased will turn into an unlimited heir. So she will be able to receive the shares of the missing heirs in addition to this share.

² The absence of children of the deceased seems to made the mother a direct share owner by rising the position. A similar situation is applicable for the father of the deceased. It is important to pay attention to the gradual elimination here. First of all, the sons and daughters of the deceased are mentioned and the division is arranged to this (Status I). Then, the sons are eliminated and certain limited shares are given to the daughters and while the parental factor is included indirectly (Status II). But later on, the case of the deceased without children was revived and by rising the parents to the top position, a direct share from the inheritance was given to the mother of the deceased (Status III). In the next case, the siblings will be put in place (Status IV). In the last case, the parents will be eliminated and shares of the siblings will be redetermined (Part III, Surat al-Nisa Verse 176).

Unlimited. So, there isn't a limit in question for the father, he may receive what he may find from the inheritance and missing heirs.¹ Because he is named as an heir in the Quran.²

Example

Supposing that, the deceased left no children behind. But parents are still existing. There is also no spouse/s and siblings left from the deceased.³

The mother of the deceased receives one-third of the property directly. In view of the fact that there is no siblings and spouse left, two-thirds proportion of the property may fall to the father completely.

In the first stage, over the whole property:⁴

Share of the mother⁵ = $\frac{1}{3} * M$

Inasmuch as there is no heir, two-thirds of the property will be left over. Because the share of the father is unlimited, this remaining share falls to the father.

In this case, father's share takes place as = $\frac{2}{3} * M$

Total: $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{3}$

¹ In other words, after the share owners have taken their shares, the father may take the remnant. In such a case, there is no share owner except the mother, the siblings and the spouse of deceased.

² In such a case, except the mother, spouse/s of the deceased may receive a share. Although they are not relatives, they have a portion from the inheritance through the contraction of marriage. See al-Nisa/12 and al-Nisa/33.

³ We will treat this state, when the deceased leaves a spouse behind, later. See Part II, Surat al-Nisa Verse 12.

⁴ As the deceased has got no children, the parents have risen to the first stage.

⁵ M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

Thus, the property has been divided completely between the mother and the father of the deceased.¹

¹ In such a case, giving something from the property to the relatives, the orphans and the miserables, who do not have shares, falls probably over the father of the deceased. See al-Nisa/8.

THE RESULT OF STATUS III:

The Deceased: Man or Woman

In Status III, the Heirs Left by the Deceased are As Follows:

Son of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Daughter of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Father of the deceased	(does exist)
Mother of the deceased	(if exists, receives her share)
Siblings of the Deceased	(the presence or the absence of them is not important)
Spouse/s of the Deceased	(if one, receives his/her/their share)

In Status III, the Shares Received By the Heirs are As Follows:

Heirs	Shares
Father of the deceased	Unlimited
Mother of the deceased	One-third of the property
Siblings of the deceased	None
Spouse/s of the deceased	See Part II



Status IV

The Case of the Deceased without Children (State of Kalalah) Inherited by the Parents and the Siblings

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:
(فَإِنْ كَانَ لَهُ إِخْوَةٌ فَلِأُمِّهِ السُّدُسُ ۖ)

**But if siblings were for him,
then to his mother the sixth.¹**

The ongoing part of the Verse 11, Surat al-Nisa, starts with a ف letter, which means “however”, indicating a transition to the fourth condition.

With the inclusion of the siblings, the share of mother has been fallen by half in this verse.²

The shares of the siblings from the property are arranged in the last part of the verse 12, Surat an-Nisa:

¹ However, if there is no father, then the mother of the deceased will turn into an unlimited heir. So she will be able to receive the shares of the missing heirs in addition to this share.

² Indeed, in the case of a deceased inherited by the parents, the mother has had one-thirds proportion. But here, in the presences of the siblings (more than one), the mother has a direct one-sixth proportion. This alteration is a clear evidence showing that two situations are constructed in reciprocal ways. Moreover, this share is given in the form of an absolute proportion as in the case of Status III. So, it is calculated over the whole property.

وَإِنْ كَانَتْ رَجُلٌ يُورَثُ كَلَالَةً أَوْ امْرَأَةً وَلَهُ أَخٌ أَوْ أُخْتٌ
 فَلِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا السُّدُسُ فَإِنْ كَانُوا أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ فَهُمْ
 شُرَكَاءُ فِي الثُّلُثِ

And if he was a man to be inherited as a Kalale or a woman, and for him is a brother, or a sister, then to each one from them the sixth, but if they were more than that, then they are partners in the third.

In this section of the verse 12, the Kalala is mentioned. A sort of definition of this word appears in Surat al-Nisa, Verse 176. There, the case of Kalala is established on the death of a person without children.

The parents and the siblings inherit the property, should the deceased not have any children.¹ Therefore, the expression: "if the deceased has got heirs as Kalala..." at the beginning of the verse, indicates to the parents and the siblings left by the deceased.

In the verse, in such a case, the share for the only brother or sister is determined as one-sixth for each. If the siblings are more than this, they become shareholders on the direct share one-third.

¹ Except these, the spouses having a portion from the inheritance because of the marriage contract may come into question. They are not included in relatives. In fact, their shares have been determined in Surat al-Nisa, Verse 12 and these rates are attributed to the division with the letter ر. See Part II, Surat al-Nisa, Verse 12.

So, the shares received by shuffle of the mother and the siblings have been determined separately.¹

Example I

Supposing that, the deceased has got no children and left his parents and a brother behind.²

In this case, the mother has one-third direct share from the inheritance.³ The brother takes one-sixth in the same way.

In the first stage, over the whole property:⁴

Share of the mother = $\frac{1}{3} * M$

Share of the brother = $\frac{1}{6} * M$

Total: $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

Thus, half of the inheritance has been divided between the mother and the brother. Other half of the inheritance is left for the father.⁵

¹ In the absence of the parents of deceased, the proportions of property received by the siblings are arranged in Surat al-Nisa, Verse 176. See, Part III, Surat an-Nisa, Verse 176.

² As we haven't touched upon the verse 12 of Surat al-Nisa, suppose the deceased hasn't got a spouse. Later, the division including spouse/s will be handled separately.

³ According to the ayah there should be more than one sibling for to reduce the share of the mother to $\frac{1}{6}$.

⁴ M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

⁵ Because we ignore the spouse status, the remnant to the father here is massive. As mentioned before, the property is left over in the division of inheritance, because a flexible construction is built upon the possible heirs. Moreover, the share for the relatives, the orphans and the miserables should not be forgotten. See Nisa/8.

Example II

Supposing that, the deceased without children left her parents and a sister behind.¹

In this case, the mother's share is directly one-third of the property.² The sister of deceased takes directly one-sixth of the inheritance in the same way.

In the first stage, over the whole property:³

Share of the mother = $\frac{1}{3} * M$

Share of the sister = $\frac{1}{6} * M$

Total: $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

Thus, half of the inheritance has been divided between the mother and the sister. Other half of the inheritance is left to the father.⁴

Example III

Supposing that, the deceased without children left his parents, a sister, and a brother.

¹ As we haven't touched upon the verse 12 of Surat al-Nisa, suppose the deceased hasn't got a spouse. Later, the division including spouse/s will be handled separately. See. Part II, Surat al-Nisa, Verse 12.

² According to the ayah there should be more than one sibling for to reduce the share of the mother to $\frac{1}{6}$.

³ M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

⁴ Because we ignore the spouse status, the remnant to the father here is massive. As mentioned before, the property is left over in the division of inheritance, because a flexible construction is built upon the possible heirs. Moreover, the share for the relatives, the orphans and the miserables should not be forgotten. See Nisa/8.

In this case, the mother's share is one-sixth of the property directly. The sister of deceased and the brother of deceased are shareholders on the direct share one-third.

In the first stage, over the whole property:¹

Share of the mother = $\frac{1}{6} * M$

Share of the siblings = $\frac{1}{3} * M$

Total: $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

Thus, half of the inheritance has been divided amongst the mother, the sister and the brother. The remaining half of the inheritance is left to the father.

Example IV

Supposing that, the deceased without children left parents, three sisters, and four brothers.²

In this case, the mother's share is one-sixth of the property directly. The siblings of deceased allocate one-thirds of the property amongst themselves directly.

In the first stage, over the whole property:

Share of the mother = $\frac{1}{6} * mal$ ➡ $\frac{1}{6} * M$

Share of the siblings = $\frac{1}{3} * mal$ ➡ $\frac{2}{6} * M$

Total: $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

¹ M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

² As we haven't touched upon the verse 12 of Surat al-Nisa, suppose the deceased hasn't got a spouse. Later, the division including spouse/s will be handled separately. See. Part II, Verse 12.

Thus, half of the inheritance has been divided amongst the mother and the siblings. The remaning half of the inheritance is left to the father.¹

¹ Because we ignore the spouse status, the remnant to the father here is massive. As mentioned before, the property is left over in the division of inheritance, because a flexible construction is built upon the possible heirs. Moreover, the share for the relatives, the orphans and the miserables should not be forgotten. See Nisa/8.

THE RESULT OF STATUS IV:

The Deceased: Man or Woman

In Status IV, the Heirs Left by the Deceased are As Follows:

Son of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Daughter of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Father of the Deceased	(does exist)
Mother of the Deceased ¹	(does exist)
Siblings of the Deceased	(must be one at least)
Spouse/s of the Deceased	(if one, receives his/her/their share)

In Status IV, the Shares Received By the Heirs are As Follows:

Heirs	Shares
Father of the deceased	Unlimited
Mother of the deceased	One-third or² one-sixth of the property
Only sister of the deceased	One-Sixth of the property
Only Brother of the deceased	One-Sixth of the property
Siblings of the deceased	One-Third of the property
Spouse/s of the deceased	See Part II

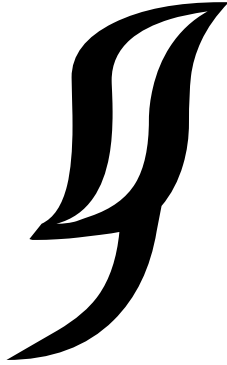
¹ However, if there is no father, then the mother of the deceased will turn into an unlimited heir. So she will be able to receive the shares of the missing heirs in addition to this share.

² According to the ayah there should be more than one sibling for to reduce the share of the mother to 1/6.



PART II
Surat al-Nisa, Verse 12





Status I

The Case of a Deceased Woman Without Children
(State of Kalalah) Having Left a Husband Behind

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:
(وَلَكُمْ نِصْفُ مَا تَرَكَ أَزْوَاجُكُمْ إِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُنَّ وَلَدٌ^c)

**And to you half of what your wives left, if there was not
for them a child!¹**

The Supreme Creator begins the verse with the letter *و* so with an attribution. Because the provisions given here are presented additionally to the divisions subjected in the previous verse.²

In previous verse, only the children, the parents and the siblings are mentioned in division; but in this verse, the proportions for the spouse/s are also included. Although they are strangers, there is a relation between spouses via marriage contract. That is why, the Supreme Creator rendered them as heirs between each other, just as close relatives, and gave them shares from the inheritance.

So, the shares determinated for the spouses should be seen as a part of the divisions subjected in the previous

¹ The literal form of verse is "If they did not have any children" In our opinion, this expression constitutes a presumption that a previously dead child should be considered as if s/he were alive. So, his/her share has been determined; and this share is divided between his/her heirs.

² Some assert that the shares in the verse 12 are independent from the shares in the verse 11. So, these rates cannot be used in the same equation in common. There is not an understandable basis on this approach made with a defensive mood.

verse and they should be treated in the same system. The attribution at the beginning of the verse denotes this.¹

In the verse, the Supreme presents the share of the husband as a direct one:

﴿ نَصْفُ مَا تَرَكَ ﴾
half of what left

This expression cuts the property into two directly and takes out one.²

Example I

Supposing that, the deceased woman without children left a mother, siblings and a husband.

In this case, the mother's share is directly one-sixth of the property. The shares of siblings are one-third directly.³ The share of husband is half of the property directly.⁴

In the first stage, over the whole property:⁵

Share of the mother = $\frac{1}{6} * M$ ➡ $\frac{1}{6} * M$

Share of the siblings = $\frac{1}{3} * M$ ➡ $\frac{2}{6} * M$

¹ The shares of the siblings at the end of the verse 12, are also a part of the sharing in the verse 11 in the same way. See Part I, Status IV.

² So, just as the parents from the second group heirs who may rise to the position of the first group heirs, the husband of the deceased woman without children is a direct share owner from the property. See Introduction, Groups of Heirs.

³ The siblings share this property amongst themselves. See Part I, Status IV.

⁴ All of these shares are direct; so they are applied on the whole property.

⁵ M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

$$\text{Share of the husband} = \frac{1}{2} * M \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{3}{6} * M$$

$$\text{Total: } \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{6} = \frac{6}{6}$$

Thus, the whole inheritance has been divided between the mother, the siblings and the husband.¹

Example II

Supposing that, the deceased woman without children left a mother, father and a husband.

In such a case, the mother's share is directly one-third of the property.² The share of the husband is directly half of the property left by the deceased woman.³ The share to be received by father is not certain. So, the father inherits whatever left from the property.

In the first stage, over the whole property:⁴

$$\text{Share of the mother} = \frac{1}{3} * M \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{2}{6} * M$$

$$\text{Share of the husband} = \frac{1}{2} * M \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{3}{6} * M$$

$$\text{Total: } \frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

The father receives the remanning property (one-sixth of the whole property).⁵

¹ This example shows a situation, in which the direct shares cover the whole property. In this example if there was a father for the deceased there would be nothing remained for him. For there is no certain share for the father, he receives the shares of the missing heirs only.

² See Part I, Status III.

³ All of these shares are direct; so they are applied on the whole property.

⁴ M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

⁵ In such a case, suppose the deceased woman hasn't got a husband, so the father receives two-thirds of the property. Also suppose, the deceased woman hasn't got a mother; in that case the father receives the whole inheritance.

Thus, the whole inheritance left by the deceased woman, has been divided amongst the mother, the father and the husband.¹

Example III

Supposing that, the deceased woman left a father and a husband behind.

The husband receives half of the property left by the deceased woman directly. The share to be received by father is not certain. So, the whole remnant from the missing heirs belongs to him.

In the first stage, over the whole property:²

Share of the husband = $\frac{1}{2} * M$

The father inherits the other half of the property.

Thus, the whole inheritance has been divided between the father and the husband of the deceased woman.

¹ If attention is paid, it will be seen that the property left over in the first part, is not left over when the spouses are included.

² M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

THE RESULT OF STATUS I:

The Deceased: Woman

In Status I, the Heirs Left by the Deceased are As Follows:

Son of the Deceased (does not exist)
Daughter of the Deceased (does not exist)
Father of the Deceased (if exists, receives his share)
Mother of the Deceased (if exists, receives her share)
Siblings of the Deceased (if exist, receive their share)
Husband of the Deceased (if exists, receives his share)

In Status I, the Shares Received By the Heirs are As Follows:

Heirs	Shares
Father of the deceased woman	Unlimited
Mother of the deceased woman	One-third or¹ one-sixth of the property
Only Brother of the deceased woman	One-sixth of the property
Only Sister of the deceased woman	One-sixth of the property
Siblings of the deceased woman	One-third of the property
Husband of the deceased woman	Half of the property

¹ According to the ayah there should be more than one sibling for to reduce the share of the mother to 1/6.



Status II

The Case of a Deceased Woman with Daughter/
Daughters Having Left a Husband Behind

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:
﴿فَإِنْ كَانَ لَهُنَّ وَلَدٌ فَلَكُمْ الرُّبْعُ مِمَّا تَرَكَنَّ^ع﴾

But if there was for them a child, then to you the quarter from what they left.

The ongoing part of the Verse 12, Surat al-Nisa, starts with a ف letter, which means “however”, indicating a transition to the second condition.

The husband, who owns a direct share because of the absence of the deceased woman’s children in the status I, does not have a direct share here anymore. Here, because of the presence of the children (female), the husband’s share becomes an indirect share and the portion has been reduced to one-fourth

﴿الرُّبْعُ مِمَّا تَرَكَنَّ^ع﴾
the quarter from what they left¹

The case of indirect share of husband, indicates that the child, mentioned in the verse, is a daughter. Because, in

¹ In our opinion, this expression is not the same thing with ‘the quarter of what they left’. Using these two different expressions by changing over and over again by Almighty Allah is a presumption regarding to this. Yet, the letter من in here is a procreative postposition; allows passing from whole to part.

a division of inheritance by a son, the whole property is divided between the children in the first stage and no property is transferred to the indirect share division. Moreover, Allah started this state by saying: 'If the children were females...'.¹

If the children of the deceased are daughters, the property is left over for an indirect share division. Because, the Supreme Creator does not limit the shares of the sons, but limits the shares of the daughters.¹

Example I

Let's divide the inheritance of a deceased woman, having left a daughter, amongst parents, siblings and the husband.

In this case, the share of the daughter of the deceased, is a half share in absolute terms. The parents of the deceased, receive one-sixth for each indirectly. Similarly, the husband receives one-fourth indirectly. In such an example, there is not a share for siblings.²

In the first stage, over the whole property:³

$$\text{Share of the only daughter} = \frac{1}{2} * M \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{12}{24} * M$$

In the second stage, over the remaining property:

$$\text{Share of the mother} = \frac{1}{6} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow \quad \frac{2}{24} * M$$

¹ For this reason, in the presence of a son, an indirect share does not happen to be. Hence the first indirect share owners', parents' shares, are mentioned with the expression "if all the children are daughters..." already. See Part I, Status I and II.

² Because of the presence of the children, the siblings of the deceased could not rise up to the position taking a share. See Part I, Status I, II and III.

³ M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Share of the father} &= \frac{1}{6} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow \frac{2}{24} * M \\ \text{Share of the husband} &= \frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow \frac{3}{24} * M\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total: } \frac{12}{24} + \frac{2}{24} + \frac{2}{24} + \frac{3}{24} = \frac{19}{24}$$

Thus, $\frac{19}{24}$ of the property has been divided amongst heirs. $\frac{5}{24}$ of the inheritance is left over.

Example II

Let's divide the inheritance of a deceased woman, having left three daughters, amongst the parents, the siblings and the husband.

In this case, three daughters receive two-thirds of the inheritance directly. The parents of the deceased receive one-sixth for each indirectly. Similarly, the husband receives one-fourth indirectly. In such an example, there is not a share for the siblings.¹

In the first stage, over the whole property:²

$$\text{Share of three daughters} = \frac{2}{3} * M \Rightarrow \frac{24}{36} * M$$

In the second stage, over the remaining property:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Share of the mother} &= \frac{1}{6} * (M * \frac{1}{3}) \Rightarrow \frac{2}{36} * M \\ \text{Share of the father} &= \frac{1}{6} * (M * \frac{1}{3}) \Rightarrow \frac{2}{36} * M \\ \text{Share of the husband} &= \frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{3}) \Rightarrow \frac{3}{36} * M\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total: } \frac{24}{36} + \frac{2}{36} + \frac{2}{36} + \frac{3}{36} = \frac{31}{36}$$

¹ Because of the presence of the children, the siblings of the deceased could not rise up to the position taking a share. See Part I, Status I, II and III.

² M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

Thus, $\frac{31}{36}$ of the property has been shared amongst heirs. $\frac{5}{36}$ of the inheritance is left over.

THE RESULT OF STATUS II:

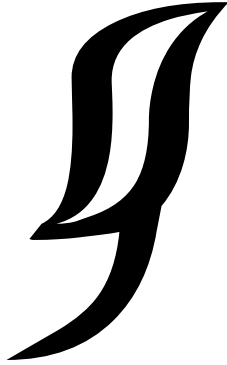
The Deceased: Woman

In Status II, the Heirs Left by the Deceased are As Follows:

Son of the Deceased (does not exist)
Daughter of the Deceased (must be one at least)
Father of the deceased (if exists, receives his share)
Mother of the deceased (if exists, receives her share)
Siblings of the Deceased (the presence or the absence of them is not important)
Husband of the deceased (if exists, receives his share)

In Status II, the Shares Received By the Heirs are As Follows:

Heirs	Shares
Only daughter of the deceased	Half of the property
Daughters of the deceased	Two-thirds of the property
Father of the deceased	One-Sixth from the property
Mother of the deceased	One-Sixth from the property
Siblings of the deceased	None
Husband of the deceased	One-Fourth from the property



Status III

The Case of a Deceased Man Without Children
(State of Kalalah) Having Left Spouses Behind

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:
﴿وَلَهُنَّ الرُّبُعُ مِمَّا تَرَكْتُمْ إِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَكُمْ وَلَدٌ¹﴾

And to them the quarter from what you left, if there was not for you a child!

In this section of the verse, Allah (SWT) denotes the proportions of shares to be inherited by the spouses of the deceased man without children. The proportion mentioned in the verse is one-fourth.

This proportion is descriptive of a part of the property, not the whole. Because the composition mentioned in the verse, is arranged to express an indirect share:

﴿الرُّبُعُ مِمَّا تَرَكْتُمْ﴾
the quarter from what you left²

¹ Almighty Allah begins this part of verse with the letter **و**. Indeed, the provision here is an addition made to the division in verse 11.

² However, in the introduction of verse, from the inheritance of a woman without children, the husband was given a direct share as a proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$. In this option coincide with the situation there, The Supreme Creator did not appoint the woman as a direct heir and gave her share as a proportion of $\frac{1}{4}$. See, Part II, Status I.

It can be clearly seen that instead of a direct relativity, من is used in the combination.

This heir group, which receives indirect shares from the inheritance even in the case of a deceased without children, forms the third group of heirs.¹

Example I

Supposing that, a deceased man without children left his parents, siblings and a spouse behind.

In such a case, the share of mother is one-sixth directly. The siblings receive one-third directly.² The spouse receives one-fourth indirectly.

In the first stage, over the whole property:³

Share of the mother = $\frac{1}{6} * M$ ➡ $\frac{4}{24} * M$

Share of the siblings = $\frac{1}{3} * M$ ➡ $\frac{8}{24} * M$

In the second stage, over the remaining property:

Share of the spouse = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2})$ ➡ $\frac{3}{24} * M$

Total: $\frac{4}{24} + \frac{8}{24} + \frac{3}{24} = \frac{15}{24}$

Thus, $\frac{15}{24}$ of the inheritance has been divided amongst the mother, the siblings and the spouse of the deceased man. The remaining part ($\frac{9}{24}$) of the inheritance is left to the father.

¹ See Introduction, Groups of Heirs.

² The siblings, share this property amongst themselves. See Part I, Status IV.

³ M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

Example II

Supposing that, a deceased man without children left his parents, siblings and four spouses behind.¹

In such a case, the share of the mother is one-sixth directly. The siblings receive one-third directly.² The four spouses of deceased man receive one-fourth for each indirectly.

In the first stage, over the whole property:³

Share of the mother = $\frac{1}{6} * M$ $\Rightarrow \frac{4}{24} * M$

Share of the siblings = $\frac{1}{3} * M$ $\Rightarrow \frac{8}{24} * M$

In the second stage, over the remaining property:⁴

Share of the first wife = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2})$ $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{24} * M$

Share of the second wife = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2})$ $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{24} * M$

Share of the third wife = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2})$ $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{24} * M$

Share of the fourth wife = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2})$ $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{24} * M$

Total: $\frac{4}{24} + \frac{8}{24} + \frac{3}{24} + \frac{3}{24} + \frac{3}{24} + \frac{3}{24} = \frac{24}{24}$

Thus, the whole inheritance has been divided amongst the mother, the siblings and four spouses.⁵

¹ According to the Quran, as having maximum four wives is possible for a man, the arranged division of inheritance by the Supreme Creator should be theoretically flexible enough to provide this maximum spouse-related level.

² The siblings, share this property amongst themselves equally. See Part I, Status IV.

³ M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

⁴ As seen, shares of spouses in the inheritance of man have been reserved. The case of deceased having left fewer spouses is not an advantage for the other spouses. In other words, the share of the fourth spouse from the inheritance of a deceased man having left three spouses behind, cannot be divided. Namely it remains.

⁵ If attention is paid, mostly remained property in the Part I, is not left over here with the inclusion of the spouses.

Nothing remained for the father because there is no missing heirs.¹

Example III

Supposing that, a deceased man without children left his parents and a spouse behind.

In such a case, the share of mother is one-third directly.² The spouse of the deceased man receives one-fourth indirectly. The share to be received by the father is not limited. So, he inherits the remaining part of the inheritance.

In the first stage, over the whole property:³

Share of the mother = $\frac{1}{3} * M$ $\Rightarrow \frac{8}{24} * M$

Share of the missing sibling = $\frac{1}{6} * M$ $\Rightarrow \frac{4}{24} * M$

(This share shall be remained for the father)

In the second stage, over the remaining property:

Share of the wife = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2})$ $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{24} * M$

Total: $\frac{8}{24} + \frac{4}{24} + \frac{3}{24} = \frac{15}{24} = \frac{5}{8}$

The remaining part ($\frac{3}{8}$) of the inheritance is also left to the father.

¹ This is an interesting situation and just the opposite is also possible. In the absence of either mother, siblings or one of the spouses, the shares of them are directly transferred to the father. Even in the absence of them all, the mother, siblings and the spouses, the whole inheritance may be inherited by the father. This situation is a miraculous dimension of leaving father's share unlimited from numerical point of view.

² See Part I, Status III.

³ M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

Thus, the whole inheritance has been divided amongst the mother, the father and the spouse.

Example IV

Supposing that, the deceased man without children left parents and four spouses behind.¹

In such a case, the share of mother is one-third directly.² Each share of the four spouses of deceased man is one-fourth indirectly. The share to be received by the father is not certain. So, he inherits the remaining part of the property.

In the first stage, over the whole property:³

Share of the mother = $\frac{1}{3} * M$ $\Rightarrow \frac{8}{24} * M$

Share of the missing sibling = $\frac{1}{6} * M$ $\Rightarrow \frac{4}{24} * M$

(This share shall be remained for the father)

In the second stage, over the remaining property:

Share of the first wife = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2})$ $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{24} * M$

Share of the second wife = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2})$ $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{24} * M$

Share of the third wife = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2})$ $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{24} * M$

Share of the fourth wife = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2})$ $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{24} * M$

Total: $\frac{8}{24} + \frac{4}{24} + \frac{3}{24} + \frac{3}{24} + \frac{3}{24} + \frac{3}{24} = \frac{24}{24}$

¹ According to the Quran, as having maximum four wives is possible for a man, the arranged division of inheritance by the Supreme Creator should be theoretically flexible enough to provide this maximum spouse-related level.

² See Part I, Status III.

³ M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

As the inheritance has been divided completely amongst the mother and the spouses, there is nothing left for the father except the share of the missing sibling.

THE RESULT OF STATUS III:

The Deceased: Man

In Status III, the Heirs Left by the Deceased are As Follows:

Son of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Daughter of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Father of the deceased	(if exists, receives his share)
Mother of the deceased	(if exists, receives her share)
Siblings of the Deceased	(if exist, receive their share)
Wives of the Deceased	(if one, receives her share)

In Status III, the Shares Received By the Heirs are As Follows:

Heirs	Shares
Father of the deceased man	Unlimited
Mother of the deceased man	One-third or¹ one-sixth of the property
Only Brother of the deceased man	One-sixth of the property
Only Sister of the deceased man	One-sixth of the property
Siblings of the deceased man	One-third of the property
Wives of the deceased man	One-fourth from the property for each

¹ According to the ayah there should be more than one sibling for to reduce the share of the mother to 1/6.



Status IV

The Case of a Deceased Man with Daughter/
Daughters Having Left Spouses Behind

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:
﴿فَإِنْ كَانَ لَكُمْ وَلَدٌ فَلَهُنَّ الثُّمُنُ مِمَّا تَرَكْتُمْ﴾

But if there was for you a child, then for them the eighth from what you left.

The ongoing part of the Verse 12, Surat al-Nisa, starts with a ف letter, which means “however”, indicating a transition to the fourth condition.

The shares of each spouse, having one-fourth in the case of a deceased man without children in status III, are reduced to one-eighth indirectly again.

From the utterance of verse, it is understood that the share is indirect:

﴿الثُّمُنُ مِمَّا تَرَكْتُمْ﴾
the eighth from what you left¹

It is understood that the mentioned child is a daughter; because the spouses receive indirect shares in

¹ In our opinion, this expression is not the same thing with ‘the eighth of what you left’. Using these two different expressions by changing over and over again by Almighty Allah is a presumption regarding to this. Yet, the letter من here is a procreative postposition; allows passing from whole to part.

here. Because, in a division of inheritance by a son, the whole property is divided between children in the first stage and no property is transferred to the indirect share division.

Only when the children are composed of daughters, the property is left over for a second share. Because, the Supreme Creator limits the shares of daughters; although he does not limit the shares of sons.¹

Example I

Let's divide the inheritance of deceased man having left a daughter amongst parents, siblings and a spouse.

The share of the daughter of deceased is directly half of the property in this case. The share of the parents' is one-sixth for each indirectly. Similarly, the spouse of deceased takes an indirect one-eighth share. In such an example, there is no share for siblings from the inheritance.²

In the first stage, over the whole property:³

$$\text{Share of the daughter} = \frac{1}{2} * M \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{24}{48} * M$$

In the second stage, over the remaining property:

$$\text{Share of the mother} = \frac{1}{6} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow \frac{4}{48} * M$$

$$\text{Share of the father} = \frac{1}{6} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow \frac{4}{48} * M$$

$$\text{Share of the wife} = \frac{1}{8} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow \frac{3}{48} * M$$

¹ For this reason, in any case of the deceased has got a son, there is no property for an indirect share. Because, Parents', the first indirect share owners', shares are mentioned for the situation beginning with "If all the children are daughters..." See Part I, Status I and II.

² Because of the presence of the children, the siblings could not rise up to the position having a share. See Part I, Status I, II, and III.

³ M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

$$\text{Total: } 24/48 + 4/48 + 4/48 + 3/48 = 35/48$$

Thus, $35/48$ of the property has been shared amongst heirs. $13/48$ of the inheritance is left over.

Example II

Let's divide the inheritance of the deceased man having left a daughter, amongst parents, siblings and four spouses.¹

The share of the daughter of the deceased, is half of the property in absolute terms in this case. The share of the parents' is one-sixth for each indirectly. Similarly, the spouses of deceased take one-eighth for each indirectly. In such an example, there is no share for siblings from the inheritance.²

In the first stage, over the whole property:³

$$\text{Share of the daughter} = \mathbf{1/2} * M \quad \Rightarrow \quad 24/48 * M$$

In the second stage, over the remaining property:

$$\text{Share of the mother} = \mathbf{1/6} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad 4/48 * M$$

$$\text{Share of the father} = \mathbf{1/6} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad 4/48 * M$$

$$\text{Share of first wife} = \mathbf{1/8} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad 3/48 * M$$

$$\text{Share of second wife} = \mathbf{1/8} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad 3/48 * M$$

$$\text{Share of third wife} = \mathbf{1/8} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad 3/48 * M$$

$$\text{Share of fourth wife} = \mathbf{1/8} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad 3/48 * M$$

¹ According to the Quran, as having maximum four wives is possible for a man, the arranged division of inheritance by the Supreme Creator should be theoretically flexible enough to provide this maximum spouse-related level.

² Because of the presence of the children, the siblings could not rise up to the position having a share. See Part I, Status I, II, and III.

³ M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

Total: $24/48 + 4/48 + 4/48 + 3/48 + 3/48 + 3/48 + 3/48 = 44/48$

Thus, $44/48$ of the property has been shared amongst heirs. $4/48$ of the inheritance is left over.

Example III

Let's divide the inheritance of deceased man having left three daughters amongst parents, siblings and four spouses.

In this case, three daughters take two-thirds of the inheritance directly. The share of the parents is one-sixth for each indirectly. Similarly, each spouse takes one-eighth indirectly. In such an example, there is no share for siblings from the inheritance.¹

In the first stage, over the whole property:²

Share of three daughters = $2/3 * M \Rightarrow 48/72 * M$

In the second stage, over the remaining property:

Share of the mother = $1/6 * (M * 1/3) \Rightarrow 4/72 * M$

Share of the father = $1/6 * (M * 1/3) \Rightarrow 4/72 * M$

Share of first wife = $1/8 * (M * 2/9) \Rightarrow 3/72 * M$

Share of second wife = $1/8 * (M * 2/9) \Rightarrow 3/72 * M$

Share of third wife = $1/8 * (M * 2/9) \Rightarrow 3/72 * M$

Share of fourth wife = $1/8 * (M * 2/9) \Rightarrow 3/72 * M$

¹ Because of the presence of the children, the siblings could not rise up to the position having a share. See Part I, Status I, II, and III.

² M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

Total: $48/72 + 4/72 + 4/72 + 3/72 + 3/72 + 3/72 + 3/72 = 68/72$

Thus, $68/72$ of the property has been shared amongst heirs. $4/72$ of the inheritance is left over.

THE RESULT OF STATUS IV:**The Deceased: Man****In Status IV, the Heirs Left by the Deceased are As Follows:**

- Son of the Deceased** (does not exist)
- Daughter of the Deceased** (must be one at least)
- Father of the deceased** (if exists, receives his share)
- Mother of the deceased** (if exists, receives her share)
- Siblings of the Deceased** (the presence or the absence of them is not important)
- Wives of the Deceased** (if one, receives her share)

In Status IV, the Shares Received By the Heirs are As Follows:

Heirs	Shares
Only daughter of the deceased	Half of the property
Daughters of the deceased	Two-thirds of the property
Father of the deceased	One-Sixth from the property
Mother of the deceased	One-Sixth from the property
Siblings of the deceased	None
Wives of the deceased	One-Eighth from the property



PART III
Surat al-Nisa, Verse 176





Status I

The Case of a Deceased Without Children
(State of Kalalah) Having Left a Sister

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:
﴿إِنْ أُمْرَأٌ هَلَكَ لَيْسَ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَلَهُ أُخْتٌ فَلَهَا نِصْفُ مَا تَرَكَ﴾

If a human perished, having no child, and for him is a sister, then to her half of what he left.

With the exclusion of the children, the siblings have received a share from the inheritance for the first time. The siblings' shares to be taken with the parents, were reported in the verse 12, Surat al-Nisa.¹

In Surat al-Nisa, verse 176, also with the exclusion of the parents from the system, the shares of siblings to be taken at which rate, are reported.

According to the introduction of the verse above, in the case of a deceased without children having left a sister, she may receive the half of the property directly:²

﴿نِصْفُ مَا تَرَكَ﴾

¹ See Part I, Status IV.

² As seen, with the exclusion of the parents, the shares of siblings have been increased. Basically, Surat al-Nisa Verse 11 and 12 are adequate in the division of inheritance. Indeed, the cases, explained in the verse 176, Surat al-Nisa, could already be concluded from Verses 11 and 12. But on a fatwa request by people, the Supreme Creator clarified the situation not to confuse people. For instance, the situation of the only sister and the only daughter left by the deceased could have been likened and a conclusion could have been drawn. See Part I, Status II.

half of what he left

Example I

Supposing that, a deceased woman without children left a sister and a husband behind.

In this case, the share of the sister is directly half of the property. The share of the husband is half of the property in the same way.

In the first stage, over the whole property:¹

Share of the sister = $\frac{1}{2} * \text{mal}$

Share of the husband = $\frac{1}{2} * \text{mal}$

Total: $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Thus, the whole inheritance has been divided between the husband and the sister in half shares in the first stage.²

Example II

Supposing that, a deceased man without children left a sister and four spouses behind.

In this case, the share of the sister is directly half of the property. The shares of the spouses are indirect and one-fourth from the inheritance for each.

¹ M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

² Should the deceased woman not have a husband behind, it means that half of the property will fall to the sister and the other half of the property will be left over. The opposite of this situation is also possible.

In the first stage, over the whole property:¹

$$\text{Share of the daughter} = \frac{1}{2} * M \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{4}{8} * M$$

In the second stage, over the remaining property:

$$\text{Share of first wife} = \frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{8} * M$$

$$\text{Share of second wife} = \frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{8} * M$$

$$\text{Share of third wife} = \frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{8} * M$$

$$\text{Share of fourth wife} = \frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{8} * M$$

$$\text{Total: } \frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{8}{8}$$

Thus, the whole inheritance has been divided amongst the spouses and the sister of deceased.²

¹ M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

² The absence of any spouse may result in an increase of her share from the inheritance.

THE RESULT OF STATUS I:

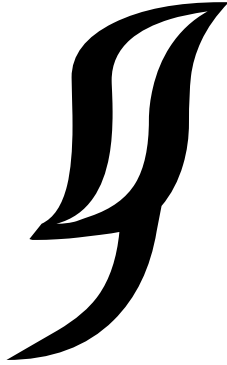
The Deceased: Man or Woman

In Status I, the Heirs Left by the Deceased are As Follows:

Son of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Daughter of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Father of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Mother of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Brothers of the Deceased	(do not exist)
Only sister of Deceased	(if exists, receives her share)
Spouse/s of the Deceased	(if one, receives his/her/their share)

In Status I, the Shares Received By the Heirs are As Follows:

Heirs	Shares
Only sister of deceased	Half of the property
Husband of the deceased woman	Half of the property
Spouses of the deceased man	One-fourth from the property for each



Status II

The Case of a Deceased Without Children
(State of Kalalah) Having Left a Brother Behind

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:
(وَهُوَ يَرِثُهَا إِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهَا وَلَدٌ ﴿١٢﴾)

And he inherits her if there was not for her a child.

With the exclusion of the children, the siblings have received a share from the inheritance for the first time. The siblings' shares to be taken with the parents, were reported in the verse 12, Surat al-Nisa.¹

In Surat al-Nisa, verse 176, also with the exclusion of the parents from the system, the shares of siblings to be taken at which rate, are reported.

In the section of the verse above, it is reported that, when a deceased without any children leaves a brother behind, the brother inherits him/ her.

In here, no proportion is ever mentioned; but it is reported that the brother will be an heir. In this case, the brother may take whatever he finds from his deceased sibling.²

¹ See Part I, Status IV.

² Basically, Surat al-Nisa Verses 11 and 12 are adequate in the division of inheritance. The cases explained in the Verse 176, Surat al-Nisa, could already have understood from Verses 11 and 12. But people demanded a fatwa on this issue. So the Supreme Creator clarified the situation not to confuse people. For instance, the case of the only

Example I

Supposing that, a deceased woman without children left a brother and a husband.

In this case, the husband receives half of the property directly. The other half of the property falls to the brother.

Thus, the whole inheritance has been divided in half shares between the husband and the brother.¹

Example II

Supposing that, a deceased man without children left a brother and four spouses behind.

In this case, the shares of the spouses are indirect and one-fourth for each. The share to be received by the brother is not limited. So, the whole remnant from the missing heirs belongs to him.

In the first stage, over the whole property:²

Share of the missing mother = $\frac{1}{6} * M$ $\Rightarrow \frac{4}{24} * M$

Share of the missing siblings = $\frac{1}{3} * M$ $\Rightarrow \frac{8}{24} * M$

(This shares shall be left for the brother)

brother and the father may have been mixed and cut to the chase. See Part I, Status III.

¹ Should the deceased woman not have a husband behind, the whole property falls to the brother. So, the difference between the only sister and the only brother has been distinguished.

² M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

In the second stage, over the remaining property:

Share of first wife = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2})$ $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{24} * M$

Share of second wife = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2})$ $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{24} * M$

Share of third wife = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2})$ $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{24} * M$

Share of fourth wife = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2})$ $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{24} * M$

Total: $\frac{4}{24} + \frac{8}{24} + \frac{3}{24} + \frac{3}{24} + \frac{3}{24} + \frac{3}{24} = \frac{24}{24}$

Thus, the whole inheritance has been divided amongst the spouses and the only brother.

THE RESULT OF STATUS II:

The Deceased: Man or Woman

In Status II, the Heirs Left by the Deceased are As Follows:

Son of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Daughter of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Father of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Mother of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Sisters of the Deceased	(do not exist)
Only brother of Deceased	(if exists, receives his share)
Spouse/s of the Deceased	(if one, receives his/her/their share)

In Status II, the Shares Received By the Heirs are As Follows:

Heirs	Shares
Only brother of deceased	Unlimited
Husband of the deceased woman	Half of the property
Spouses of the deceased man	One-fourth from the property for each



Status III

The Case of a Deceased without Children (State of
Kalalah) Having Left Two Sisters Behind

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:
{ فَإِنْ كَانَتَا اثْنَتَيْنِ فَلَهُمَا الثُّلَثَانِ مِمَّا تَرَكَ }

**But if they were two females, then to them the two thirds
from what he left.**

In this section of Verse 176, Surat al-Nisa indicates that if a deceased without children leaves two sisters behind, the sisters will receive two-thirds indirect share from the inheritance.¹

{ الثُّلَثَانِ مِمَّا تَرَكَ }

the two thirds from what he left

Hereby, in the Holy Quran, two-thirds share is sometimes mentioned as direct and sometimes mentioned as indirect.² This case is significant in showing how meticulously these meaning differences are chosen.

The Divinity, indicating one sister's share as direct, presents two sisters' shares as indirect. When the examples

¹ This new case is also indicated with the letter ف in the verse.

² See Part I, Status II. There, the Supreme Creator used the expression ثلثا ما ترك (two thirds of what he left) while indicating the shares of the daughters.

below are examined, the important results of this case will be seen.¹

Example I

Supposing that, a deceased woman without children left two sisters and a husband behind.

In this case, the share of the husband is directly half of the property. Two sisters receive two-thirds indirectly!

In the first stage, over the whole property:²

$$\text{Share of the husband} = \frac{1}{2} * M \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{3}{6} * M$$

In the second stage, over the remaining property:

$$\text{Share of two sisters} = \frac{2}{3} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{2}{6} * M$$

$$\text{Total: } \frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

Thus, $\frac{5}{6}$ of the inheritance has been divided between the husband and two sisters.³

¹ It is astonishing to see that the indirect shares in this section of the verse play a vital role in terms of calculus in the division. Maybe, in order to teach the types of shares thoroughly with this regard, Allah SWT rules : "Allah clarifies for you that you not err." in following parts of this verse.

² M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

³ If the share mentioned in the verse was a direct share, as in the case of the only sister or more than two daughters in the verse 11, there would be a mathematical problem. Because, if half of the property was given to the husband, two-thirds would not fall to the sisters and if two thirds was given to the sisters, half of the property would not fall to the husband! In such a case, where the numerator exceeds denominator, it would be impossible to divide the shares mathematically between heirs.

No matter which method is applied, the solution in such a case would be reducing one's shares proposed by the verse or corroding the shares instead of handing over them to the share owners. This would have been a synonymous result with confessing of a mathematical problem in the verse rather than resolving the verse.

However, by no means, there is not such a mathematical problem in the verse. On the contrary, very careful types of shares and division are in question!

Example II

Supposing that, a deceased man without children left two sisters and four spouses behind.

In this case, two sisters receive two-thirds indirectly.¹ The shares of the spouses are indirect and one-fourth for each from the inheritance. The share of the sisters will be counted over the shares of the missing mother&siblings.

In the second stage, over the mother&siblings' property:²

$$\text{Share of two sisters} = \frac{2}{3} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{8}{24} * M$$

In the second stage, over the second half of the property:

$$\text{Share of first wife} = \frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{3}{24} * M$$

$$\text{Share of second wife} = \frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{3}{24} * M$$

$$\text{Share of third wife} = \frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{3}{24} * M$$

$$\text{Share of fourth wife} = \frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{3}{24} * M$$

$$\text{Total: } \frac{8}{24} + \frac{3}{24} + \frac{3}{24} + \frac{3}{24} + \frac{3}{24} = \frac{20}{24}$$

Thus, 20/24 of the property has been shared by the spouses and two sisters. 4/20 of the inheritance is left over.³

Up to the present, the speculations on the case of incorrect division, have basis on the lack of usage in distinguishing the types of shares mentioned and used properly in all of these three verses. The mentioned case, the types of shares are not a result of interpretation, but a direct result of the verse literally. It is possible for everybody, who can or cannot speak Arabic, to examine the composition differences in the verse literally.

¹ It is possible to answer the question : "why the shares of two sisters are not arranged as a direct share?" in this way: Because, the verse inholds the possibility of the deceased to be man or woman. From this angle, the verse covers the two possibilities and in this way, it is dual and pervious. See Example I.

² M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

³ The absence of one of the spouses, will result in an increase from the inheritance.

THE RESULT OF STATUS III:

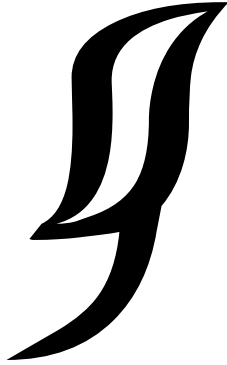
The Deceased: Man or Woman

In Status III, the Heirs Left by the Deceased are As Follows:

Son of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Daughter of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Father of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Mother of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Brothers of the Deceased	(do not exist)
Sisters of the Deceased	(if exist, receive their share)
Spouse/s of the Deceased	(if one, receives his/her/their share)

In Status III, the Shares Received By the Heirs are As Follows:

Heirs	Shares
Sisters of the deceased	Two-thirds from the property
Husband of the deceased woman	Half of the property
Spouses of the deceased man	One-fourth from the property for each



Status IV

The Case of a Deceased without Children (State of
Kalalah) Having Left Brothers and Sisters

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:
﴿وَأِنْ كَانُوا إِخْوَةً رِّجَالًا وَنِسَاءً فَلِلَّذَكَرِ مِثْلُ حَظِّ الْأُنثَيَيْنِ﴾

And if they were siblings men and women, then to the male alike the share of the two females.

With the exclusion of the children, the siblings have received a share from the inheritance for the first time. The siblings' shares to be taken with the parents, were reported in the verse 12, Surat al-Nisa.¹

In Surat al-Nisa, verse 176, also with the exclusion of the parents from the system, the shares of siblings to be taken at which rate, are reported.

In the above section of the verse we dealt with, in the case of a deceased having left brothers and sisters behind, it is reported that they receive shares in a way that, two women's shares are equal to a man's.

Here, a proportion for siblings is not mentioned. So, they will receive what they find.

Example I

Supposing that, a deceased woman without children left a brother, two sisters and a husband.

¹ See Part I, Status IV.

In this case, the share of the husband is half of the property directly. The other half of the property falls to the siblings. The siblings divide this inheritance in a way that two women's shares are equal to a man's.

In the first stage, over the whole property:¹

$$\text{Share of the husband} = \frac{1}{2} * M \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{4}{8} * M$$

The remaining part of the inheritance should be divided between the siblings in a way that two women's shares are equal to a man's.

$$\text{Share of the brother} = \frac{2}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{2}{8} * M$$

$$\text{Share of first sister} = \frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{8} * M$$

$$\text{Share of second sister} = \frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{8} * M$$

$$\text{Total: } \frac{4}{8} + \frac{2}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{8}{8}$$

Thus, the whole inheritance has been divided between the husband and the brother and two sisters.²

Example II

Supposing that, a deceased man without children left a brother, two sisters and four spouses behind.

In this case, the shares of the spouses are indirect and one-fourth for each from the inheritance. The share to be received by the brother&sisters is not limited. So, the whole remnant from the missing heirs belongs to them.

¹ M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

² If a deceased woman does not have a husband behind, the whole property falls to the siblings.

In the first stage, over the whole property:¹

Share of the missing mother = $\frac{1}{6} * M$

Share of the siblings = $\frac{1}{3} * M$

(This shares shall be left for the brother&sisters)

This part of the inheritance should be divided between the siblings in a way that way that two women's shares are equal to a man's.

Share of the brother = $\frac{2}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2})$ ➡ $\frac{2}{8} * M$

Share of first sister = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2})$ ➡ $\frac{1}{8} * M$

Share of second sister = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2})$ ➡ $\frac{1}{8} * M$

In the second stage, over the remaining property:

Share of first wife = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2})$ ➡ $\frac{1}{8} * M$

Share of second wife = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2})$ ➡ $\frac{1}{8} * M$

Share of third wife = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2})$ ➡ $\frac{1}{8} * M$

Share of fourth wife = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2})$ ➡ $\frac{1}{8} * M$

Total: $\frac{2}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{8}{8}$

Thus, the whole inheritance has been divided between the spouses and brother&sisters of the deceased.

Example III

Supposing that, a deceased man without children left a brother, two sisters and a wife behind.

In this case, the share of the wife is an indirect one and it is one-fourth. The share to be received by the brother&sisters is not limited. So, the whole remnant from the missing heirs belongs to them.

¹ M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

In the first stage, over the whole property:¹

Share of the missing mother = $\frac{1}{6} * M$

Share of the siblings = $\frac{1}{3} * M$

(This shares shall be left for the brother&sisters)

This part of the inheritance should be divided between the siblings in a way that two women's shares are equal to a man's.

Share of the brother = $\frac{2}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow 8/32 * M$

Share of first sister = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow 4/32 * M$

Share of second sister = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow 4/32 * M$

In the second stage, over the second half of the property:

Share of the wife = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow 4/32 * M$

Siblings share also the remaining part of the inheritance.²

Share of first brother = $\frac{2}{4} * (M * \frac{3}{8}) \quad \Rightarrow 6/32 * M$

Share of first sister = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{3}{8}) \quad \Rightarrow 3/32 * M$

Share of second sister = $\frac{1}{4} * (M * \frac{3}{8}) \quad \Rightarrow 3/32 * M$

Total share of first brother = $8/32 + 6/32 = 14/32$

Total share of first sister = $4/32 + 3/32 = 7/32$

Total share of second sister = $4/32 + 3/32 = 7/32$

Total: $14/32 + 7/32 + 7/32 + 4/32 = 32/32$

Thus, the whole inheritance has been divided between the wife and the siblings of the deceased.³

¹ M: The inheritance after payment of debt and will.

² No proportion is mentioned for the siblings in the verse; In this case, the siblings may take what remains from the inheritance/heirs.

³ The case that shares of siblings have been issued as variable enabled the division of inheritance to gain flexibility according to the possible number of spouses.

THE RESULT OF STATUS IV:

The Deceased: Man or Woman

In Status IV, the Heirs Left by the Deceased are As Follows:

Son of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Daughter of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Father of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Mother of the Deceased	(does not exist)
Brothers & Sisters of Deceased	(if exist, receive their share)
Spouse/s of the Deceased	(if one, receives his/her/their share)

In Status IV, the Shares Received By the Heirs are As Follows:

Heirs	Shares
Brothers & Sisters of Deceased	Unlimited
Husband of the deceased woman	Half of the property
Spouses of the deceased man	One-fourth from the property for each



INHERITANCE TEMPLATES



Part I
**INHERITANCE TEMPLATES FOR A
DECEASED MAN**

Basic Heirs Mentioned in the Inheritance Verses

1. Sons of the Deceased Man
2. Daughters of the Deceased Man
3. Parents of the Deceased Man
4. Brothers of the Deceased Man
5. Sisters of the Deceased Man
6. Wives of the Deceased Man

There are six basic inheritance templates for the deceased man. They shape according to the presence of the heirs above. That is why, examine the related conditions in an order by starting with the first template.¹

¹ Quantities on templates are proportional.

If The Deceased Man Has Got A Son,

Template 1

If The Deceased Hasn't Got A Son, Go To The Template 2!

Active Heirs	GROUP	Shares	Types
Sons of the Deceased	1	2	Direct
Daughters of the Deceased	1	1	Direct

Passive Heirs
Father of the Deceased
Mother of the Deceased
Brothers of the Deceased
Sisters of the Deceased
Wifes of the Deceased

In the template, the inheritance has been divided by supposing the deceased man has got three sons and three daughters. For the versions arranged for fewer children, please look¹ at the derivations of template 1.

¹ Page: 211.

DECEASED: MAN

PROPERTY									
	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀
	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀
	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀
1st Stage	2/9	1/9	2/9	1/9	2/9	1/9	2/9	1/9	1/9
	A Son	A Daughter	A Son	A Daughter	A Son	A Daughter	A Son	A Daughter	A Daughter

يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِهِ لِلذَّكَرِ مِثْلُ حَظِّ الْأُنثَيَيْنِ ﴿١٠٦﴾
Allah Is Recommending You Concerning Your Children:
To The Male Like The Share Of Two Females.

2/9	1/9	2/9	1/9	2/9	1/9
A Son	A Daughter	A Son	A Daughter	A Son	A Daughter

If The Deceased Man Has Got A Daughter,

Template 2

If The Deceased Hasn't Got A Daughter, Go To The Template 3!

Active Heirs	GROUP	Shares	Types
Daughters of the Deceased	1	2/3	Direct
Father of the Deceased	2	1/6	Indirect
Mother of the Deceased	2	1/6	Indirect
Wives of the Deceased	3	1/8	Indirect

Passive Heirs
Brothers of the Deceased
Sisters of the Deceased

In the template, the inheritance has been divided by supposing the deceased has three daughters, parents and four spouses. In order to see the heir versions by difference, please look¹ at the derivations of template 2.

¹ Page: 225.

If The Deceased Man Has Got Parents,

Template 3

If The Deceased Hasn't Got Parents, Go To The Template 4!

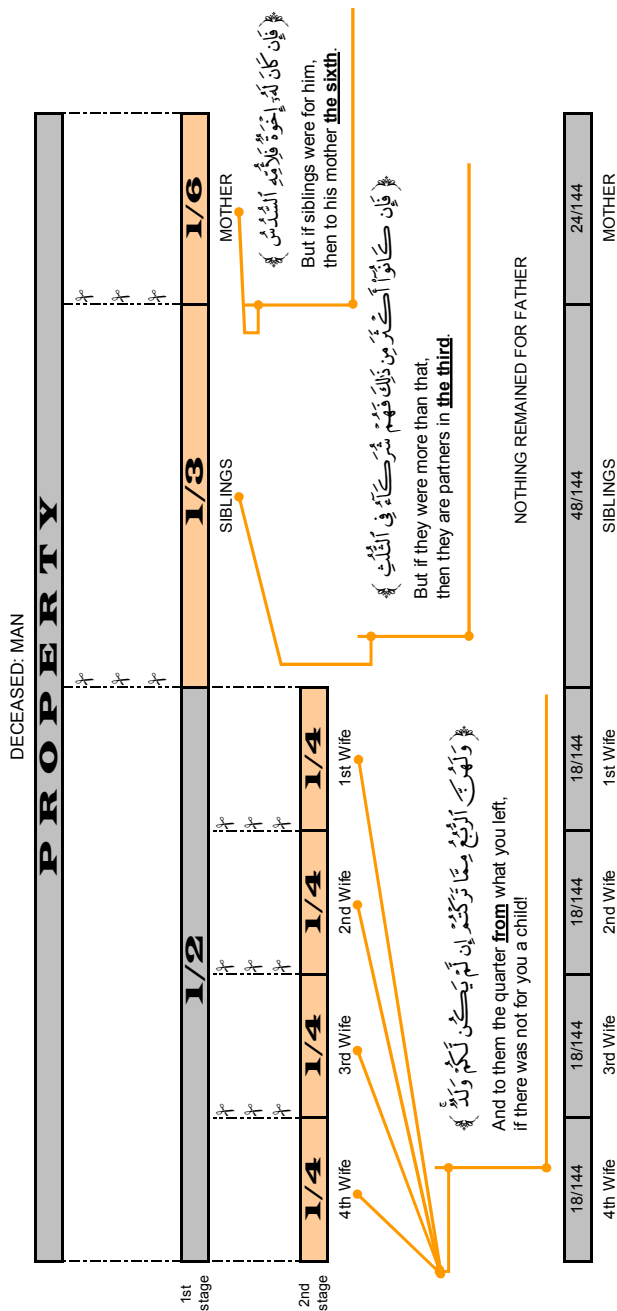
Active Heirs	GROUP	Shares	Types
Father of the Deceased	2	Unlimited	-
Mother of the Deceased	2	$\frac{1}{3}$ or ¹ $\frac{1}{6}$	Direct
Only Brother of the deceased	4	$\frac{1}{6}$	Direct
Only sister of the deceased	4	$\frac{1}{6}$	Direct
Siblings of the Deceased	4	$\frac{1}{3}$	Direct
Wives of the Deceased	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	Indirect

Passive Heirs
-

In the template, the inheritance has been divided by supposing the deceased man has parents, siblings and four spouses. In order to see the heir versions by difference, please look² at the derivations of Template 3.

¹ According to the ayah (Al-Nisa/12) there should be more than one sibling for to reduce the share of the mother to $\frac{1}{6}$.

² Page: 299.



If The Deceased Man Has Got Brothers,

Template 4

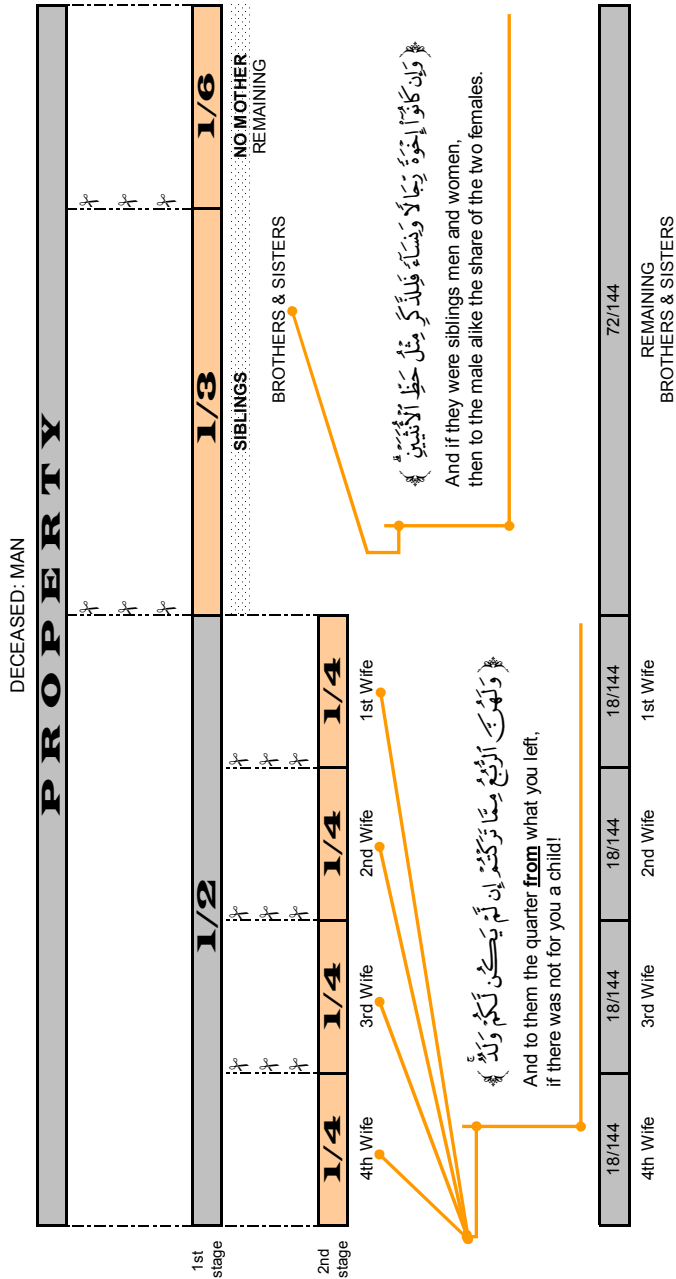
If The Deceased Hasn't Got Brothers, Go To The Template 5!

Active Heirs	GROUP	Shares	Types
Siblings of the Deceased	4	Unlimited	-
Wives of the Deceased	3	1/4	Indirect

Passive Heirs
-

In the template, the inheritance has been divided by supposing the deceased man has siblings and four spouses. In order to see the heir versions by difference, please look¹ at the derivations of Template 4.

¹ Page: 321.



If The Deceased Man Has Got Sisters,

Template 5

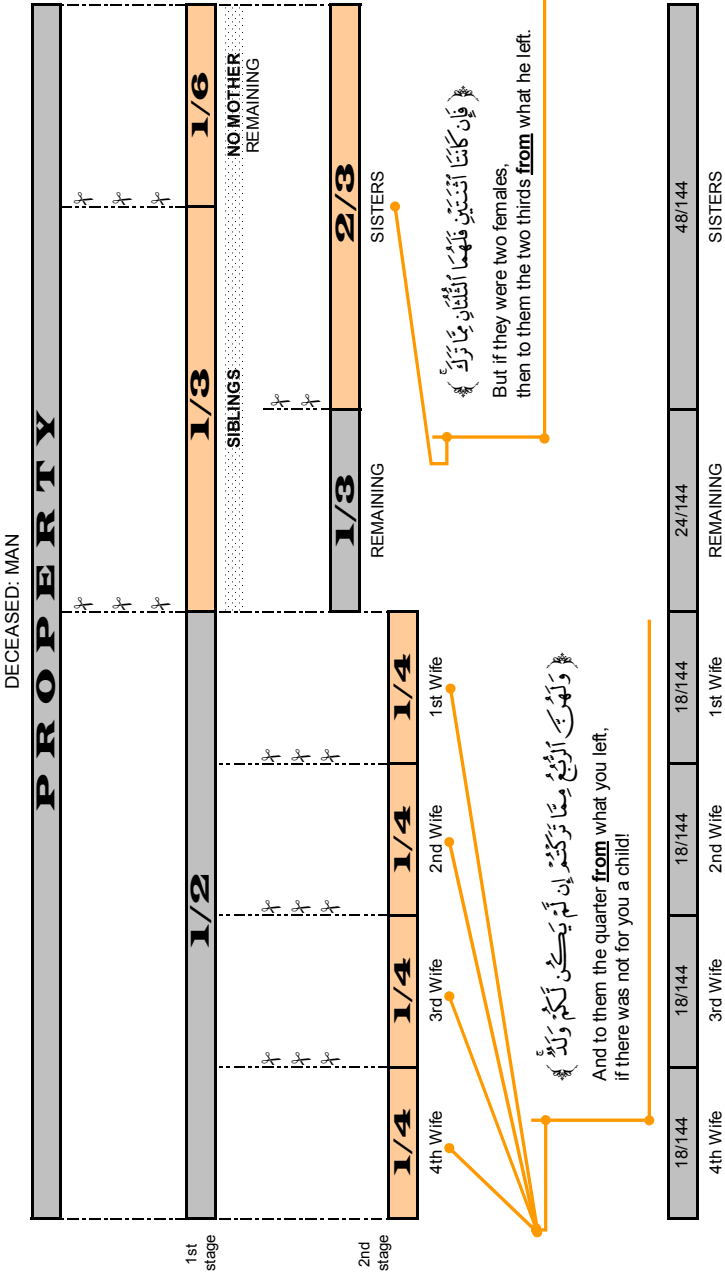
If The Deceased Hasn't Got Sisters, Go To The Template 6!

Active Heirs	GROUP	Shares	Types
Sisters of the Deceased	4	2/3	Indirect
Wives of the Deceased	3	1/4	Indirect

Pasif Varisler
-

In the template, the inheritance has been divided by supposing the deceased man has sisters and four spouses. In order to see the heir versions by difference, please look¹ at the derivations of Template 5.

¹ Page: 343.



If The Deceased Man Has Got Wives,

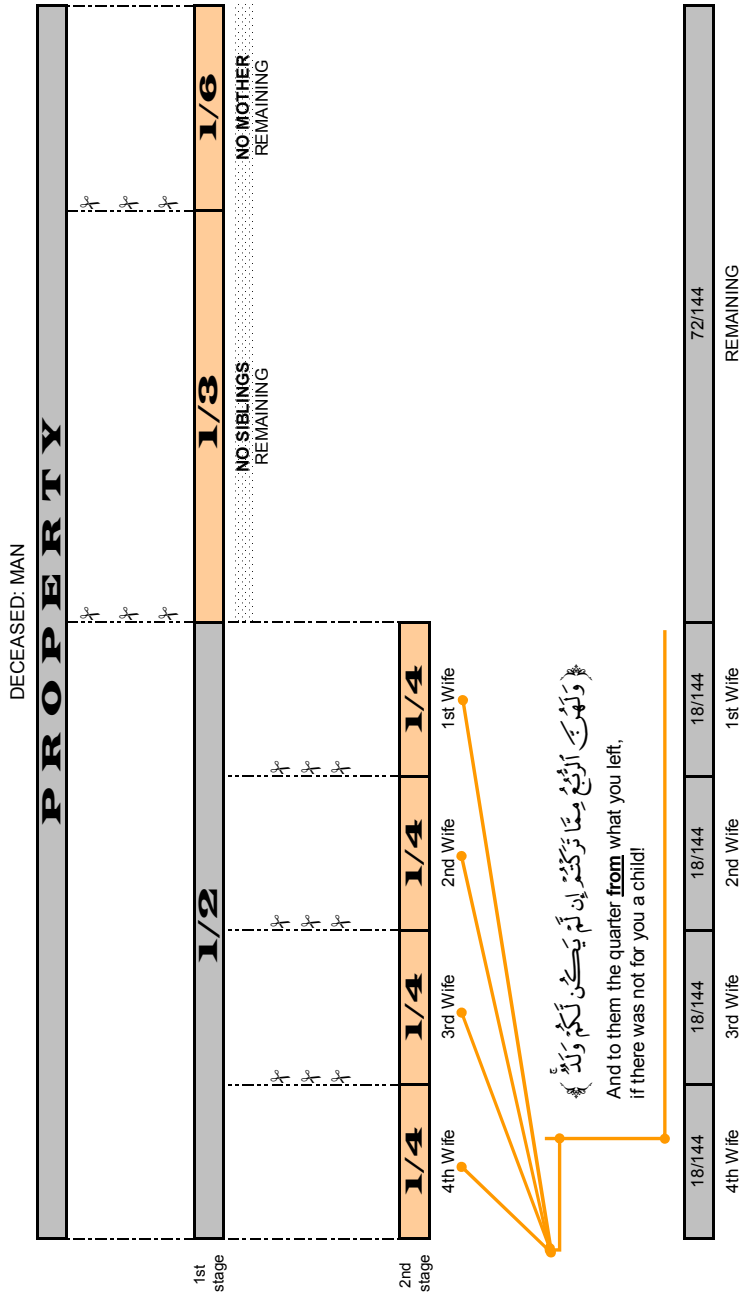
Template 6

Active Heirs	GROUP	Shares	Types
Wifes of the Deceased	3	1/4	Indirect

Passive Heirs
-

In the template, the inheritance has been divided by supposing the deceased man has four spouses. In order to see the heir versions by difference, please look¹ at the derivations of Template 6.

¹ Sayfa: 359.



Part II
**INHERITANCE TEMPLATES FOR A
DECEASED WOMAN**

Basic Heirs Mentioned in the Inheritance Verses

1. Sons of the Deceased
2. Daughters of the Deceased
3. Parents of the Deceased
4. Brothers of the Deceased
5. Sisters of the Deceased
6. Husband of the Deceased

There are six basic inheritance templates for the deceased woman. They shape according to the presence of the heirs above. That is why, examine the related conditions in an order by starting with the first template.¹

¹ Quantities on templates are proportional.

If The Deceased Woman Has Got A Son,

Template 1

If The Deceased Hasn't Got A Son, Go To The Template 2!










Active Heirs	GROUP	Shares	Types
Sons of the Deceased	1	2	Direct
Daughters of the Deceased	1	1	Direct

Passive Heirs
Father of the Deceased
Mother of the Deceased
Brothers of the Deceased
Sisters of the Deceased
Husband of the Deceased

In the template, the inheritance has been divided by supposing the deceased woman has got three sons and three daughters. For the versions arranged for fewer children, please look¹ at the derivations of template 1.

¹ Page: 367.

DECEASED: WOMAN

PROPERTY									
									
1st Stage	2/9 A Son	1/9 A Daughter	2/9 A Son	1/9 A Daughter	2/9 A Son	1/9 A Daughter	2/9 A Son	1/9 A Daughter	1/9 A Daughter

يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِهِ لِلذَّكَرِ مِثْلُ مِثْلِ الْأُنثِيَّتَيْنِ
 Allah Is Recommending You Concerning Your Children:
 To The Male Like The Share Of Two Females.

2/9 A Son	1/9 A Daughter	2/9 A Son	1/9 A Daughter	2/9 A Son	1/9 A Daughter
--------------	-------------------	--------------	-------------------	--------------	-------------------

If The Deceased Woman Has Got A Daughter,

Template 2

If The Deceased Hasn't Got A Daughter, Go To The Template 3!

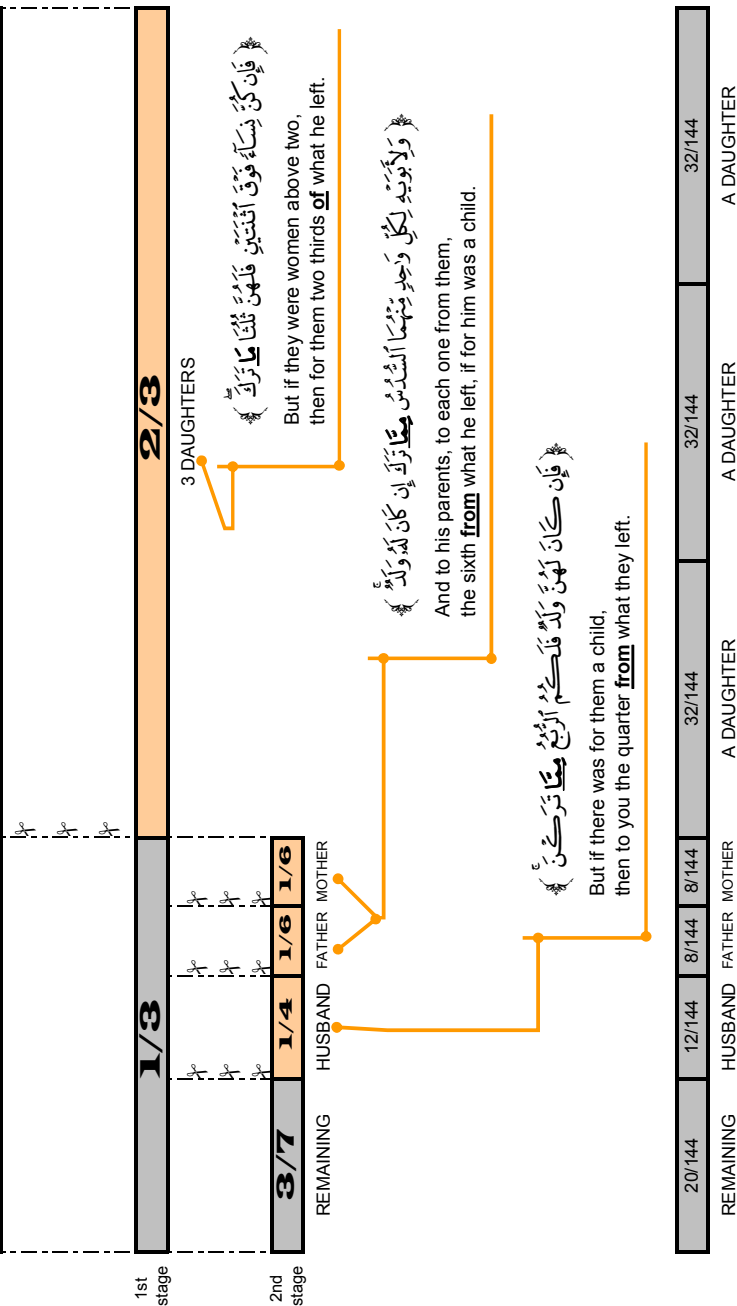
Active Heirs	GROUP	Shares	Types
Daughters of the Deceased	1	2/3	Direct
Father of the Deceased	2	1/6	Indirect
Mother of the Deceased	2	1/6	Indirect
Husband of the Deceased	2	1/4	Indirect

Passive Heirs
Brothers of the Deceased
Sisters of the Deceased

In the template, the inheritance has been divided by supposing the deceased woman has three daughters, parents and a husband. In order to see the heir versions by difference, please look¹ at the derivations of template 2.

¹ Page: 381.

PROPERTY



If The Deceased Woman Has Got A Mother,

Template 3

If The Deceased Hasn't Got A Mother, Go To The Template 4!

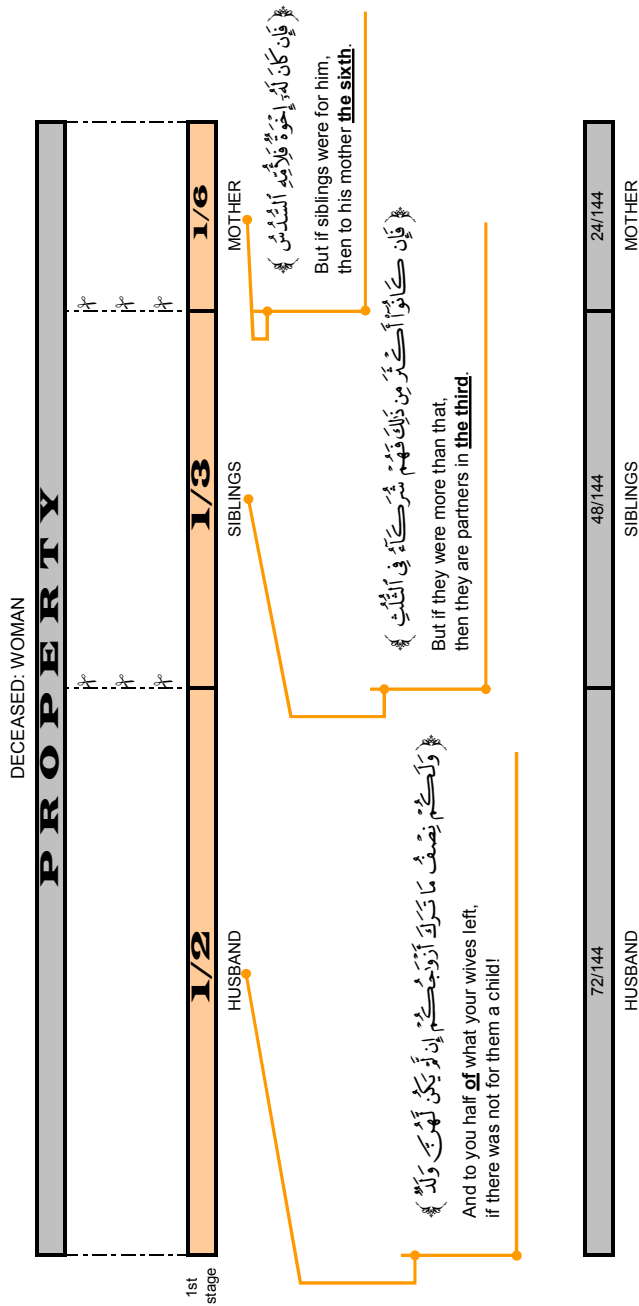
Active Heirs	GROUP	Shares	Types
Father of the Deceased	2	Unlimited	-
Mother of the Deceased	2	$\frac{1}{3}$ or ¹ $\frac{1}{6}$	Direct
Only Brother of the deceased	4	$\frac{1}{6}$	Direct
Only sister of the deceased	4	$\frac{1}{6}$	Direct
Siblings of the Deceased	4	$\frac{1}{3}$	Direct
Husband of the Deceased	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	Direct

Passive Heirs
-

In the template, the inheritance has been divided by supposing the deceased woman has parents, siblings and a husband. In order to see the heir versions by difference, please look² at the derivations of Template 3.

¹ According to the ayah (Al-Nisa/12) there should be more than one sibling for to reduce the share of the mother to $\frac{1}{6}$.

² Page: 413.



If The Deceased Woman Has Got Brothers,

Template 4

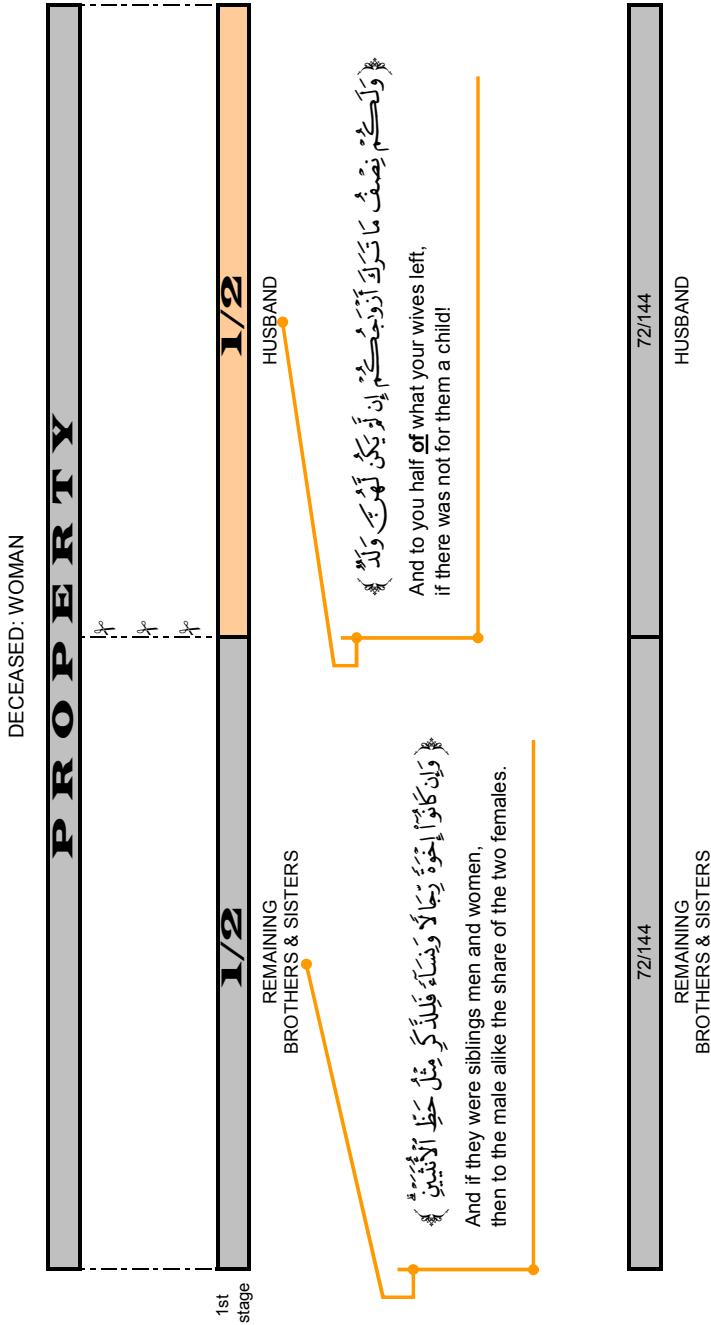
If The Deceased Hasn't Got Brothers, Go To The Template 5!

Active Heirs	GROUP	Shares	Types
Siblings of the Deceased	4	Unlimited	-
Husband of the Deceased	2	1/2	Direct

Passive Heirs
-

In the template, the inheritance has been divided by supposing the deceased woman has siblings and a husband. In order to see the heir versions by difference, please look¹ at the derivations of Template 4.

¹ Page: 423.



If The Deceased Woman Has Got Sisters,

Template 5

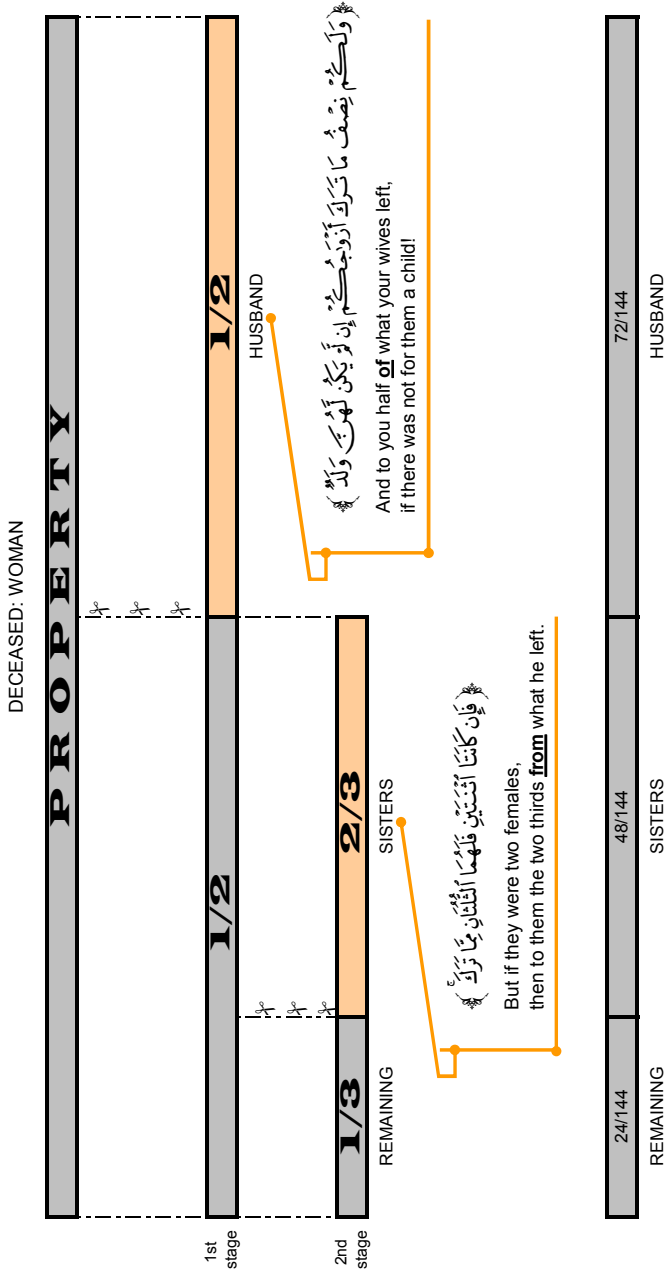
If The Deceased Hasn't Got Sisters, Go To The Template 6!

Active Heirs	GROUP	Shares	Types
Husband of the Deceased	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	Direct
Sisters of the Deceased	4	$\frac{2}{3}$	Indirect

Pasif Varisler
-

In the template, the inheritance has been divided by supposing the deceased woman has sisters and a husband. In order to see the heir versions by difference, please look¹ at the derivations of Template 5.

¹ Page: 435.



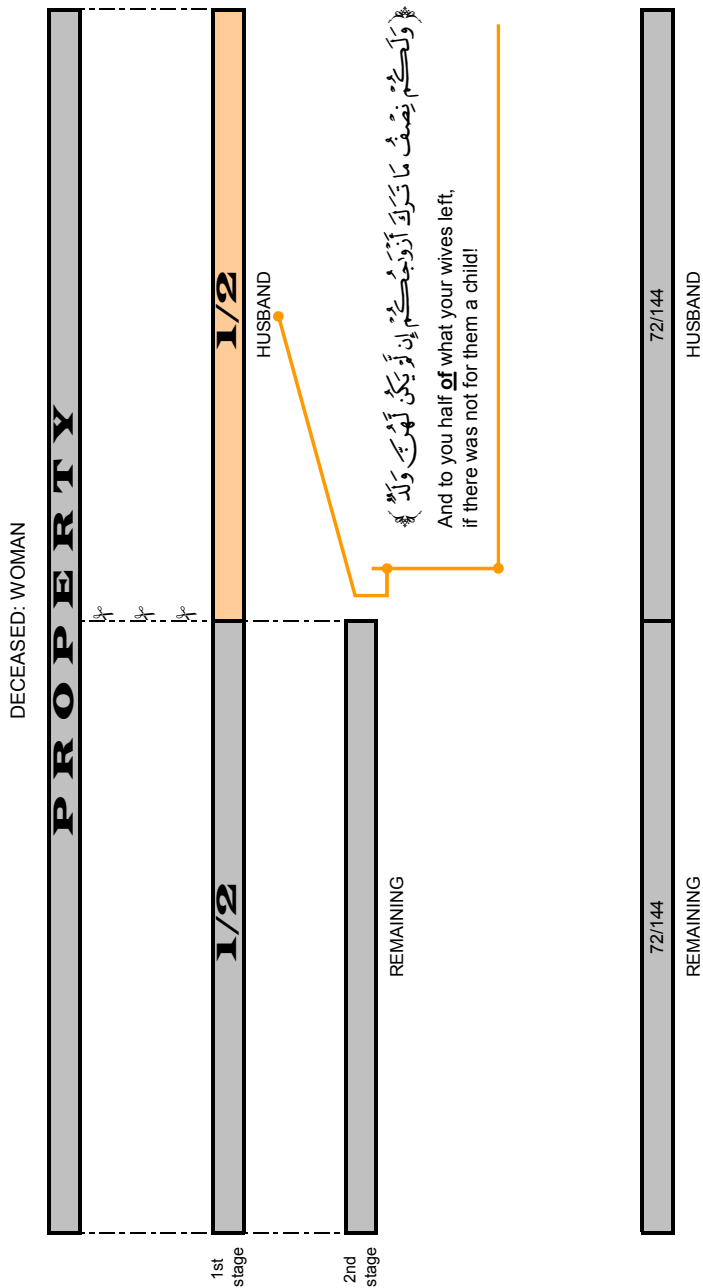
If The Deceased Woman Has Got Husband,

Template 6

Active Heirs	GROUP	Shares	Types
Husband of the Deceased	2	1/2	Direct

Passive Heirs
-

In the template, the inheritance has been divided by supposing the deceased woman has a husband.



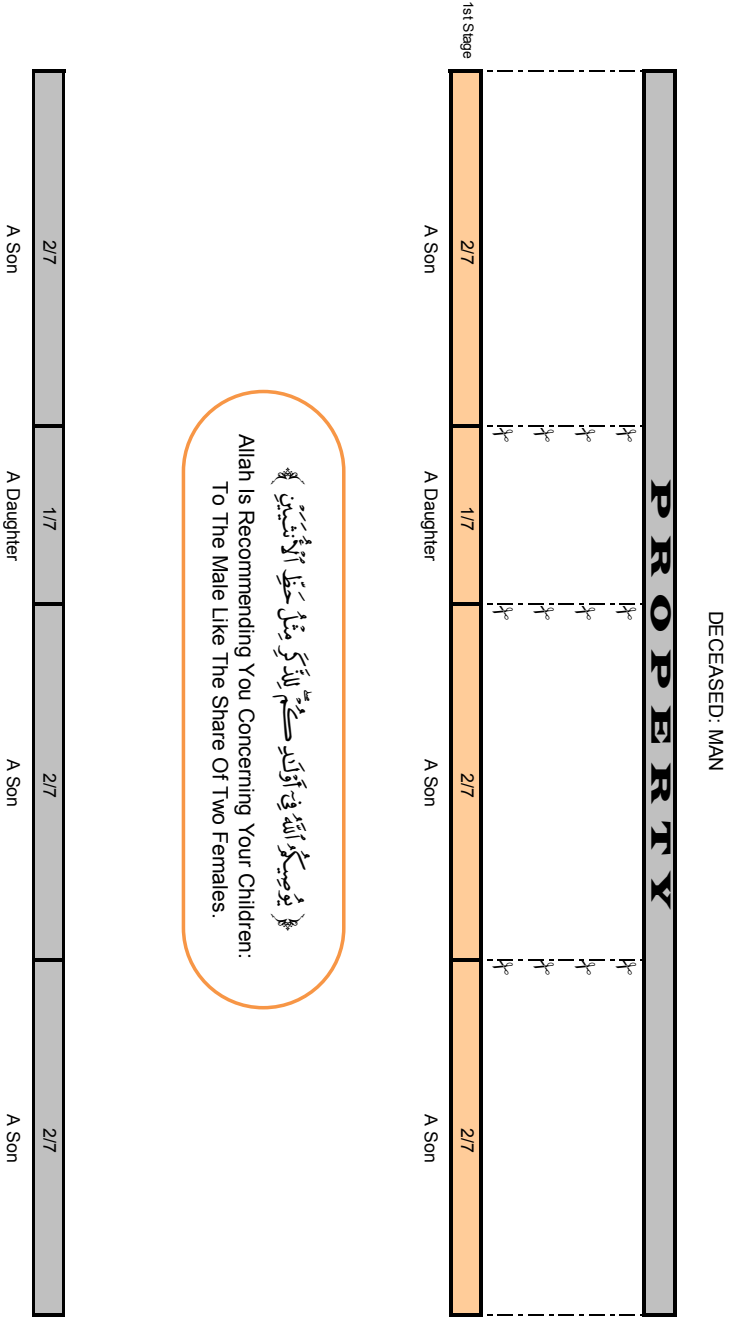


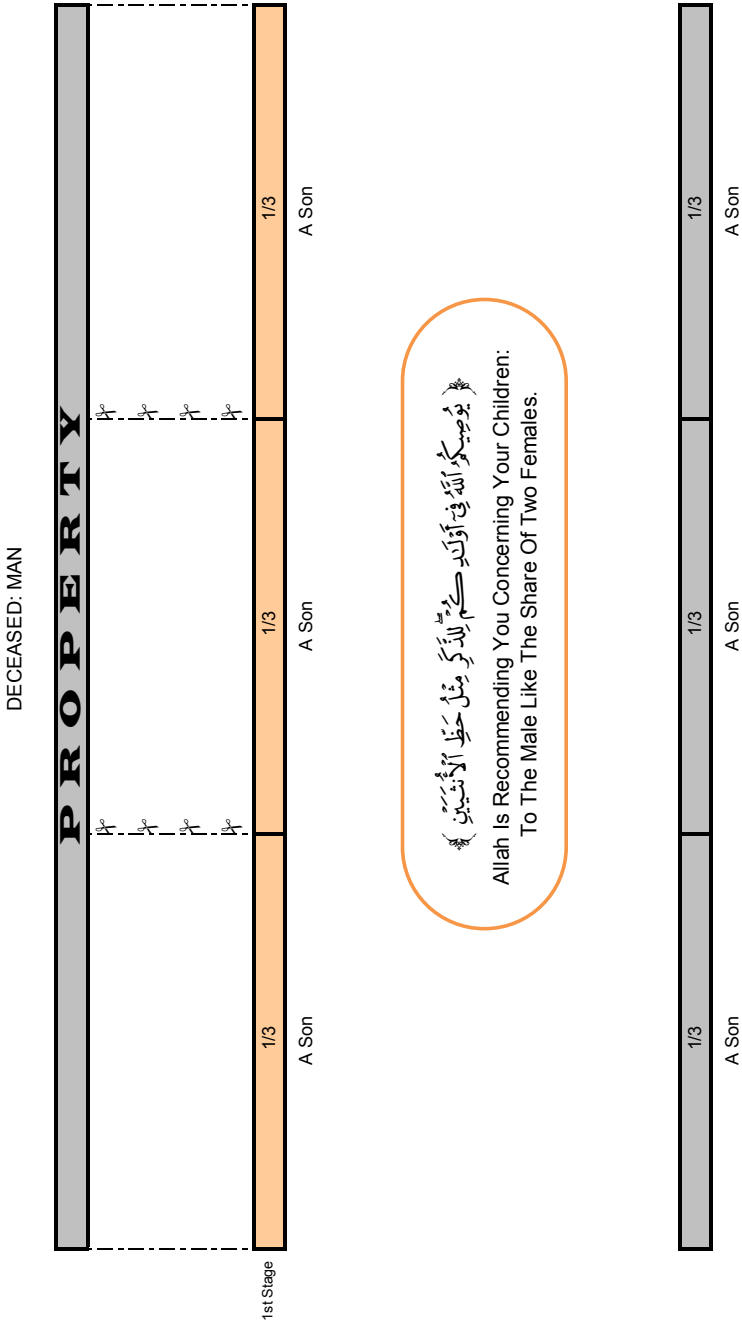
Templates Derivations



Part I
**TEMPLATES DERIVATIONS FOR A
DECEASED MAN**

Derivations Of Template 1





DECEASED: MAN

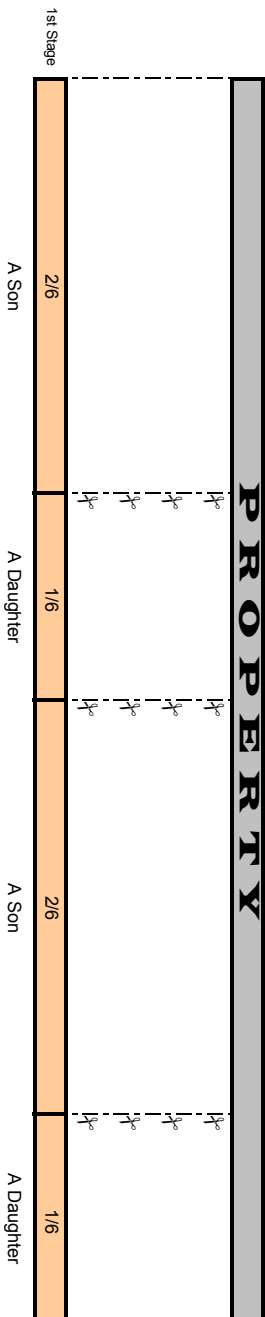
PROPERTY

1st Stage					
	1 st	1 st	1 st	1 st	1 st
	2 nd	2 nd	2 nd	2 nd	2 nd
	3 rd	3 rd	3 rd	3 rd	3 rd
	4 th	4 th	4 th	4 th	4 th
A Son	2/7	2/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
A Son			A Daughter	A Daughter	A Daughter

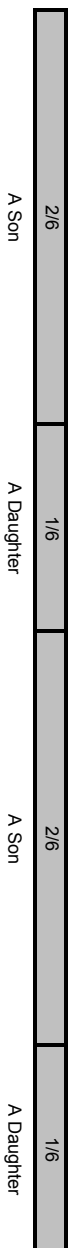
يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِهِ لِلرَّكَائِلِ مِثْلُ حَظِّ الْأُنثِيَيْنِ
Allah Is Recommending You Concerning Your Children:
To The Male Like The Share Of Two Females.

2/7	2/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
A Son	A Son	A Daughter	A Daughter	A Daughter

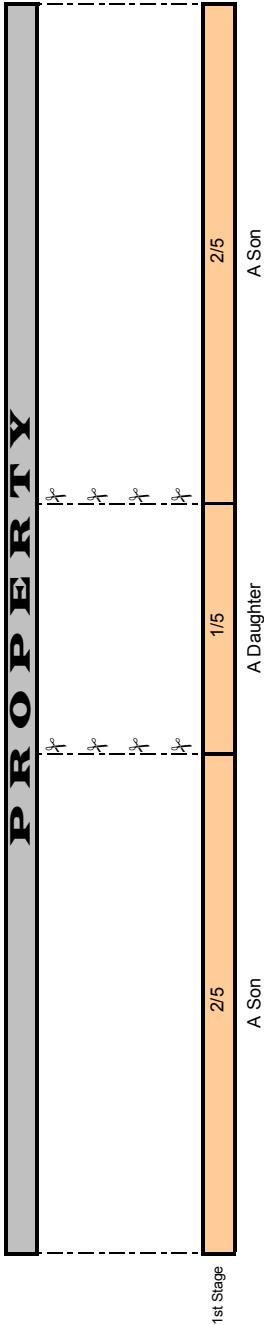
PROPERTY



﴿يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِهِ لِلَّذِي هُوَ مِنَ الذَّكَرِ مِثْلُ مَا هُوَ مِنَ الْأُنثَىٰ﴾
Allah Is Recommending You Concerning Your Children:
To The Male Like The Share Of Two Females.



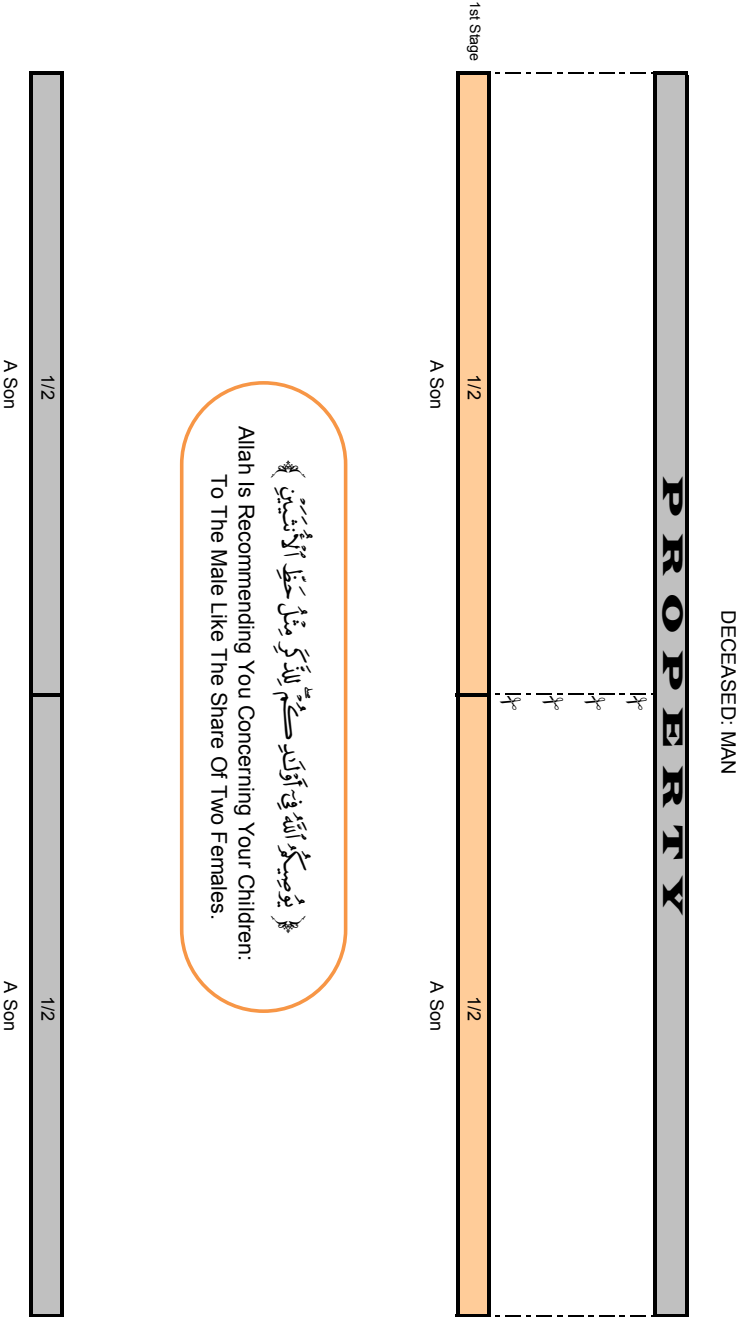
DECEASED: MAN

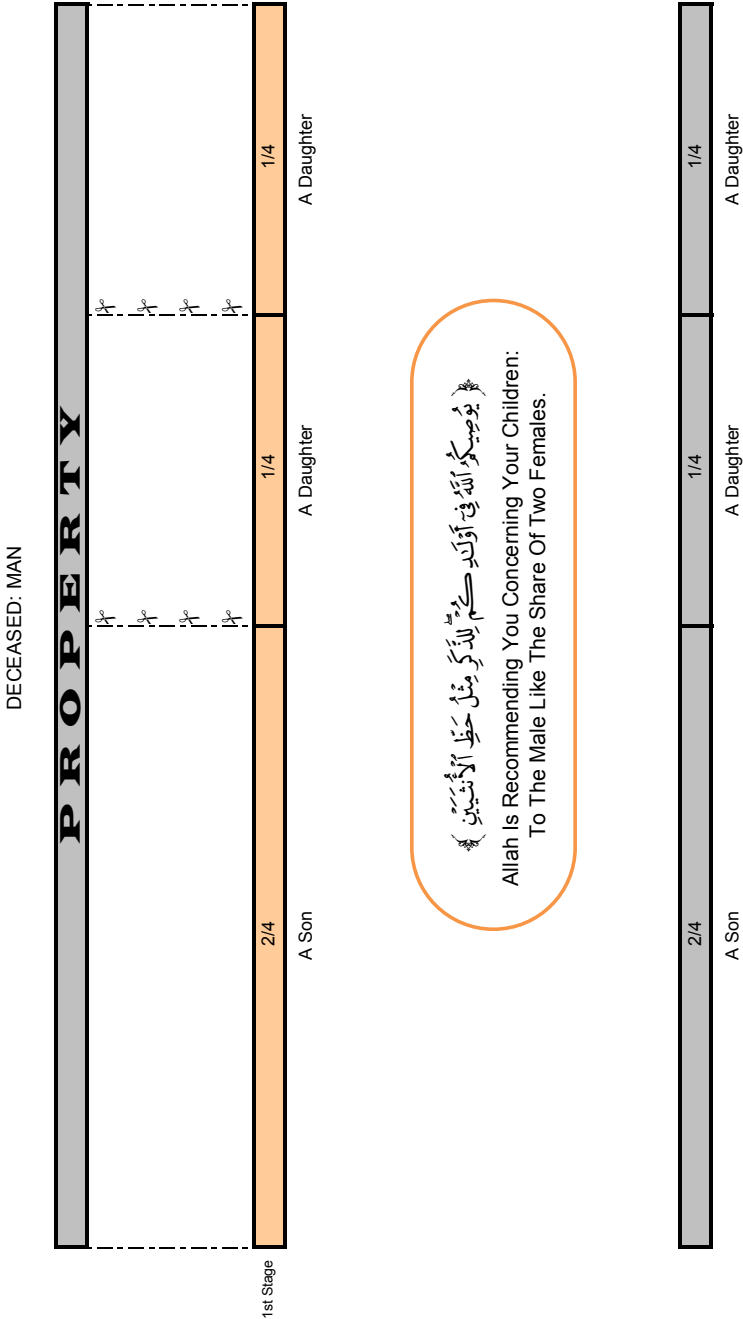


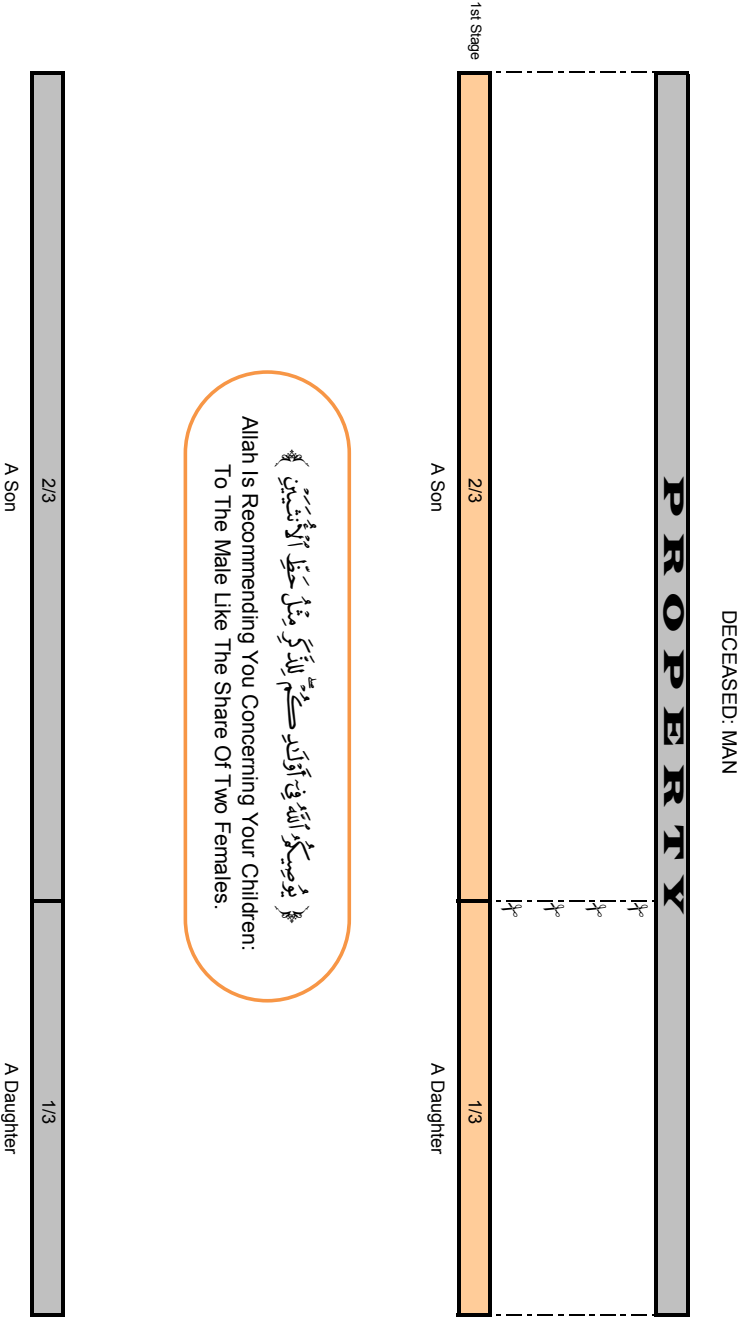
يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِكُمْ لِلَّذِي رَسُلٌ حِطَّ الْأَنْثَيْنِ

Allah Is Recommending You Concerning Your Children:
To The Male Like The Share Of Two Females.









DECEASED: MAN

PROPERTY

1st Stage

A Son

يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِكُمْ لِلَّذِي مَلَكَ مِثْلُ حَظِّ الْأُنثَيَيْنِ ﴿١٠٦﴾

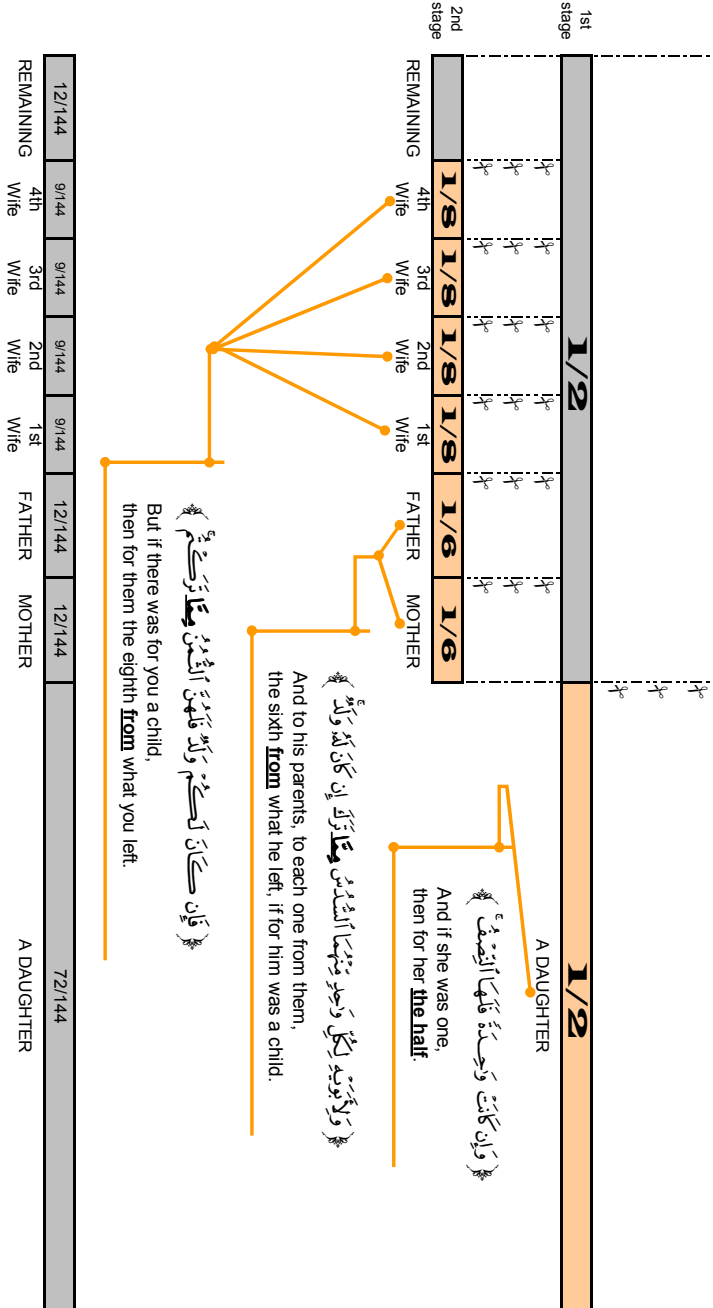
Allah Is Recommending You Concerning Your Children:
To The Male Like The Share Of Two Females.

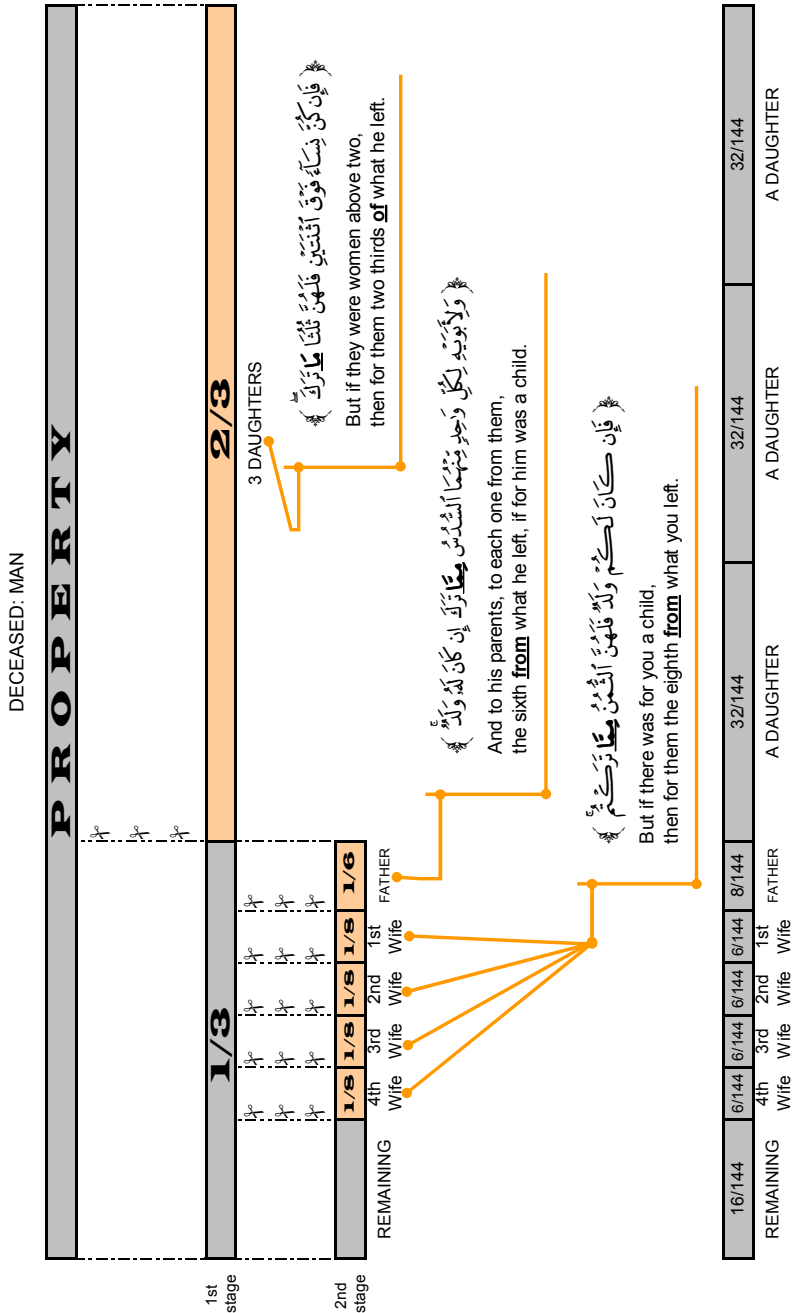
A Son

Derivations Of Template 2

DECEASED: MAN

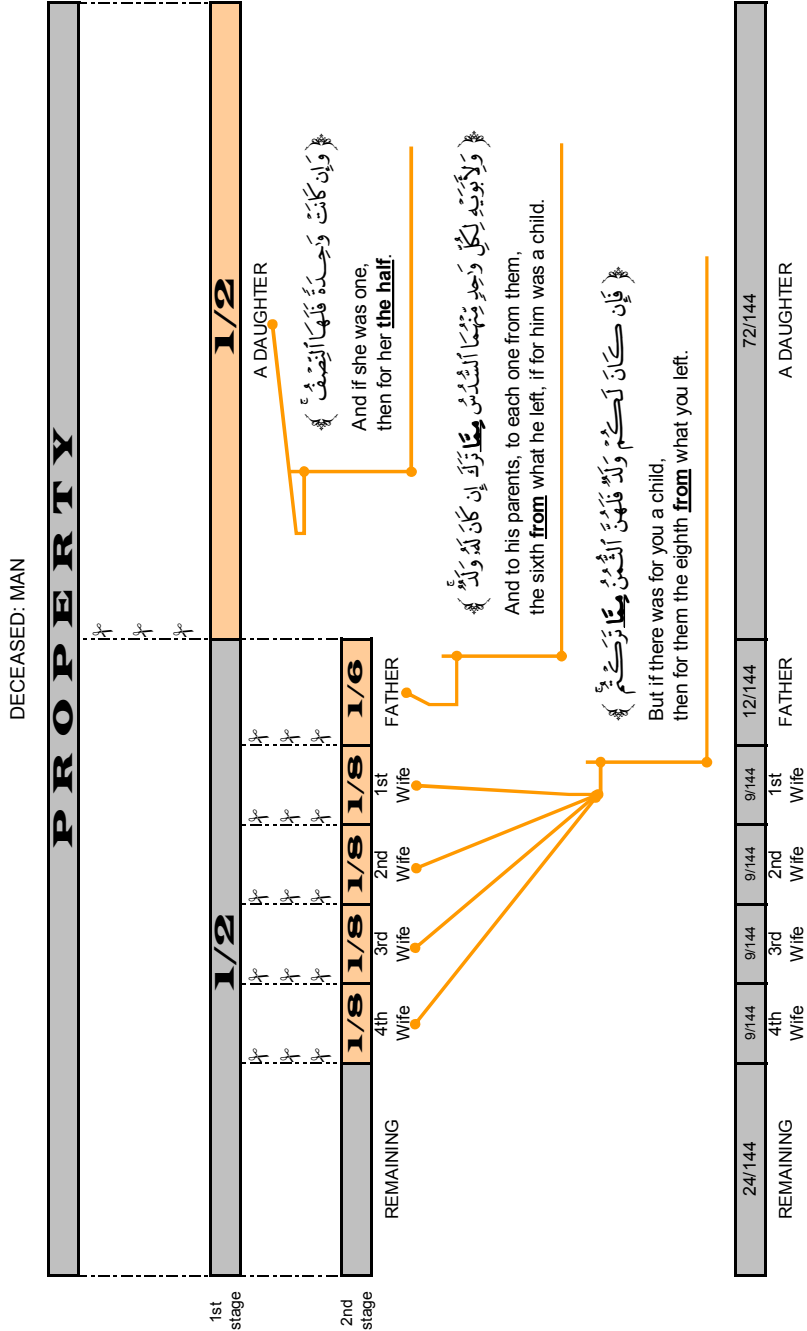
PROPERTY





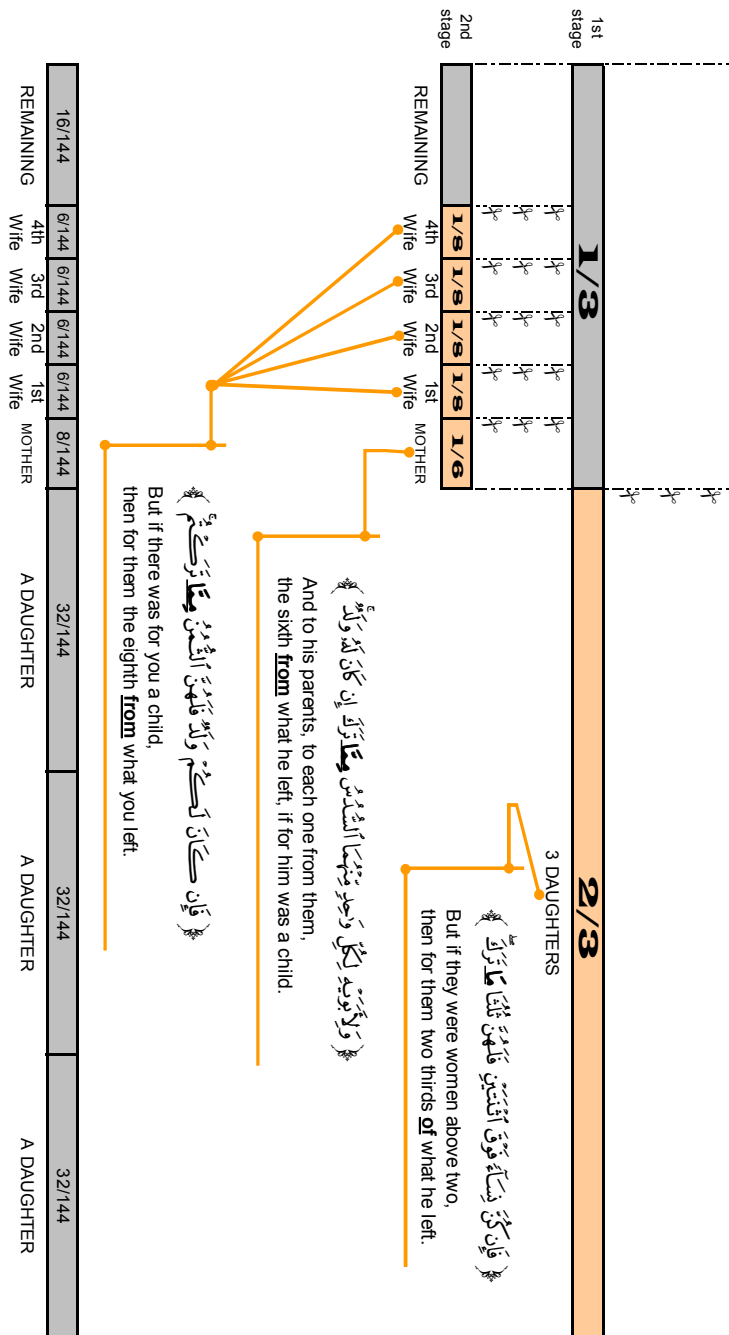
PROPERTY



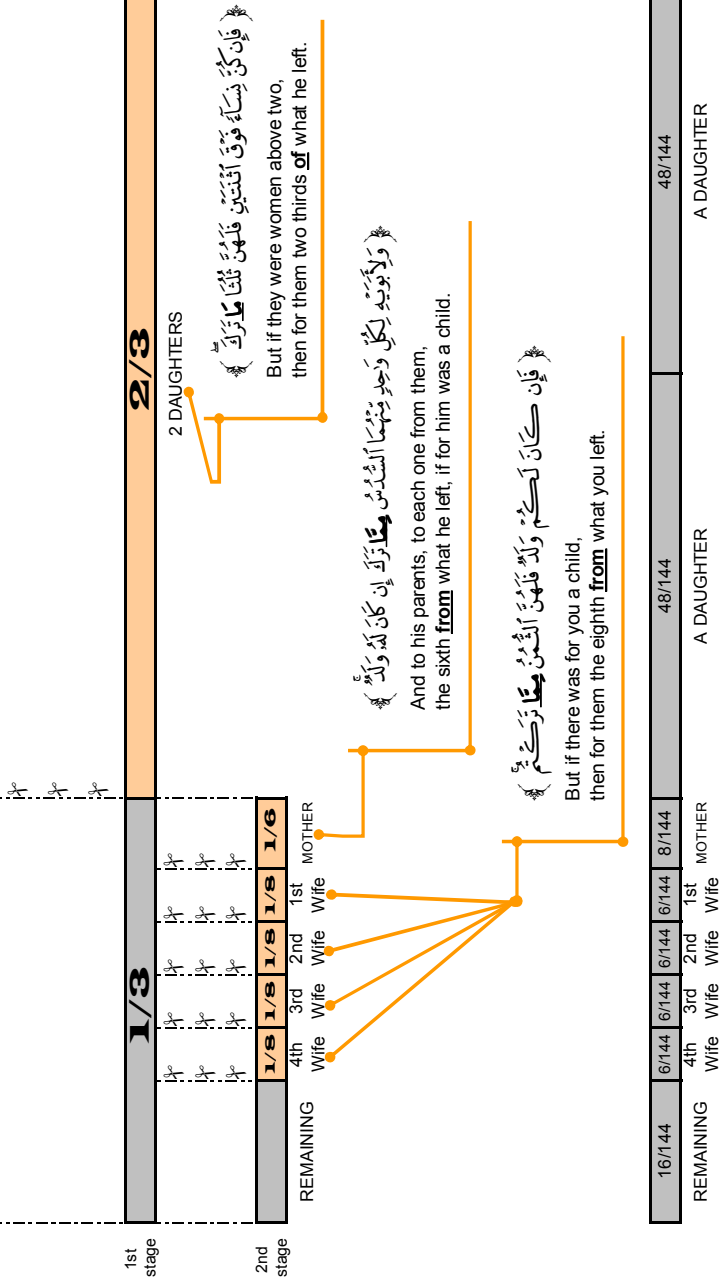


DECEASED: MAN

PROPERTY

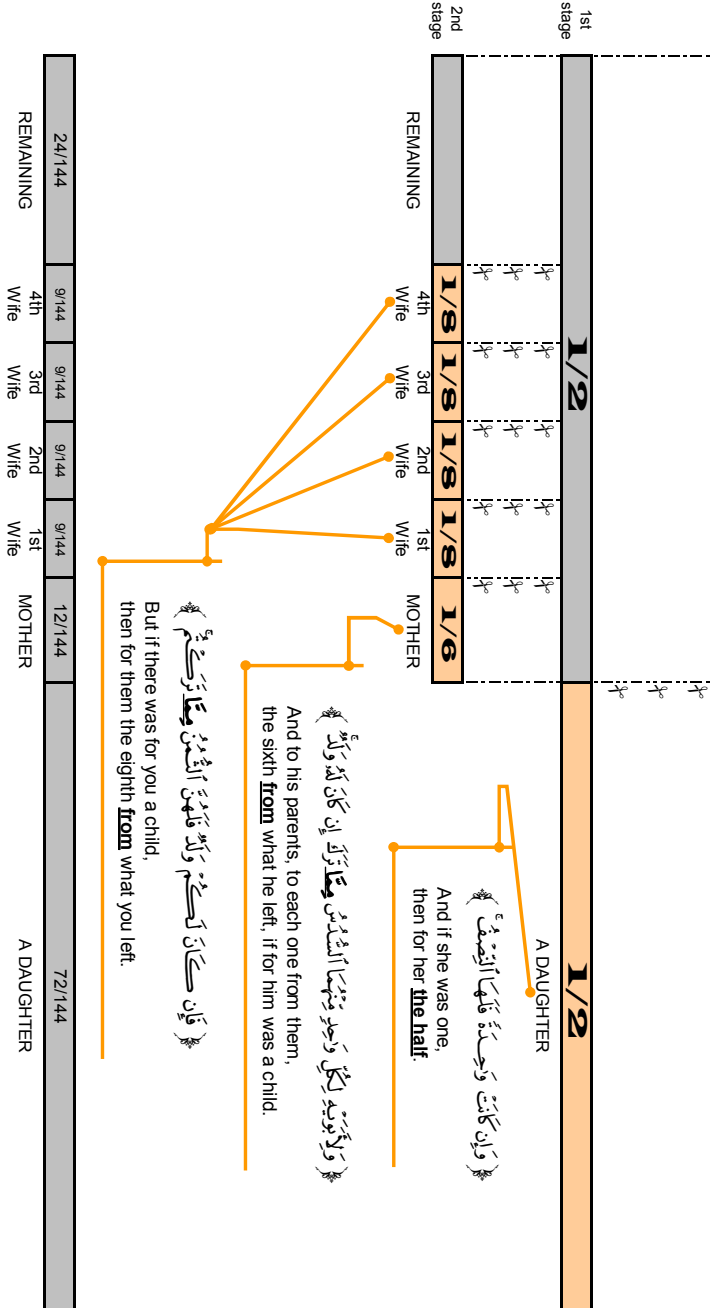


PROPERTY

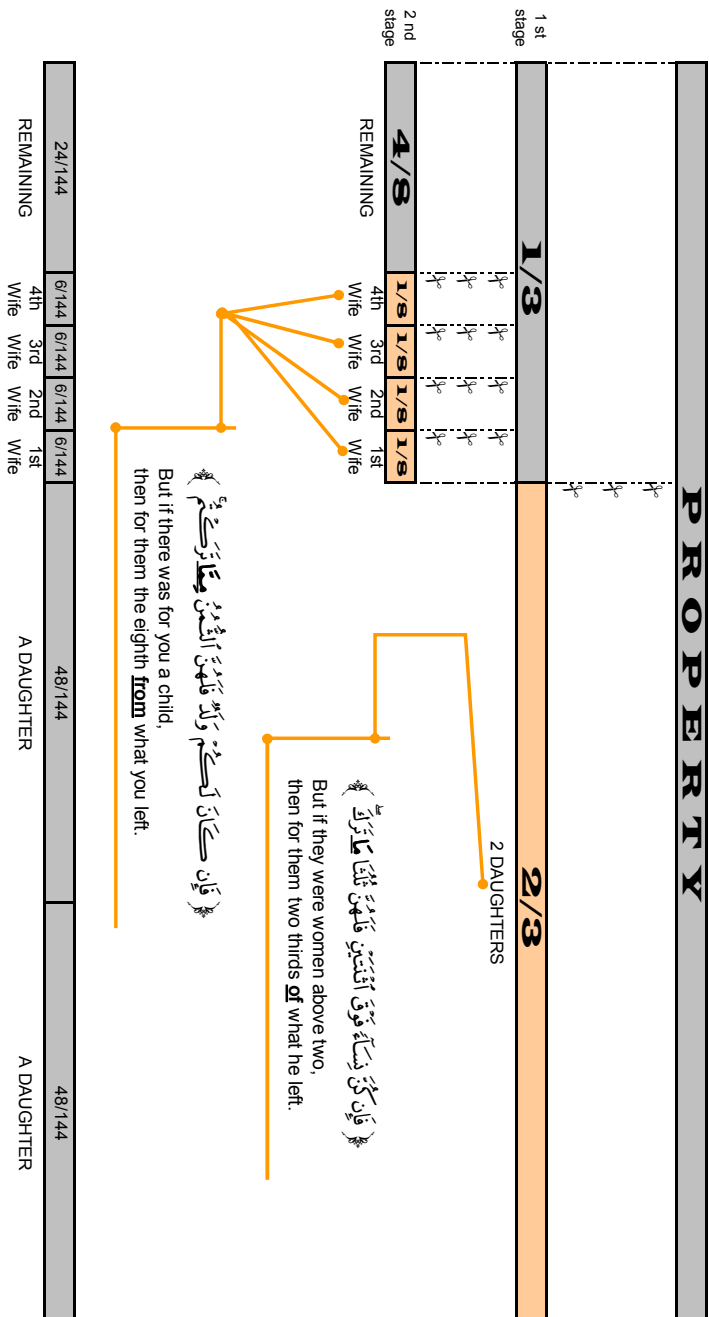


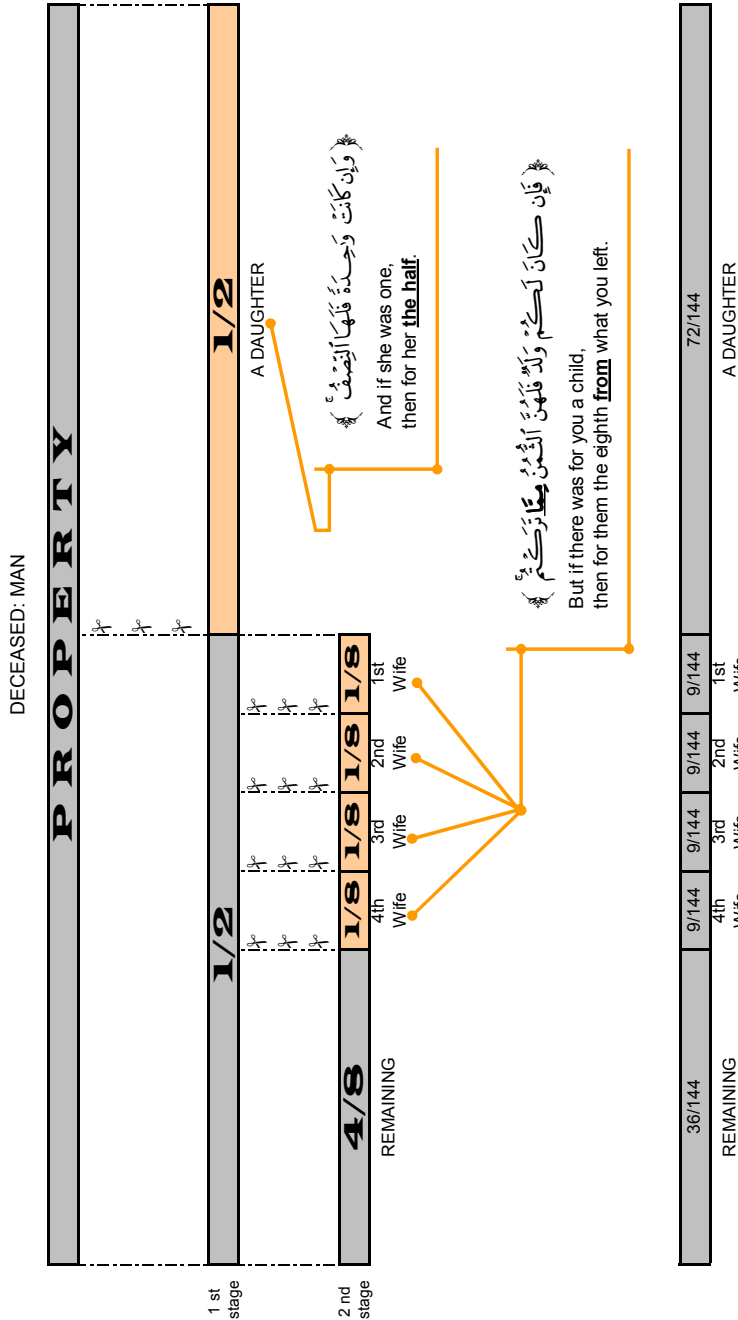
DECEASED: MAN

PROPERTY



PROPERTY





PROPERTY



PROPERTY

PROPERTY				
1st stage	<div> <div>1/3</div> <div>2/3</div> </div>			
2nd stage	<div> <div>1/8</div> <div>1/6</div> <div>1/6</div> </div>	<div> <div>3 DAUGHTERS</div> <div> <p>فَإِنْ كُنَّ نِسَاءً مَوْفُقَ الْاِثْنَيْنِ فَهَنَّ لَهُمَا مَالُكُ</p> <p>But if they were women above two,</p> </div> </div>		

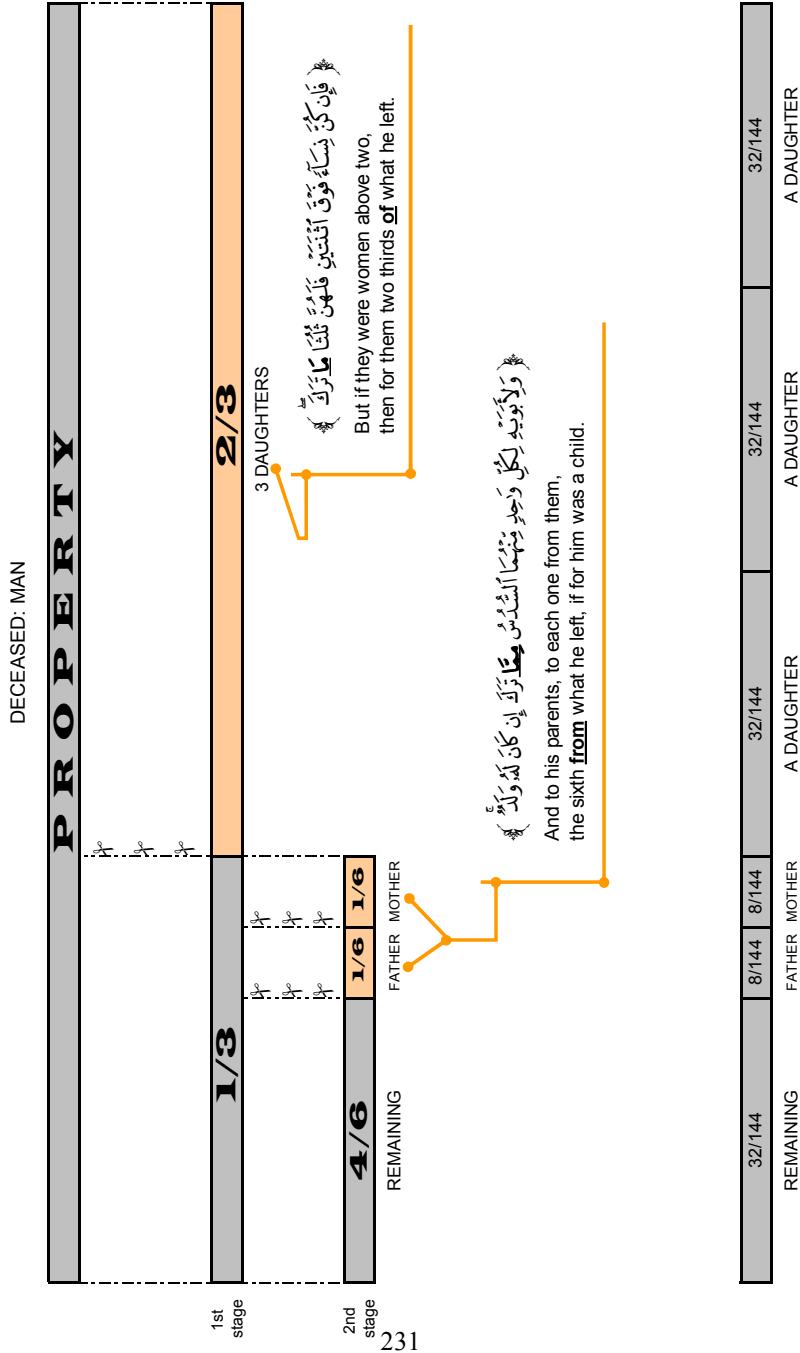
فَإِنْ كُنِ نِسَاءً فَوْقَ اثْنَتَيْنِ فَلَهُنَّ ثُلُثَا مَا تَرَكَ

But if they were women above two, then for them two thirds of what he left.

وَلَا يَدْرِيهِ لِمَ لَا يَظْهَرُ لَكَ مِنْ دُونِكُمْ مَا يُبْهِنُ لَكَ مِنْ هُنَا وَمِنْ هُنَا وَالْكَافُورُ أَكْثَرُ
And to his parents, to each one from them,
the sixth **from** what he left, if for him was a child.

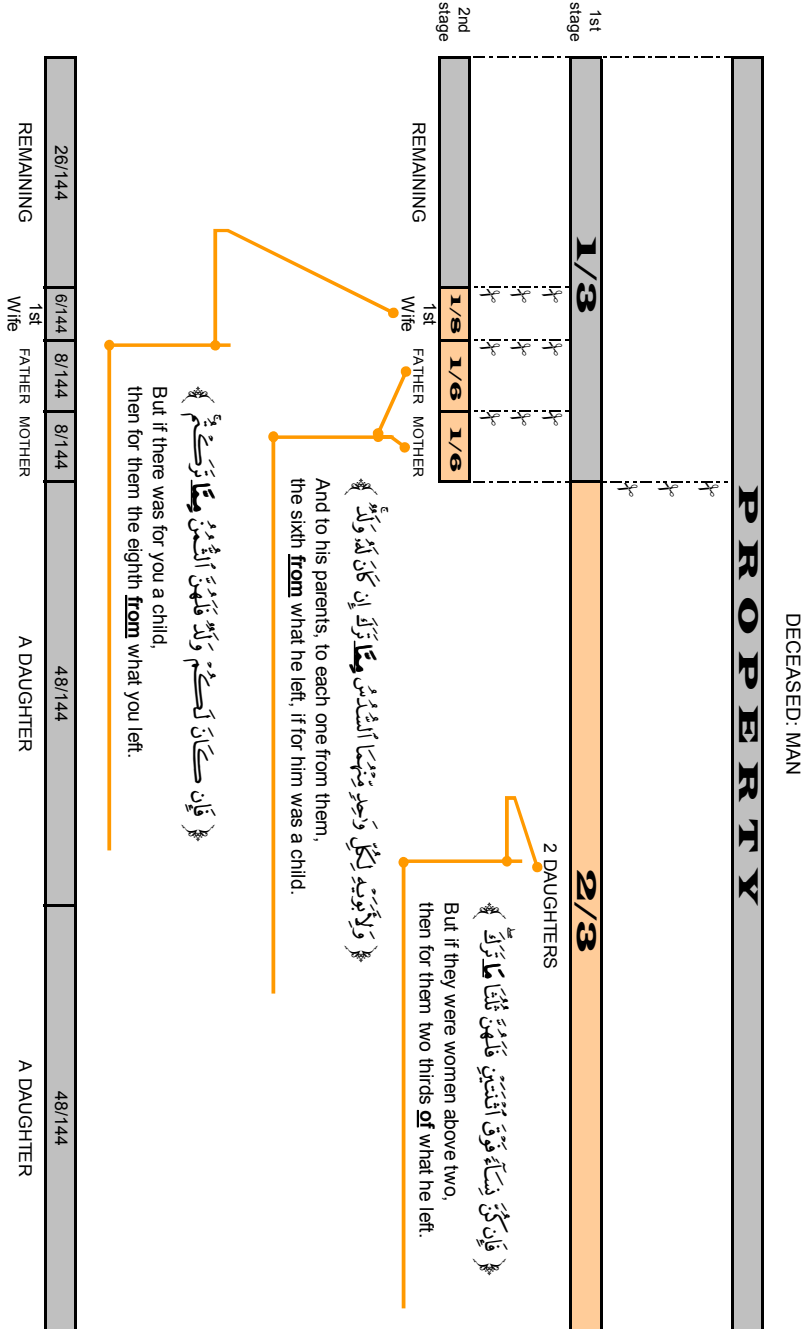
فَإِنْ كَانَ لَكُمْ آلَاءٌ فَلَهُمُ الثَّمَنُ بِمَا تَزَكُّونَ ۚ

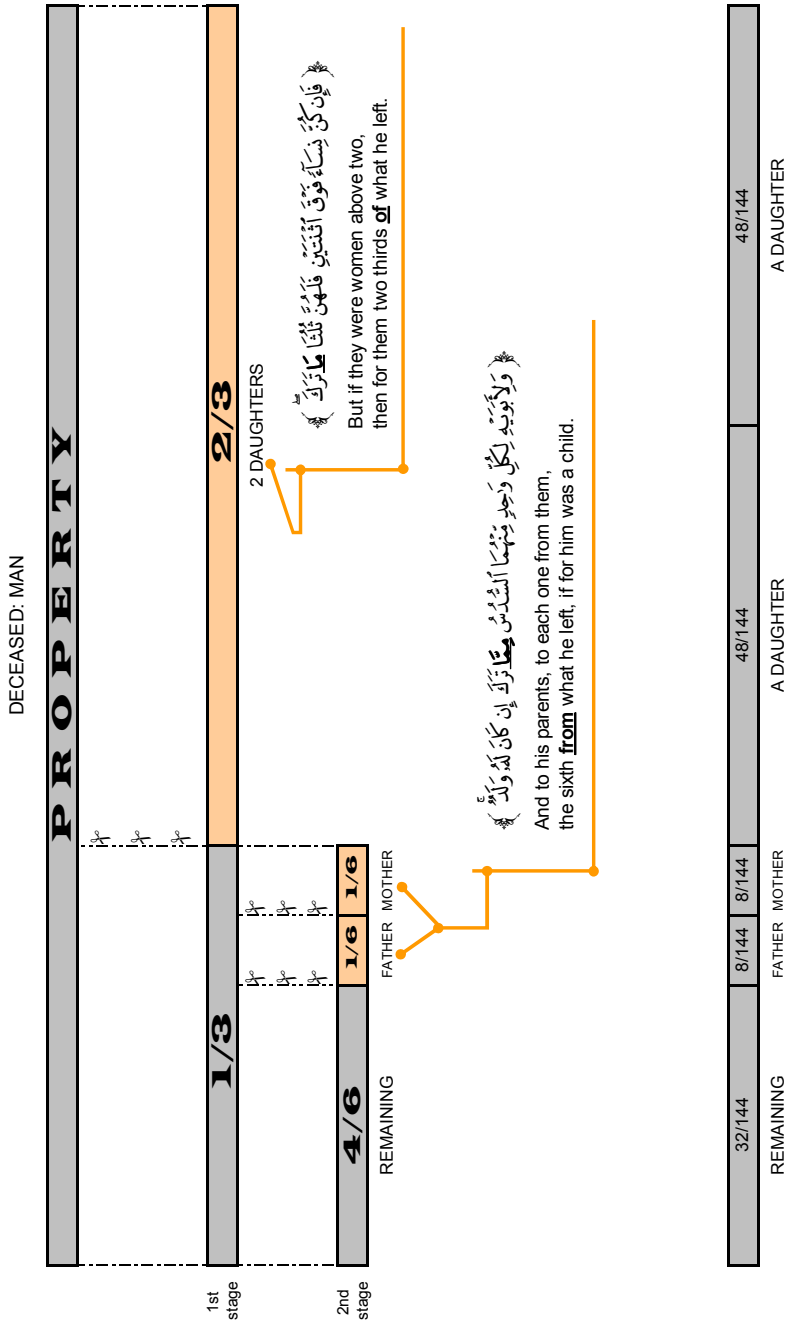
26/144	6/144	8/144	8/144	32/144	32/144	32/144
REMAINING	1st Wife	FATHER	MOTHER	A DAUGHTER	A DAUGHTER	A DAUGHTER



PROPERTY

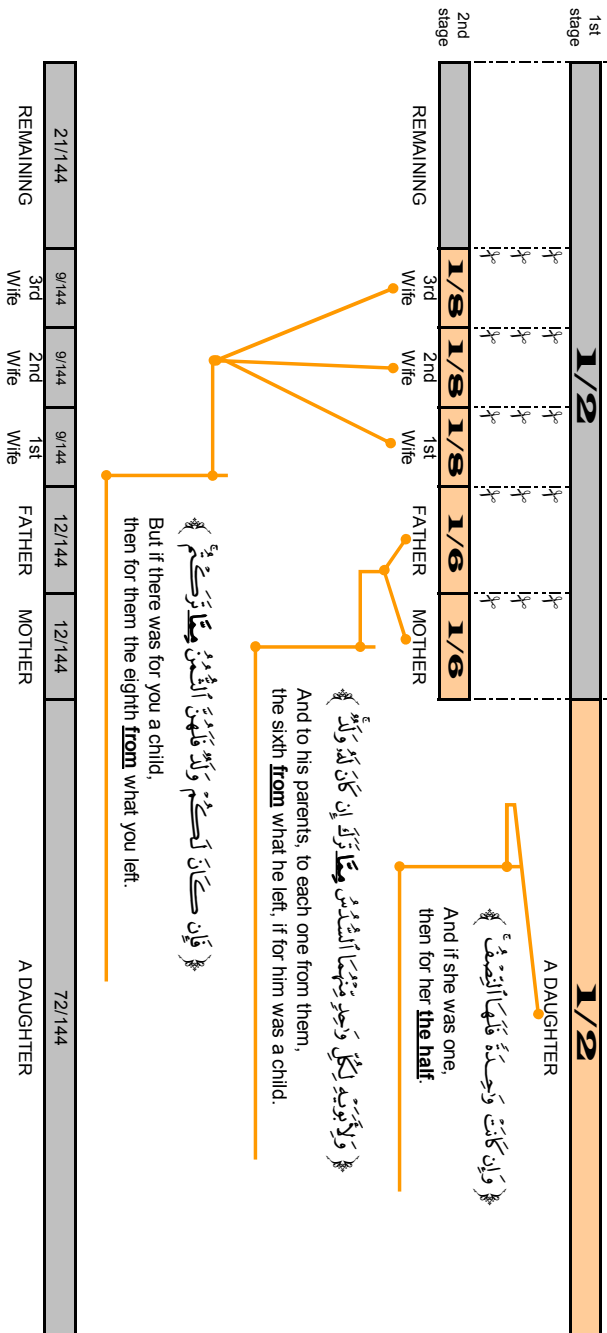




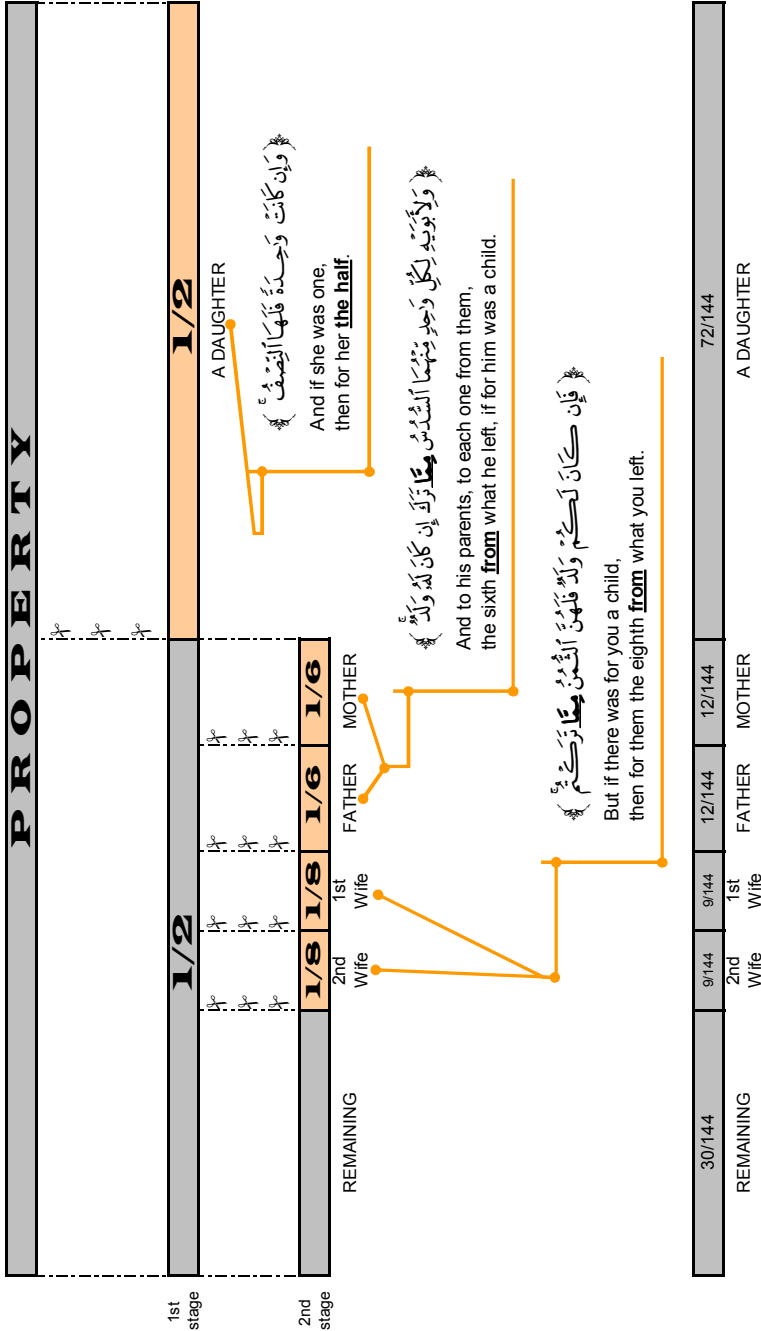


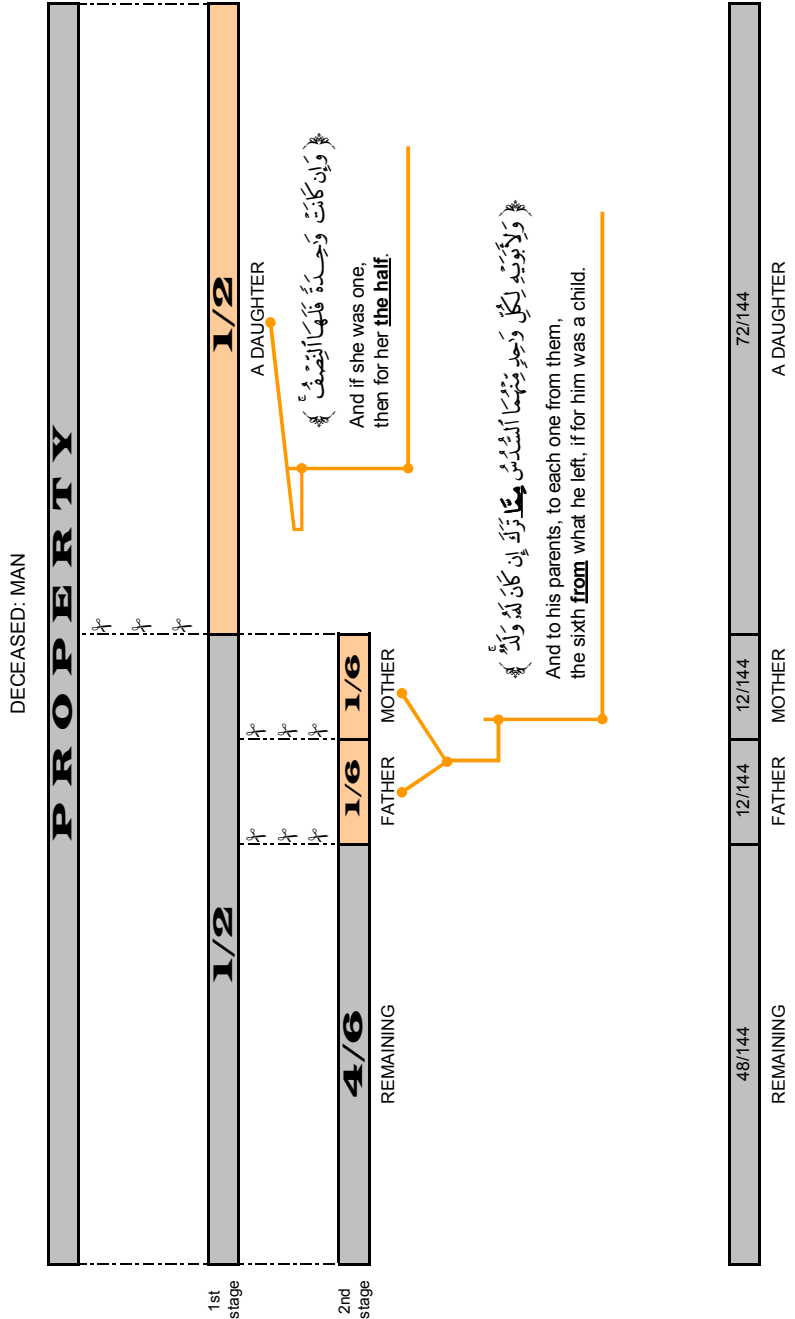
DECEASED: MAN

PROPERTY



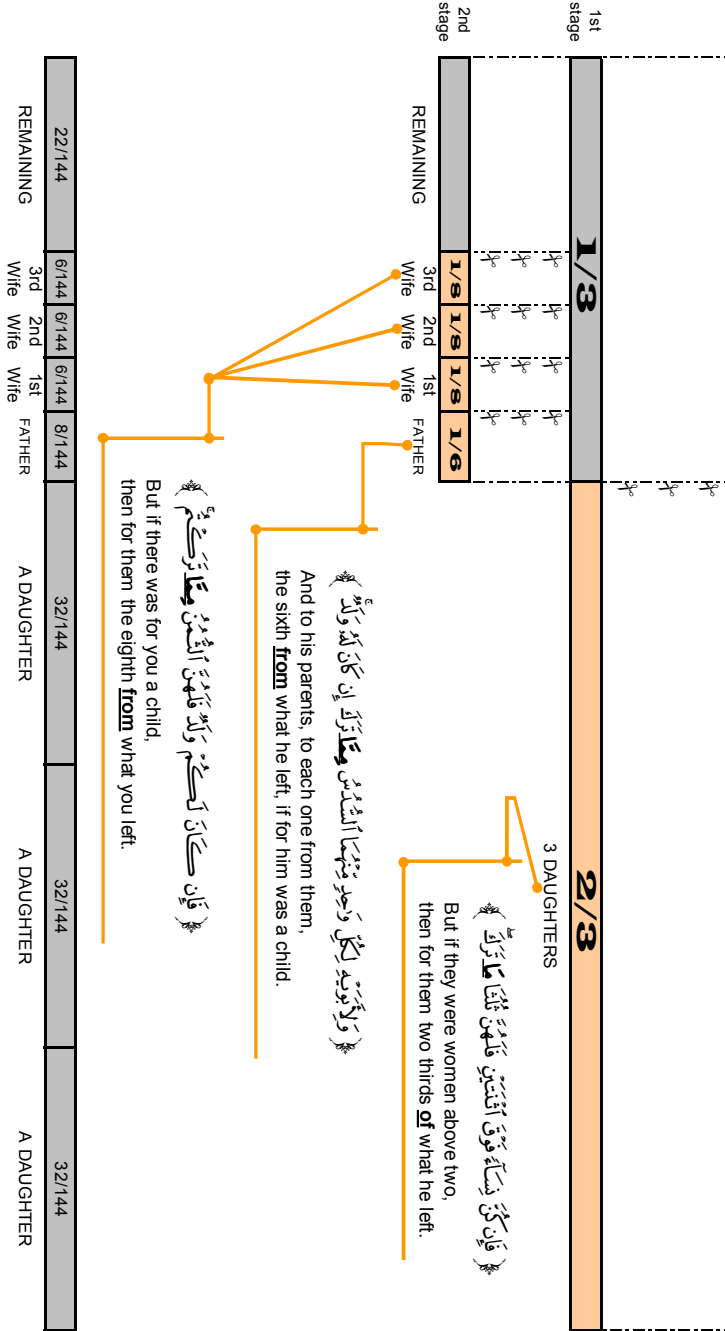
DECEASED: MAN

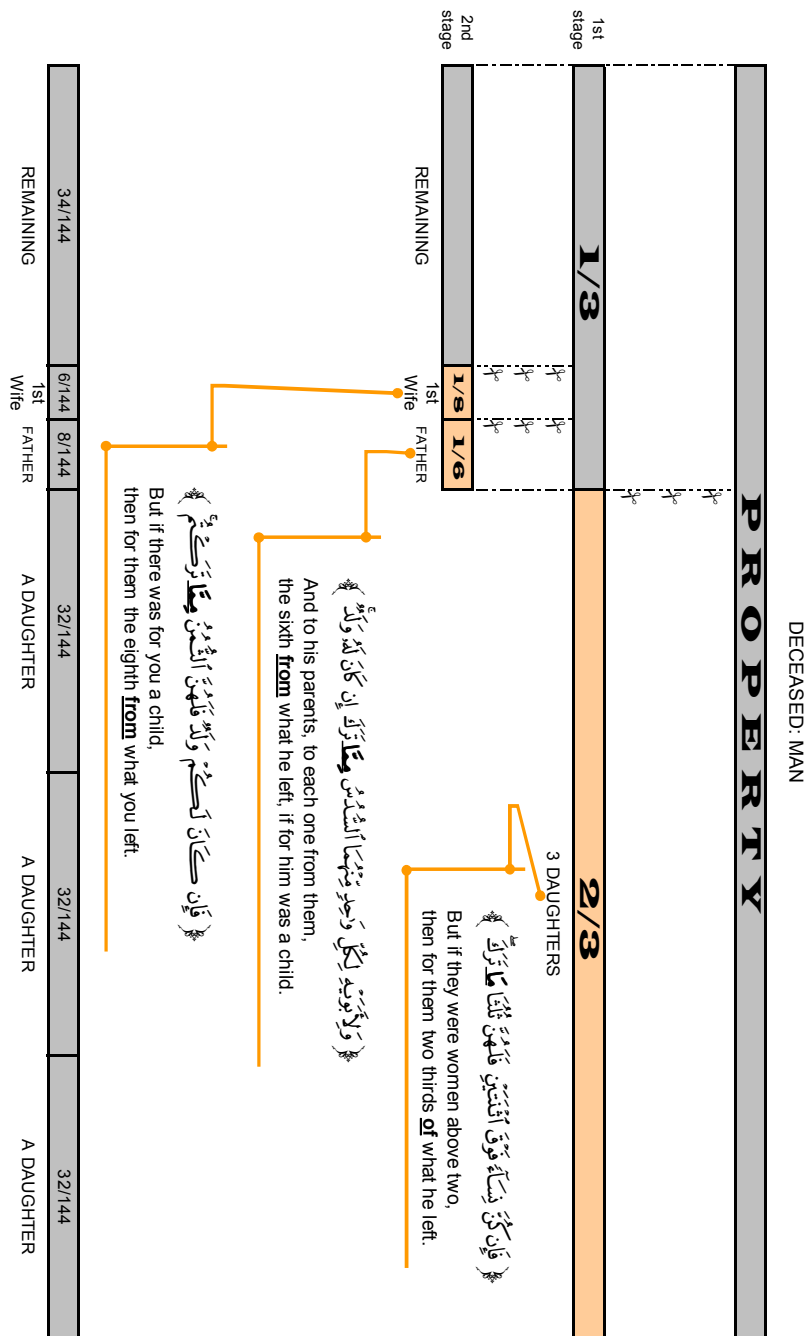


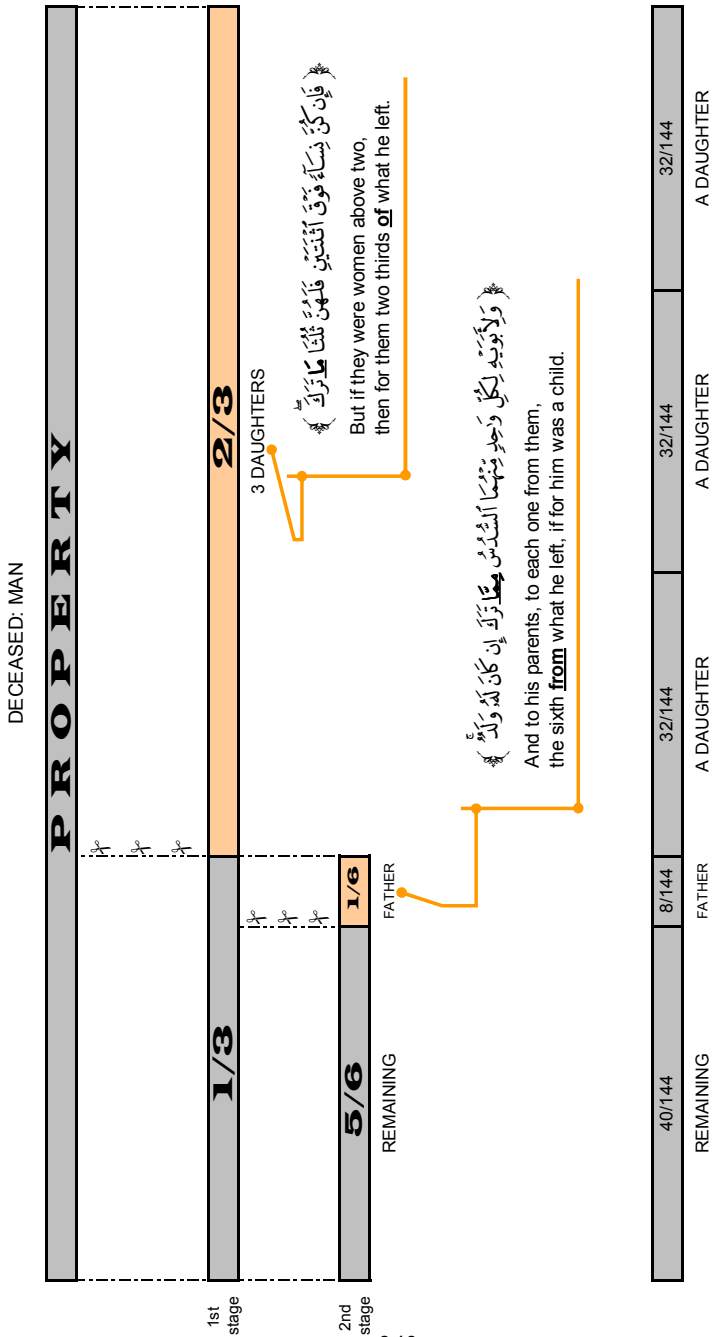


DECEASED: MAN

PROPERTY

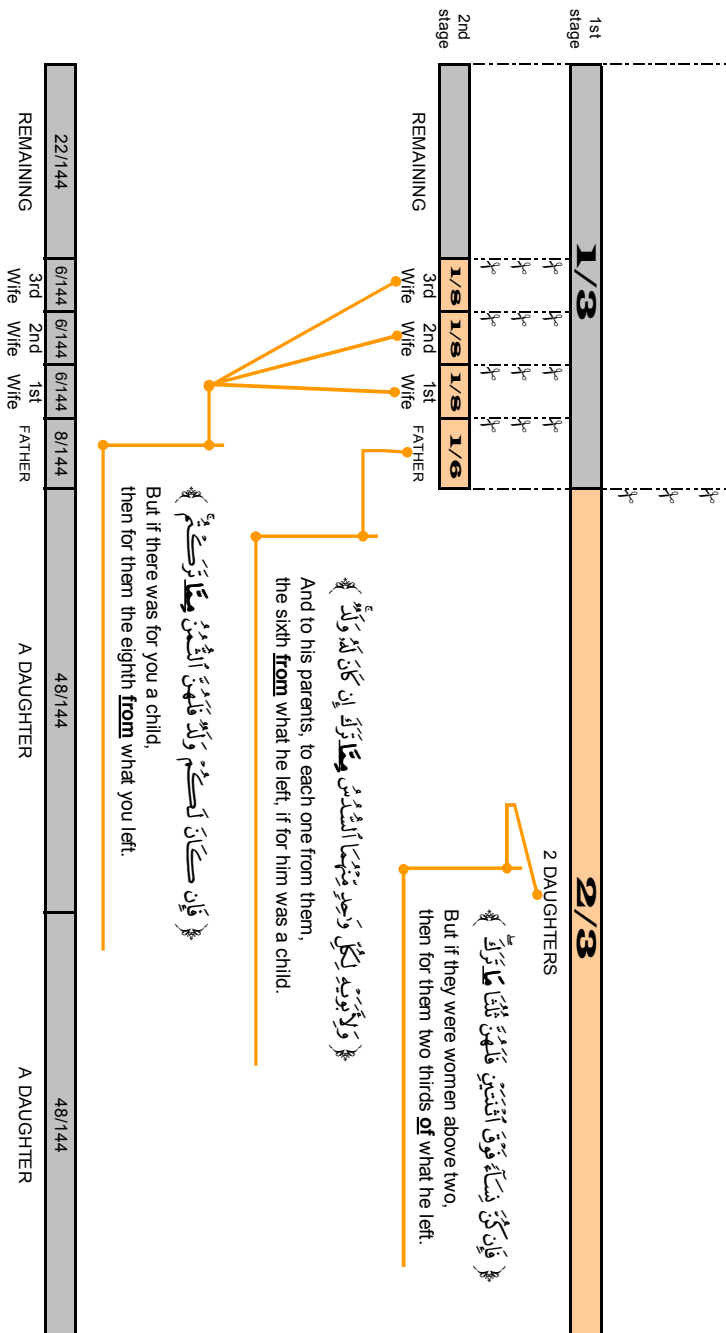






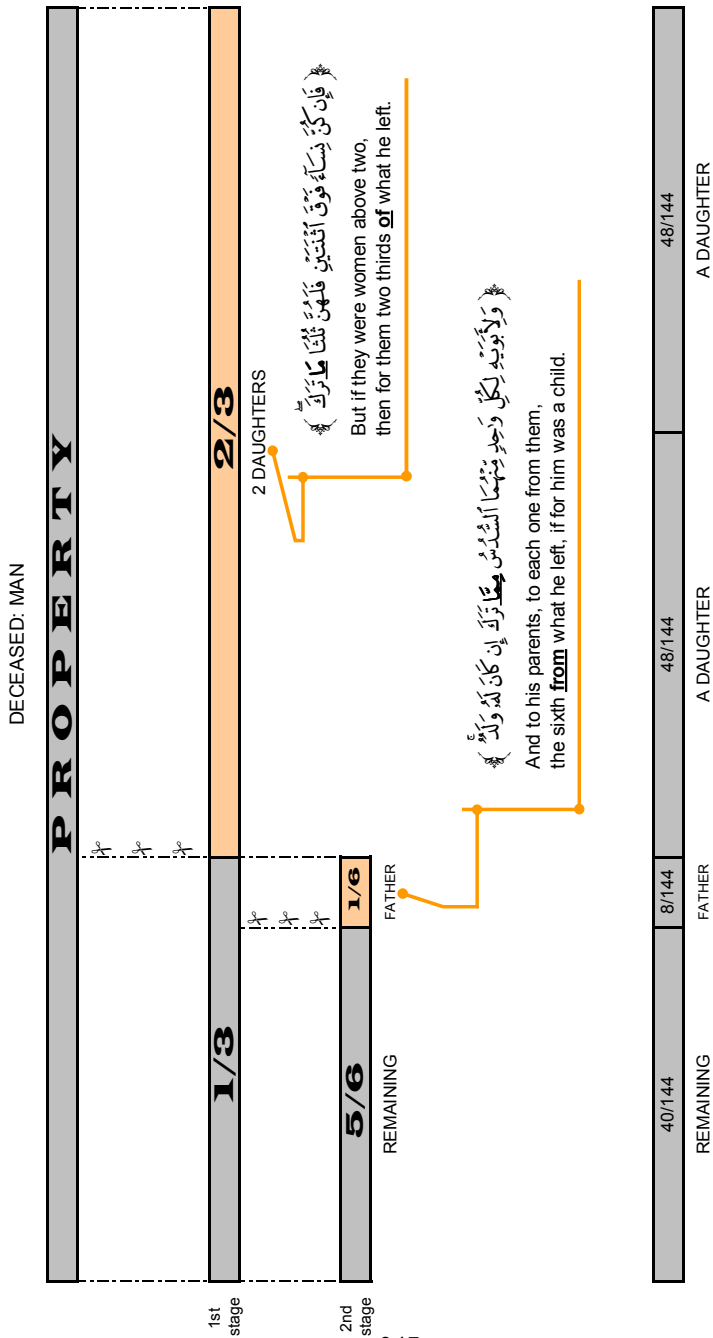
DECEASED: MAN

PROPERTY



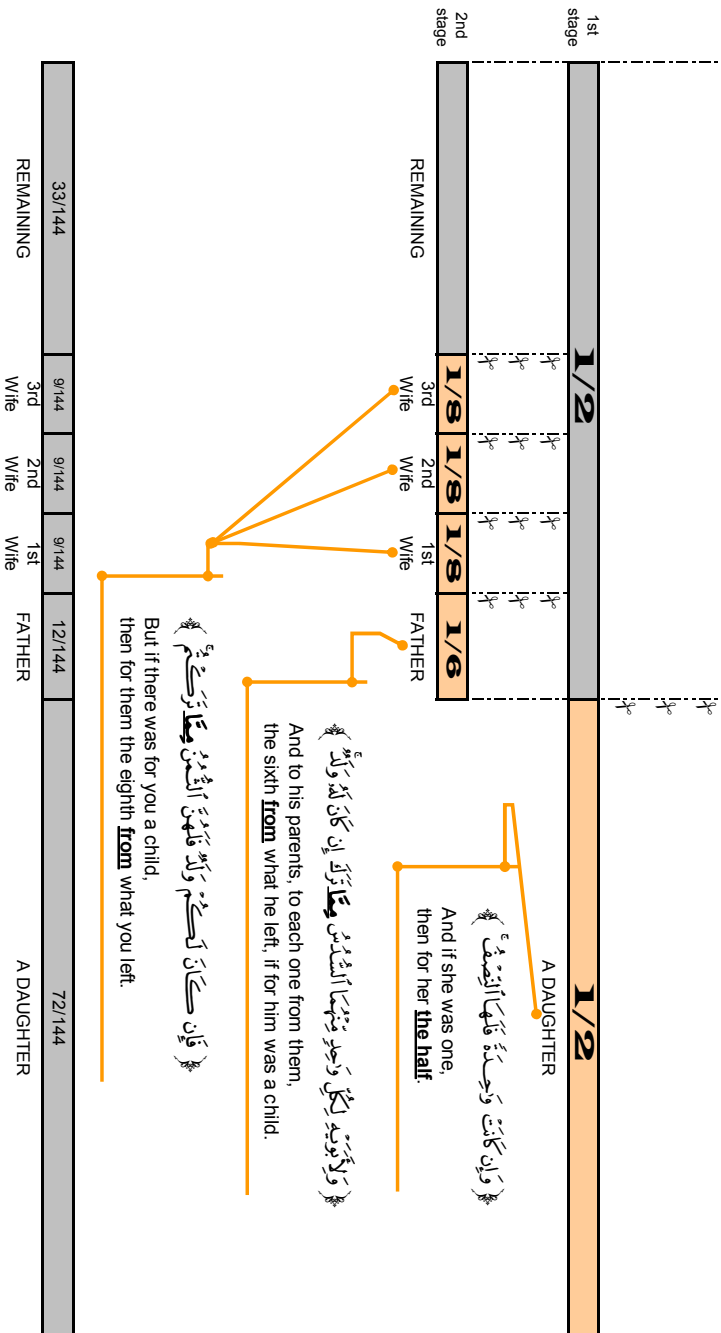
PROPERTY

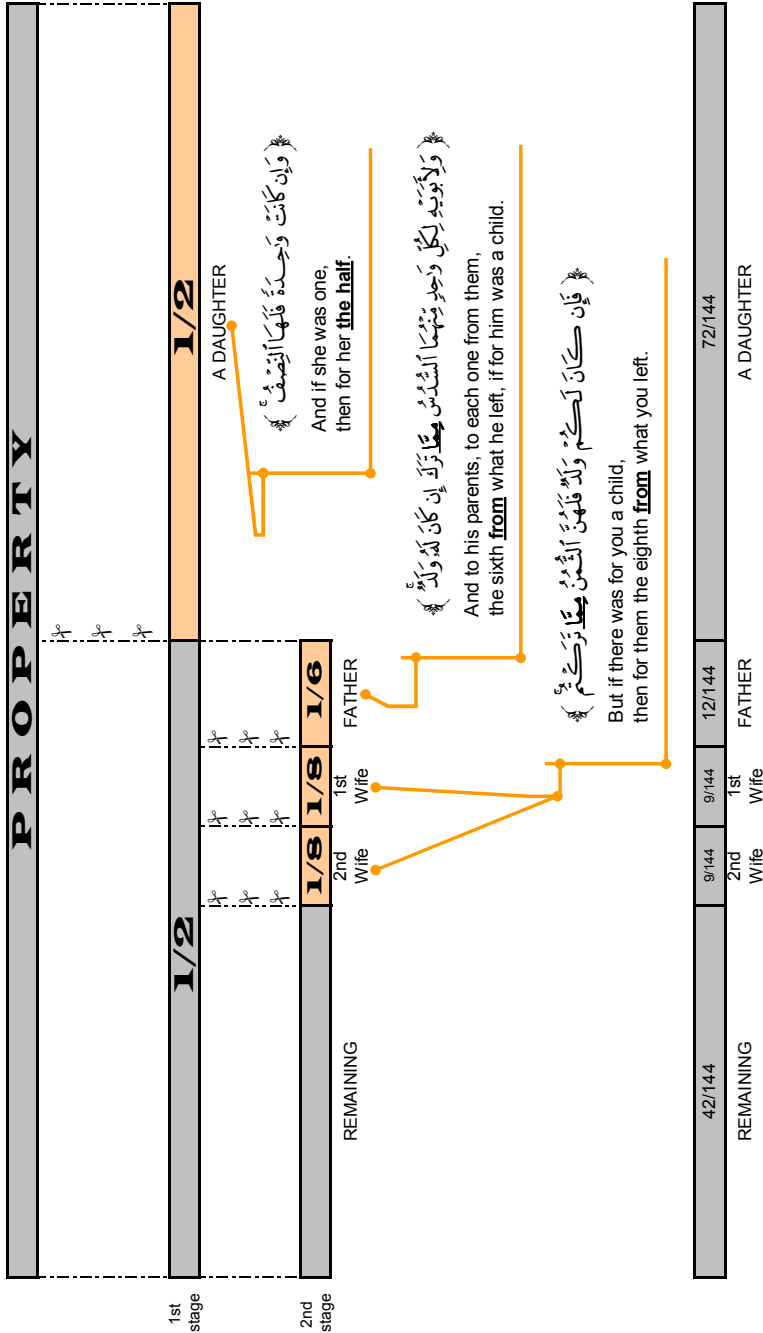


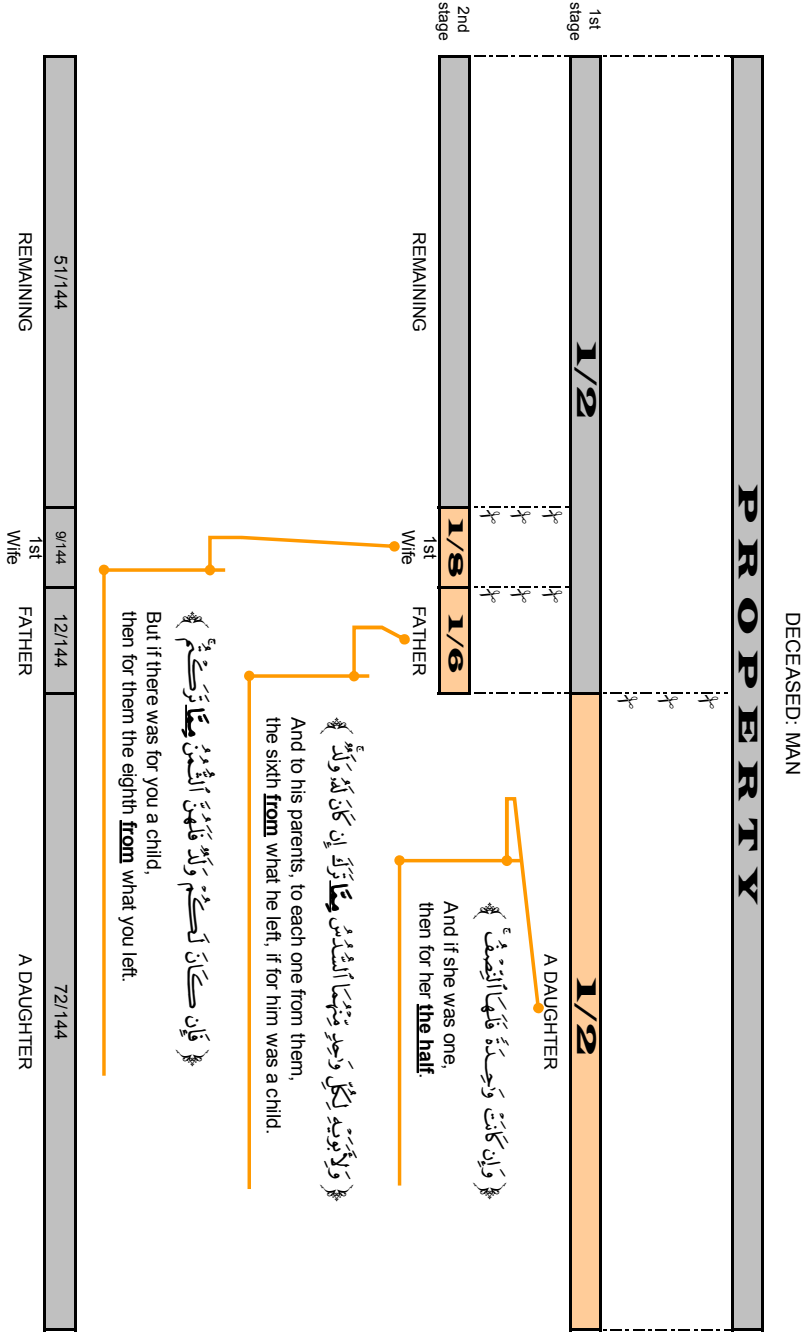


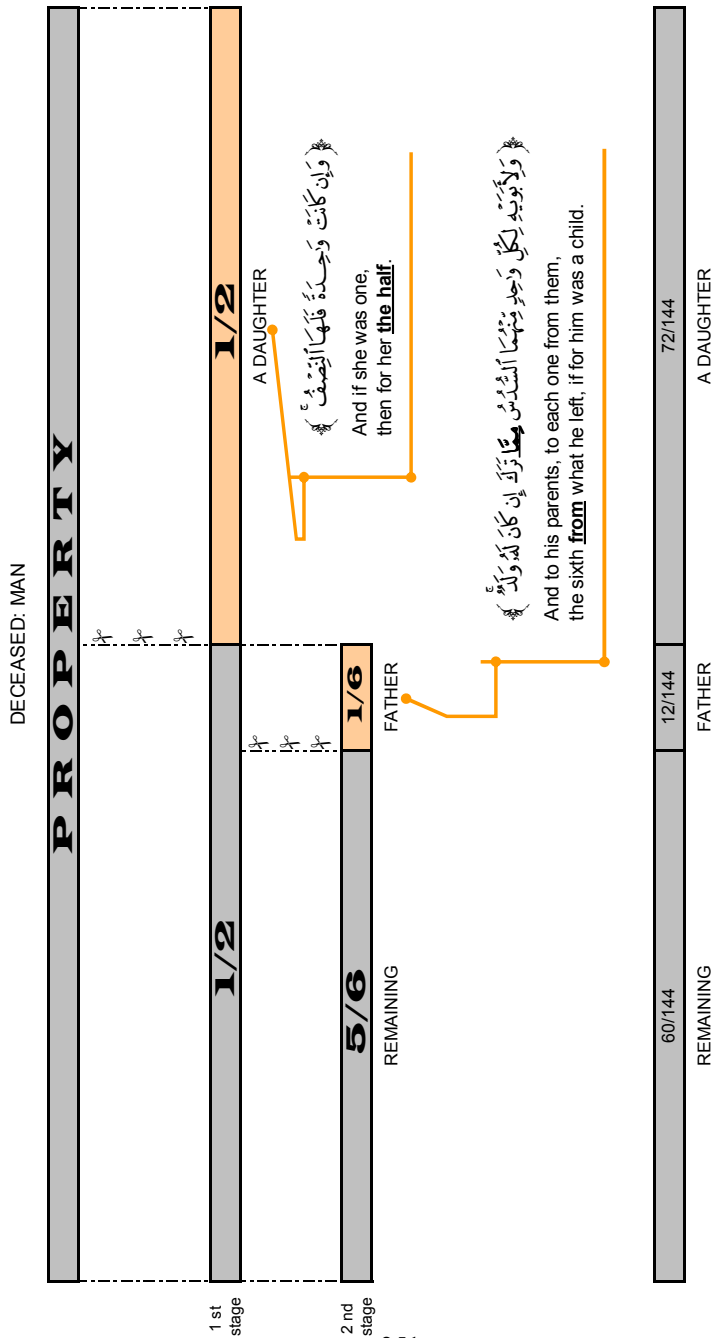
DECEASED: MAN

PROPERTY







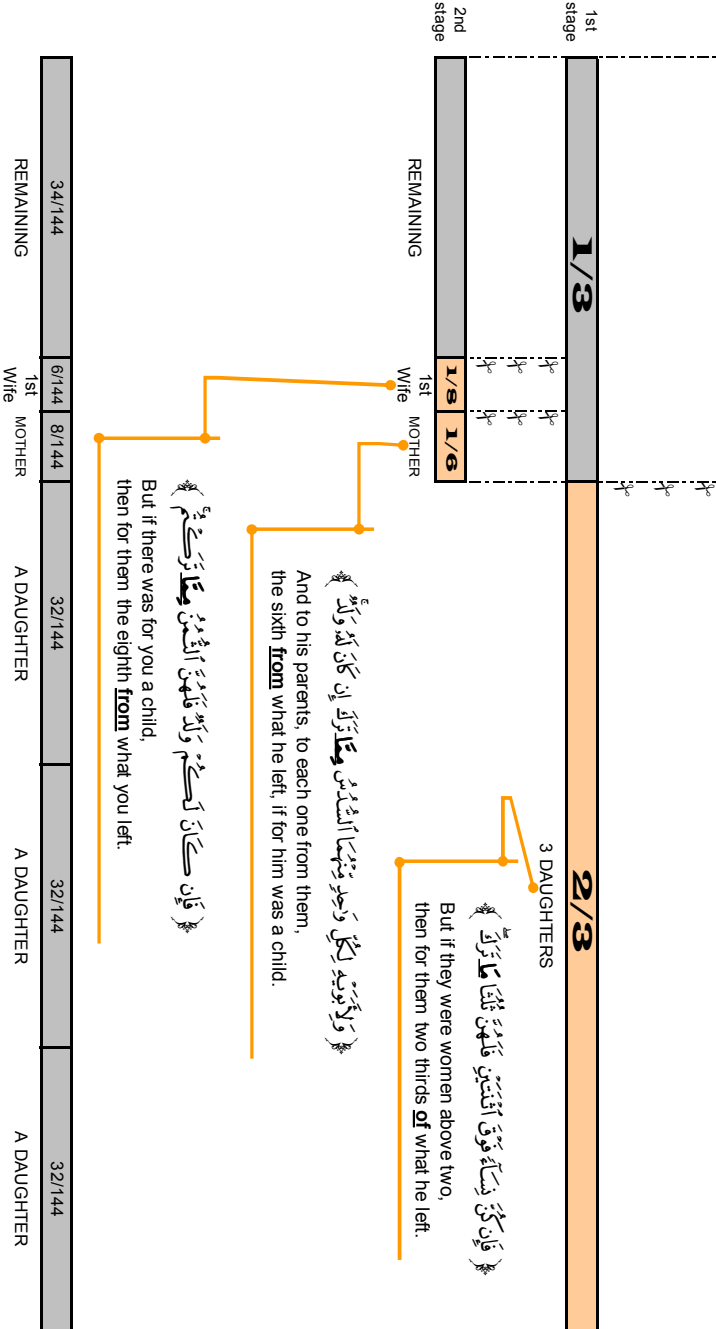


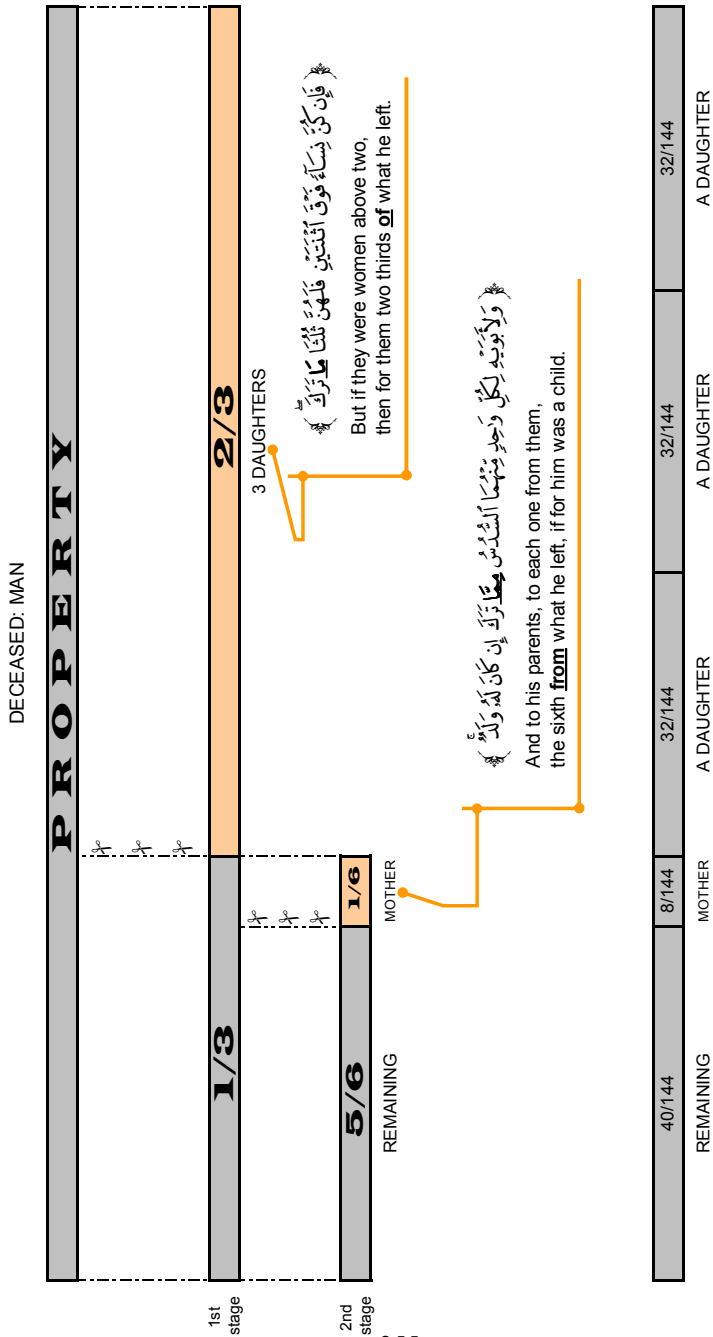
PROPERTY

252

DECEASED: MAN

PROPERTY

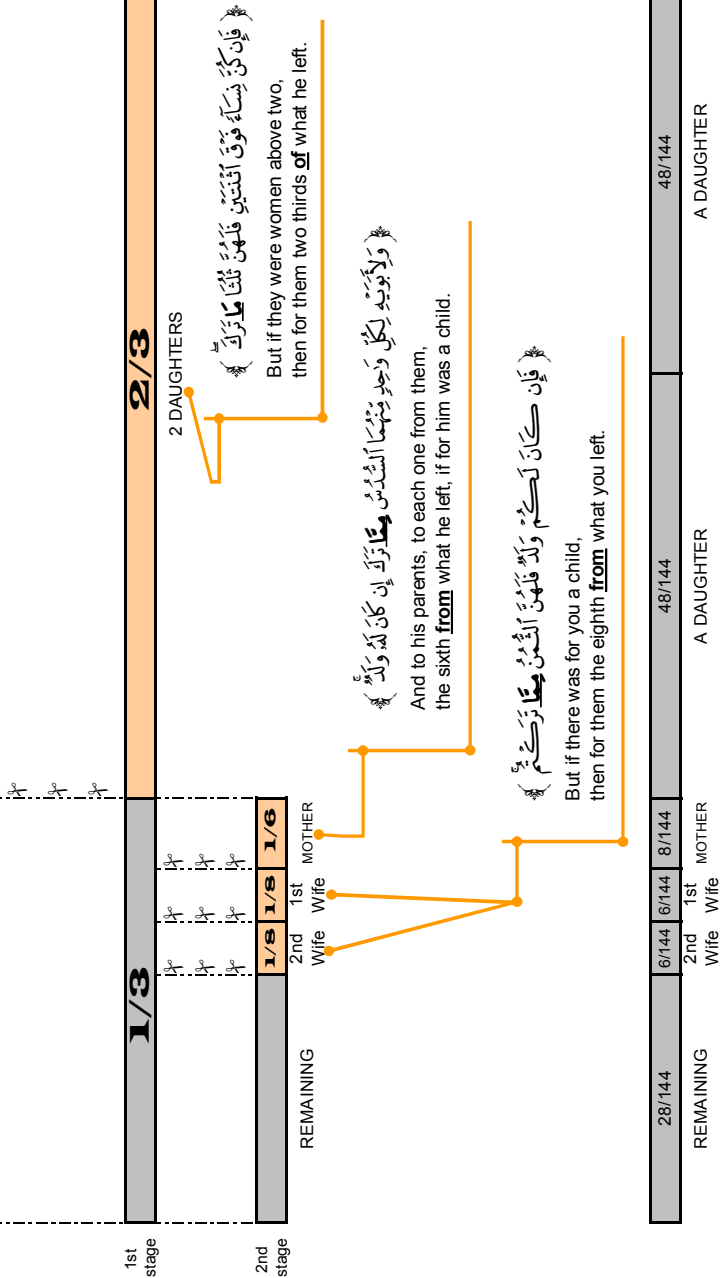




PROPERTY

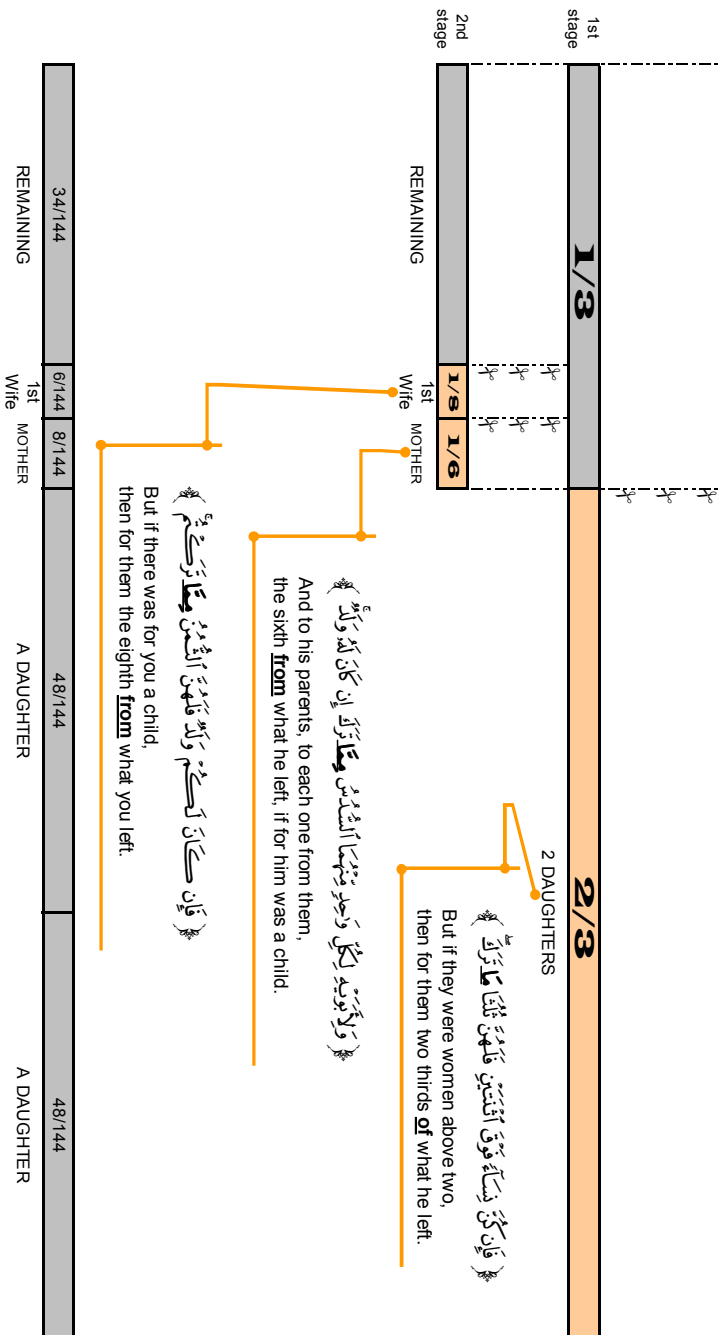


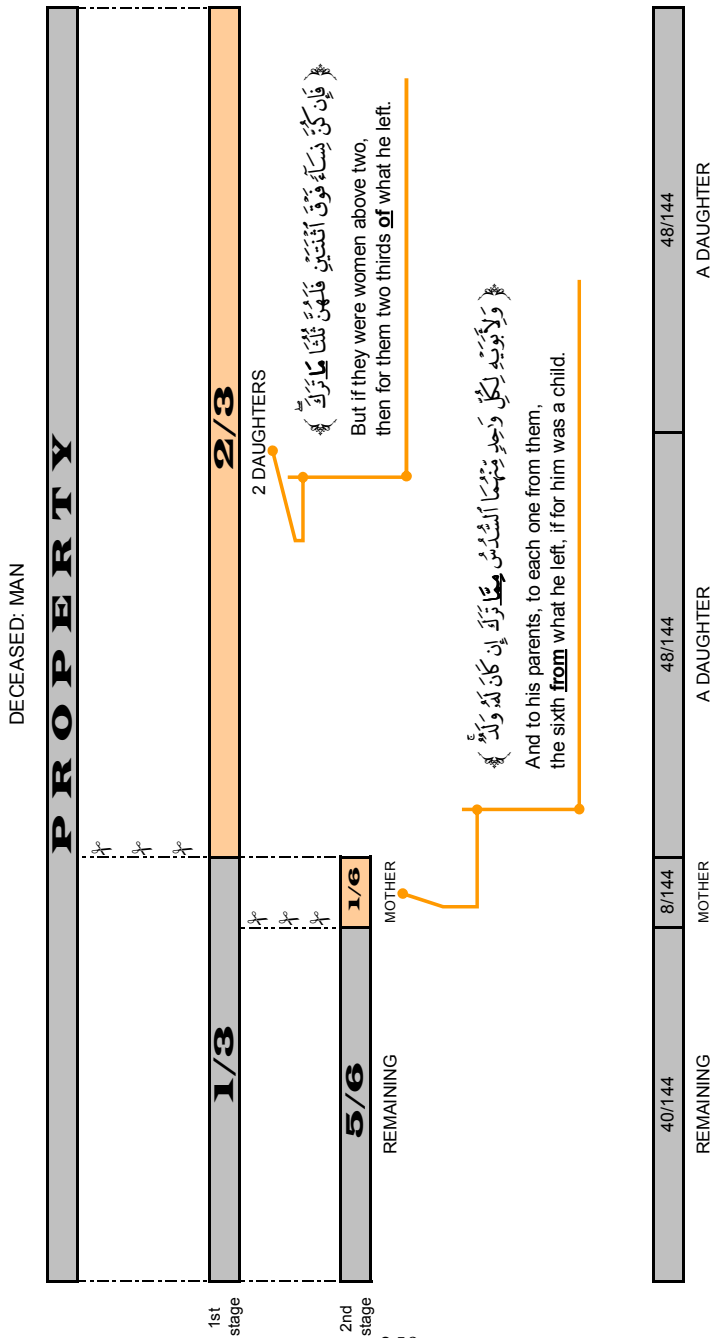
PROPERTY



DECEASED: MAN

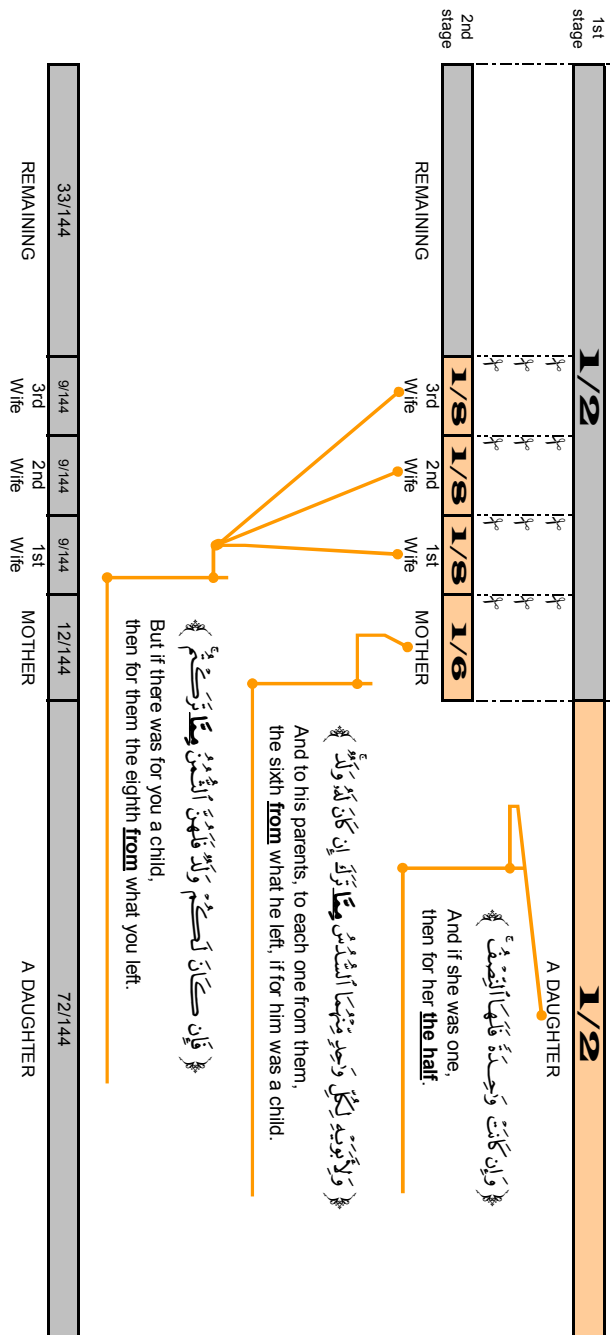
PROPERTY

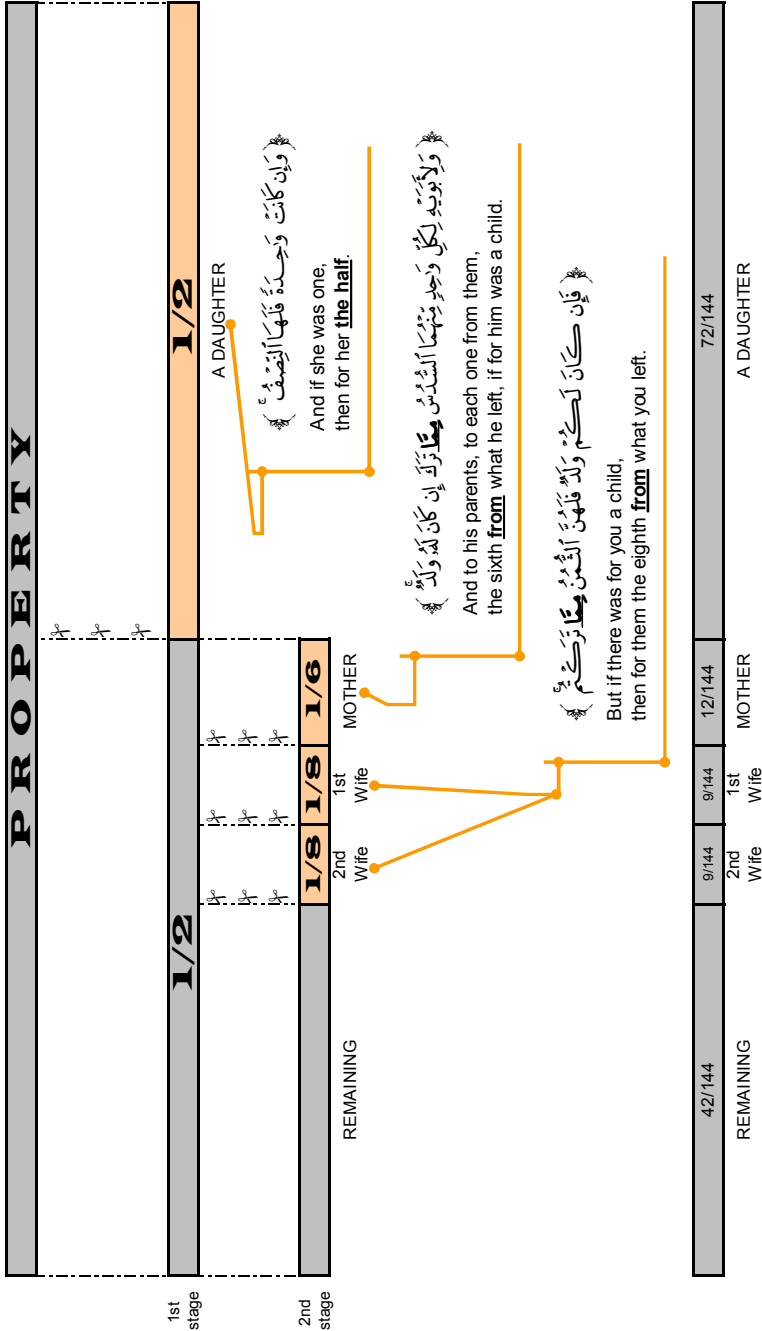




DECEASED: MAN

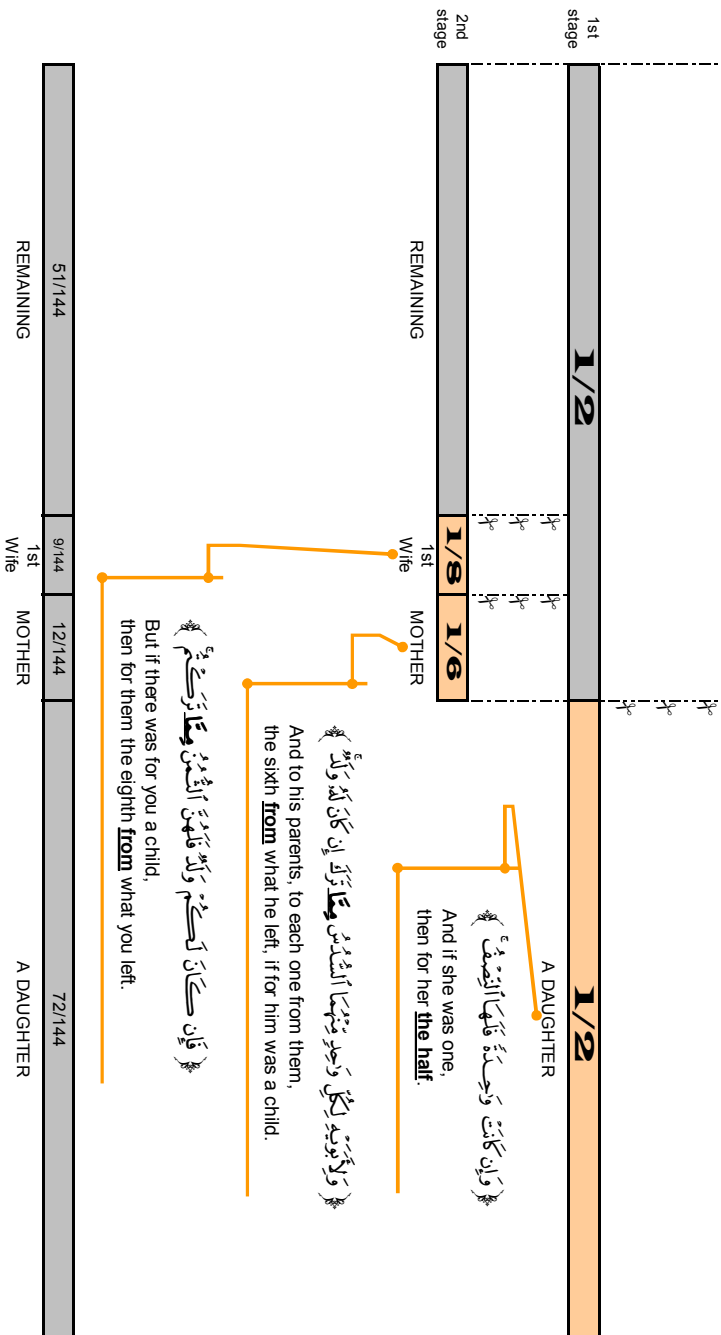
PROPERTY

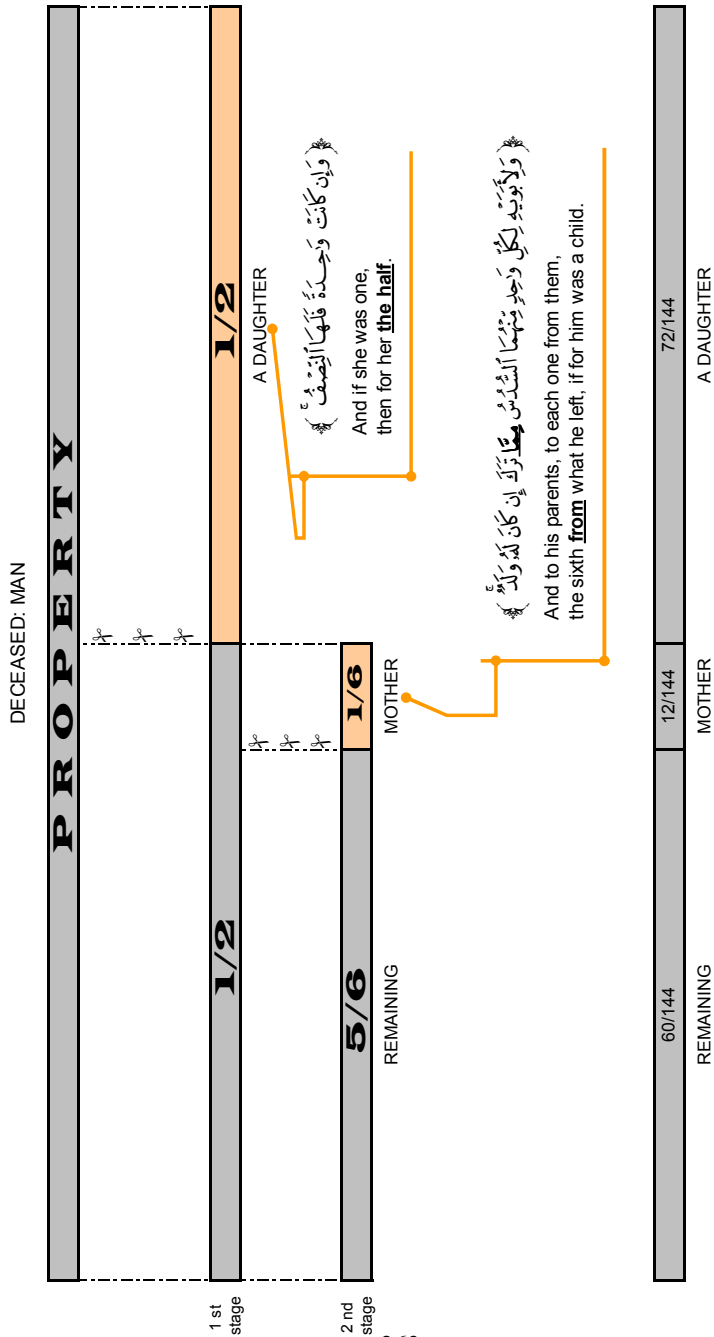




DECEASED: MAN

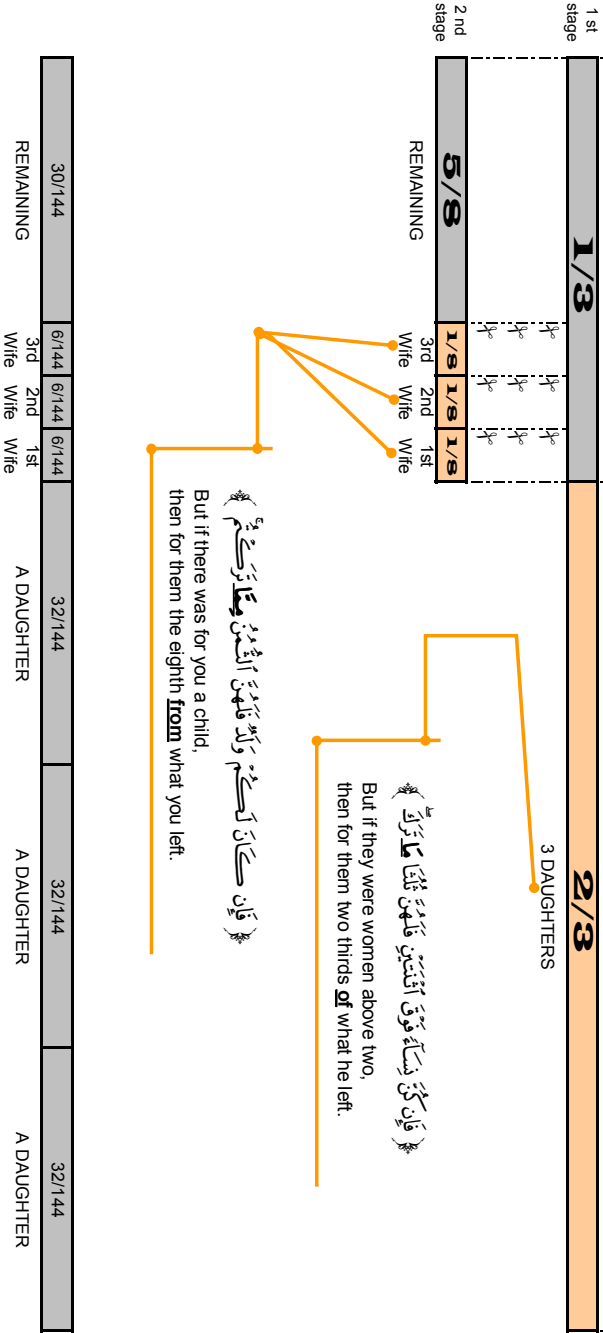
PROPERTY

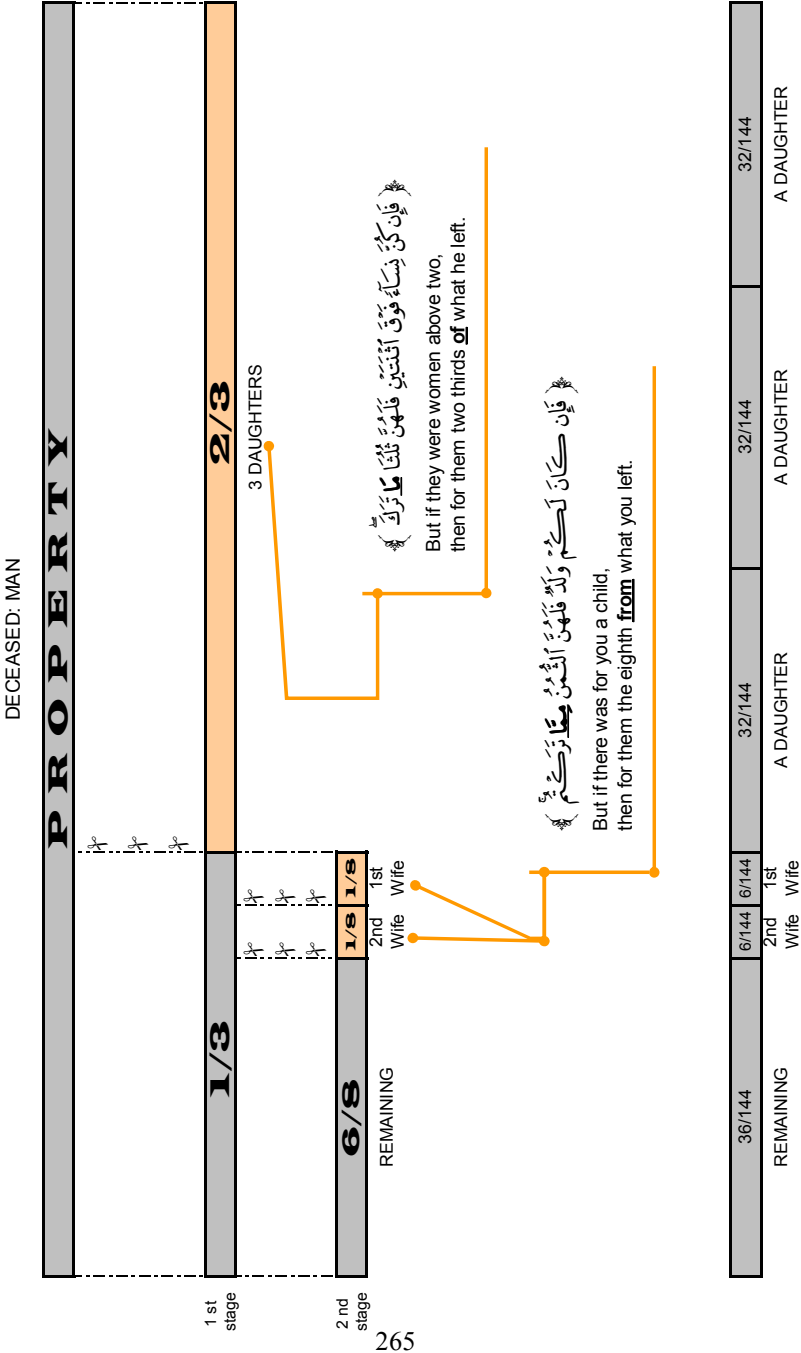




DECEASED: MAN

PROPERTY





DECEASED: MAN

PROPERTY

1st stage

1/3

2/3

3 DAUGHTERS

2nd stage

7/8

1/8

REMAINING

1st W/fe

فَإِنْ كُنَّ نِسَاءً فَوْقَ اثْنَتَيْنِ فَلَهُنَّ ثُلُثُ مَا تَرَكَ
But if they were women above two,
then for them two thirds of what he left.

فَإِنْ كَانَ لَكُمْ وَلَدٌ فَلَهُنَّ الْثَمَنُ مِمَّا تَرَكَنَّ
But if there was for you a child,
then for them the eighth from what you left.

42/144	6/144	32/144	32/144	32/144
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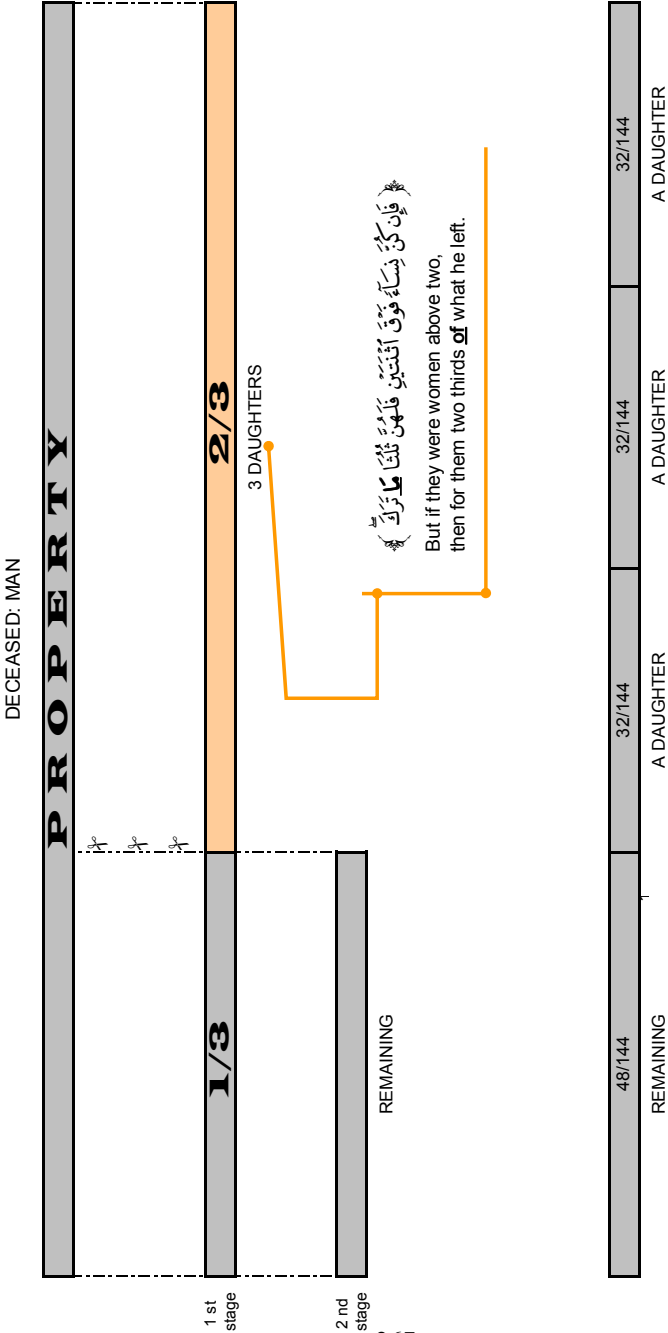
REMAINING

1st W/fe

A DAUGHTER

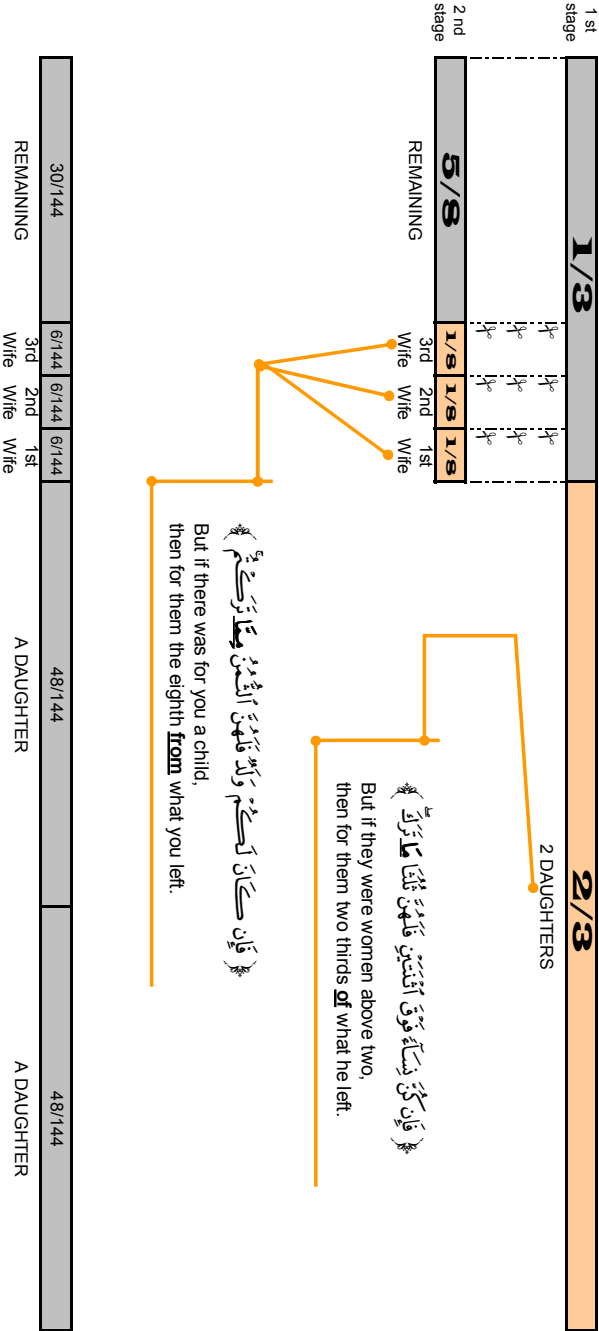
A DAUGHTER

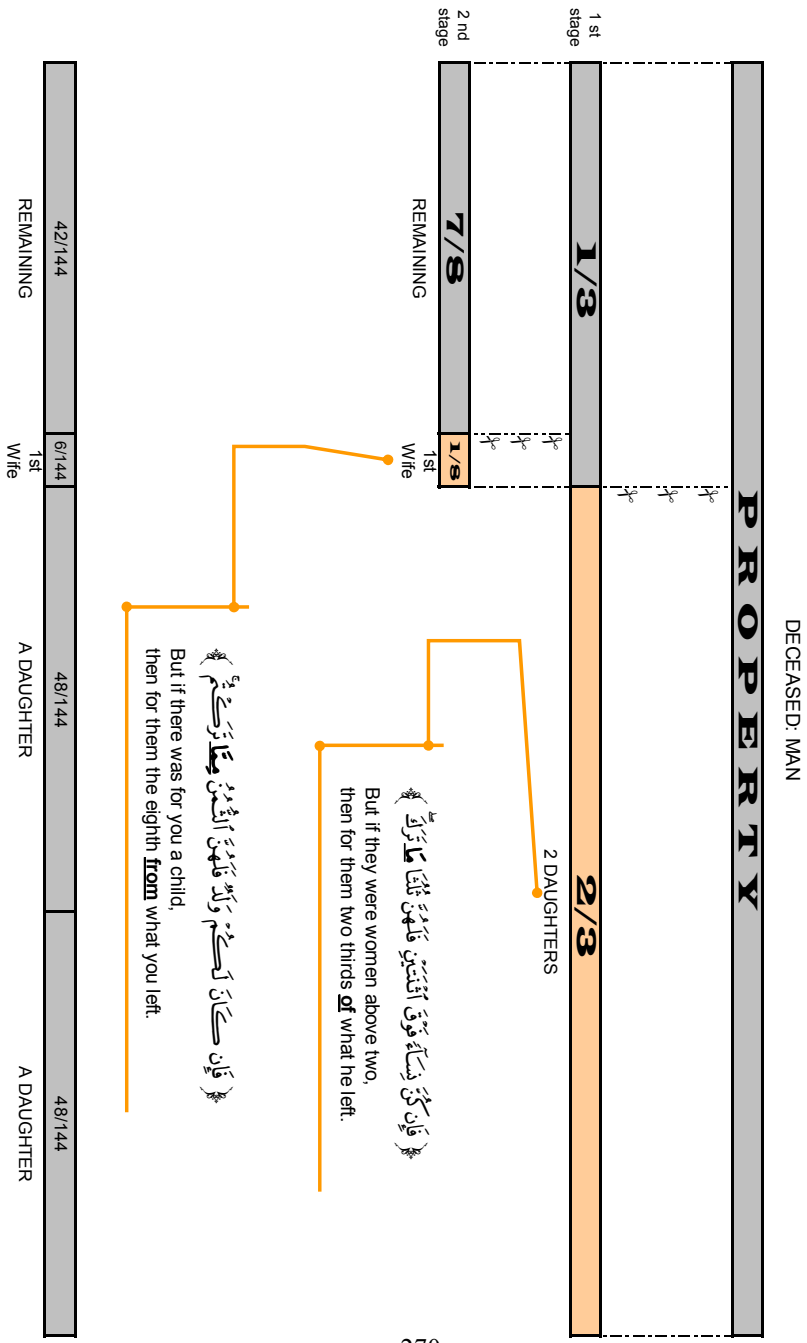
A DAUGHTER

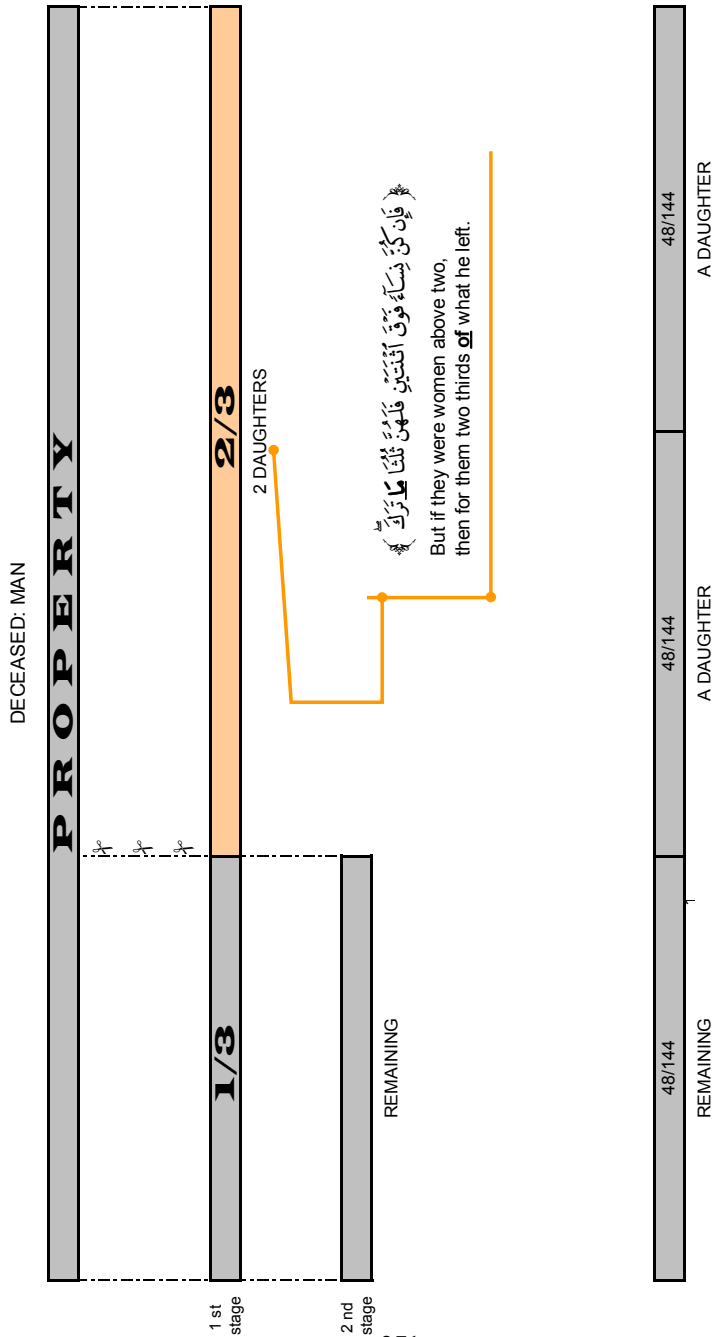


DECEASED: MAN

PROPERTY







DECEASED: MAN

PROPERTY

1 st stage	1/2	1/2
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1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

A DAUGHTER

2 nd stage	5/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
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REMAINING

3rd Wife 2nd Wife 1st Wife

وَاِنْ كَانَتْ وَاحِدَةً فَلَهَا النِّصْفُ
And if she was one,
then for her **the half**.

فَاِنْ كَانَ لَكُمْ وَالِدَاتُكُمْ فَلَهُنَّ الثُّمُنُ مِمَّا تَرَكَتُمْ

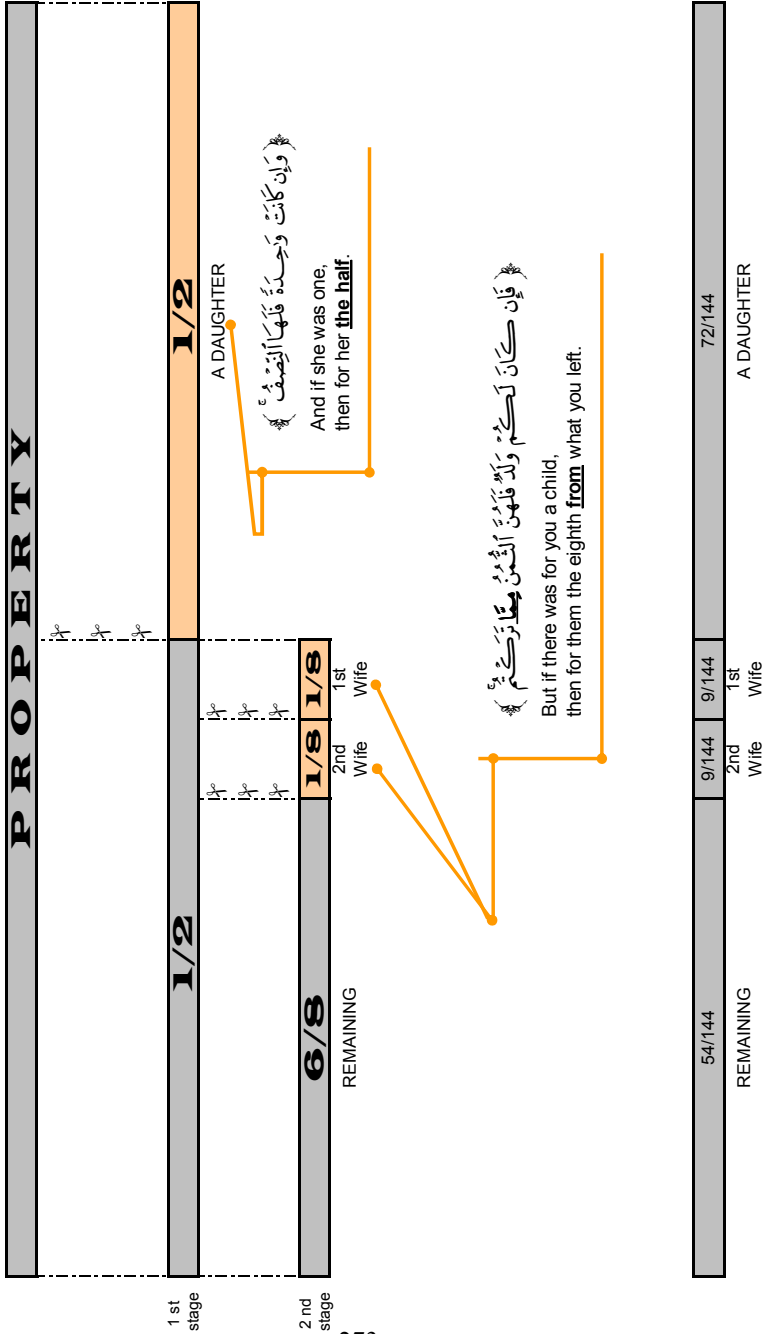
But if there was for you a child,
then for them the eighth **from** what you left.

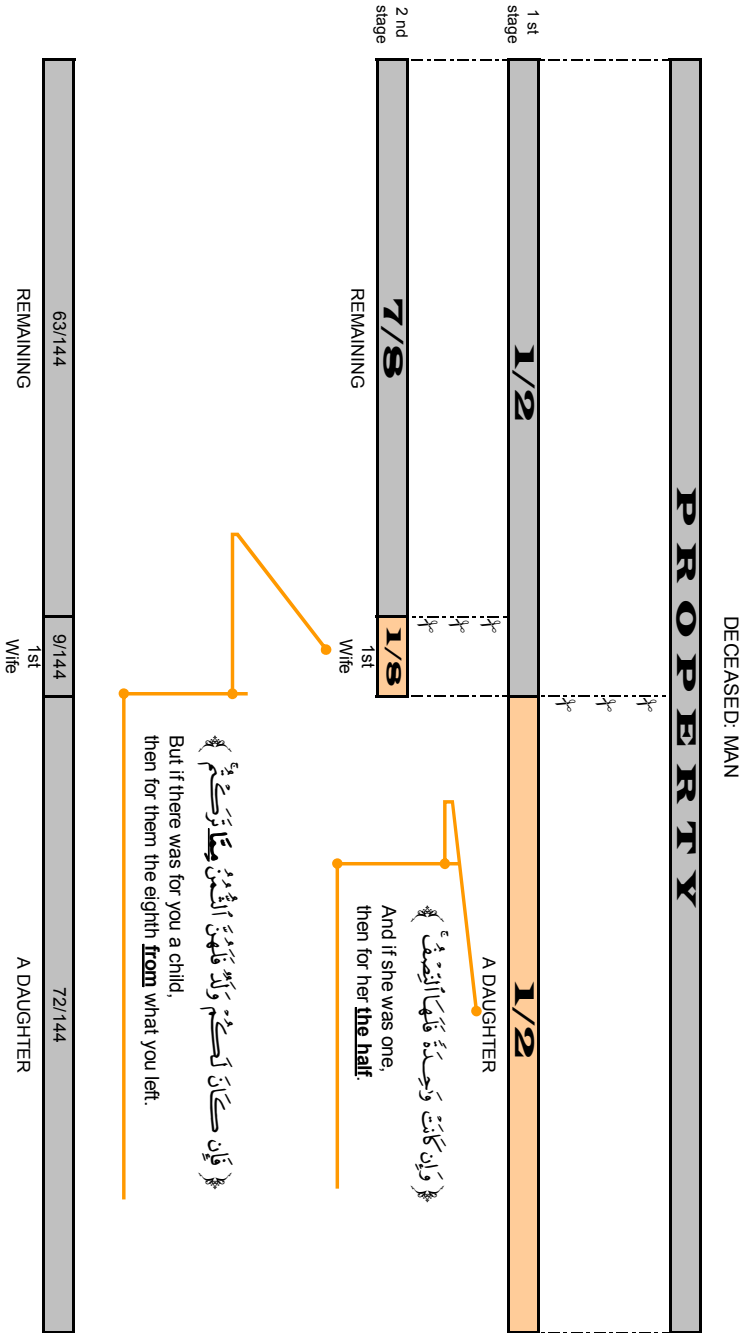
45/144	9/144	9/144	9/144	72/144
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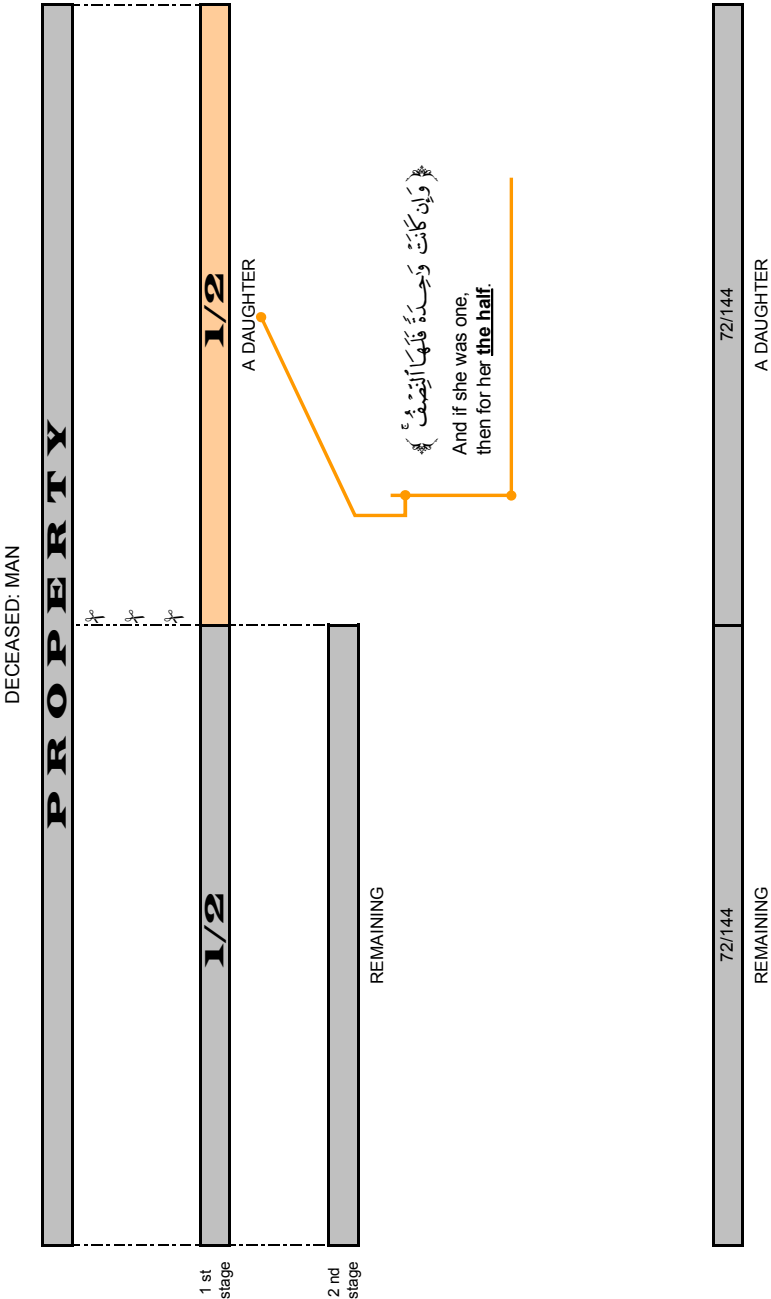
REMAINING

3rd Wife 2nd Wife 1st Wife

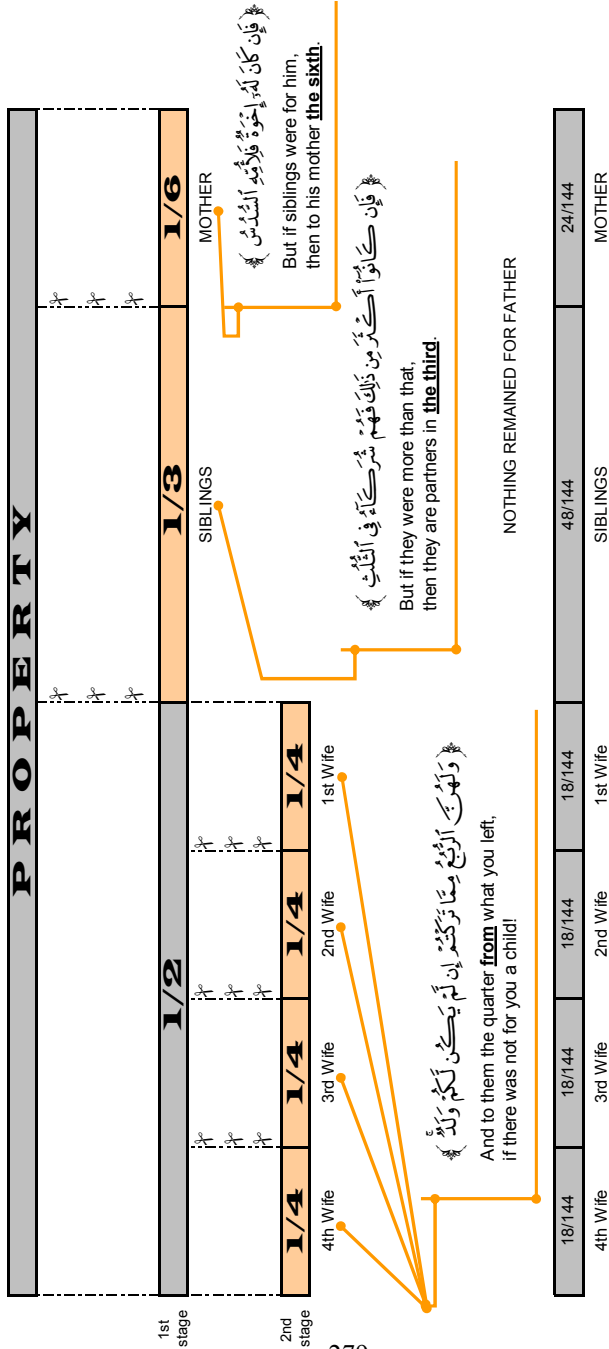
A DAUGHTER

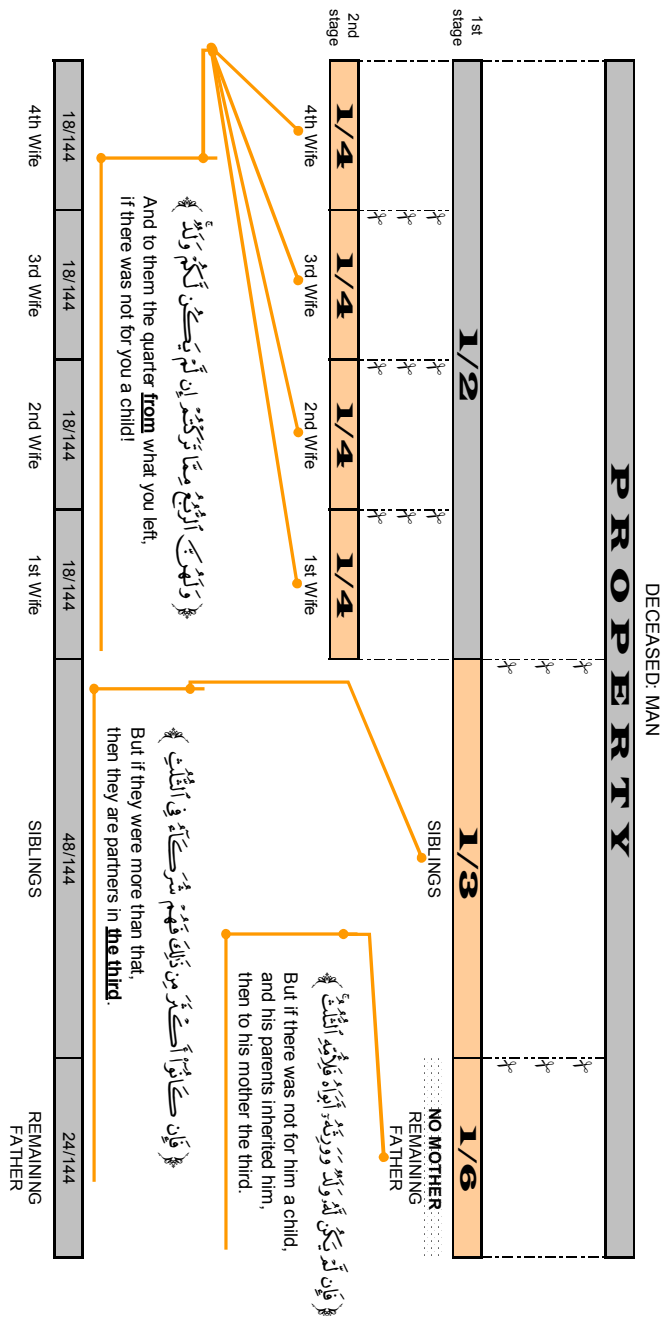


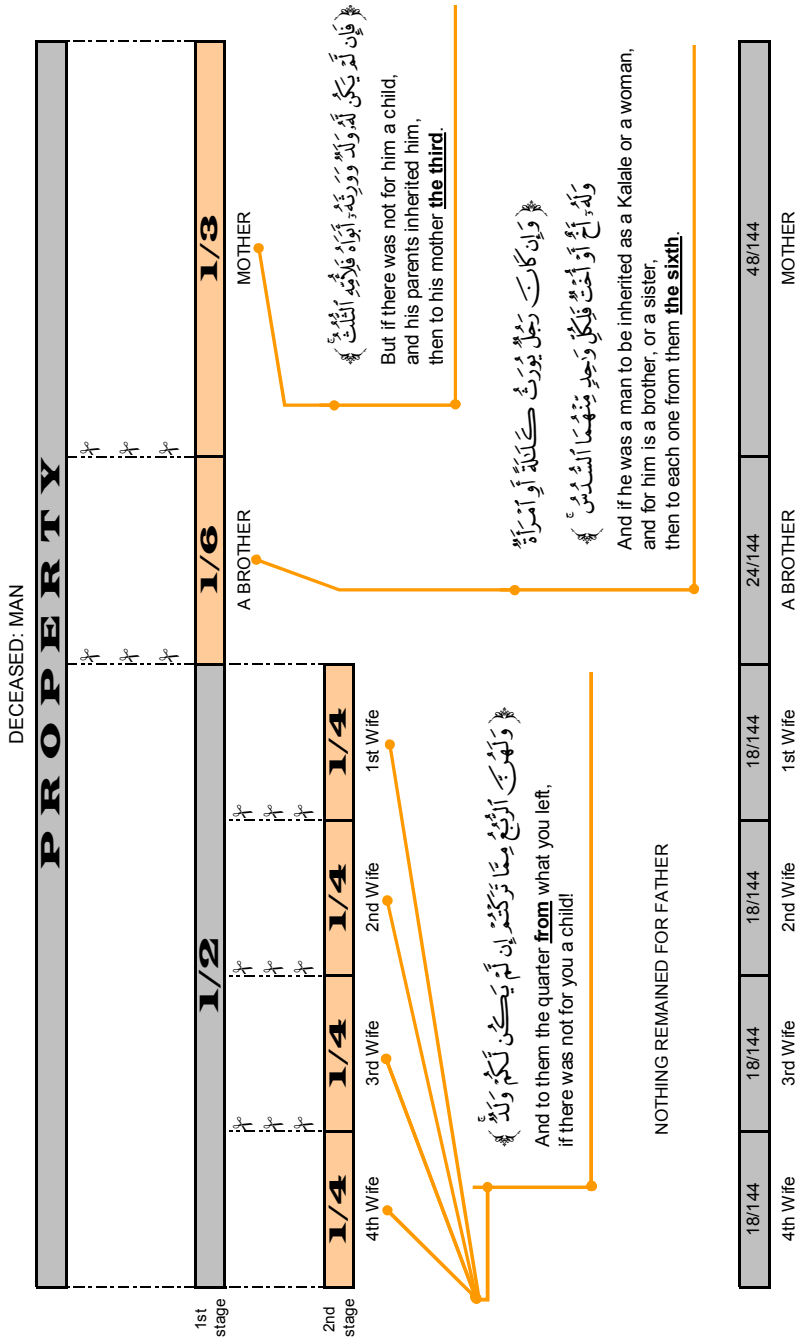


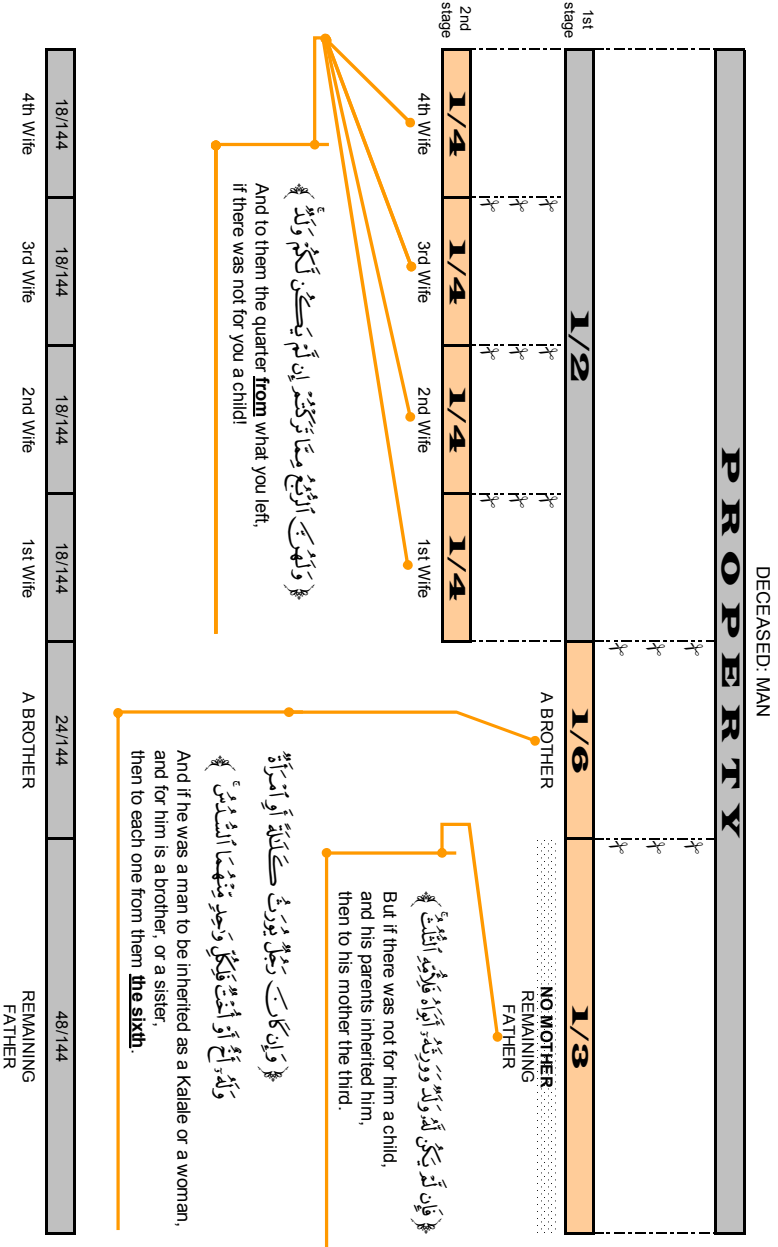


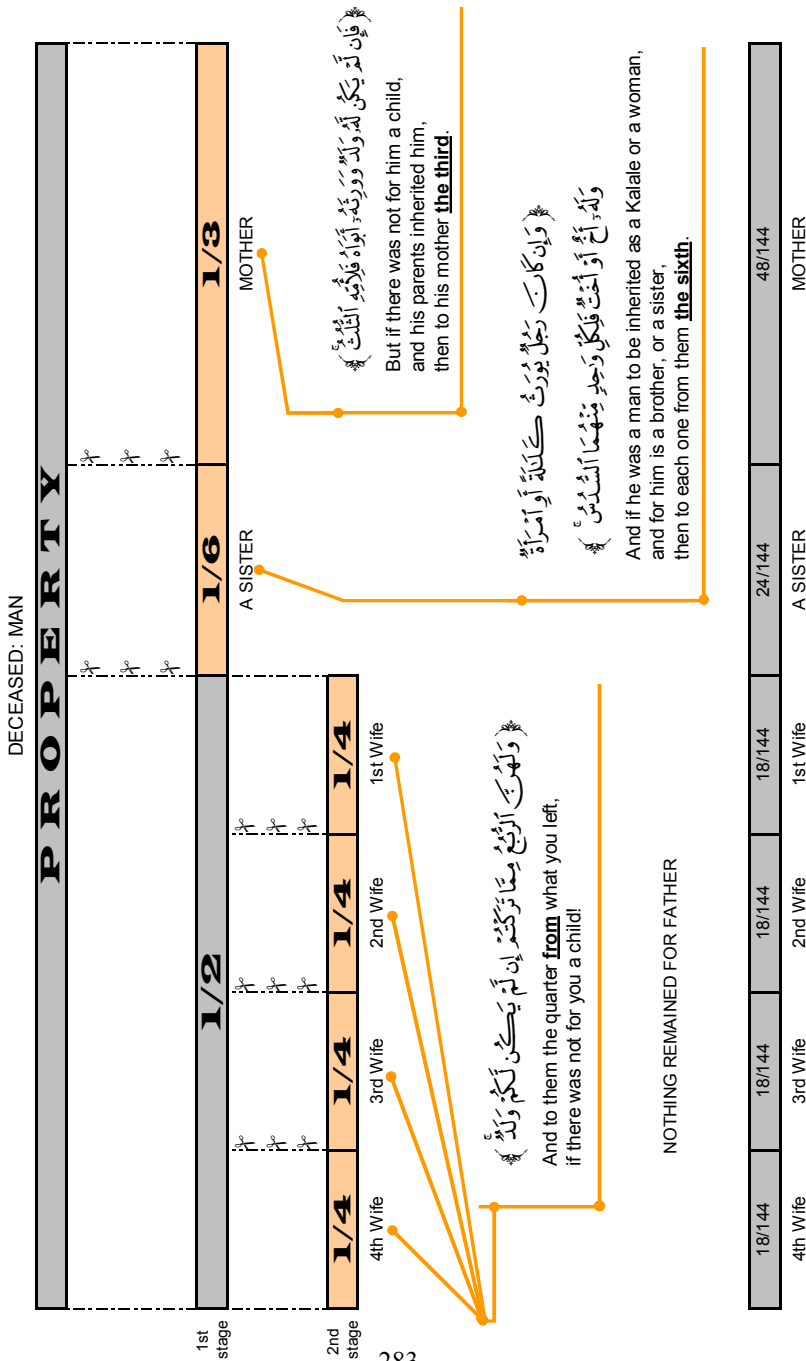
Derivations Of Template 3

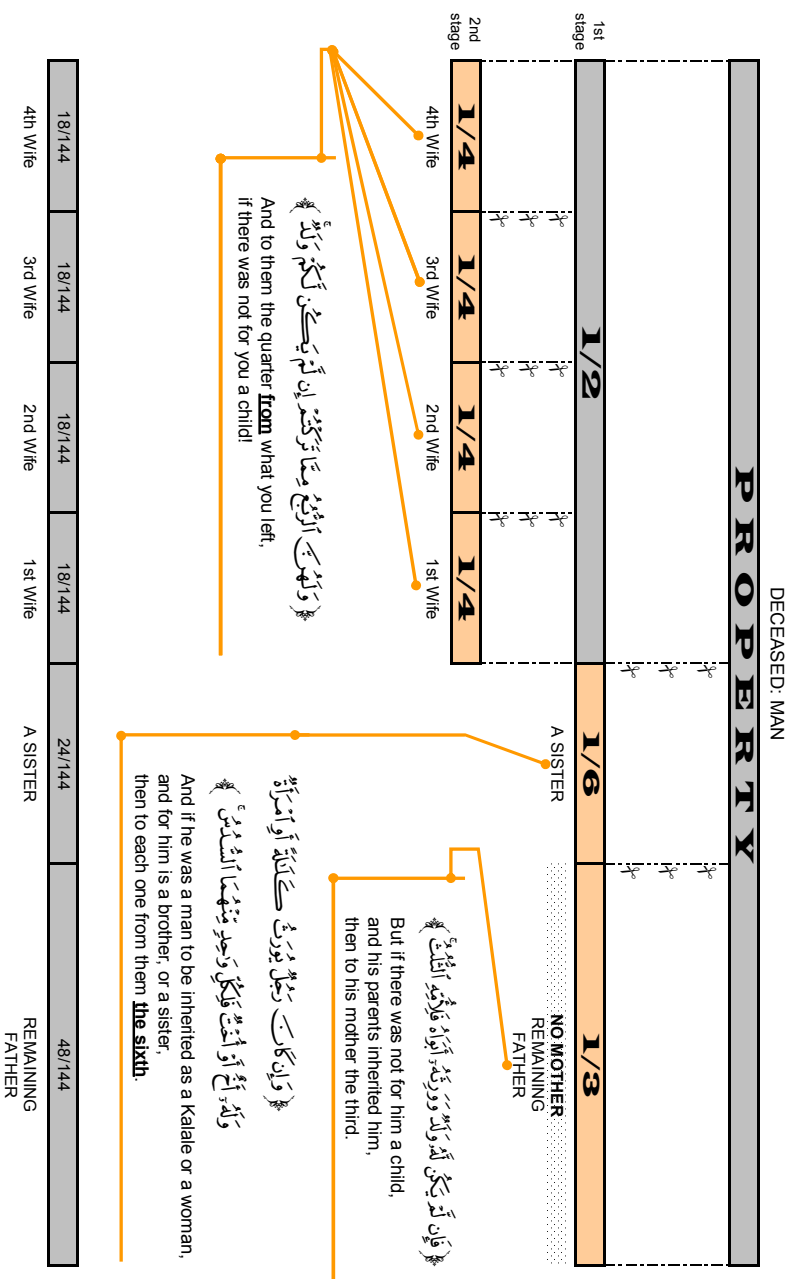


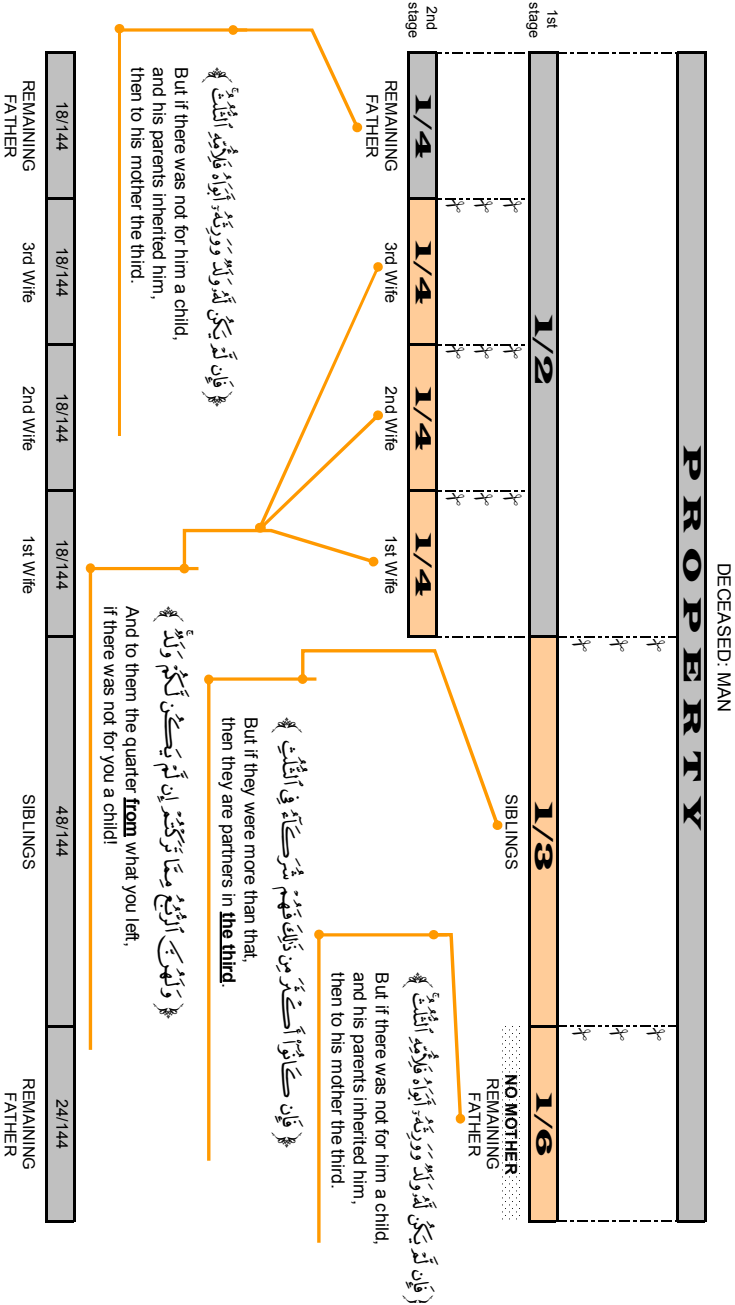




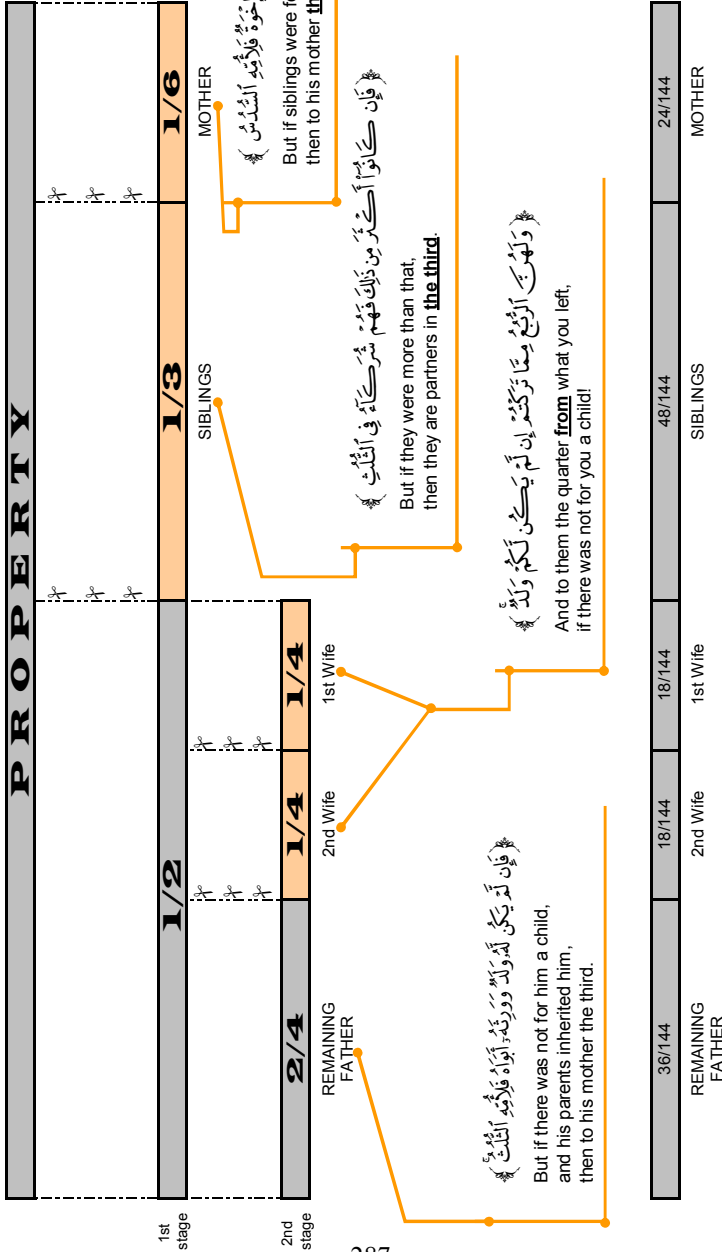


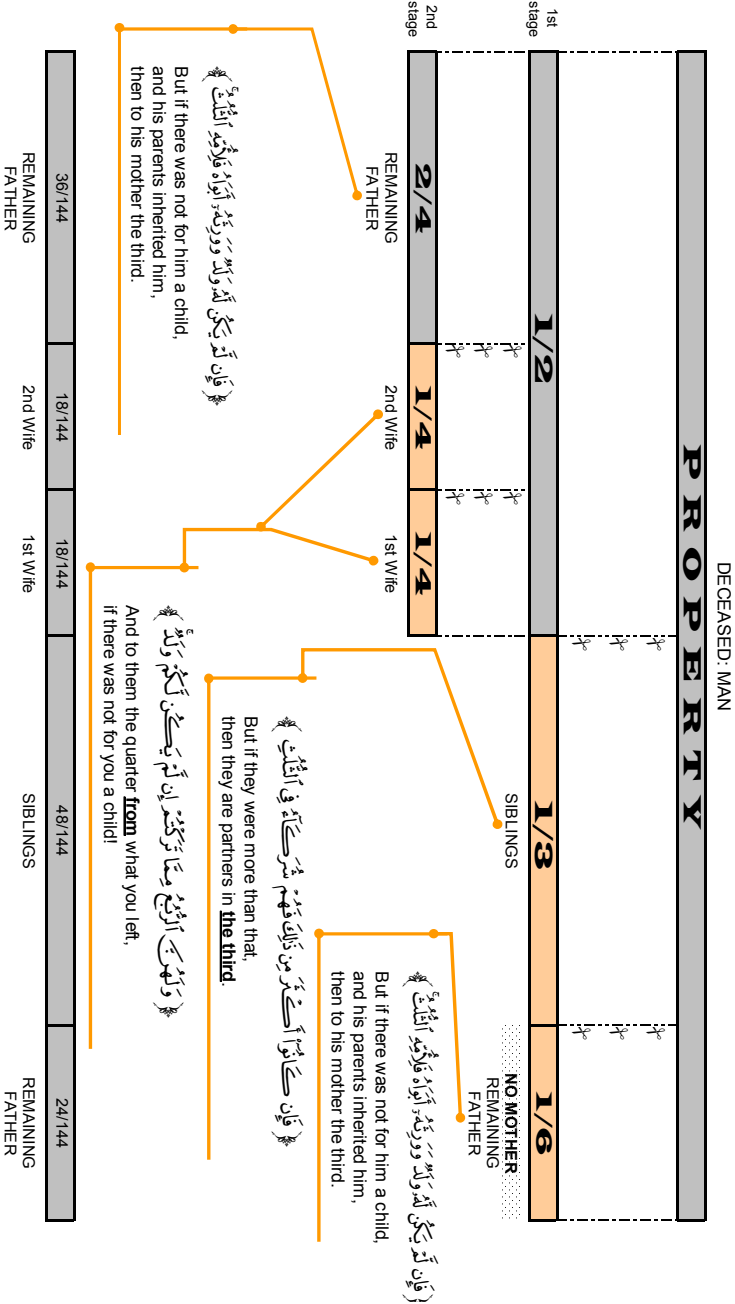


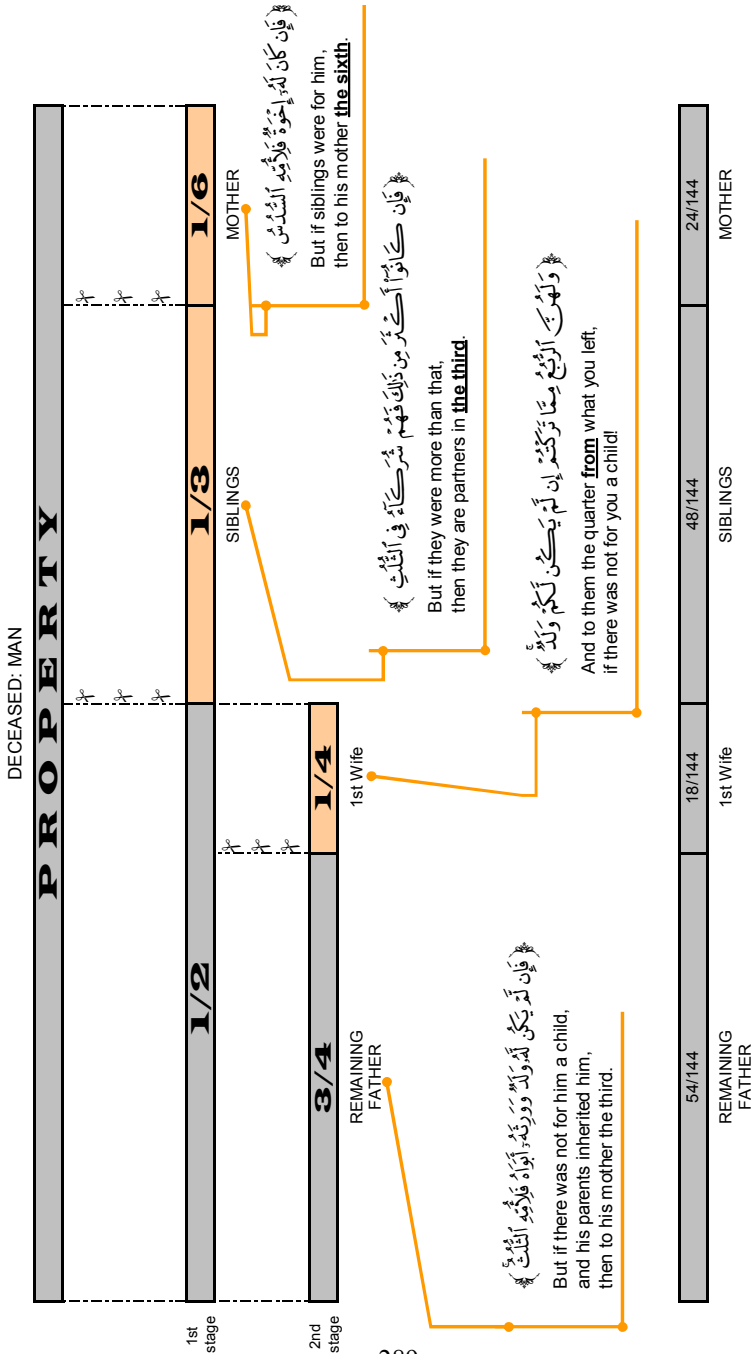


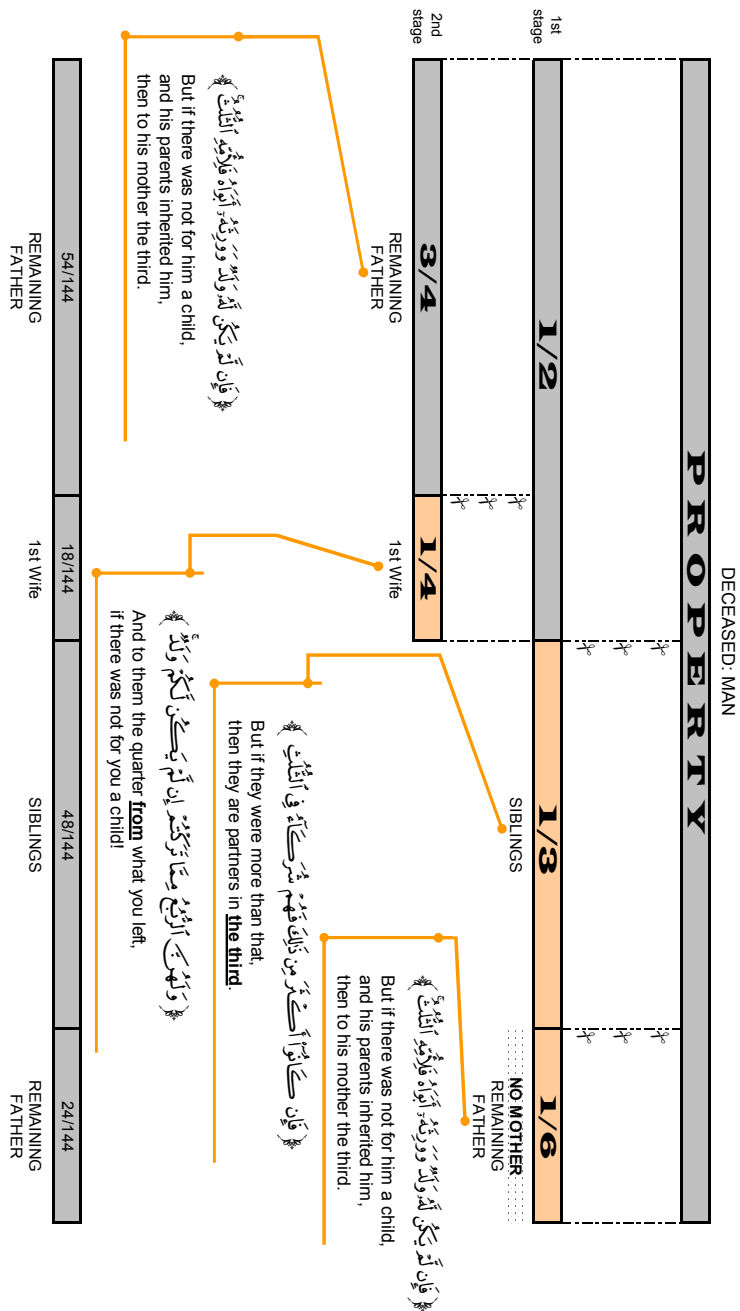


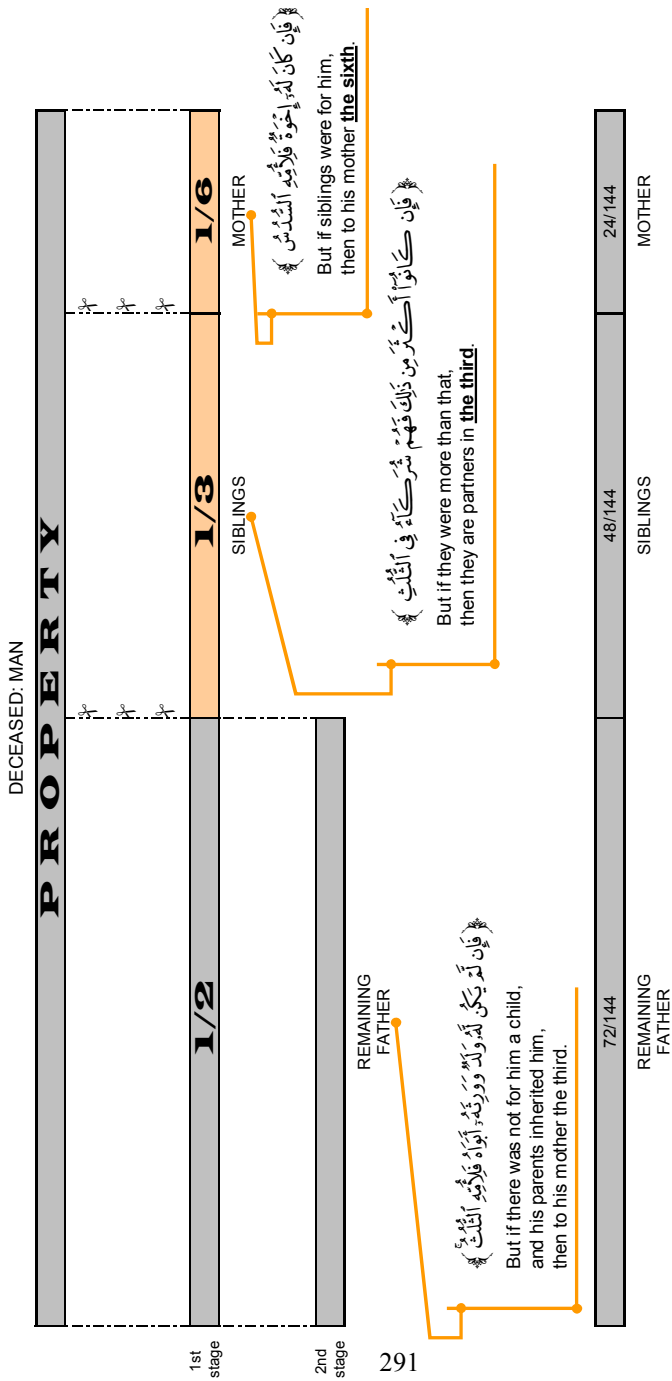
DECEASED: MAN

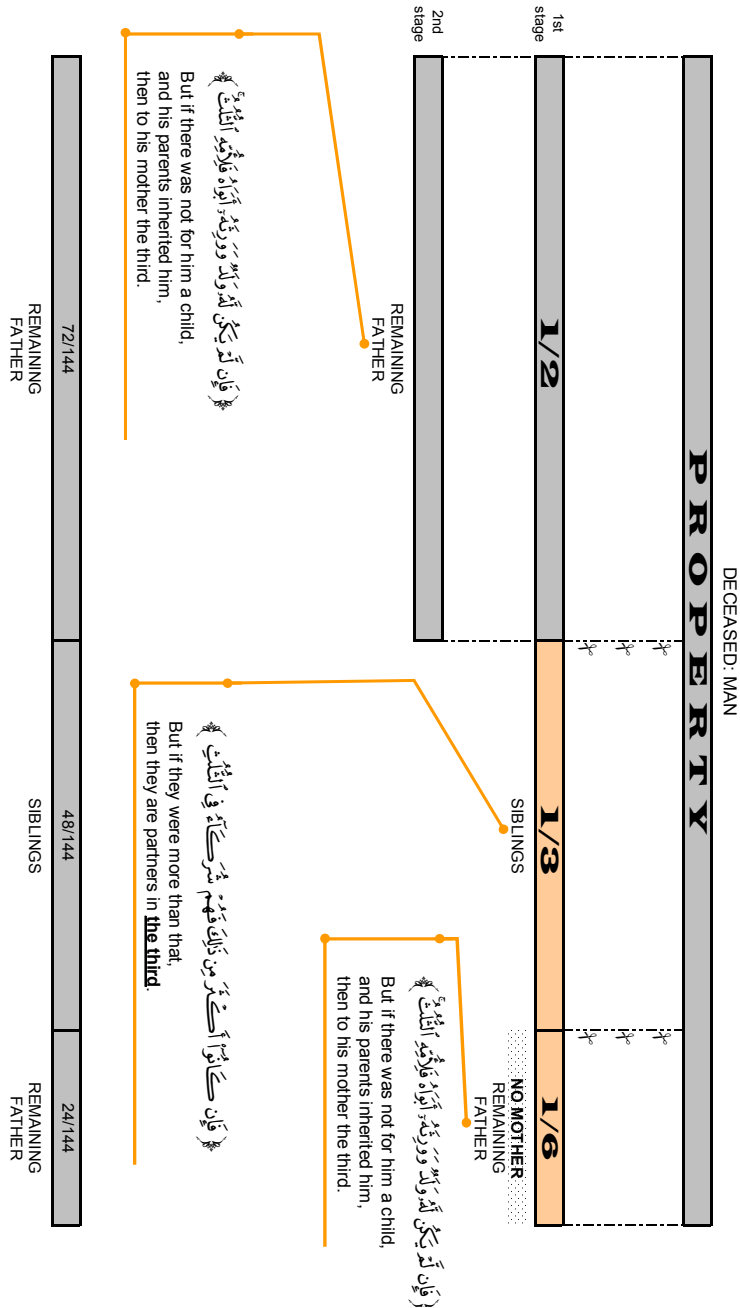




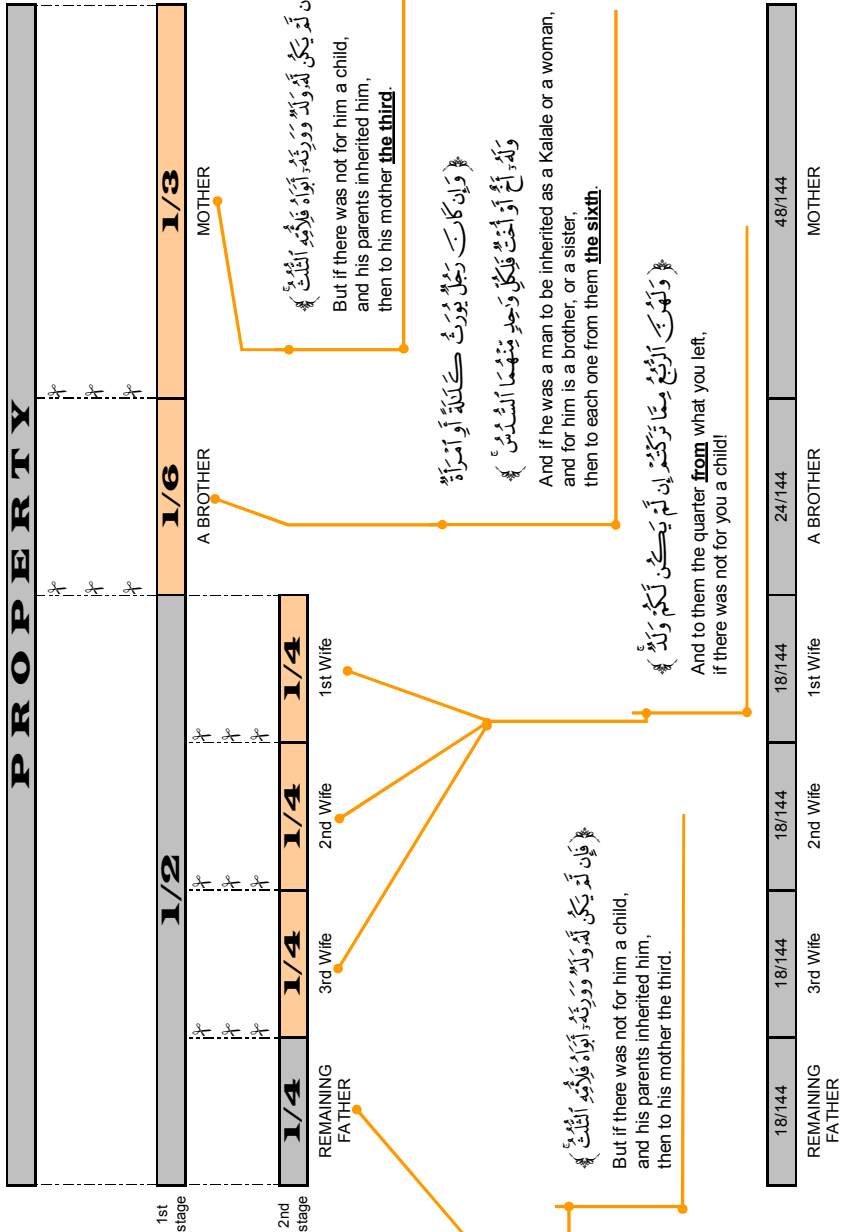


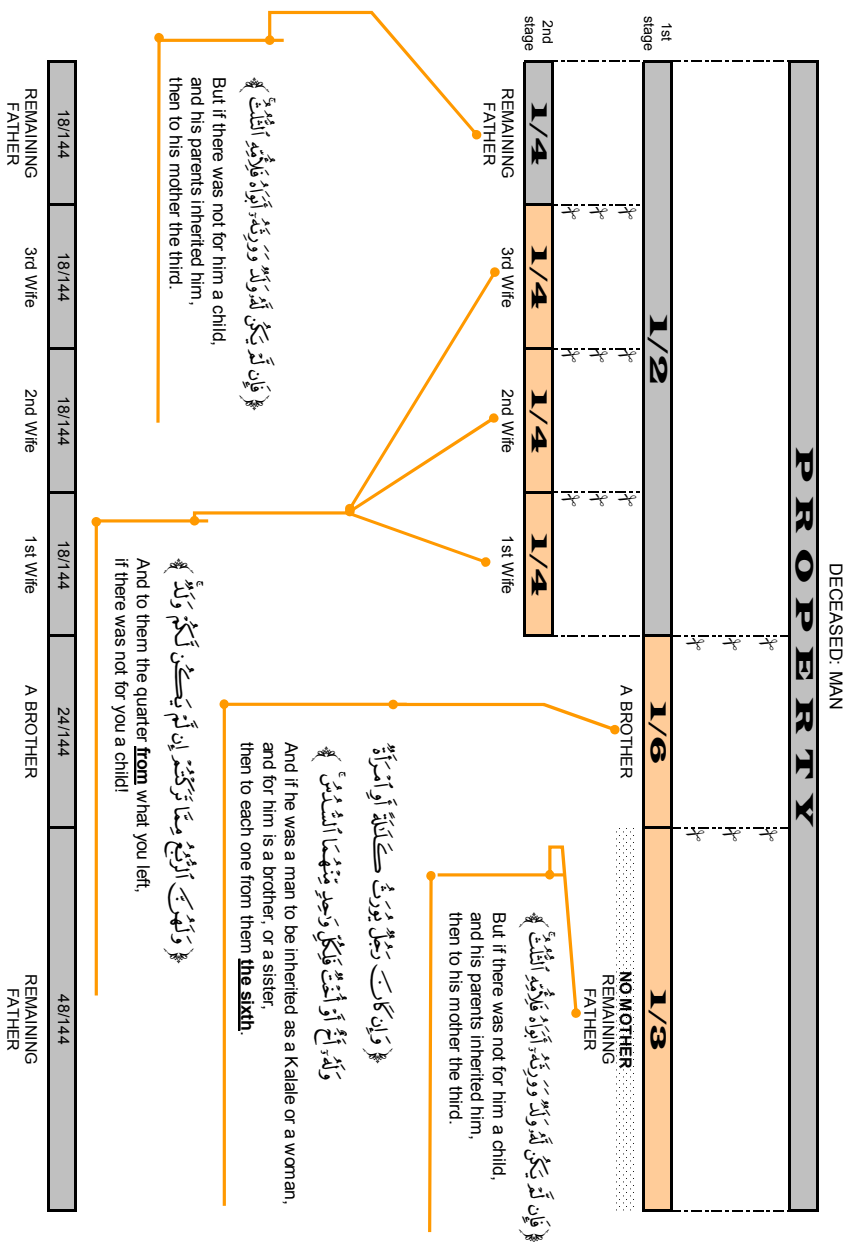




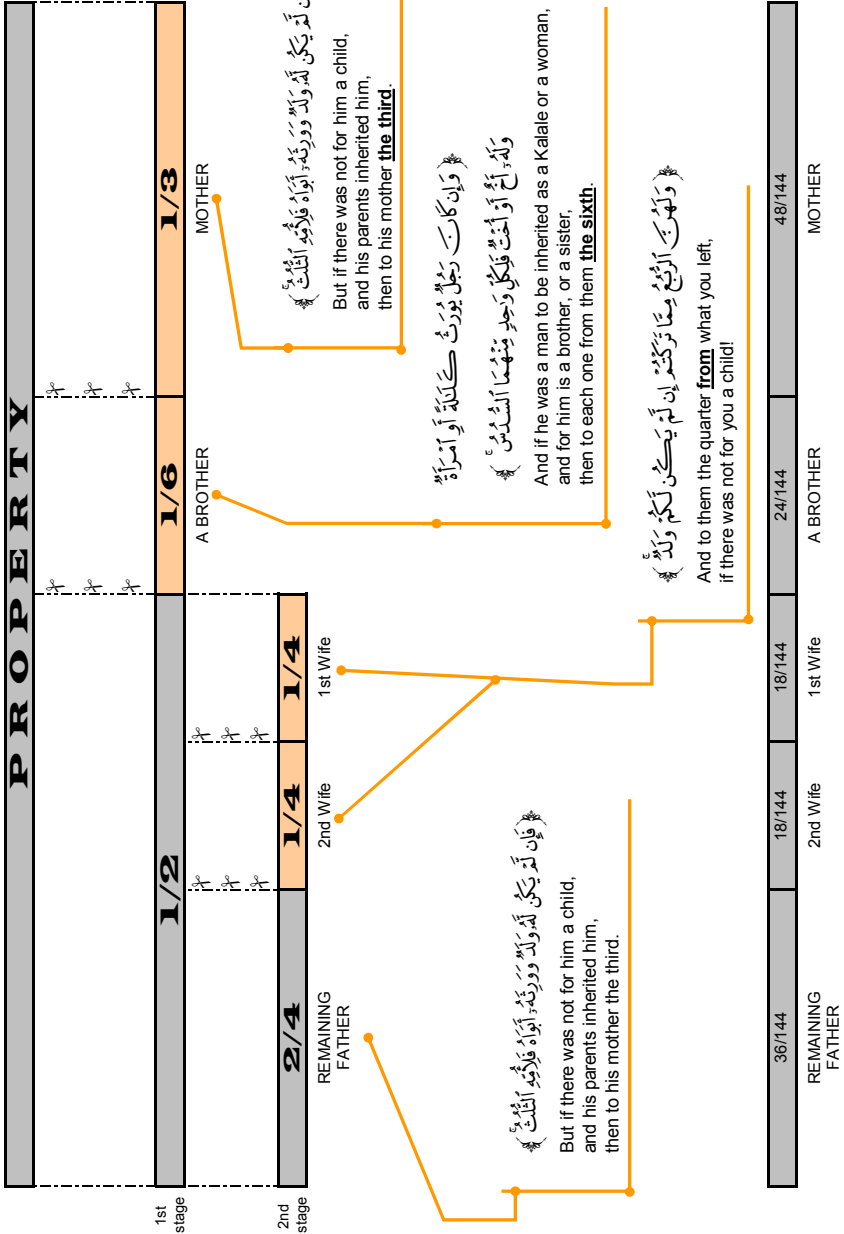


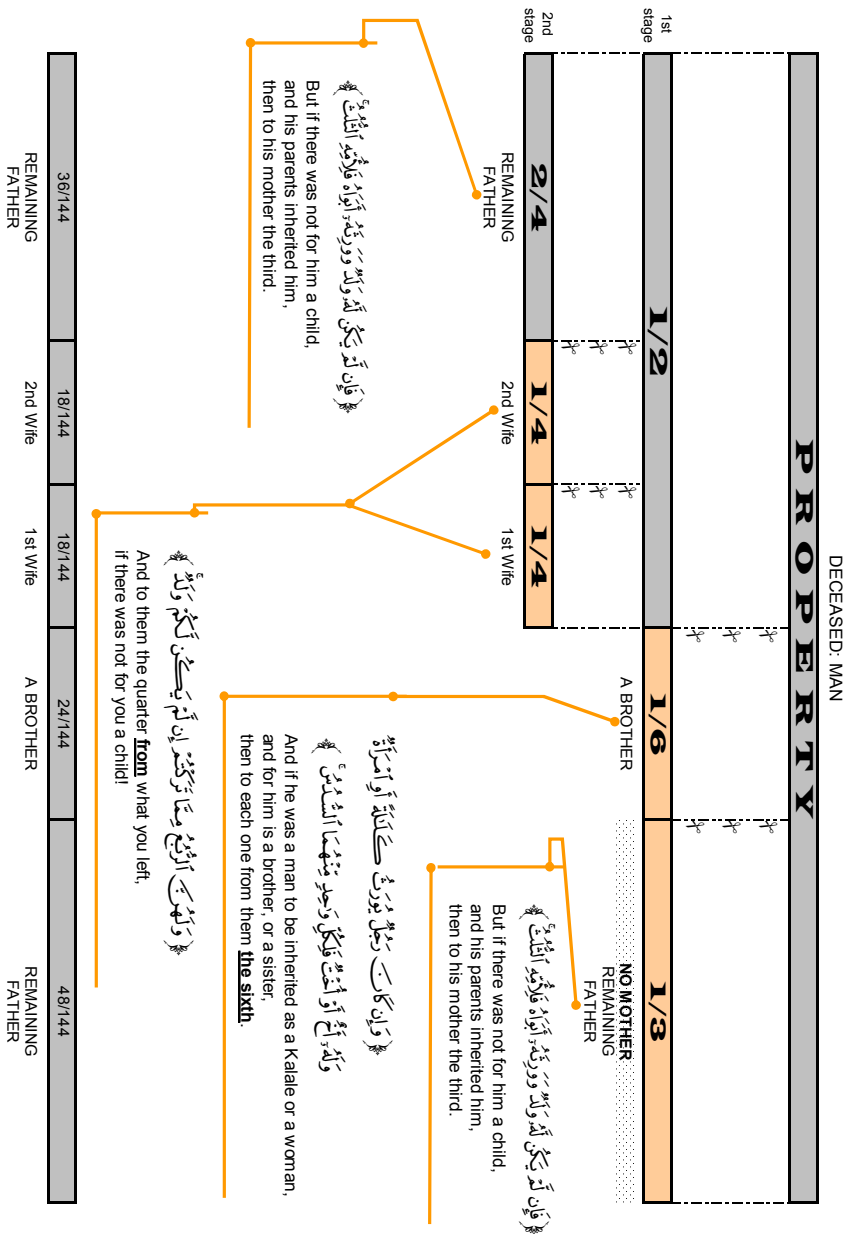
DECEASED: MAN



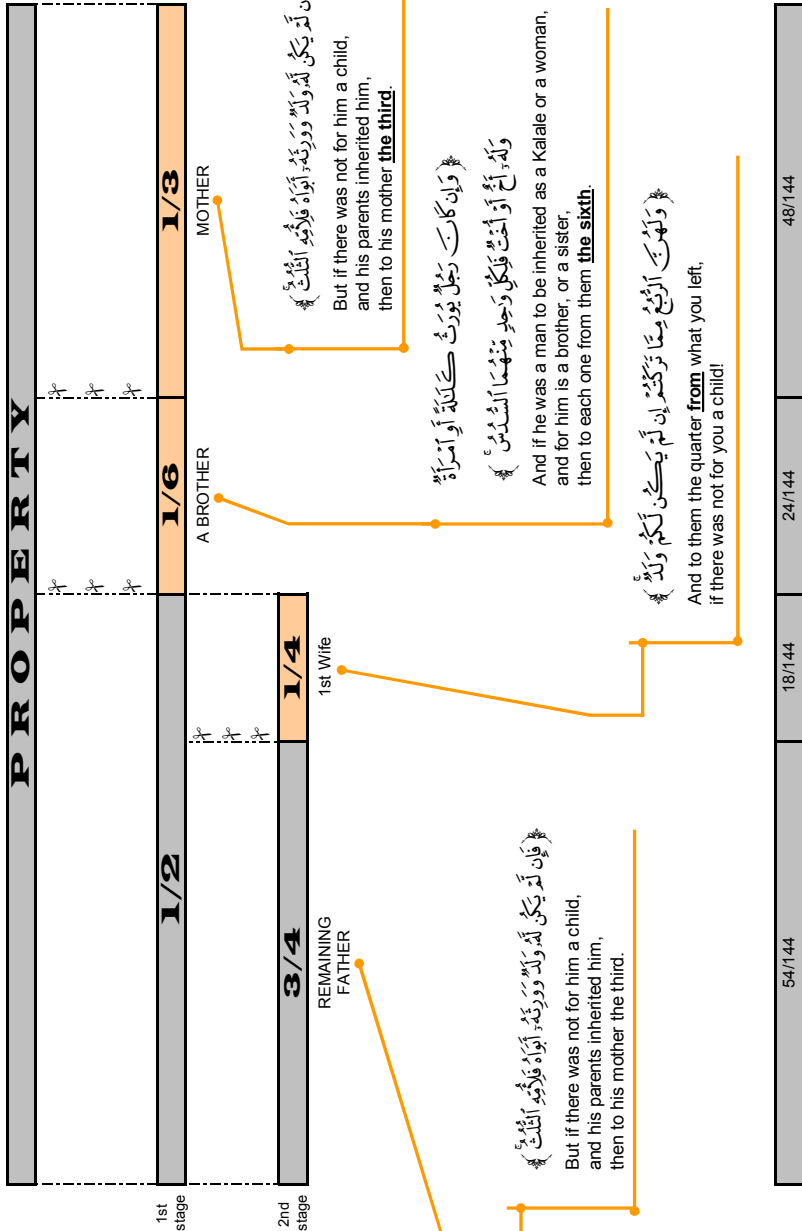


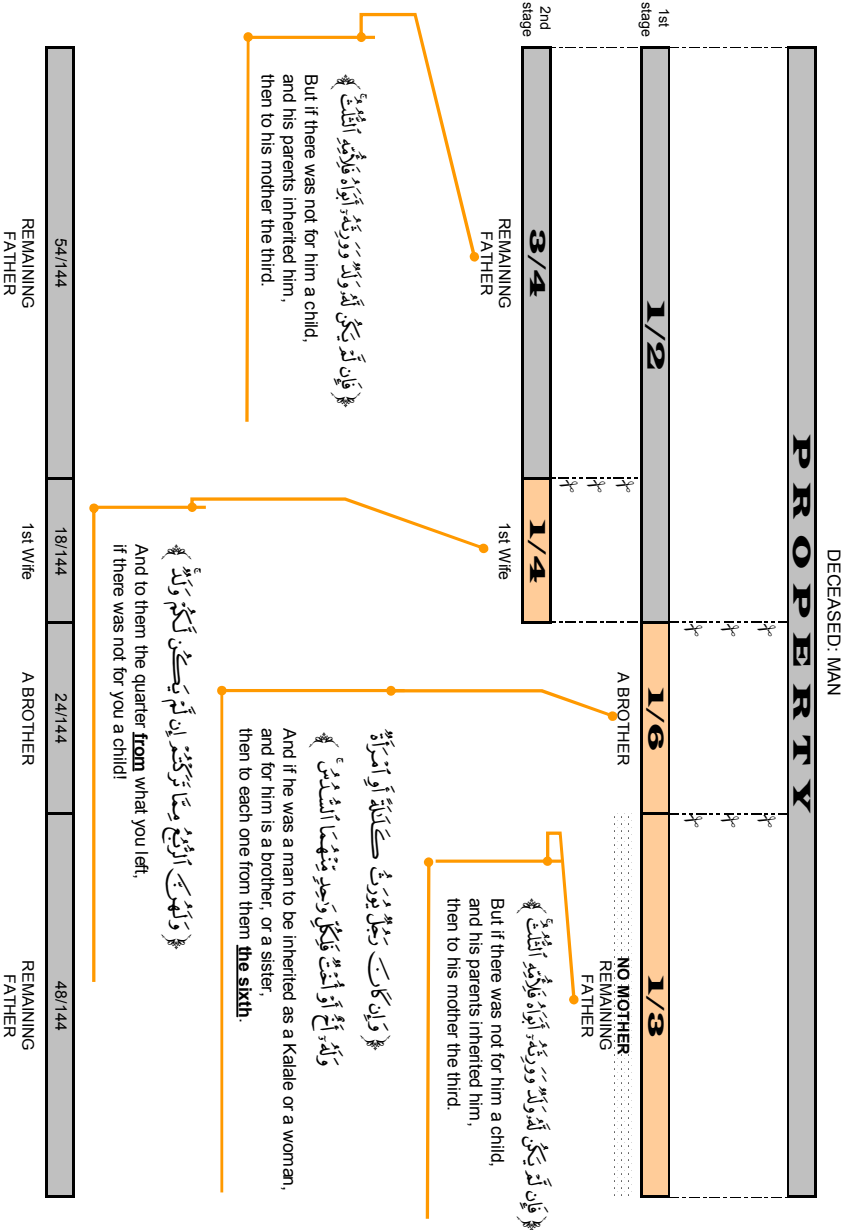
DECEASED: MAN



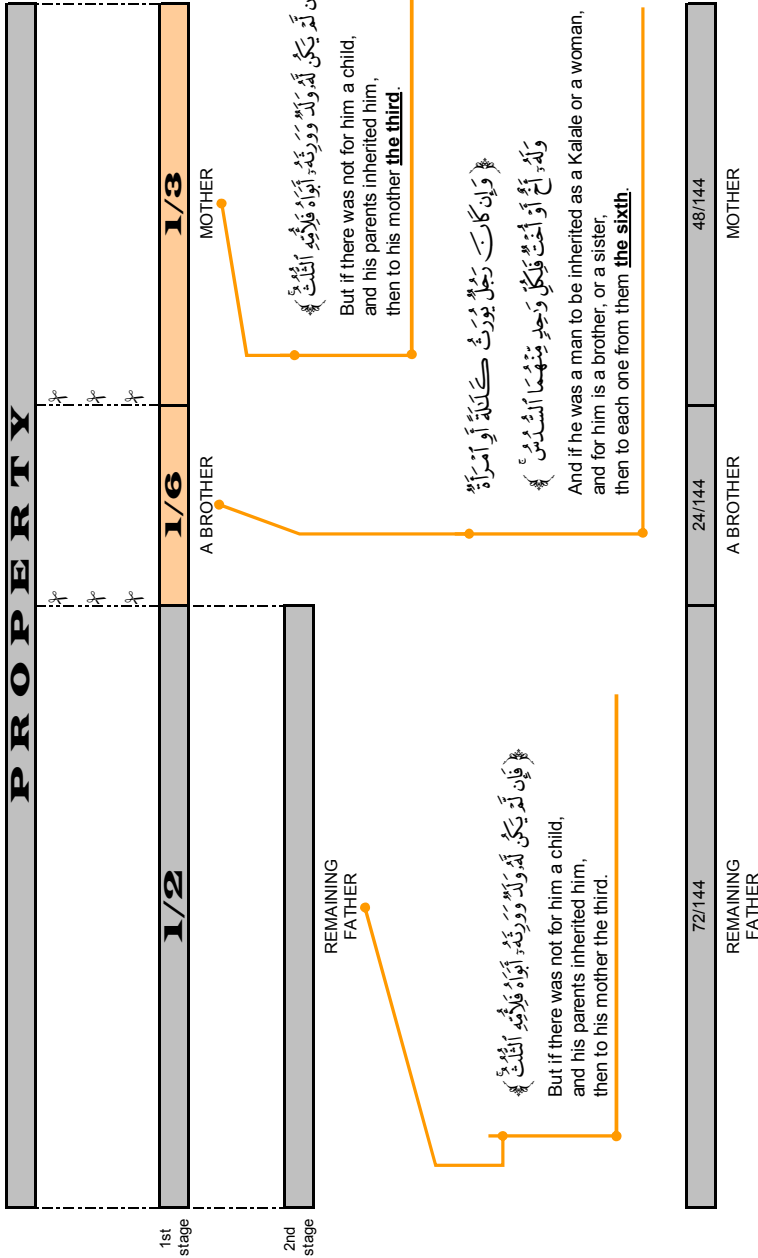


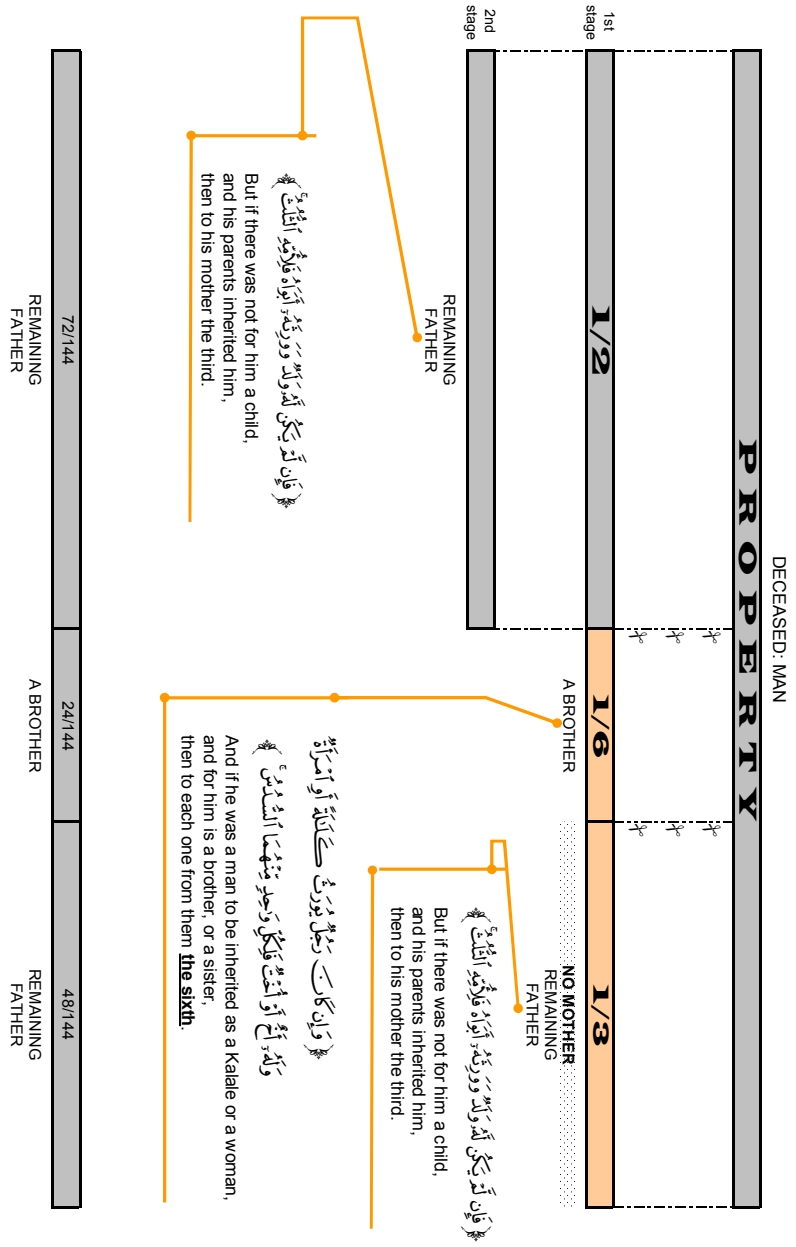
DECEASED: MAN



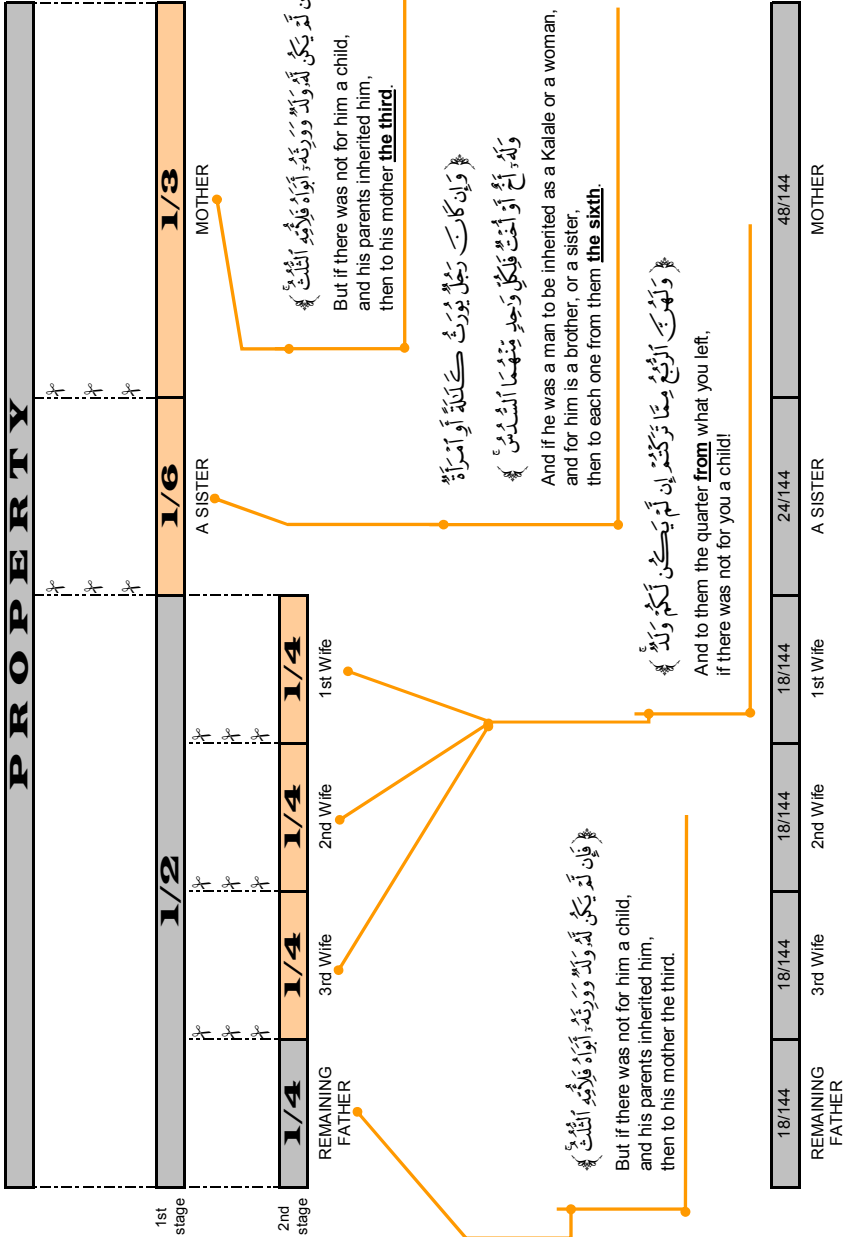


DECEASED: MAN



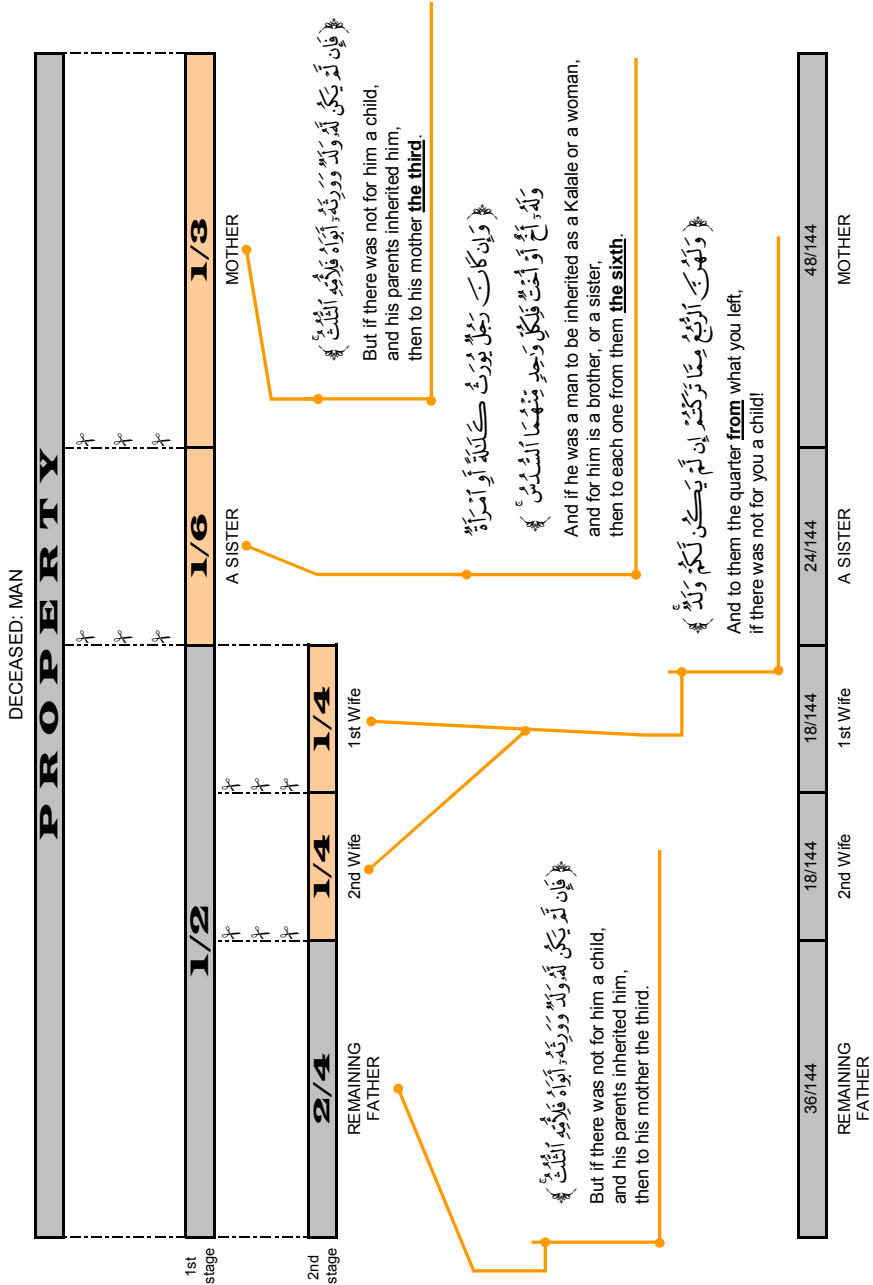


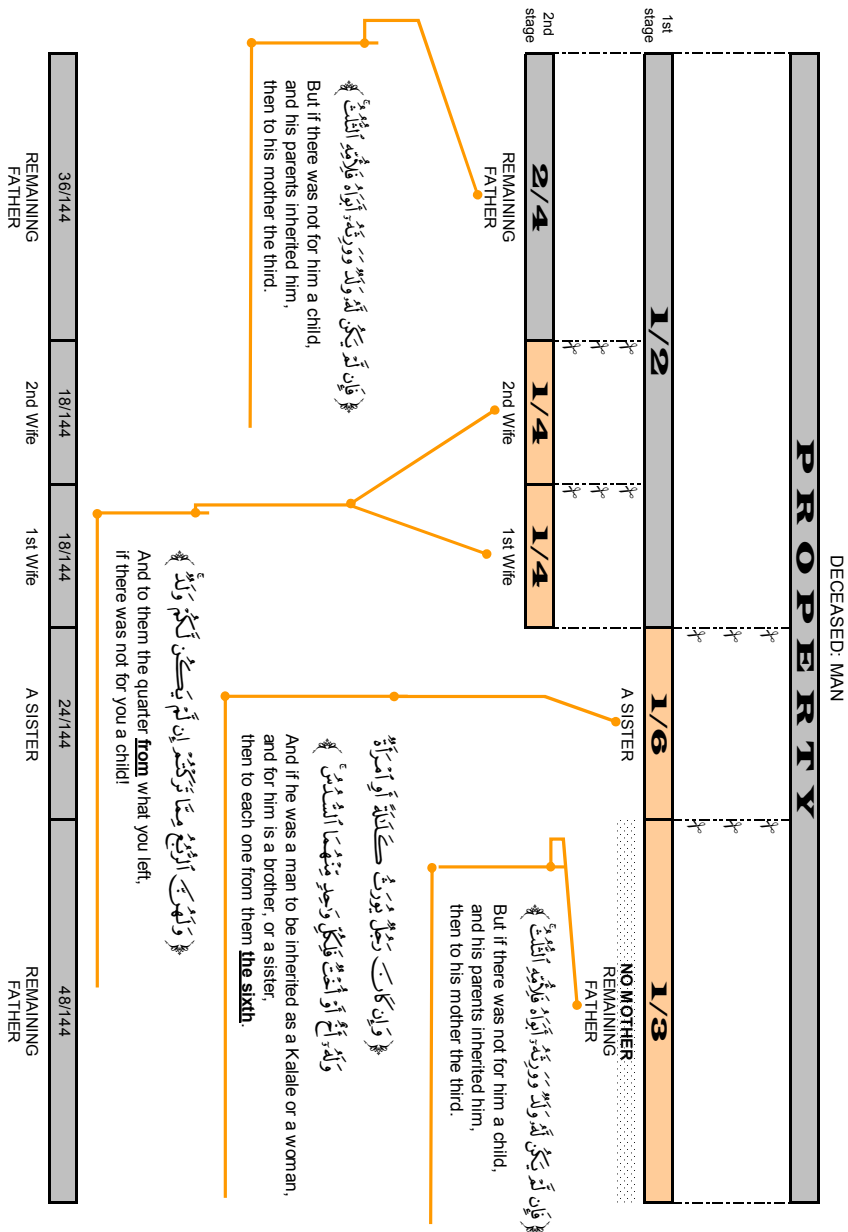
DECEASED: MAN



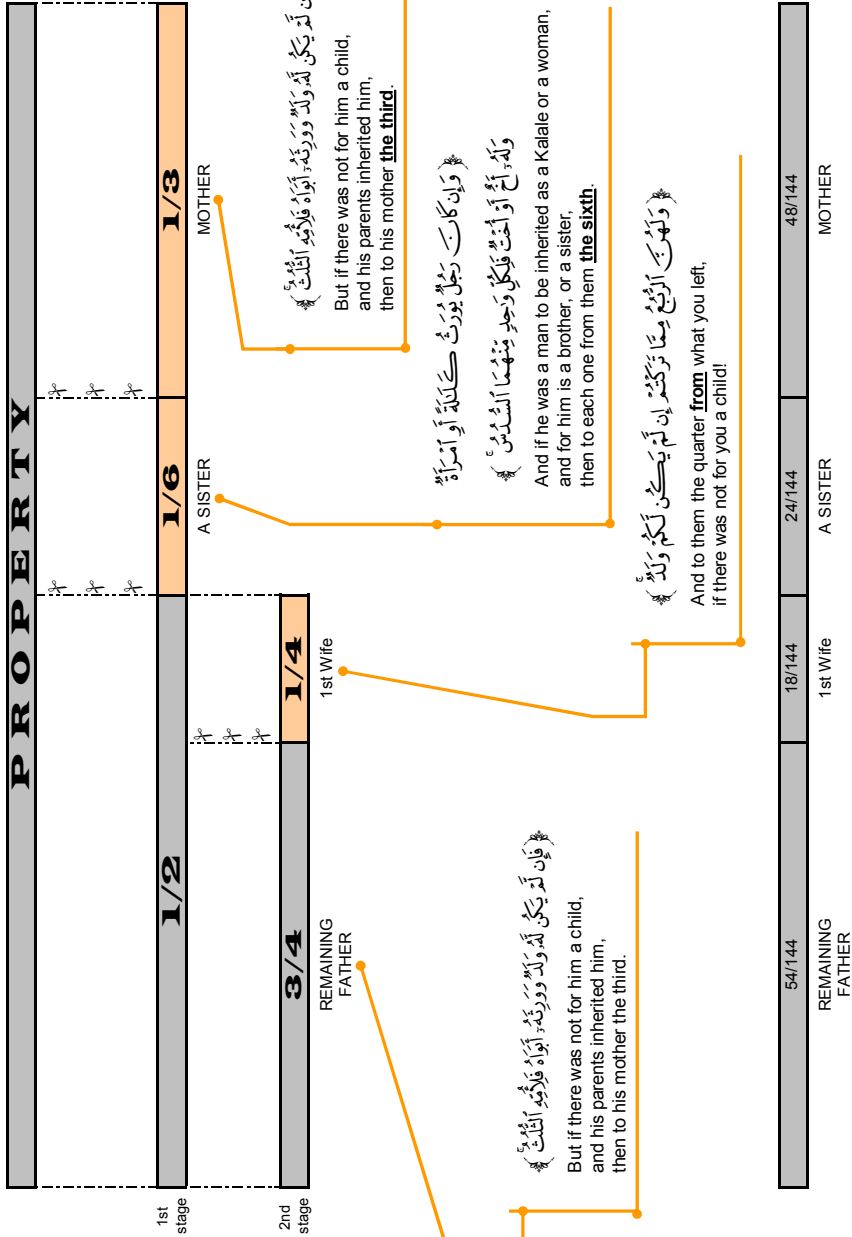
PROPERTY

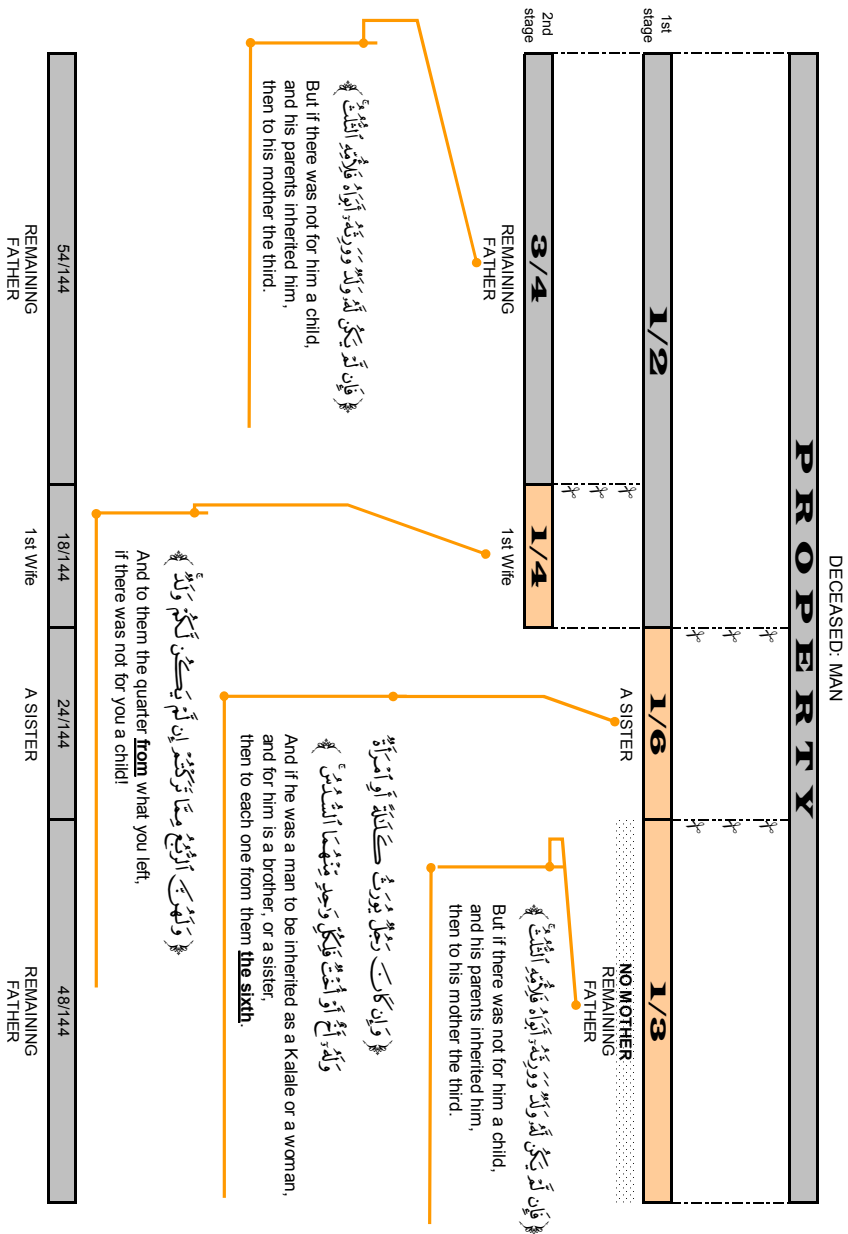






DECEASED: MAN





DECEASED: MAN

PROPERTY

1st stage

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{6}$

$\frac{1}{3}$

A SISTER

MOTHER

2nd stage

REMAINING FATHER

فَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَوَرِثَهُ أَبَاهُ فَلِأُمِّهِ الثُّلُثُ
But if there was not for him a child,
and his parents inherited him,
then to his mother **the third**.

وَإِنْ كَانَتْ زَوْجٌ يُوْرَثُ كَلَالَةً أَوْ امْرَأَةٌ
وَلَهُ رَجُلٌ أَوْ امْرَأَةٌ فَلِلرَّجُلِ رَجُلُهُمَا الشُّدُشُ
And if he was a man to be inherited as a Kalale or a woman,
and for him is a brother, or a sister,
then to each one from them **the sixth**.

فَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَوَرِثَهُ أَبَاهُ فَلِأُمِّهِ الثُّلُثُ
But if there was not for him a child,
and his parents inherited him,
then to his mother the third.

72/144

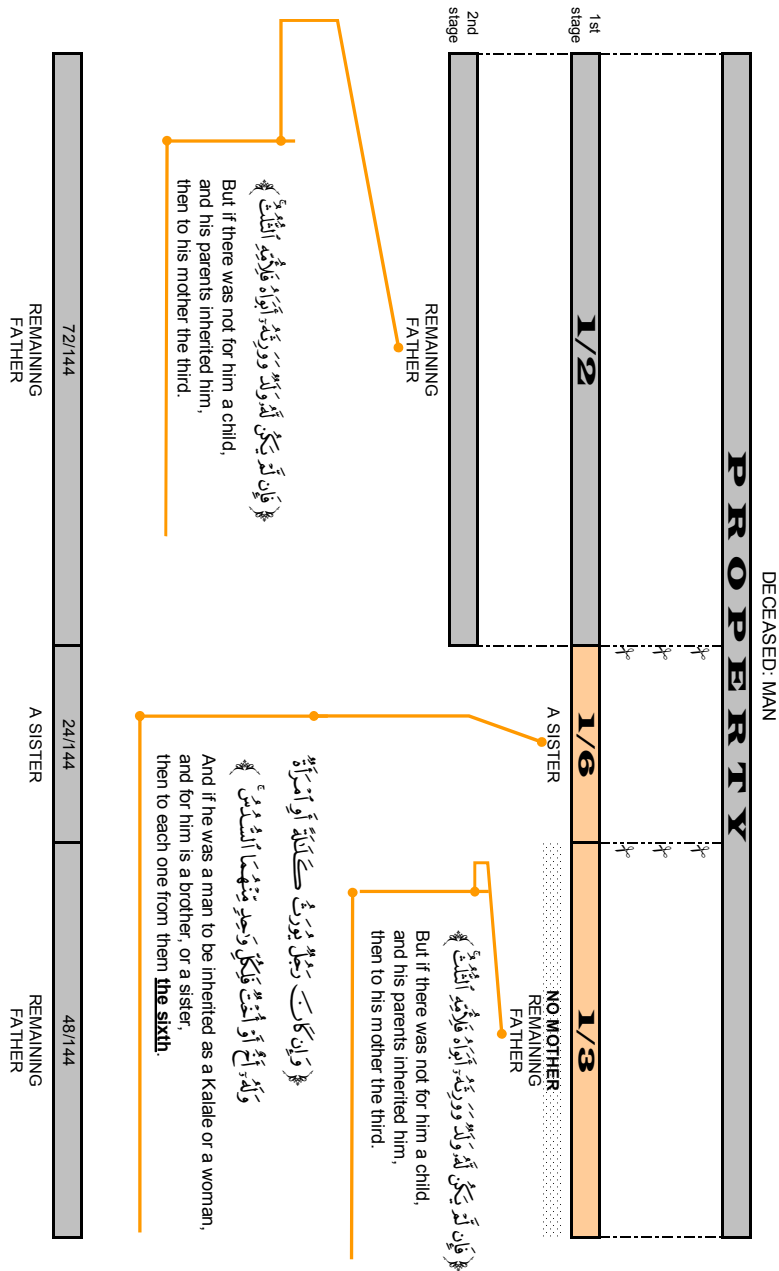
REMAINING FATHER

24/144

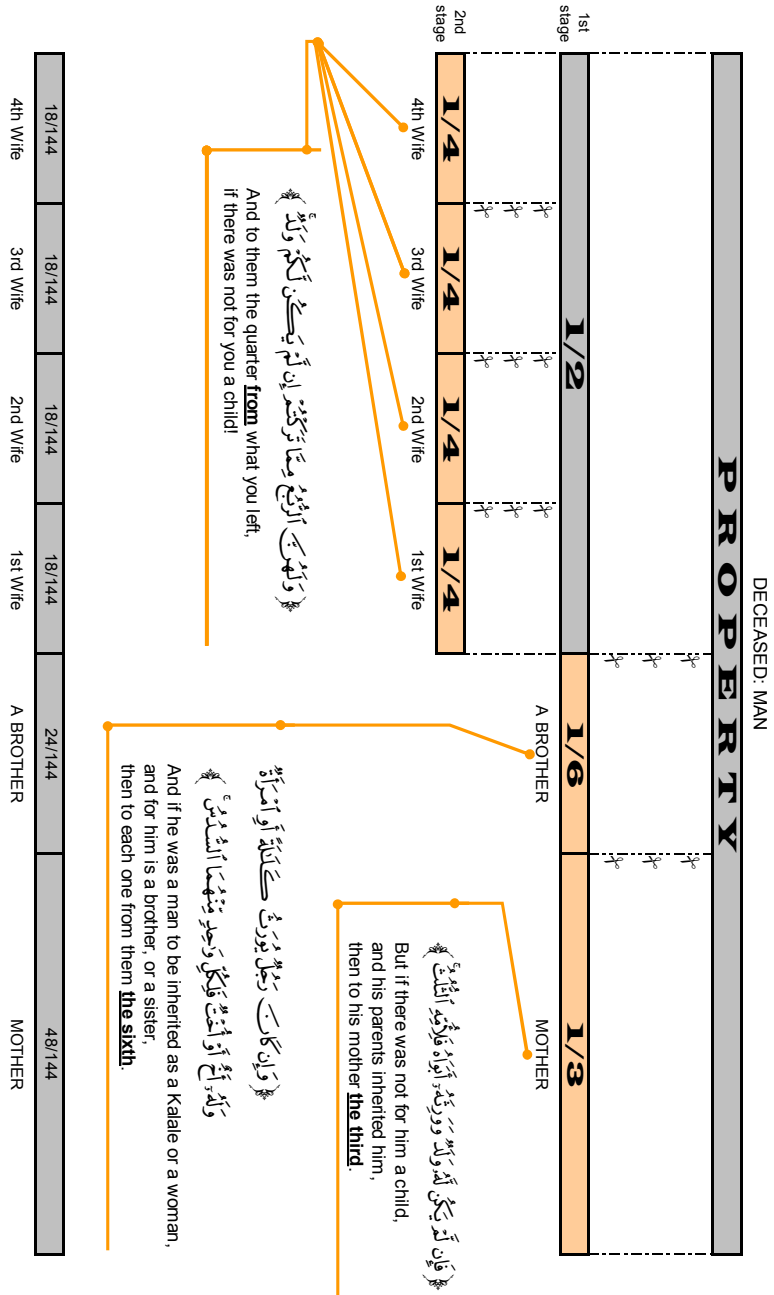
A SISTER

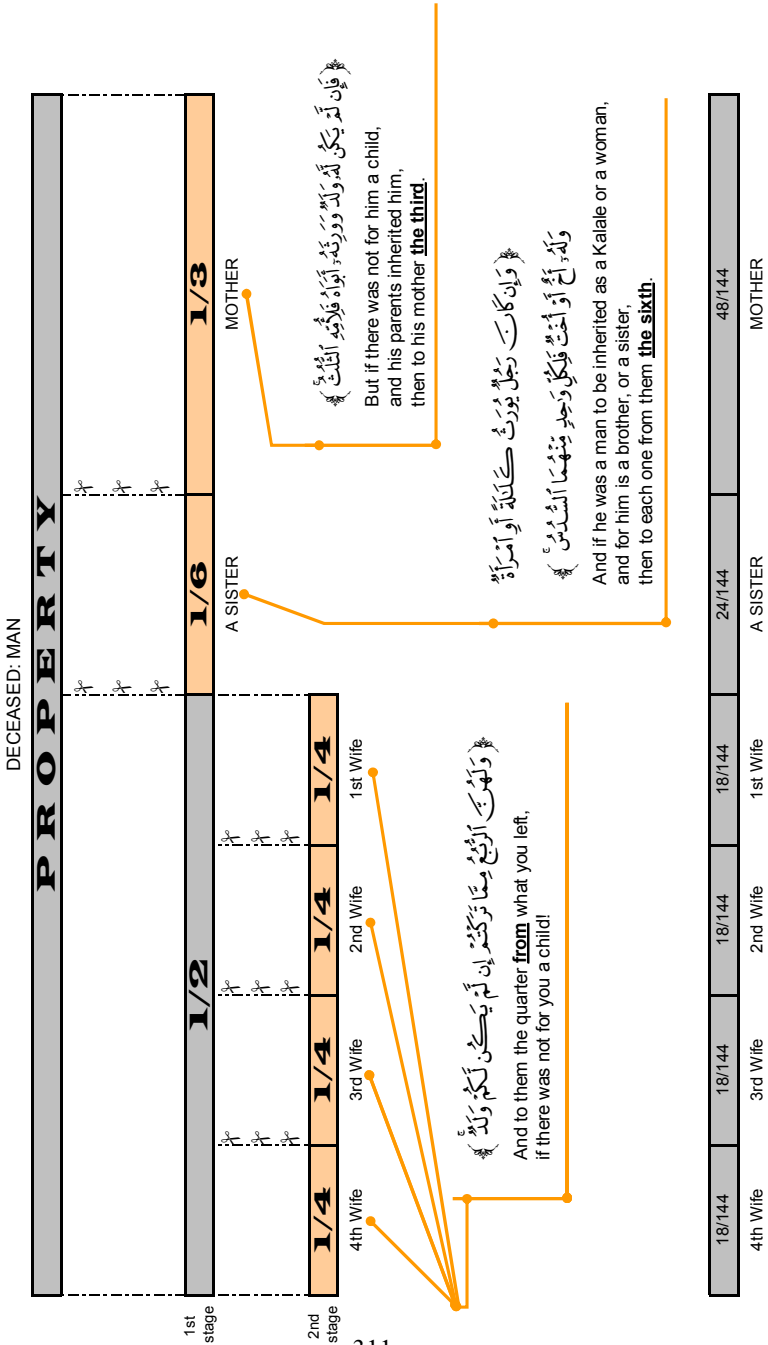
48/144

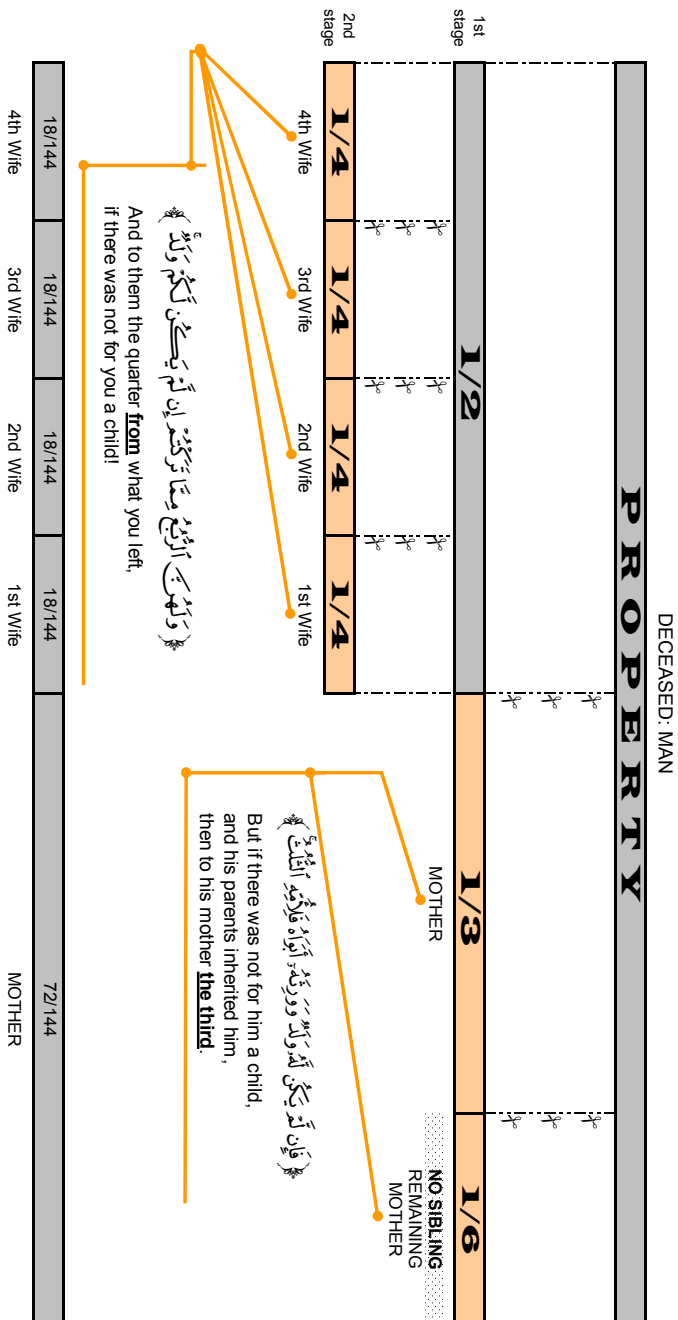
MOTHER

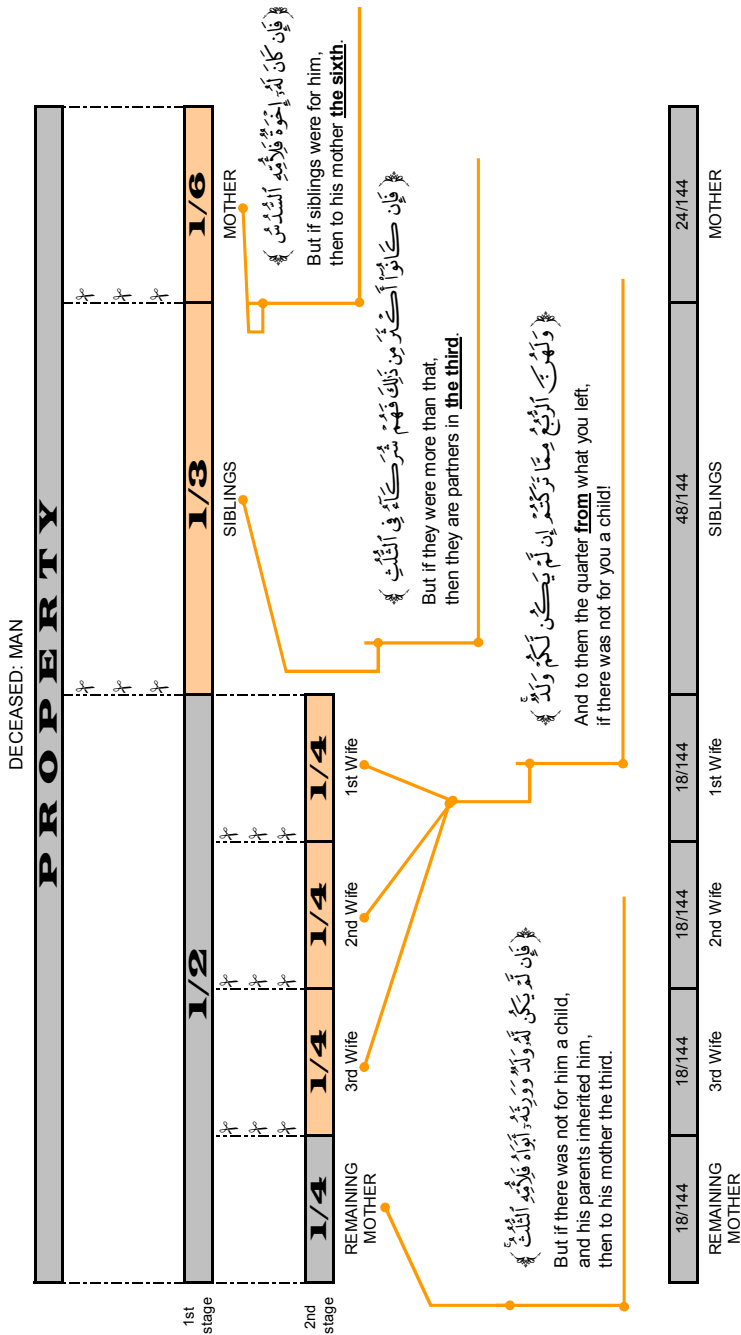


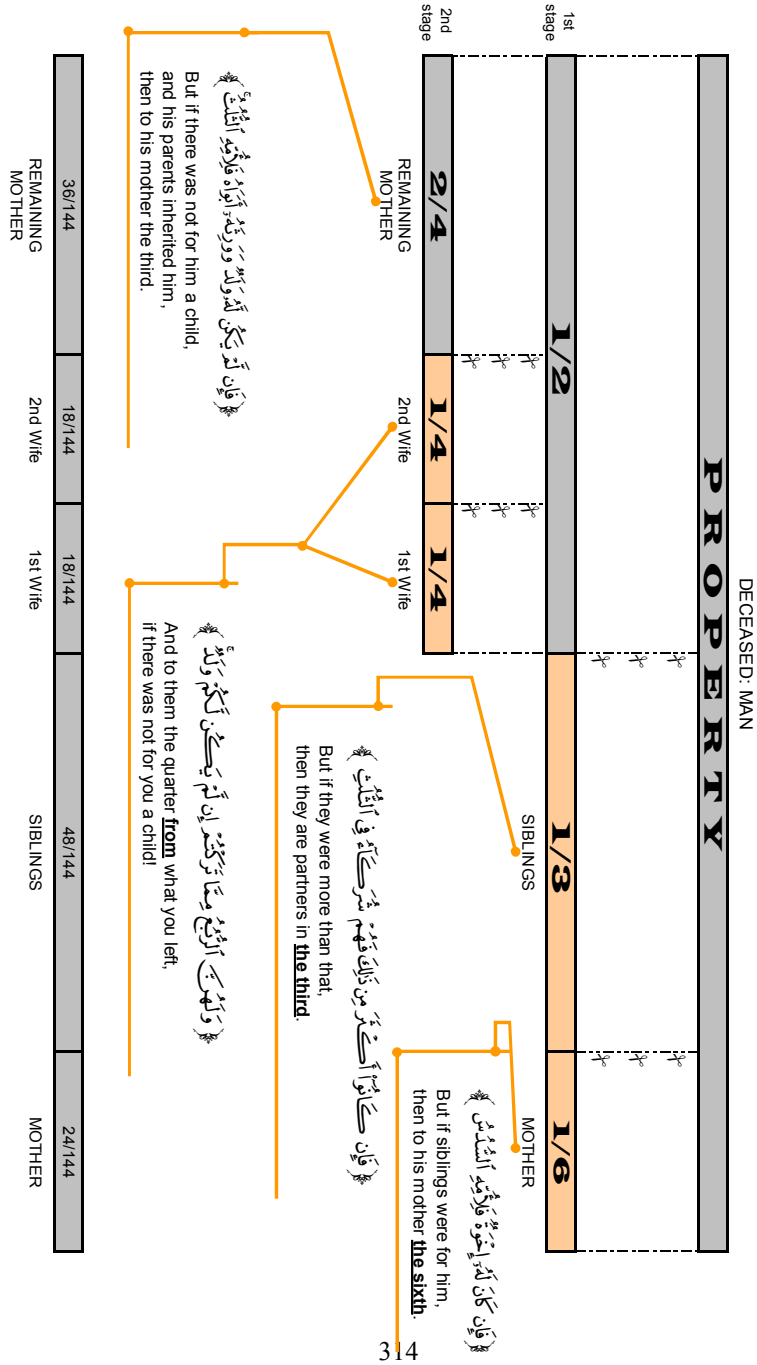




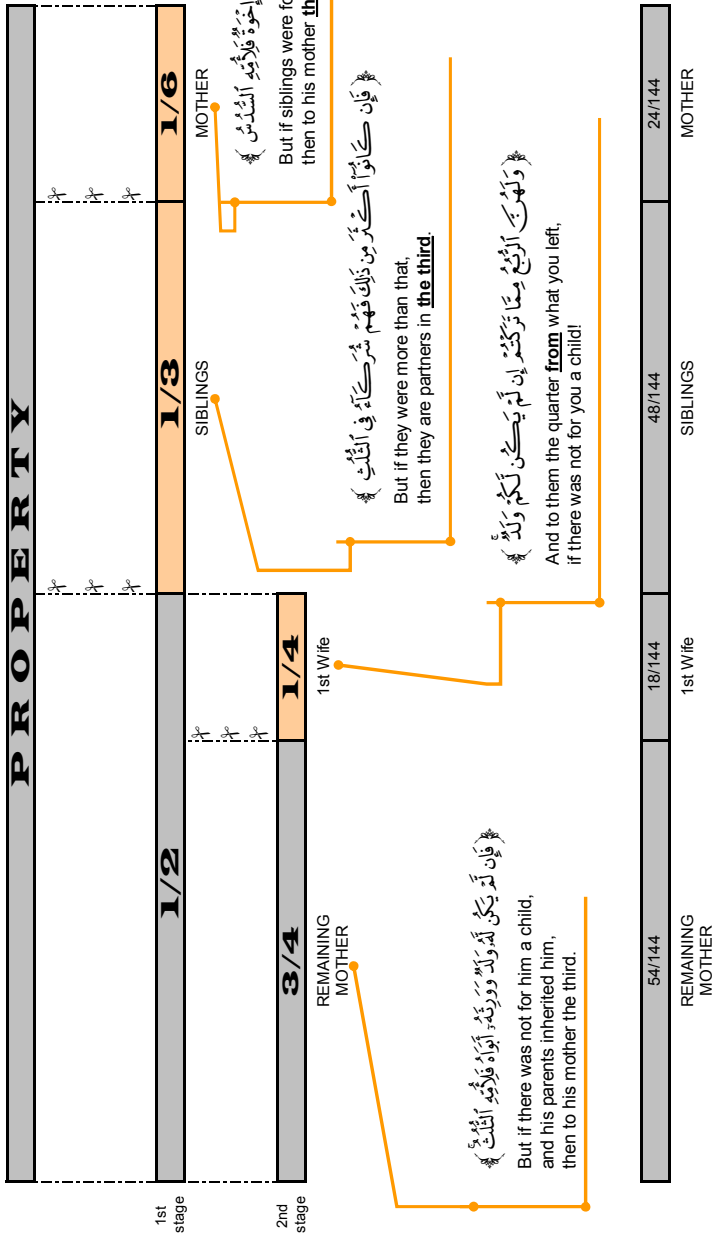


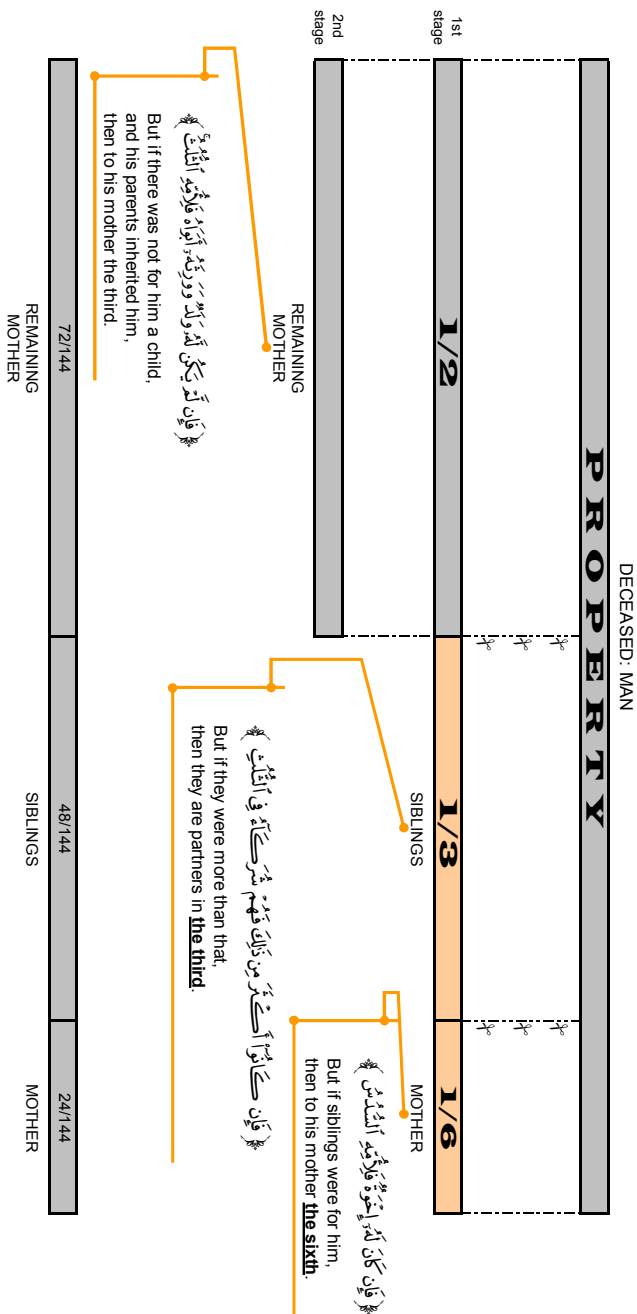






DECEASED: MAN





DECEASED: MAN

PROPERTY

1st stage

1/2	1/6	1/3
------------	------------	------------

MOTHER

A BROTHER

2nd stage

1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
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1st Wife

2nd Wife

3rd Wife

REMAINING MOTHER

فَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَوَرِثَهُ أَبَوَاهُ فَلِأُمِّهِ الثُّلُثُ
But if there was not for him a child, and his parents inherited him, then to his mother **the third**.

وَإِنْ كَانَتْ رَجُلٌ يُوْرَثُ كَلَّةٌ أَوْ امْرَأَةٌ وَلَهُ أَخٌ أَوْ أُخْتٌ فَلِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا الشُّدُحُ
And if he was a man to be inherited as a Kalale or a woman, and for him is a brother, or a sister, then to each one from them **the sixth**.

وَلَهُنَّ الرُّبُعُ مِمَّا تَرَكْتُمْ إِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَكُمْ وَلَدٌ
And to them the quarter **from** what you left, if there was not for you a child!

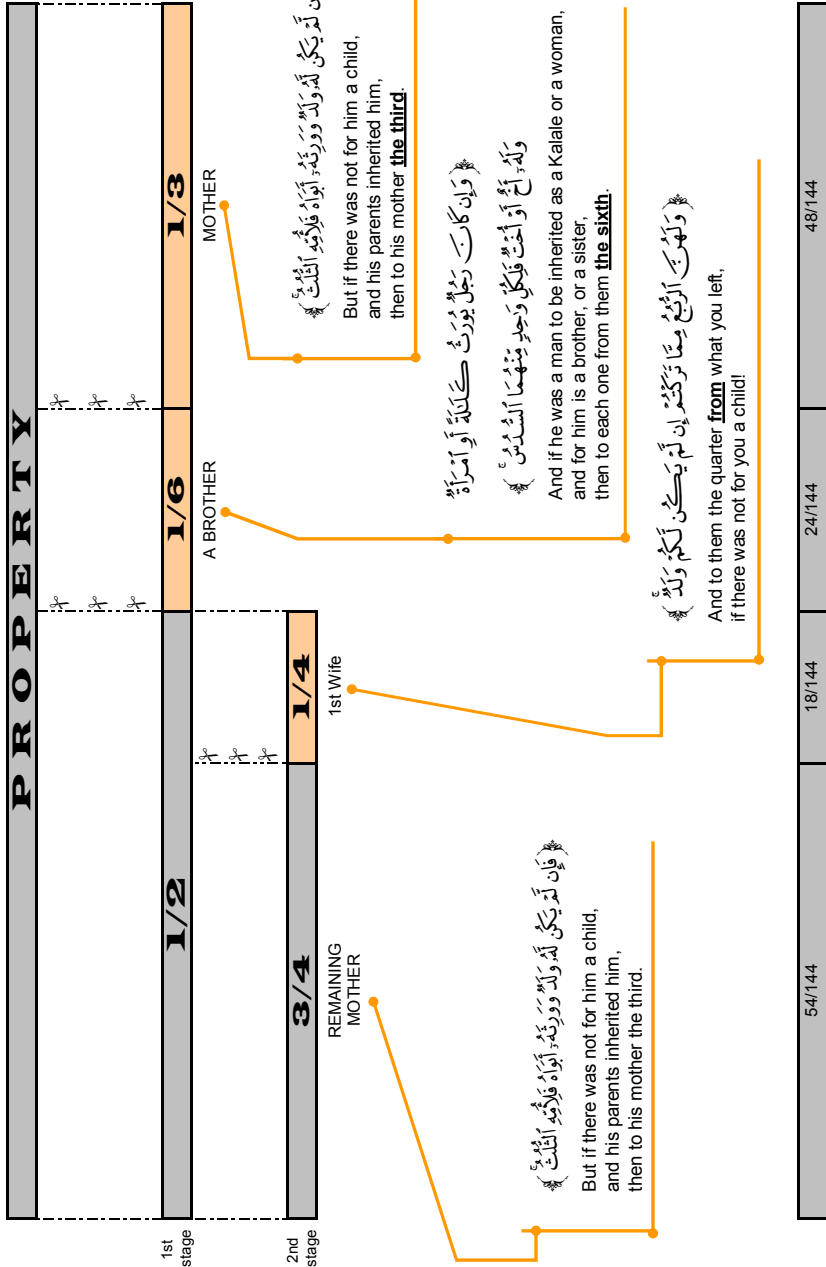
فَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَوَرِثَهُ أَبَوَاهُ فَلِأُمِّهِ الثُّلُثُ
But if there was not for him a child, and his parents inherited him, then to his mother the third.

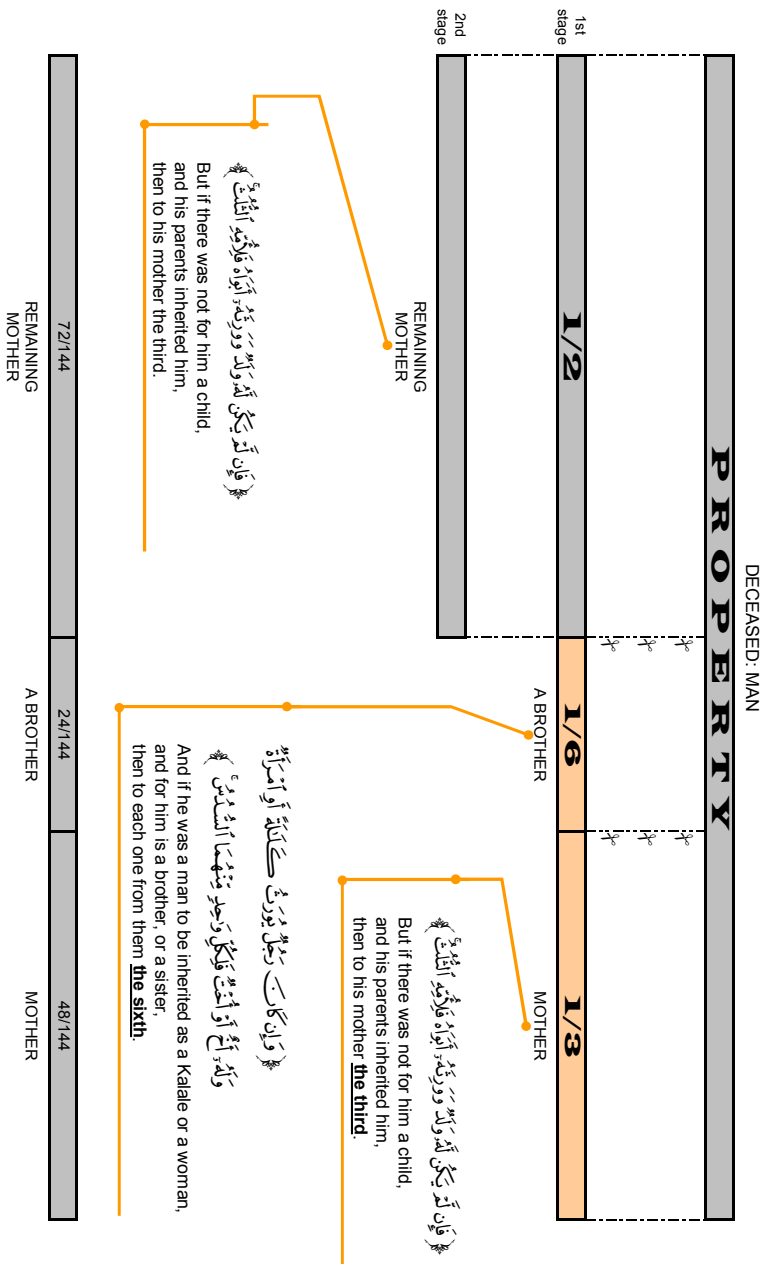
18/144	18/144	18/144	18/144	24/144	48/144
REMAINING MOTHER	3rd Wife	2nd Wife	1st Wife	A BROTHER	MOTHER

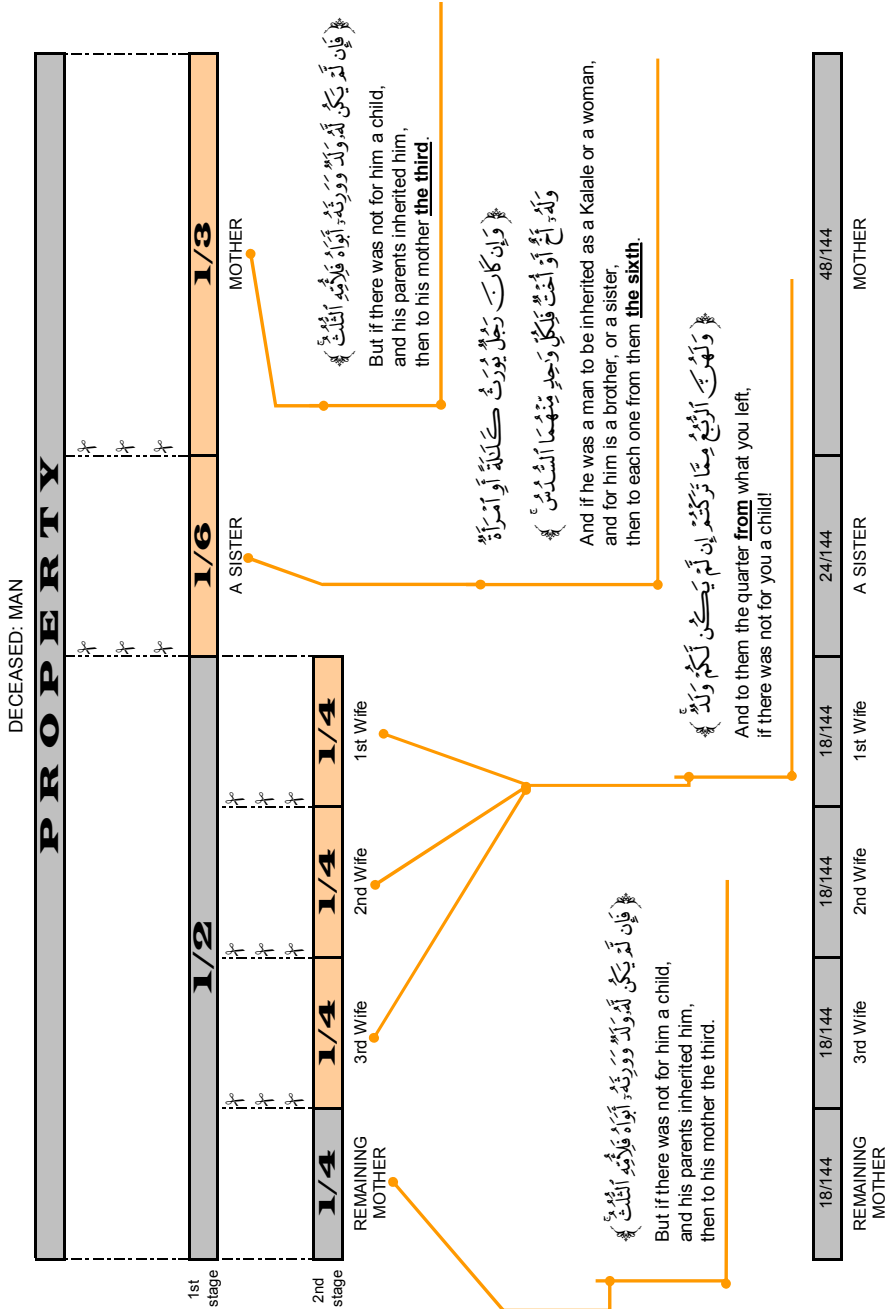
PROPERTY



DECEASED: MAN

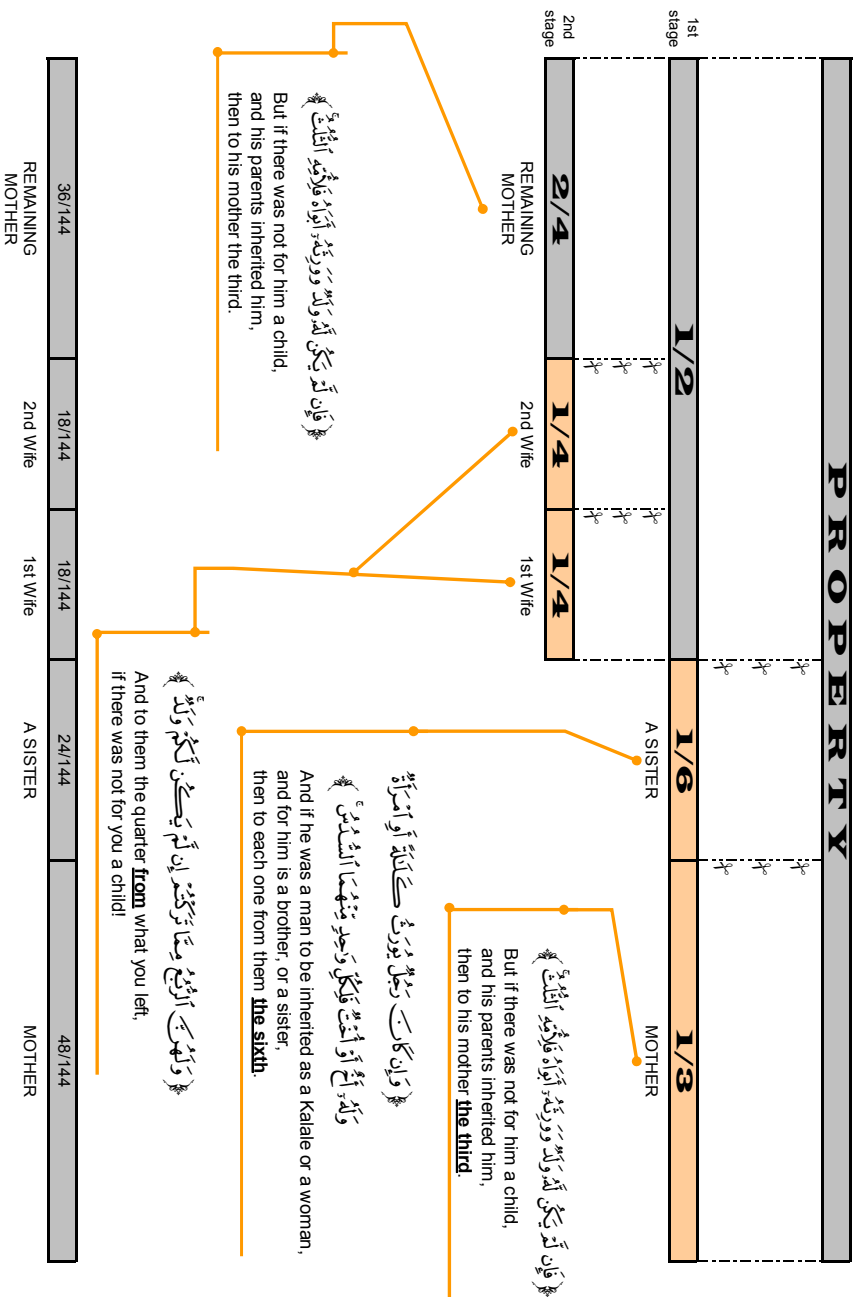




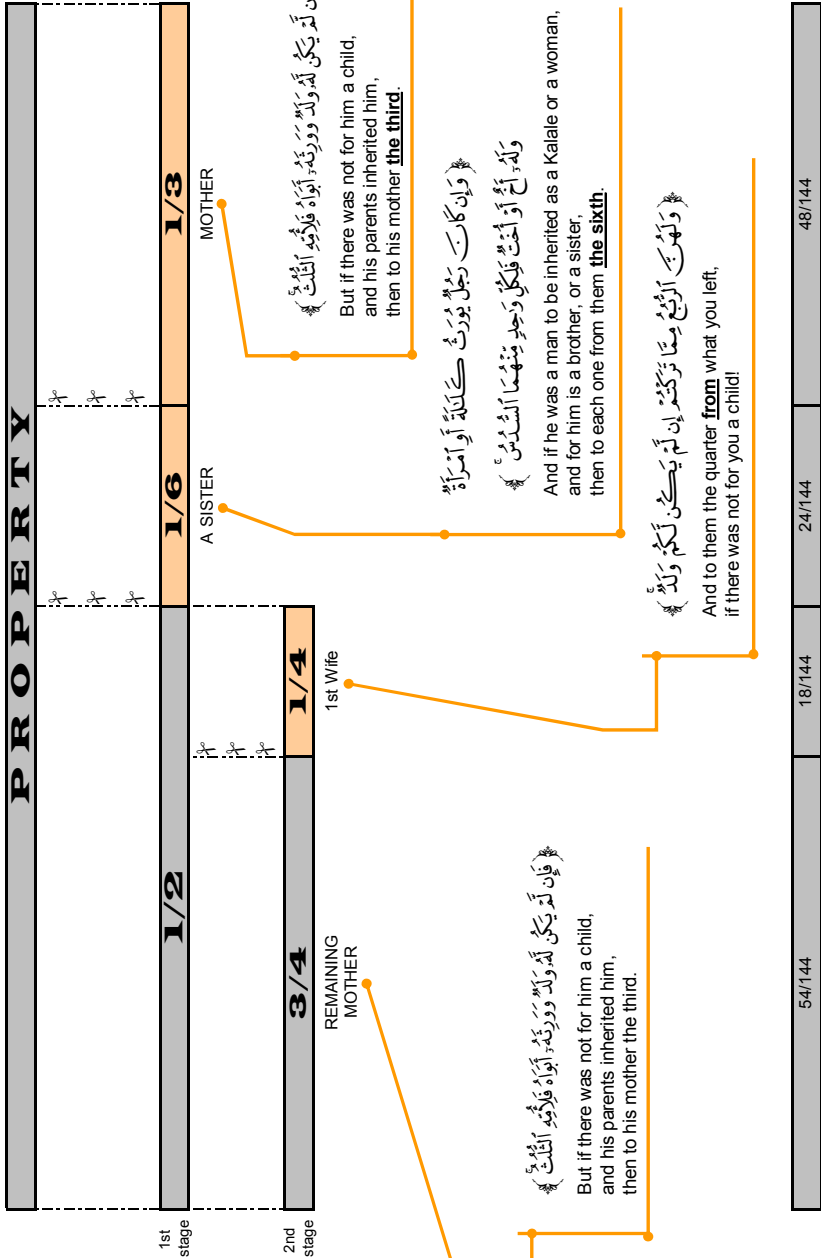


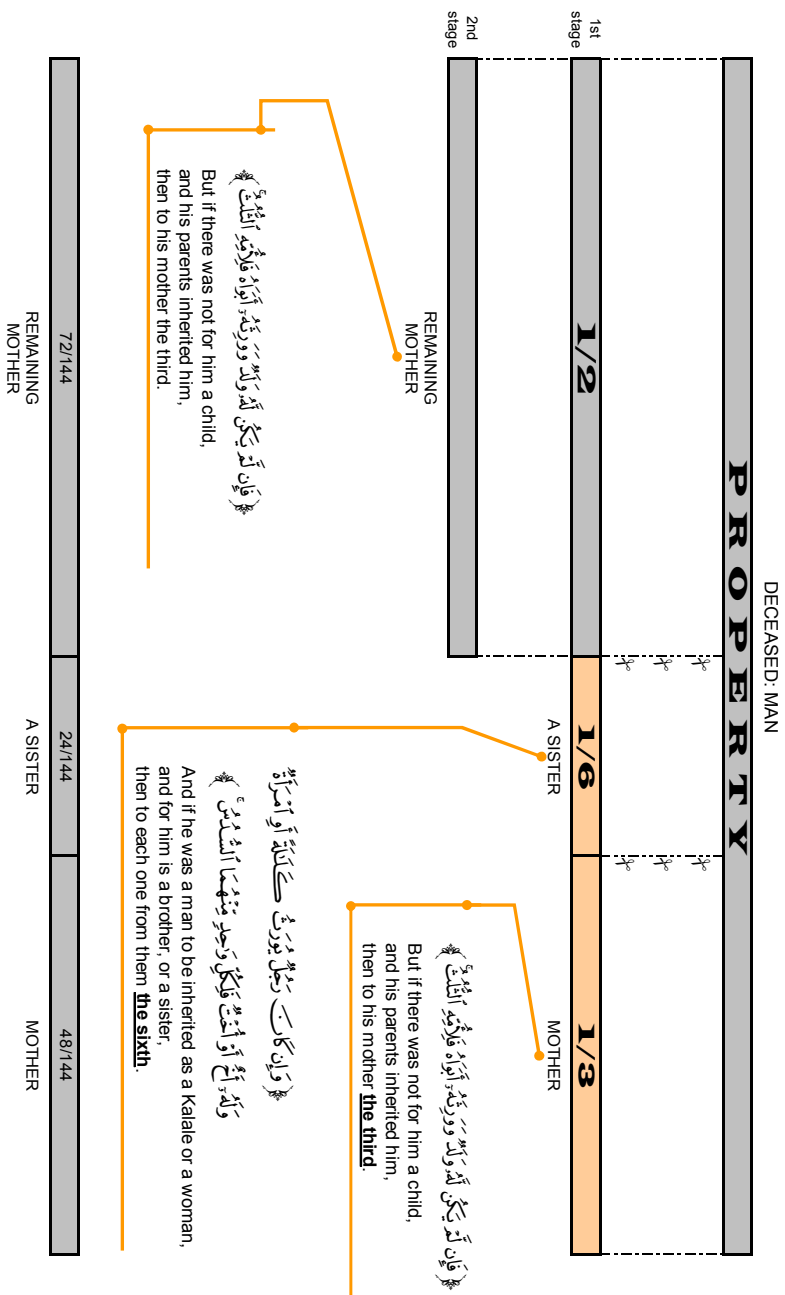
DECEASED: MAN

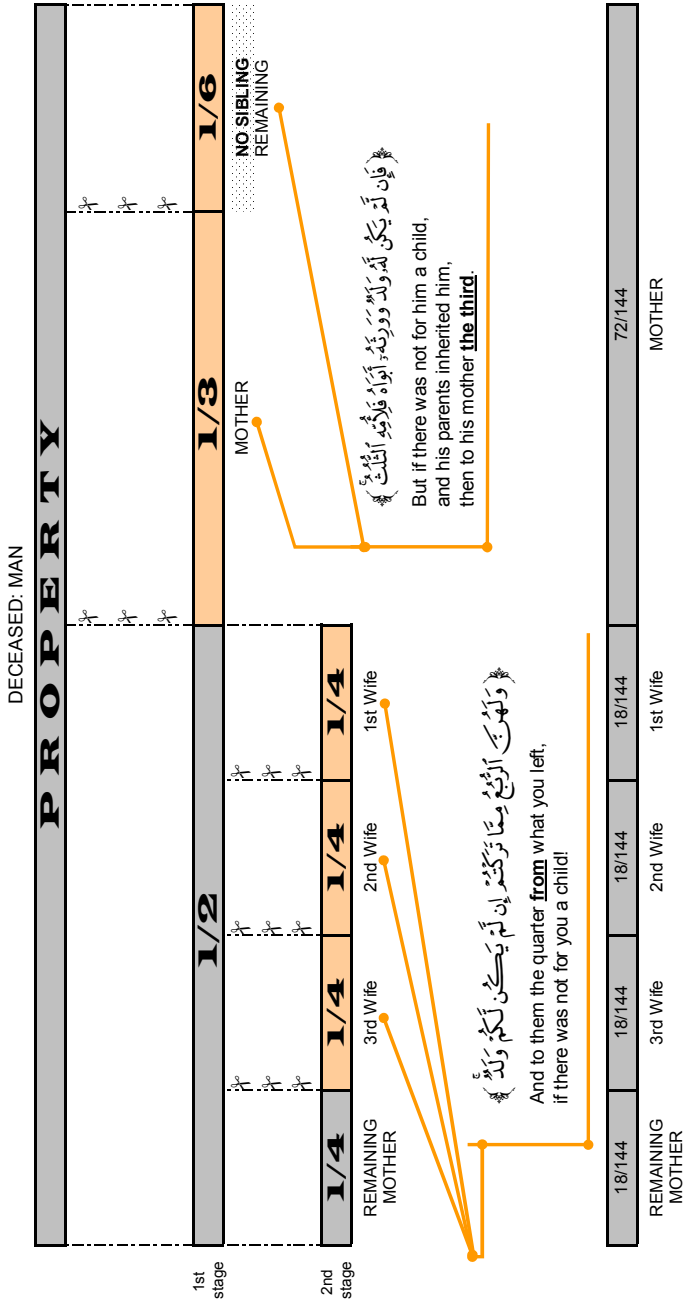
PROPERTY

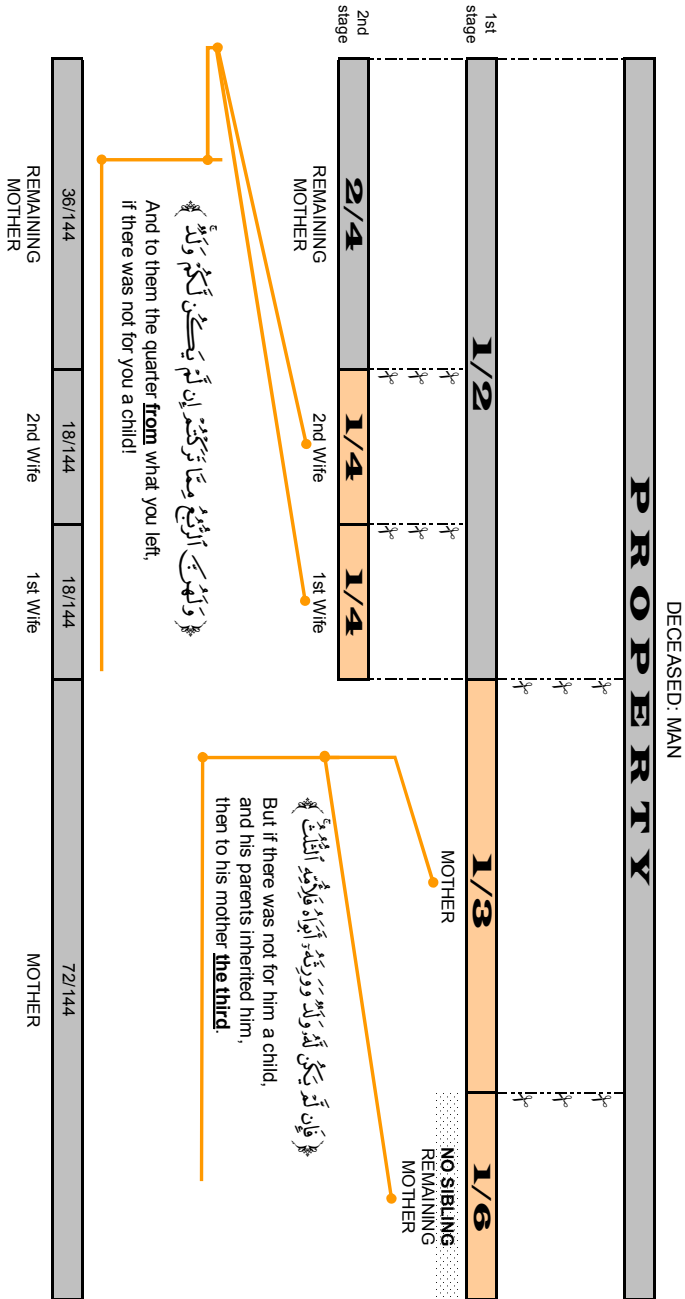


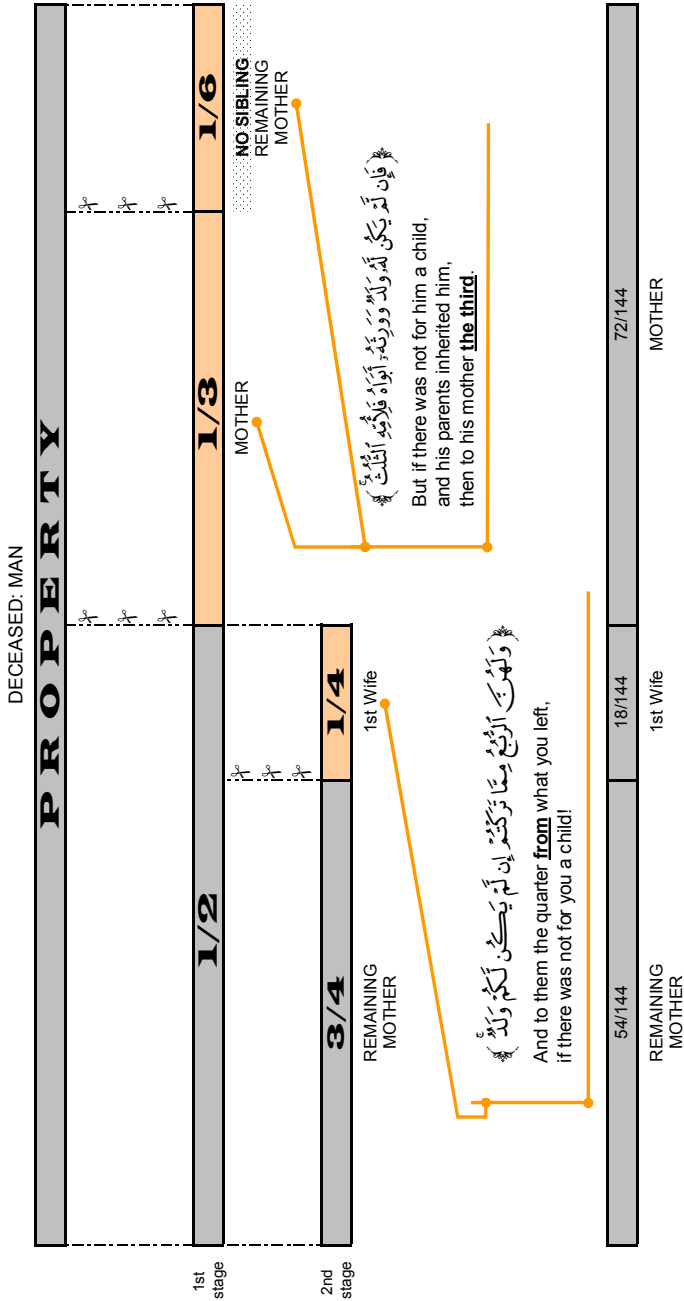
DECEASED: MAN

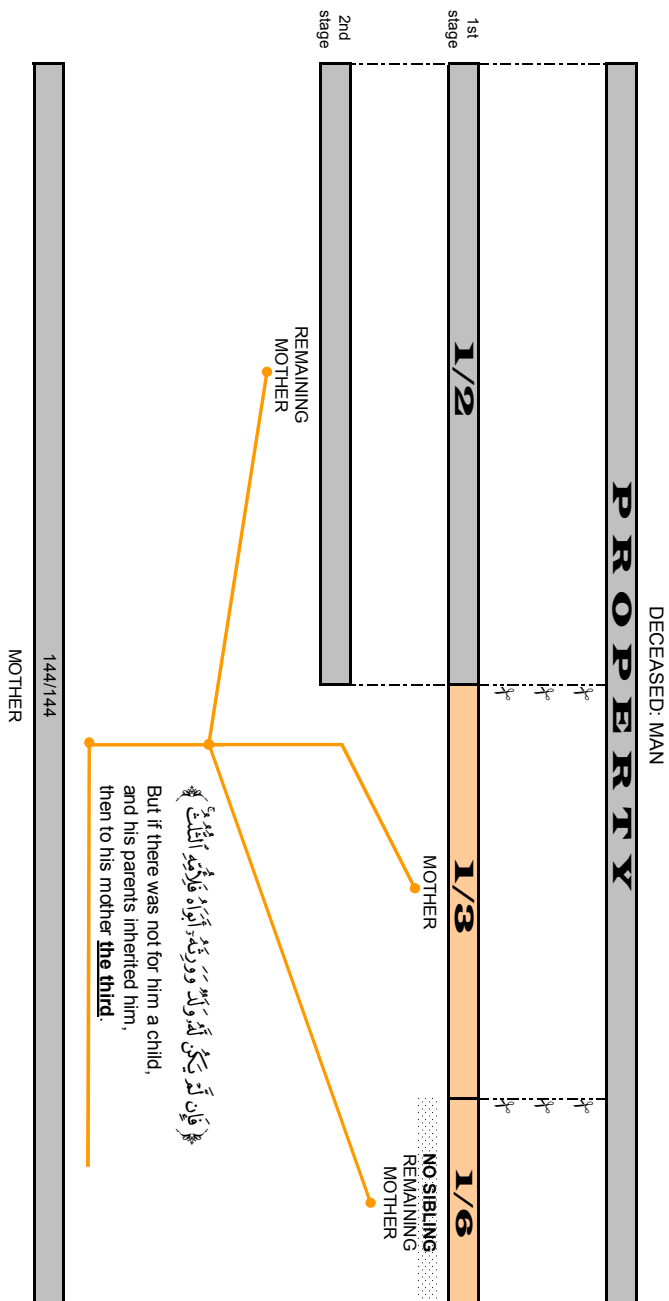


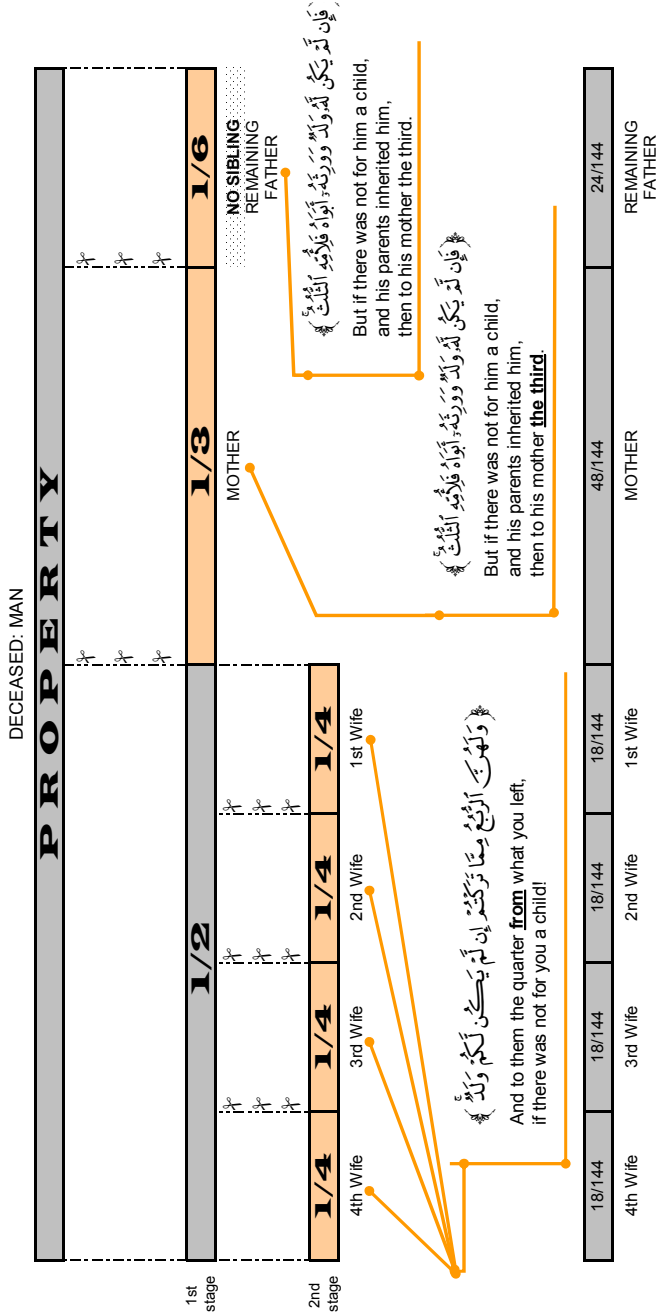




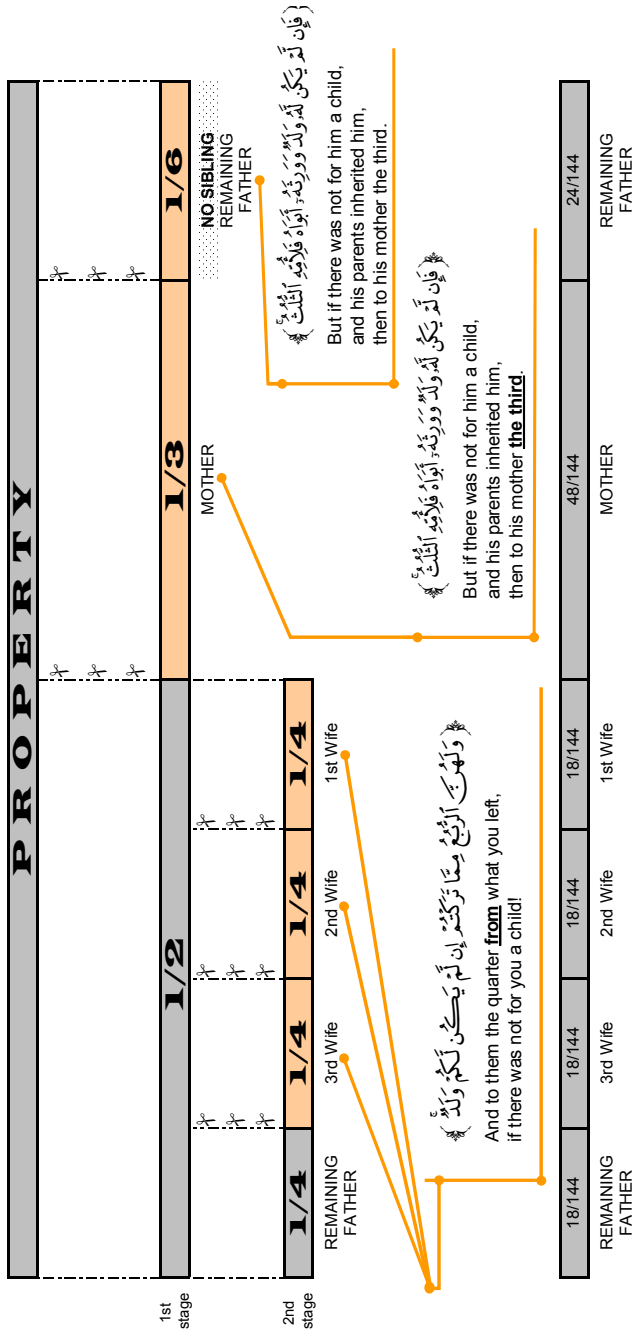


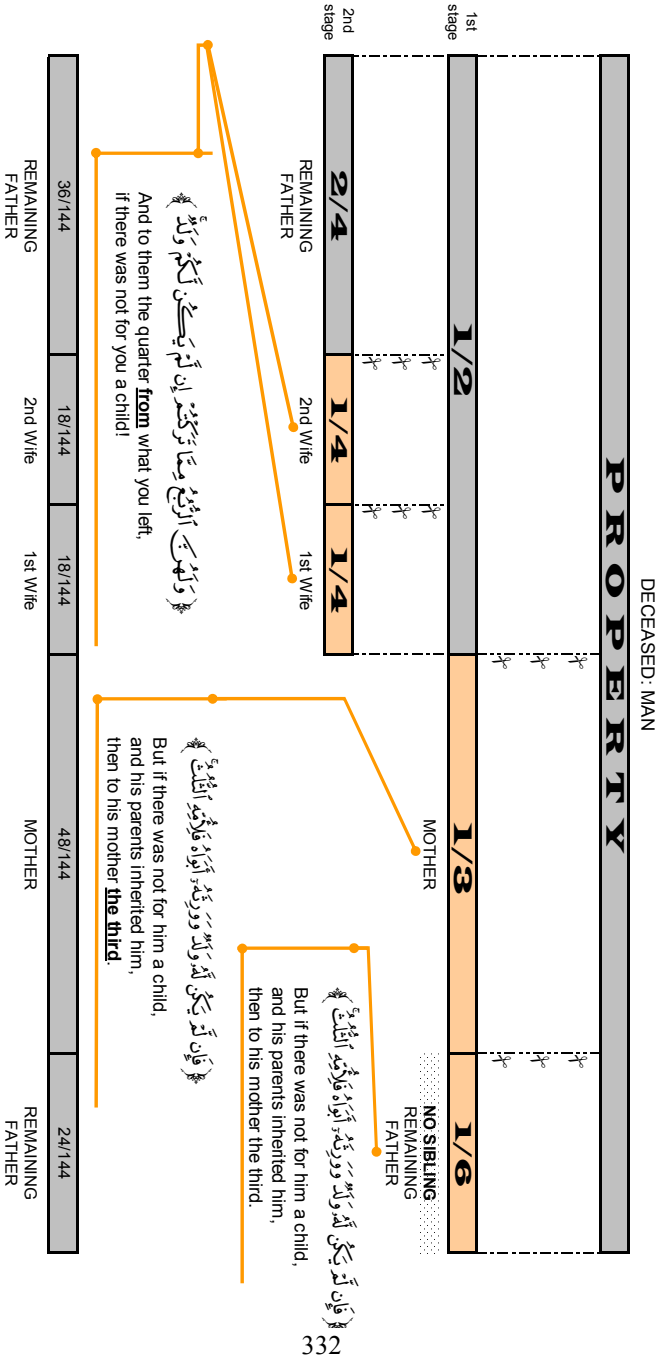


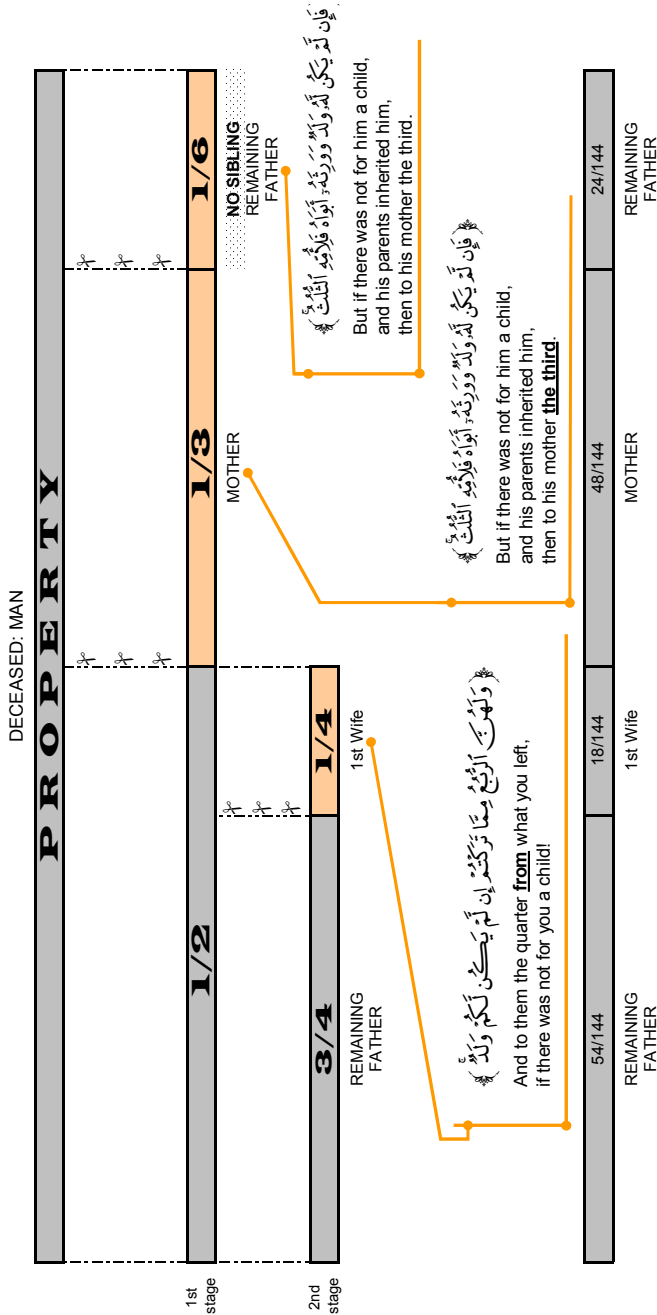


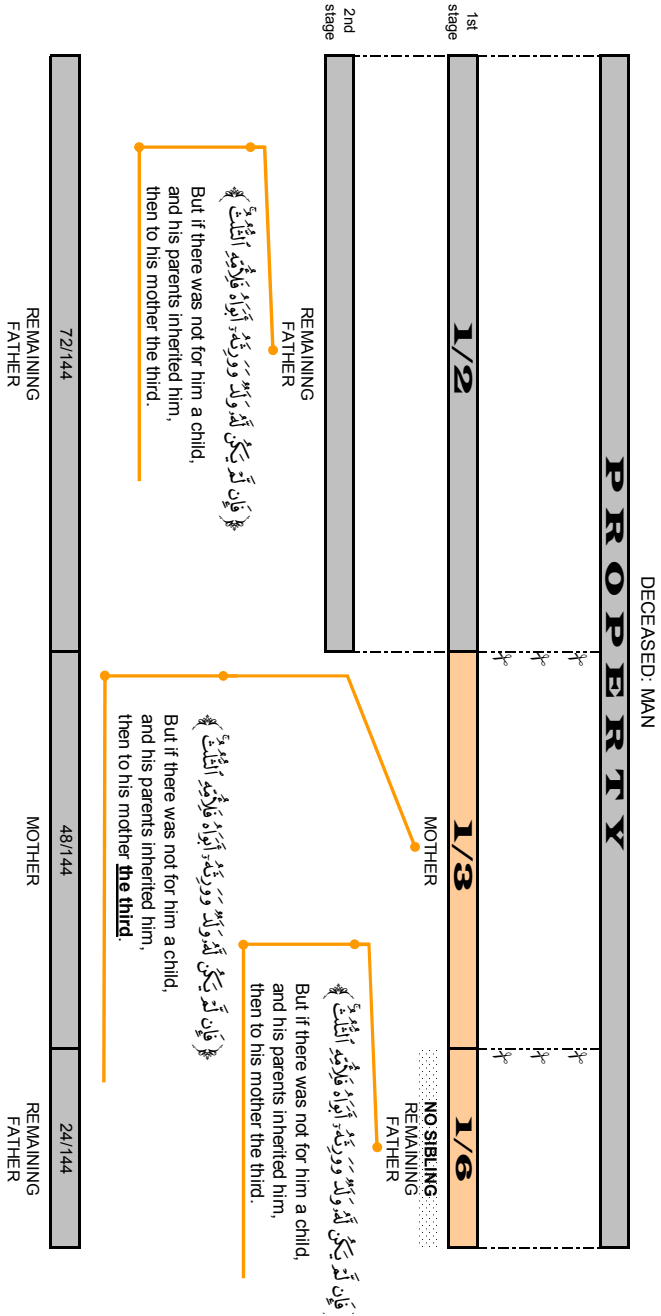




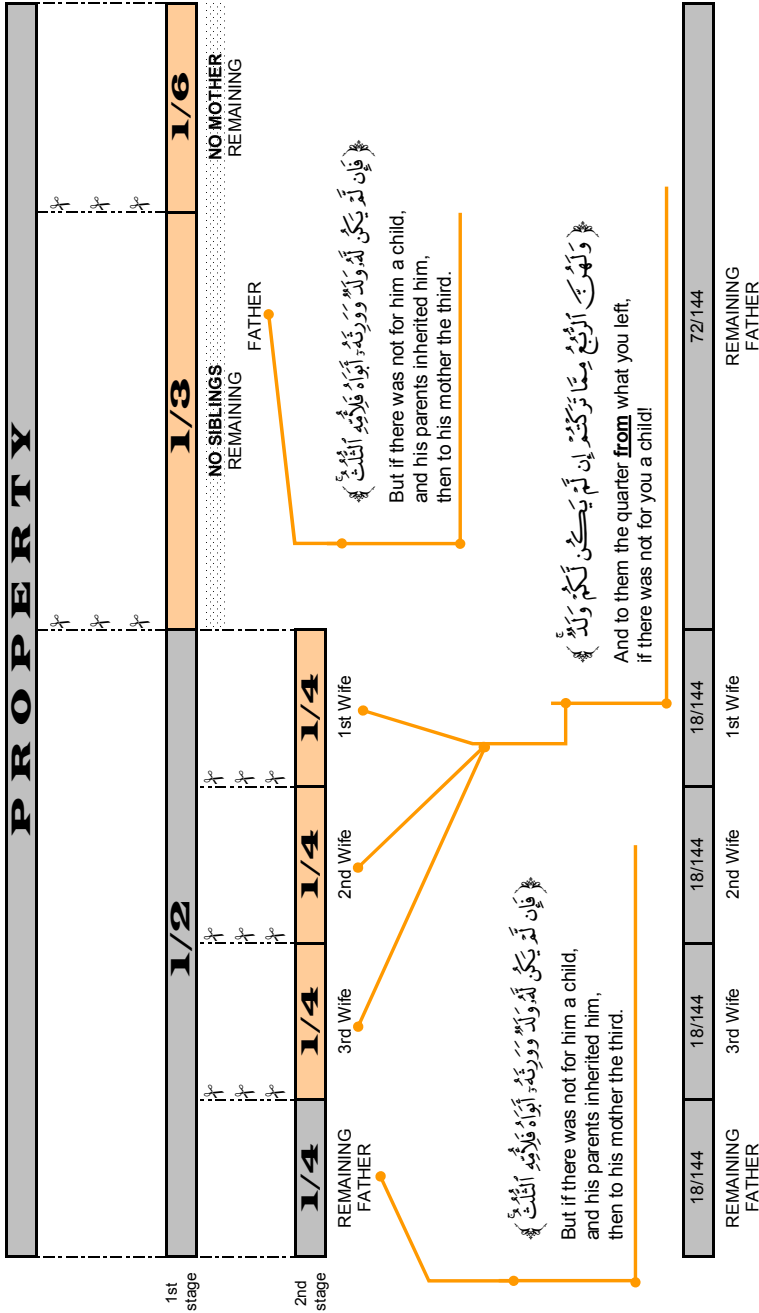


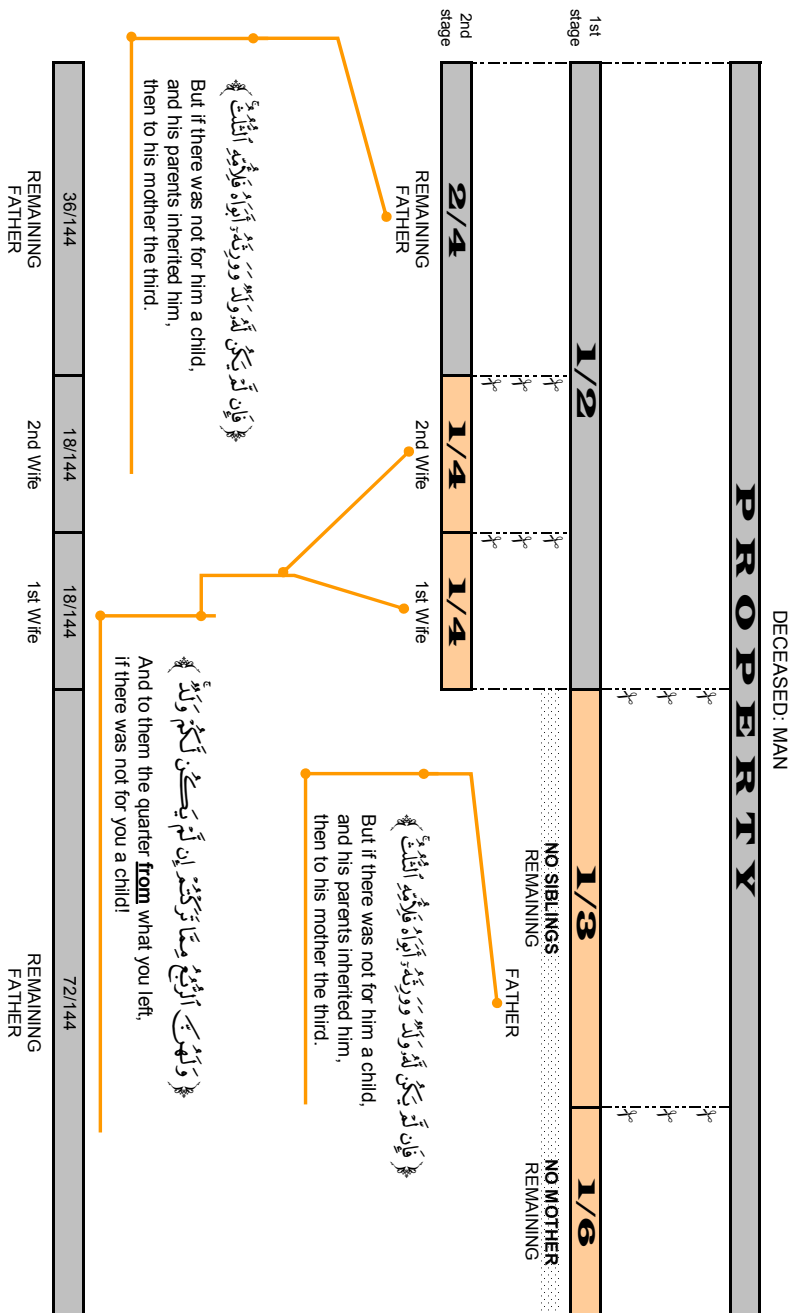


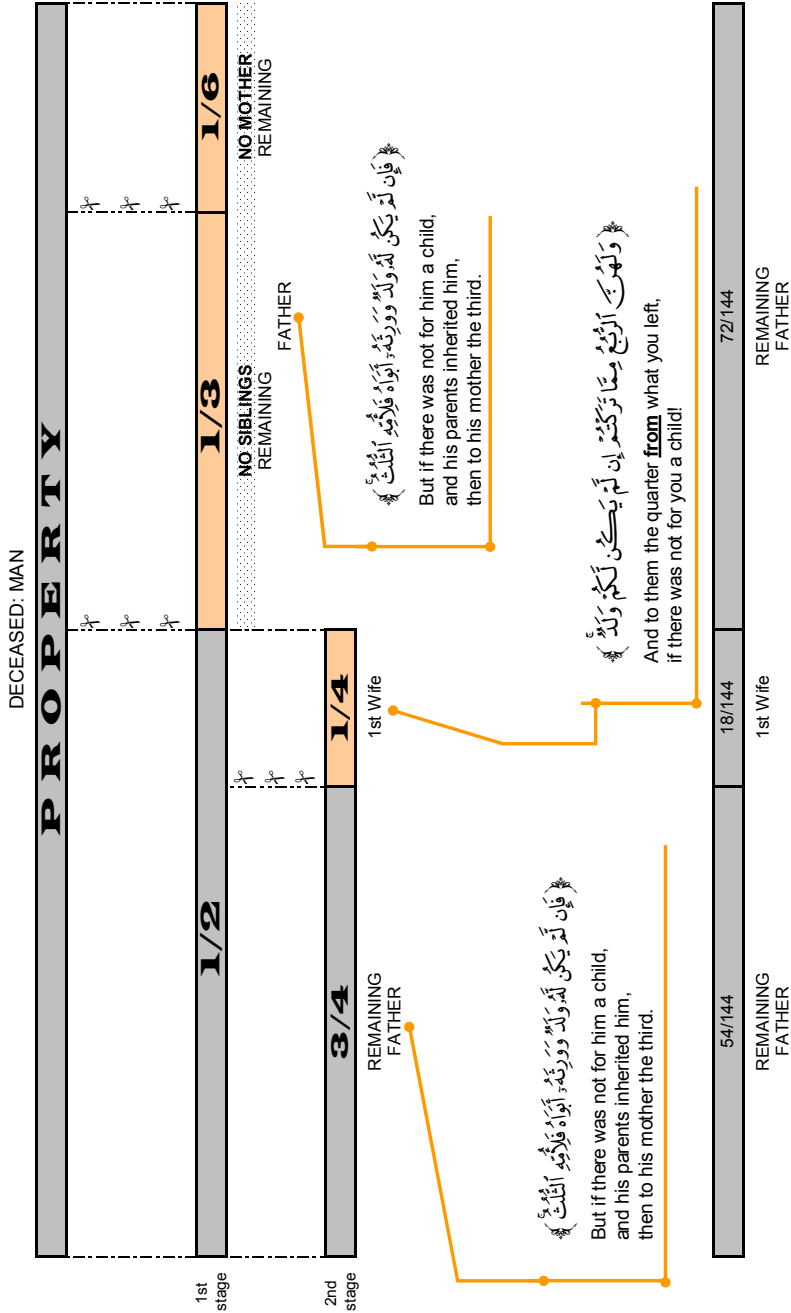


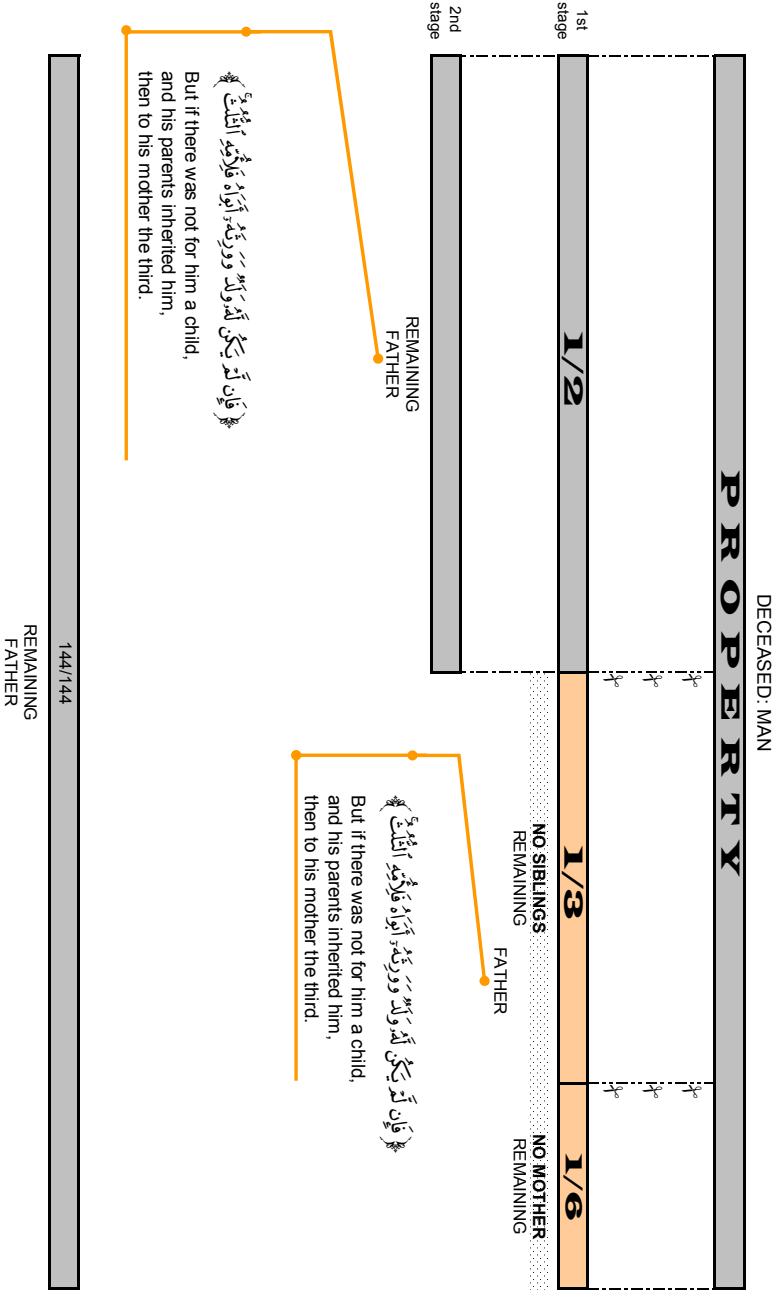


PROPERTY

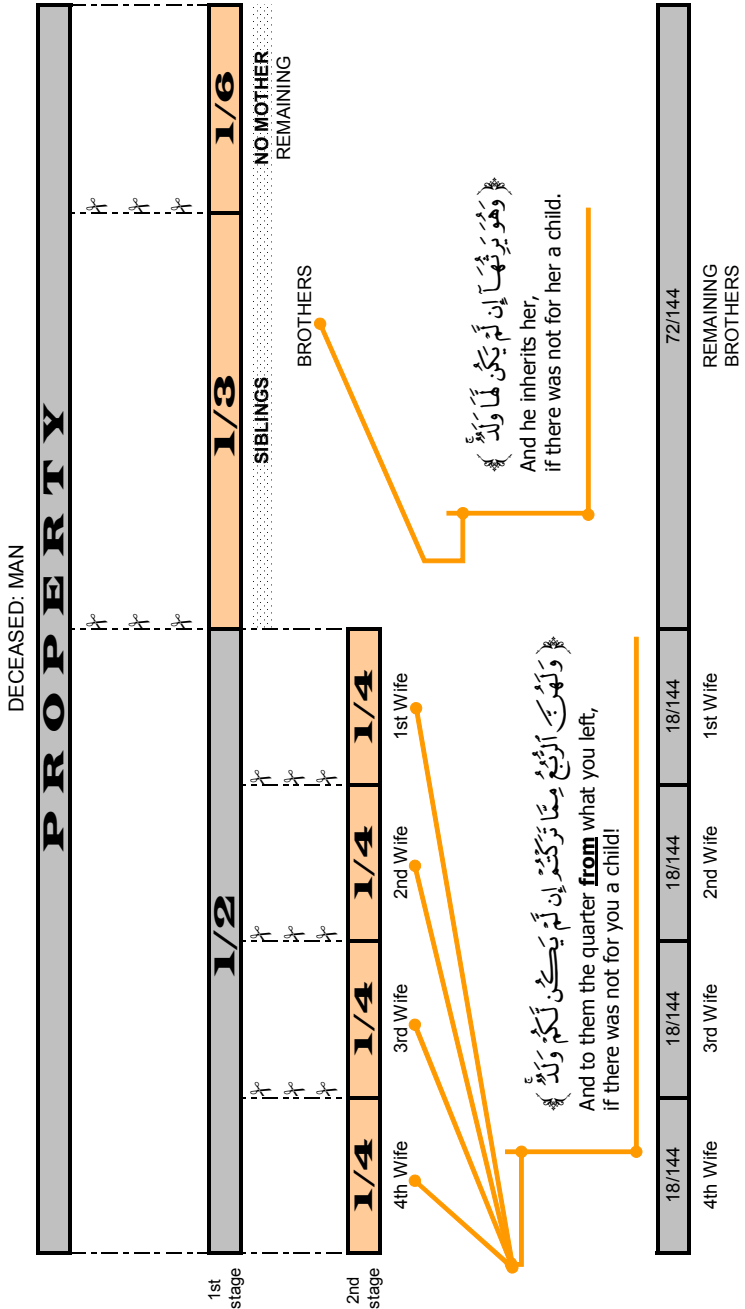


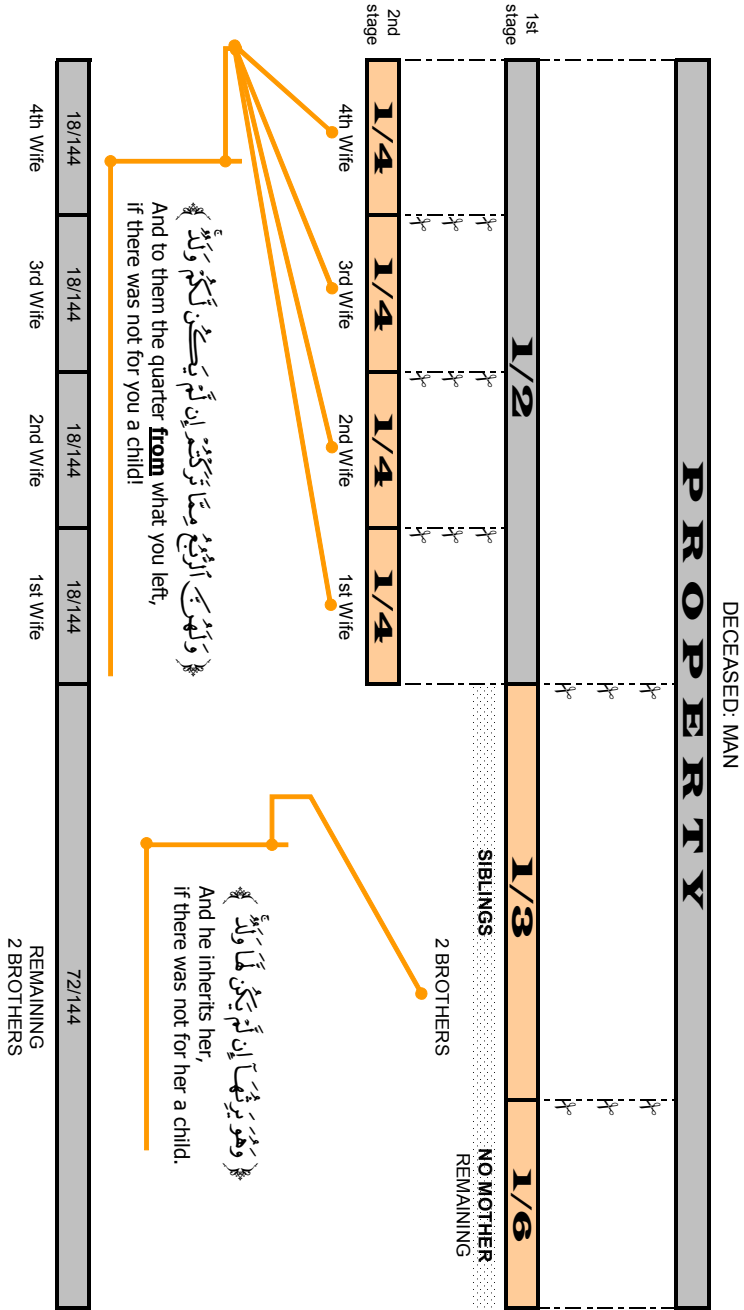


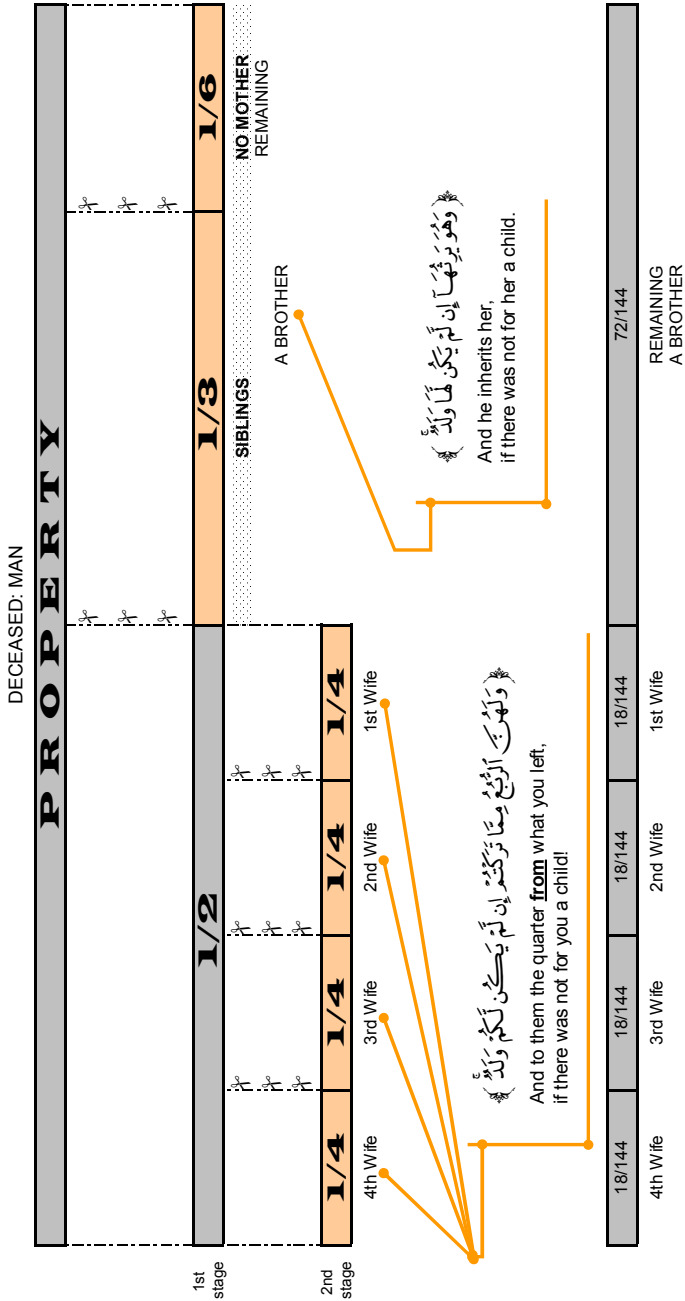


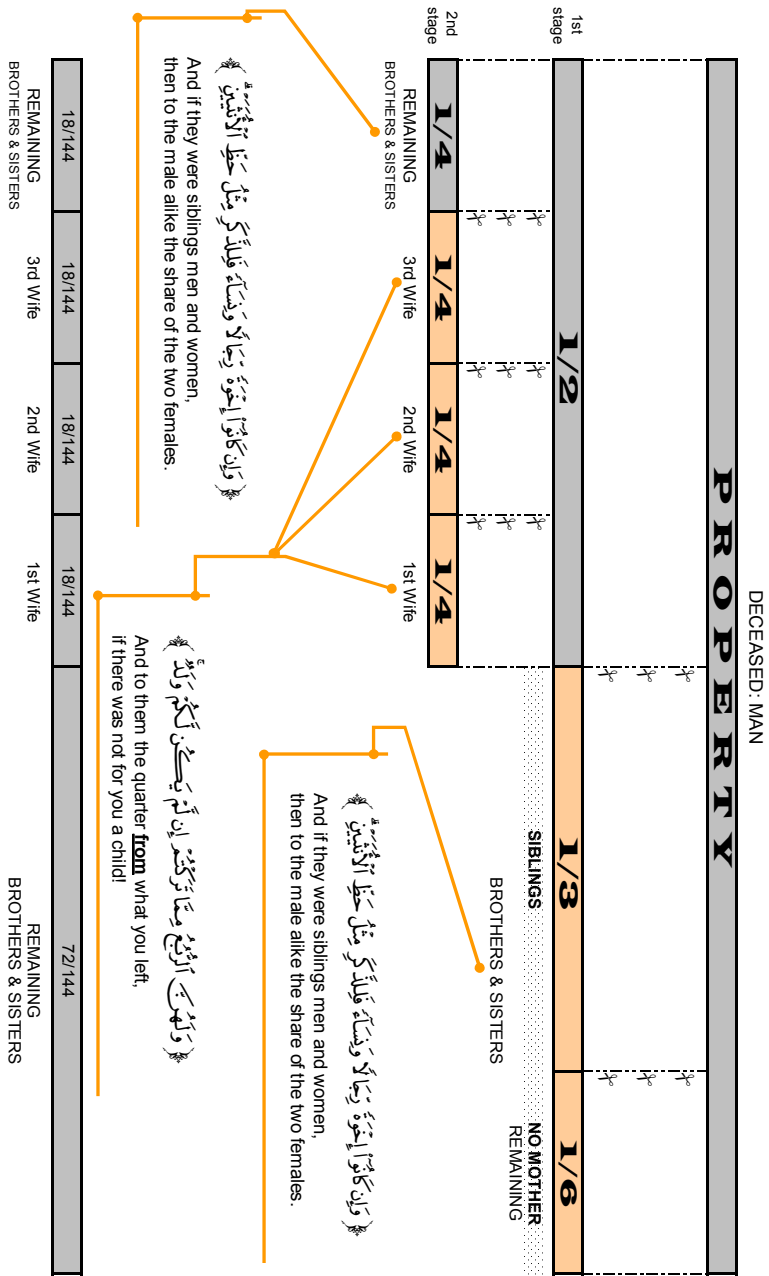


Derivations Of Template 4

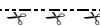
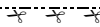
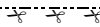










DECEASED: MAN

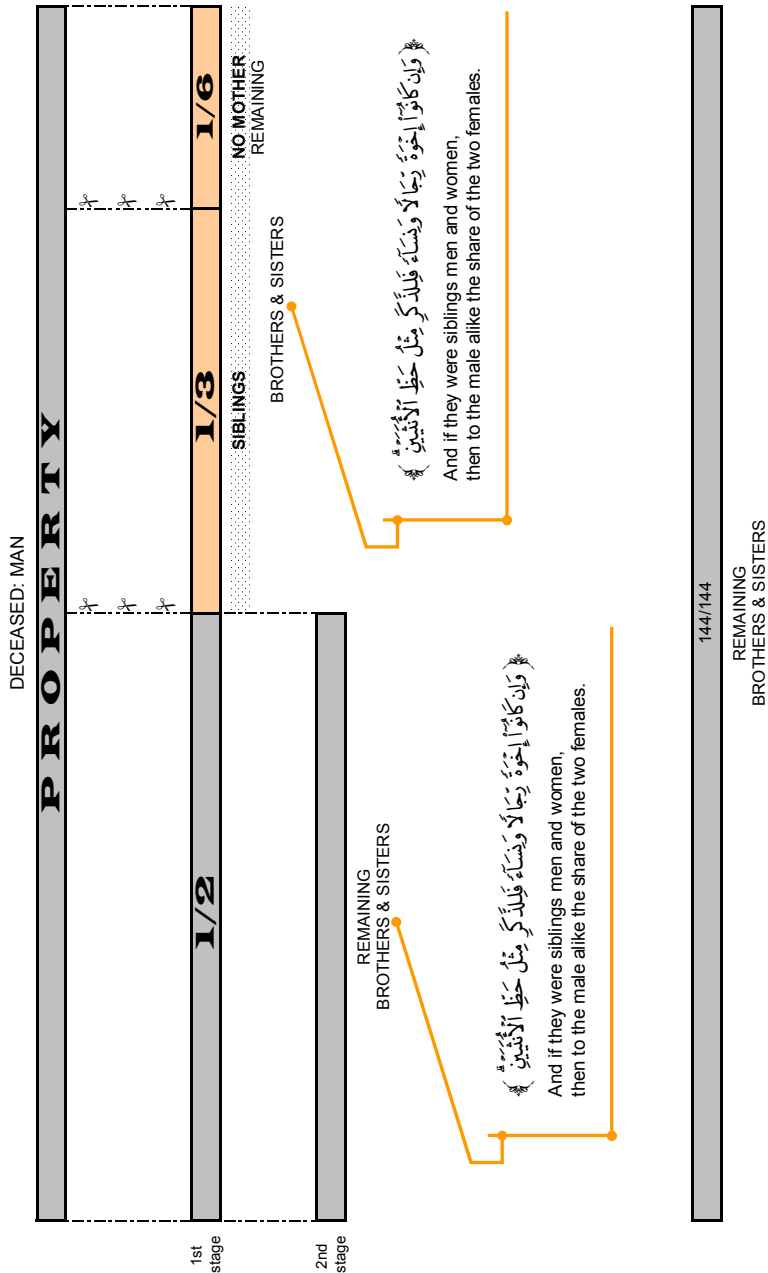
P R O P E R T Y			
1st stage	<div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> 1/2 </div>	<div style="background-color: #ffcc99; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> 1/3 </div>	<div style="background-color: #ffcc99; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> 1/6 </div>
			
	<div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px;"> REMAINING BROTHERS & SISTERS </div>	<div style="background-color: #ffcc99; padding: 5px;"> SIBLINGS BROTHERS & SISTERS </div>	<div style="background-color: #ffcc99; padding: 5px;"> NO MOTHER REMAINING </div>
2nd stage	<div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> 3/4 </div>	<div style="background-color: #ffcc99; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> 1/4 </div>	
			
	<div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px;"> REMAINING BROTHERS & SISTERS </div>	<div style="background-color: #ffcc99; padding: 5px;"> 1st wife </div>	

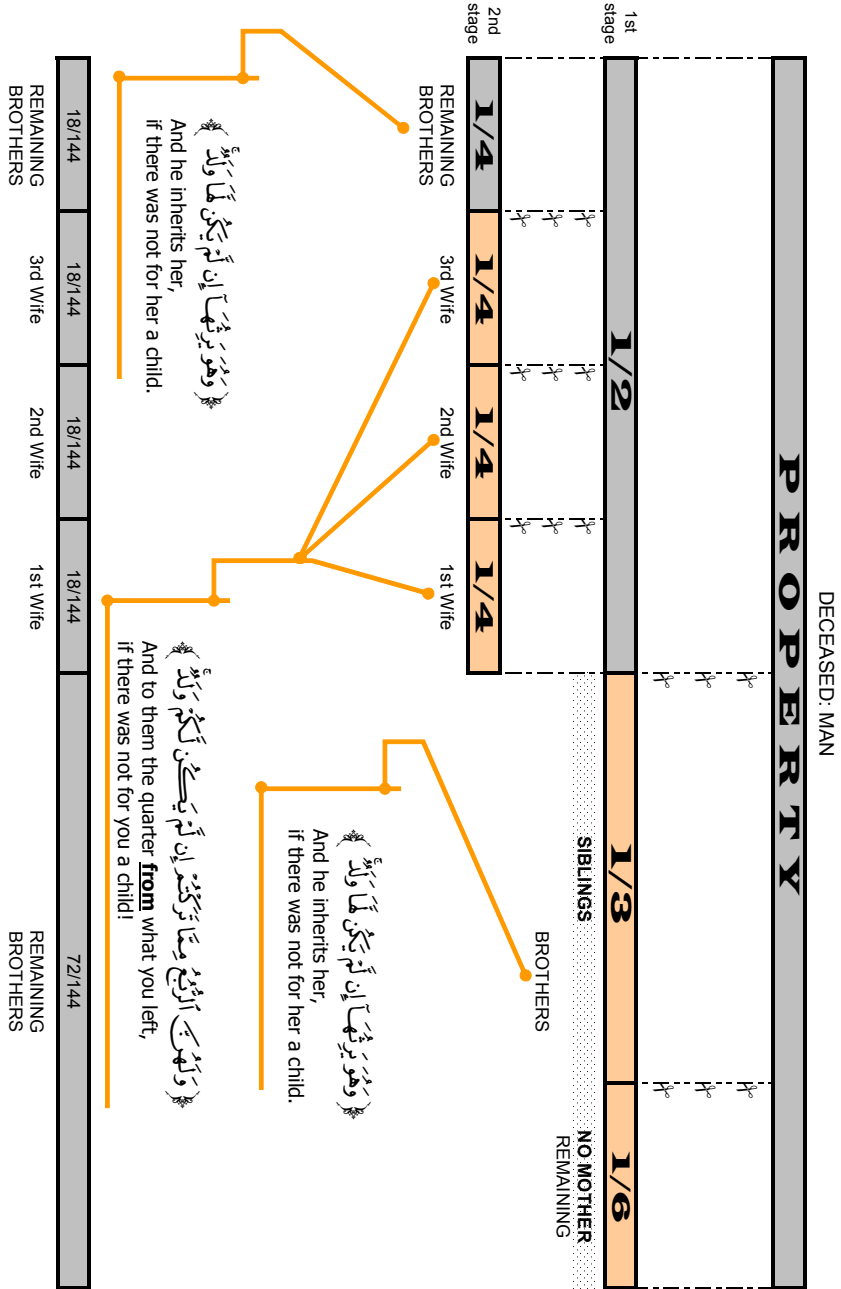
﴿
﴾

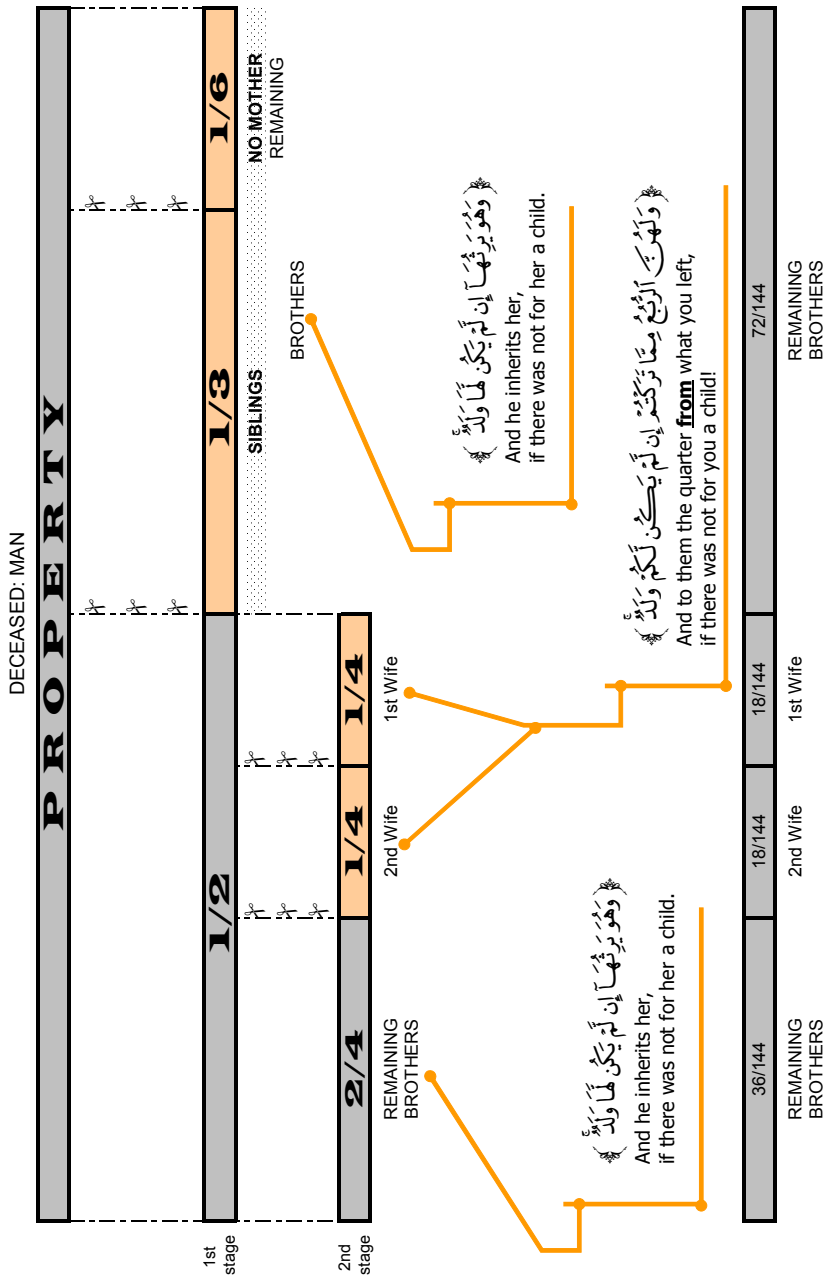
وَلَوْ كَانُوا إِخْوَةً رِجَالًا وَنِسَاءً فَلِلَّذِي يُتْلَى حِطُّ الْأَقْبَانِ ﴿٣﴾
 And if they were siblings men and women,
 then to the male alike the share of the two females.

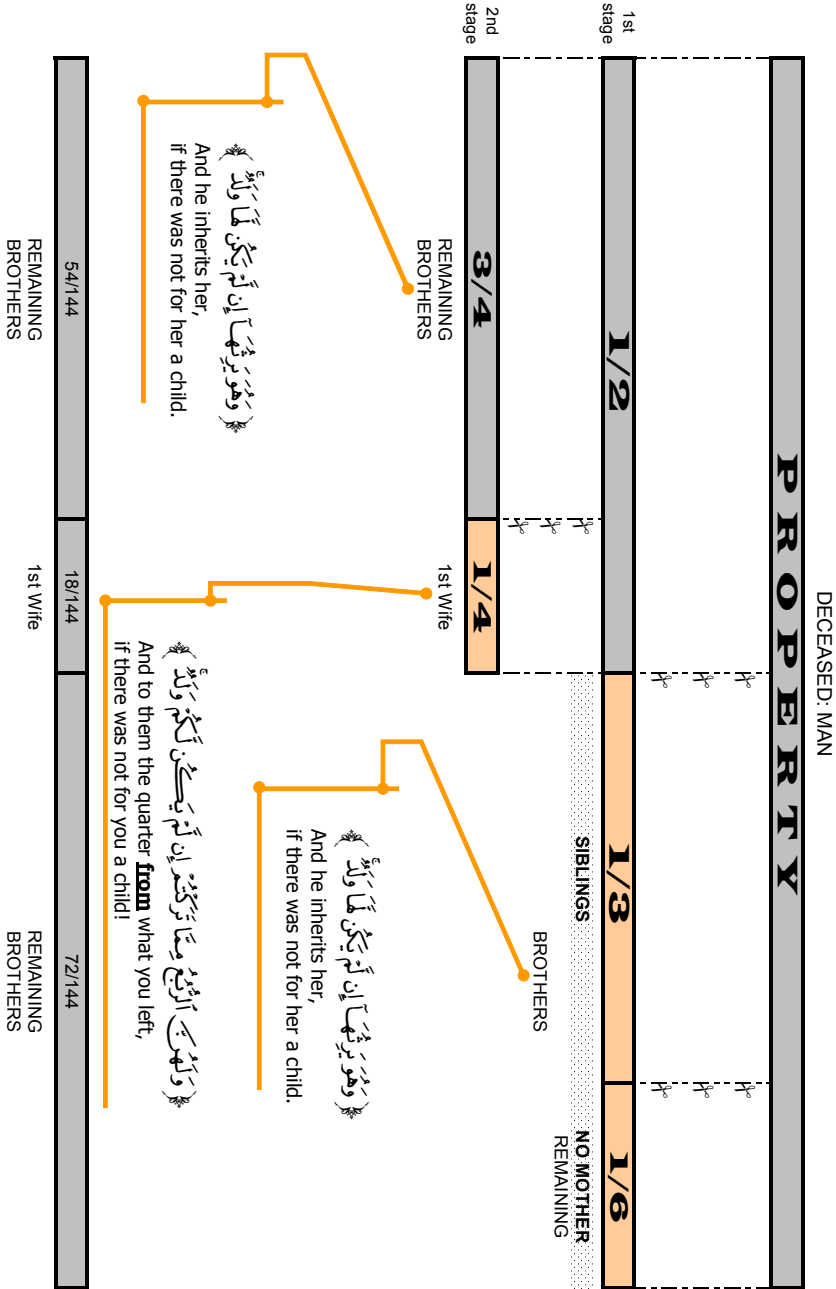
﴿
﴾

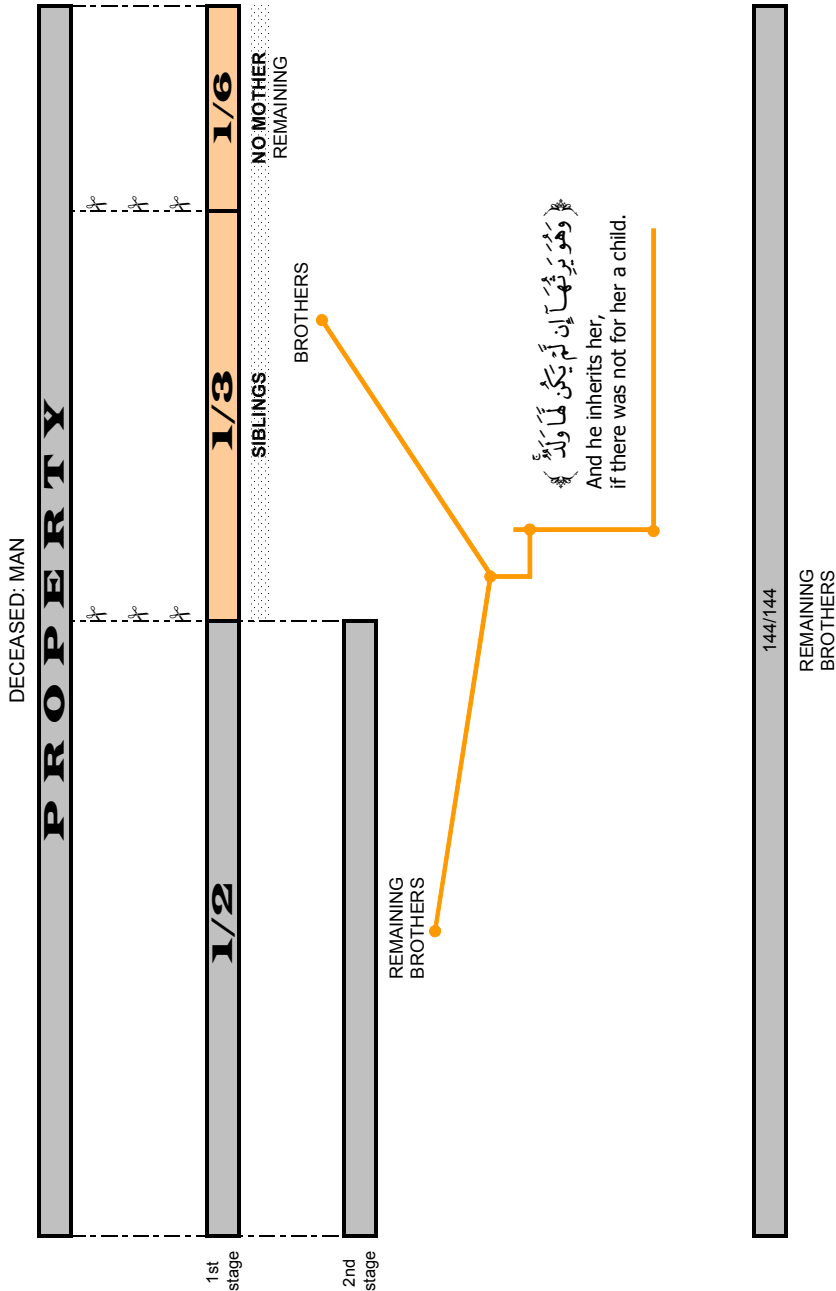
وَلِلْمَوْلَى الَّذِي يَتْلُوهُمَا شِرْكُهُمْ أِنْ يَمْضُ الْيَوْمُ الْمَوْلَى بِشَرِّ النَّاسِ لَكُمْ وَكَانَ غَرَضُكَ الْفُتُورَ ﴿٤﴾
 And to them the quarter **from** what you left,
 if there was not for you a child!





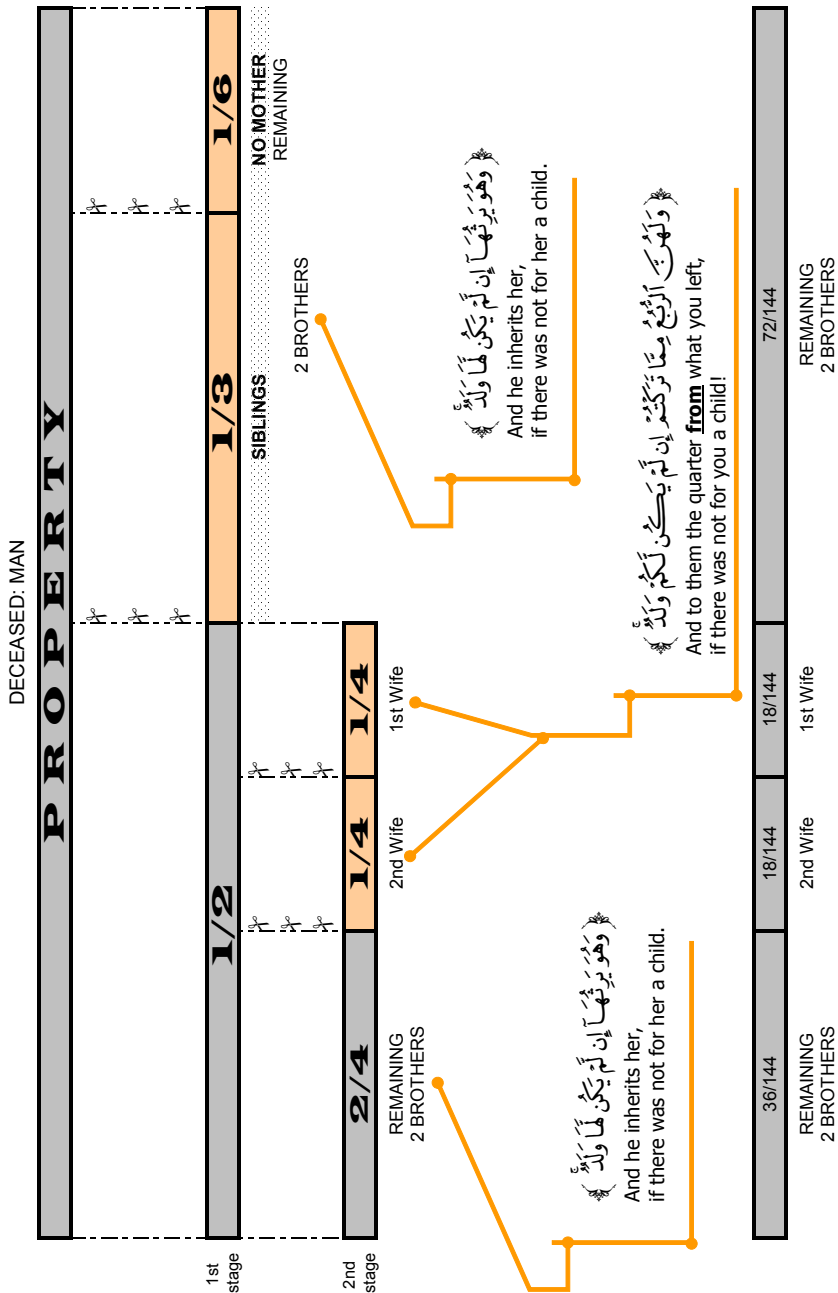


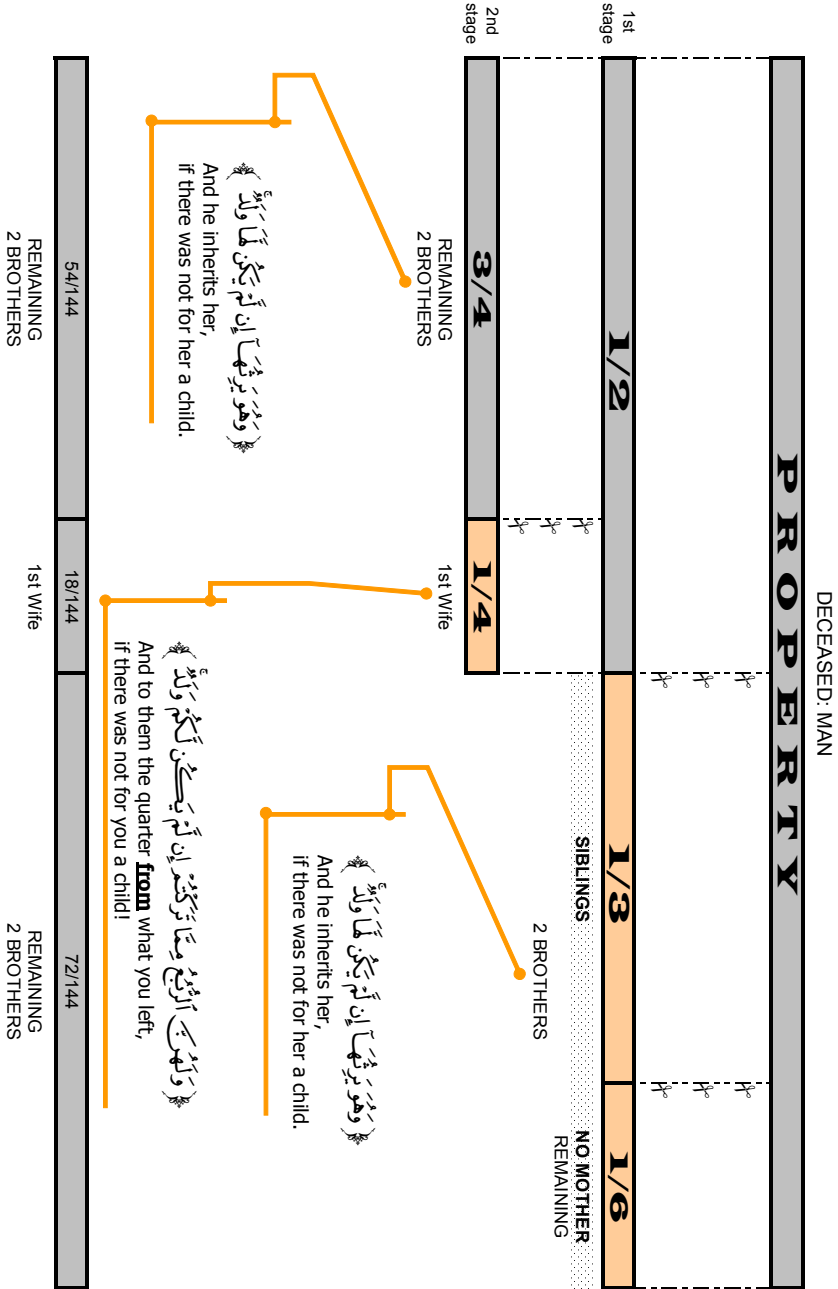


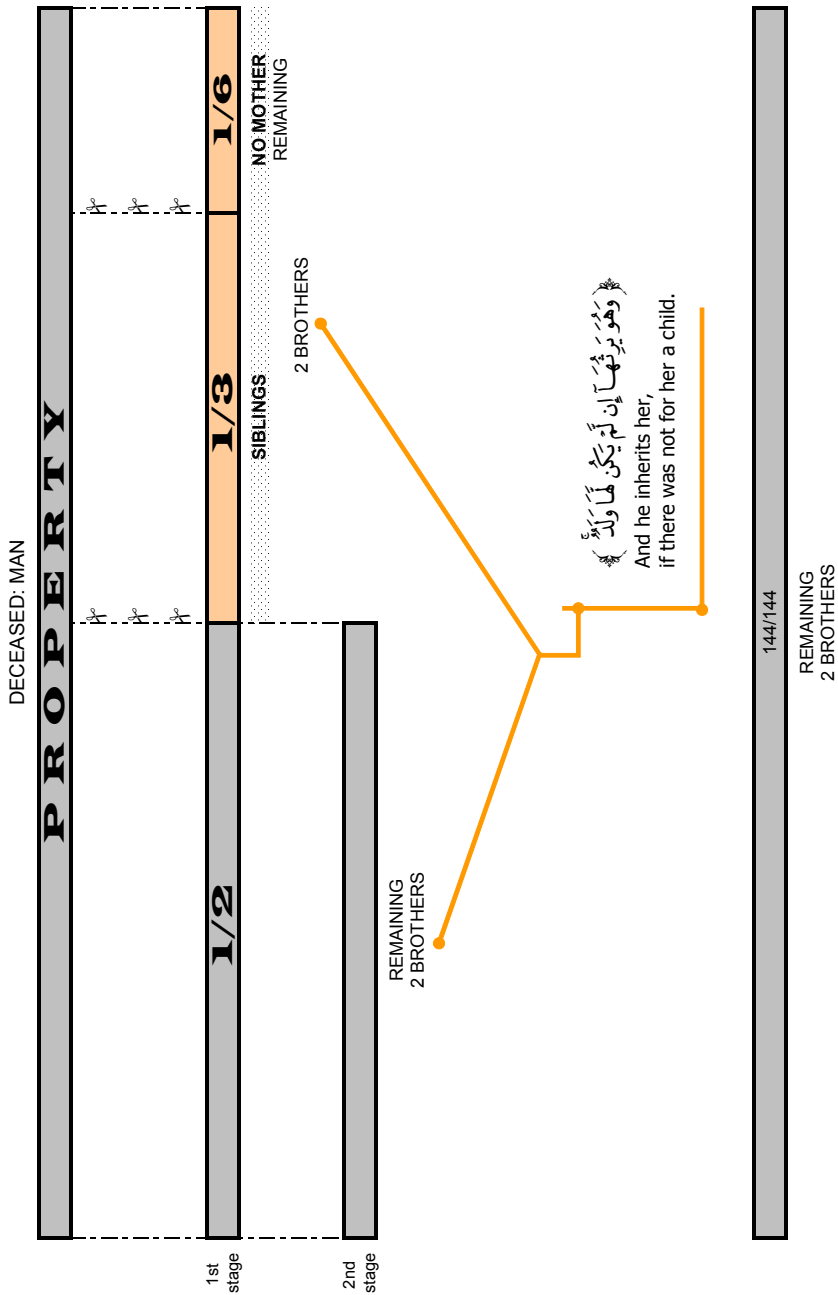


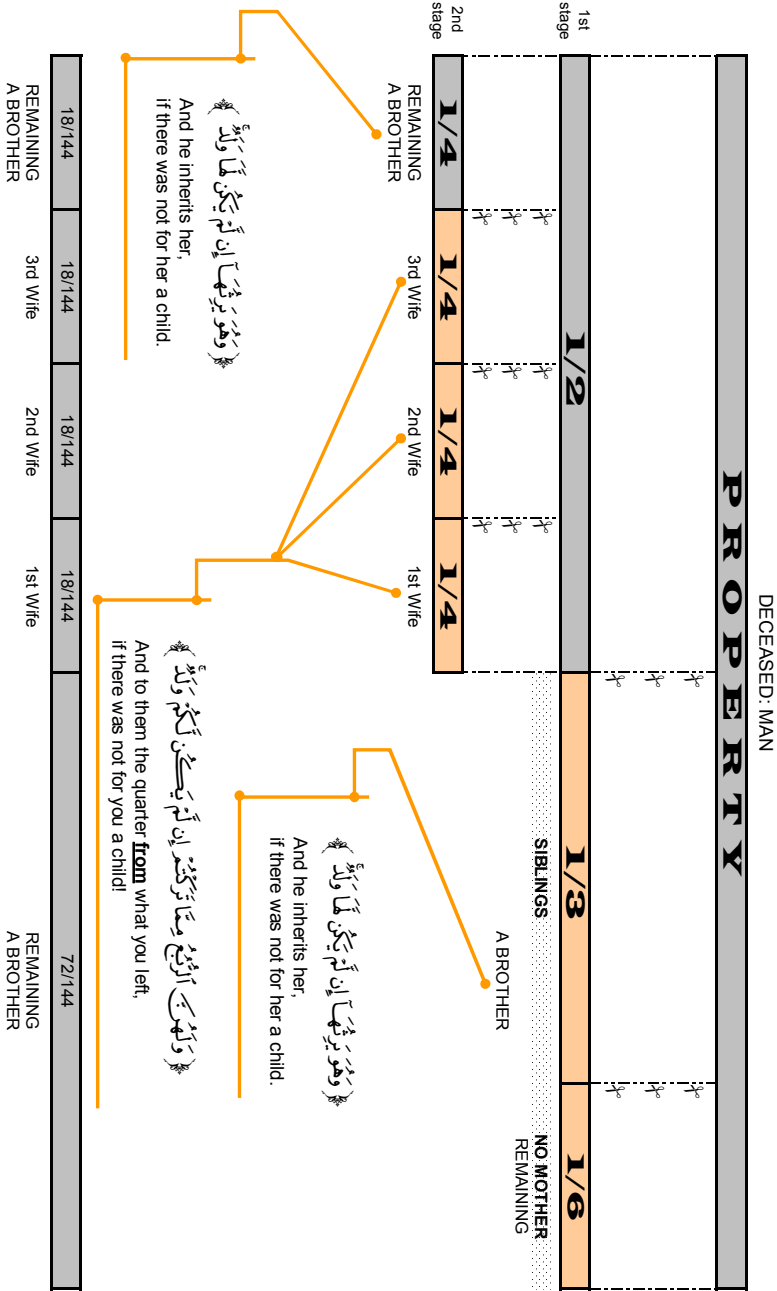
PROPERTY

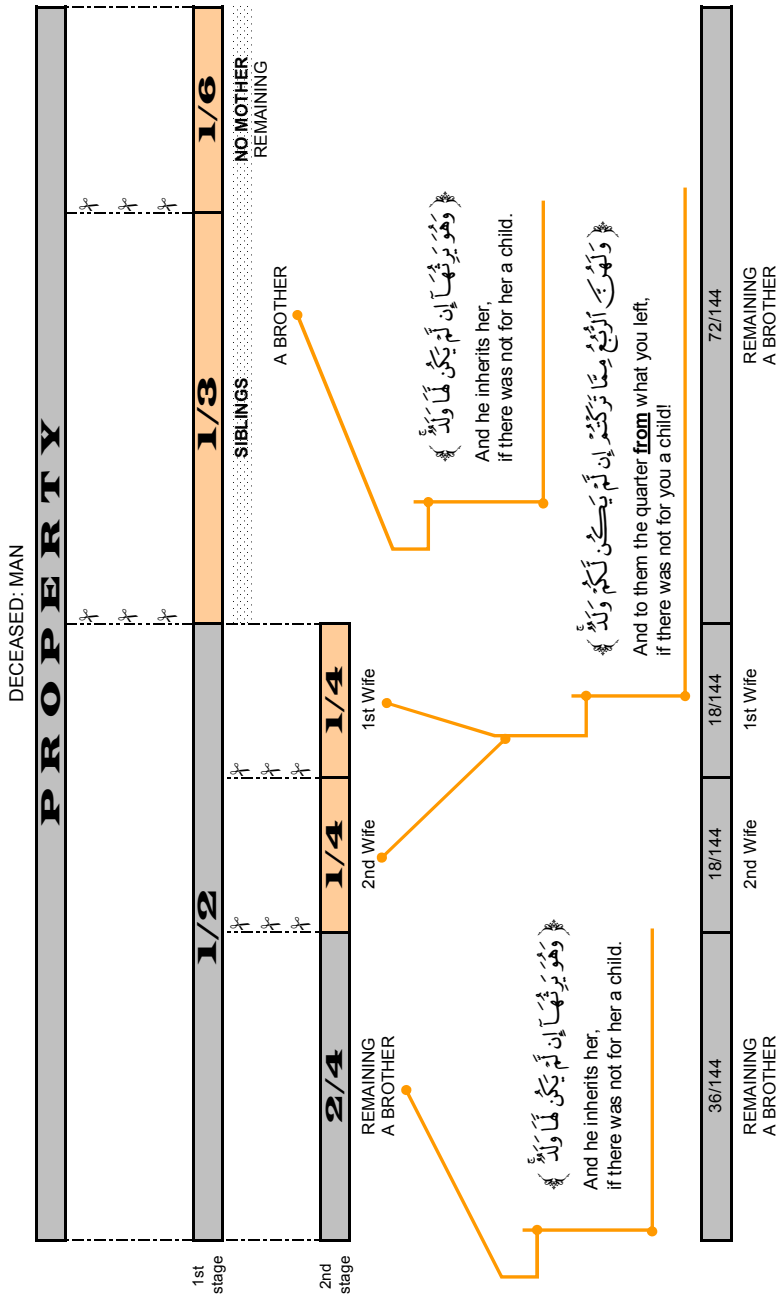


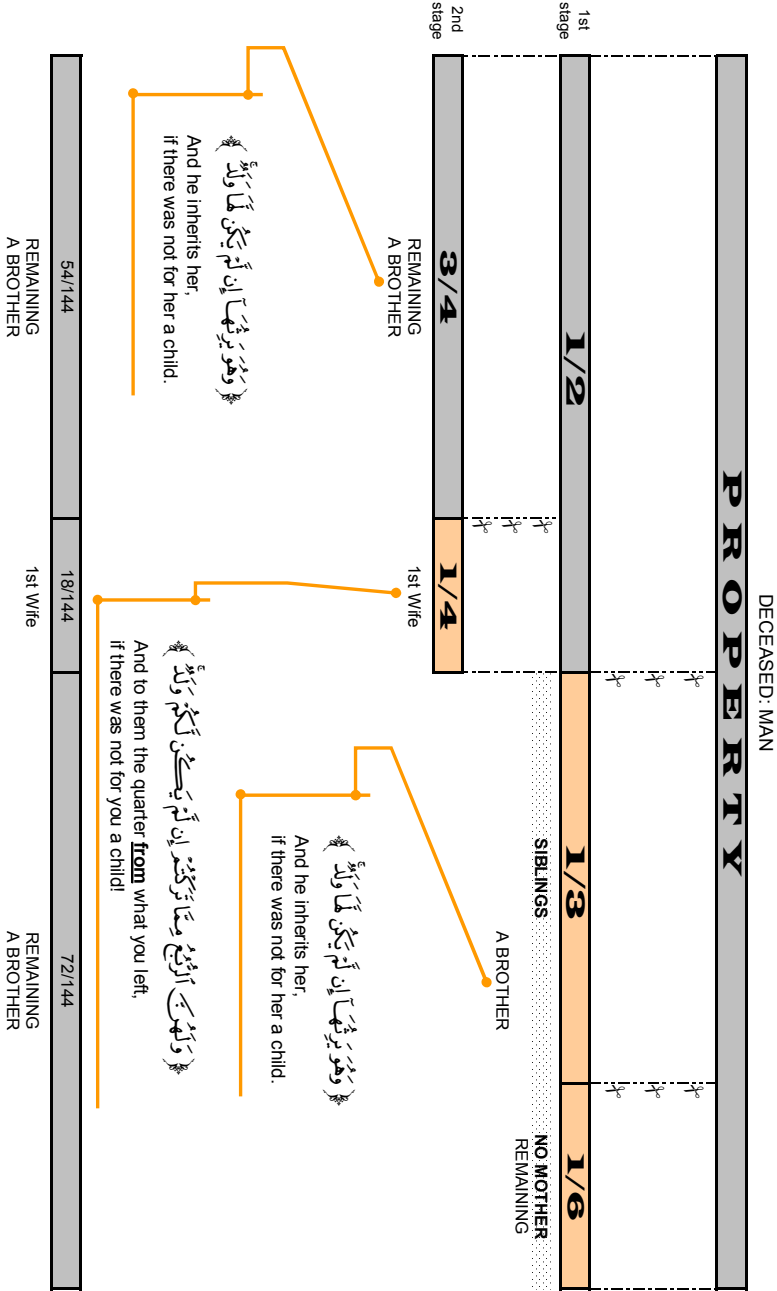


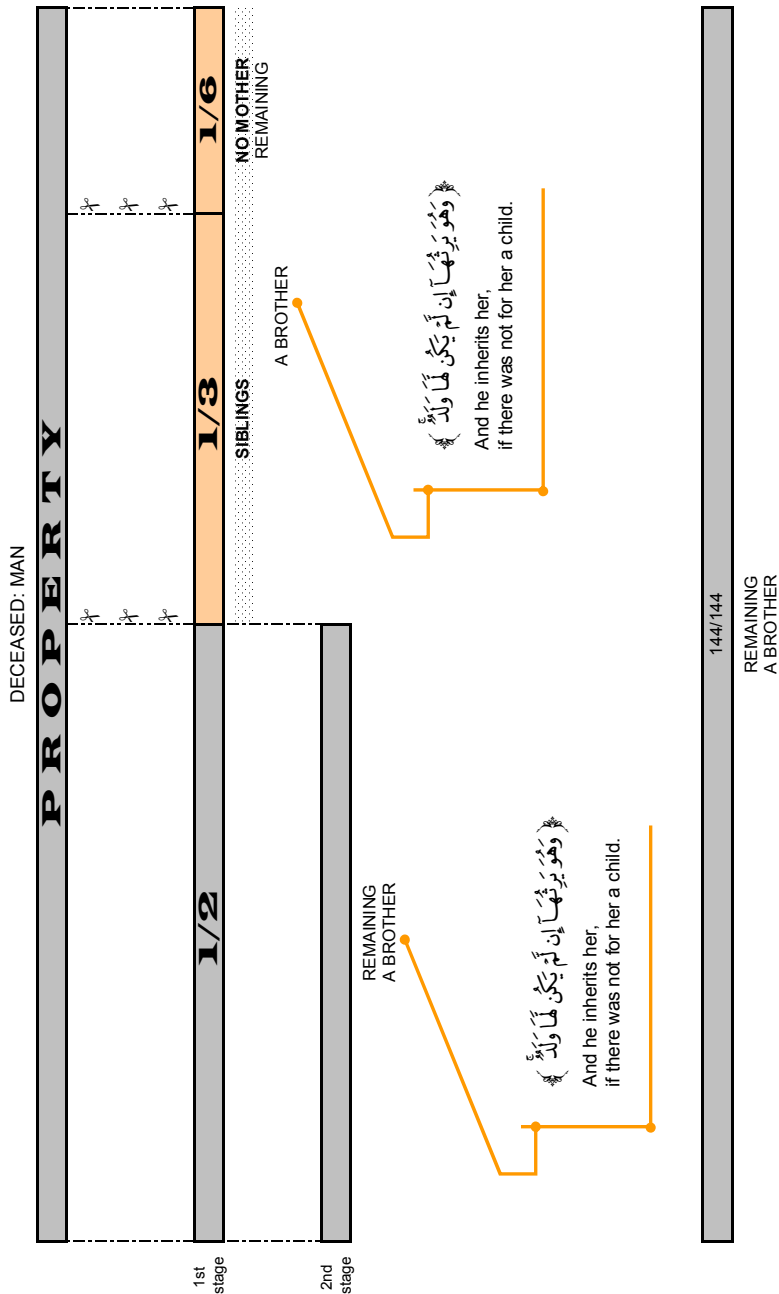




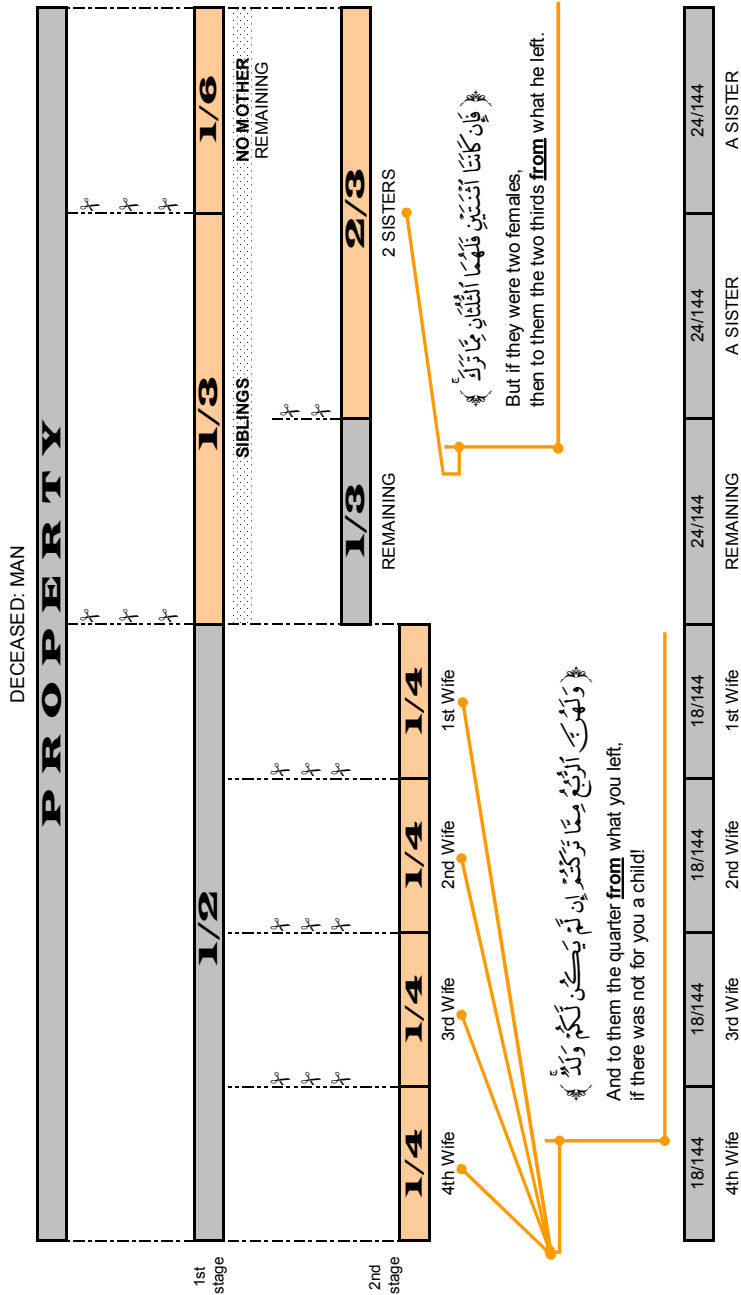


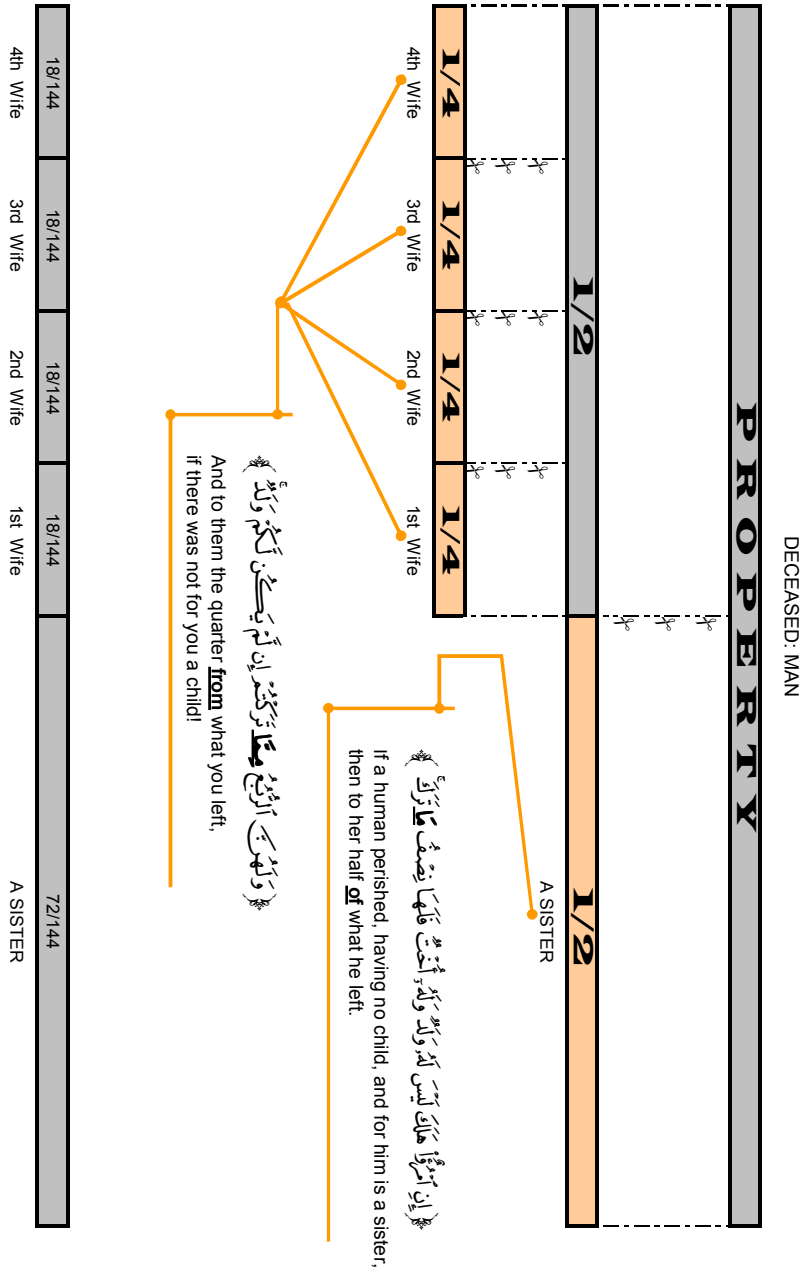


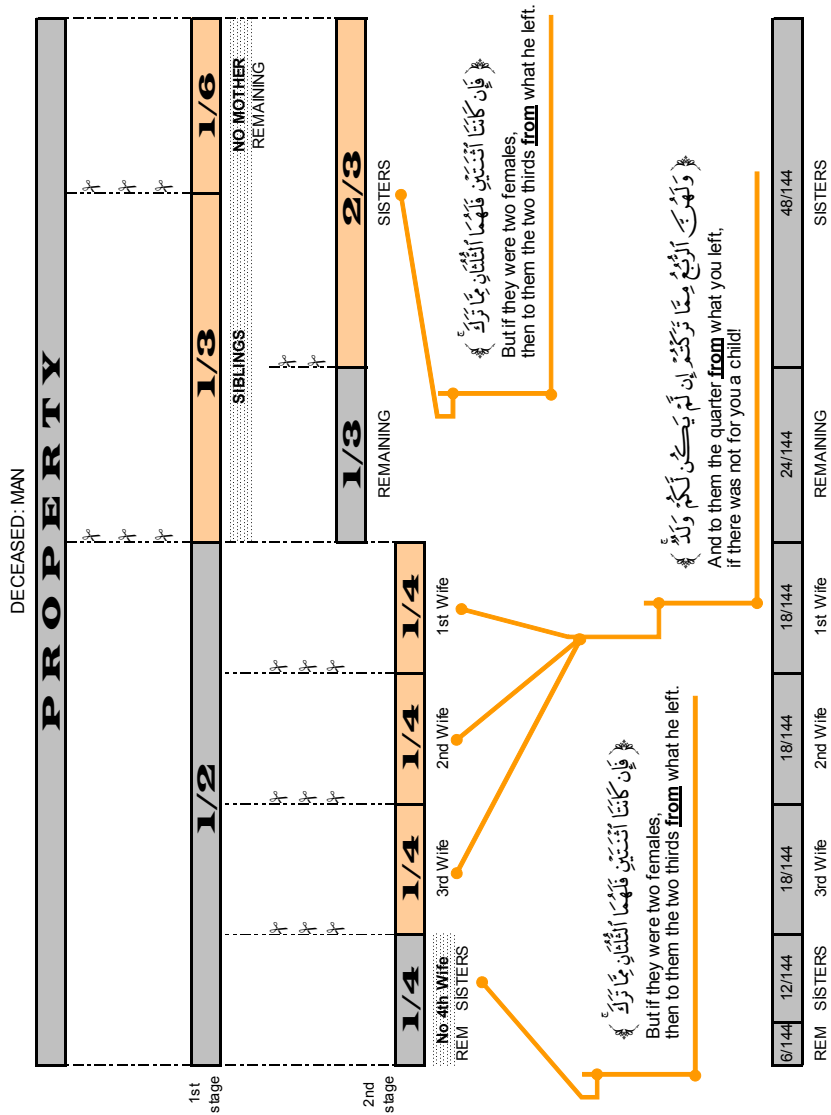




Derivations Of Template 5

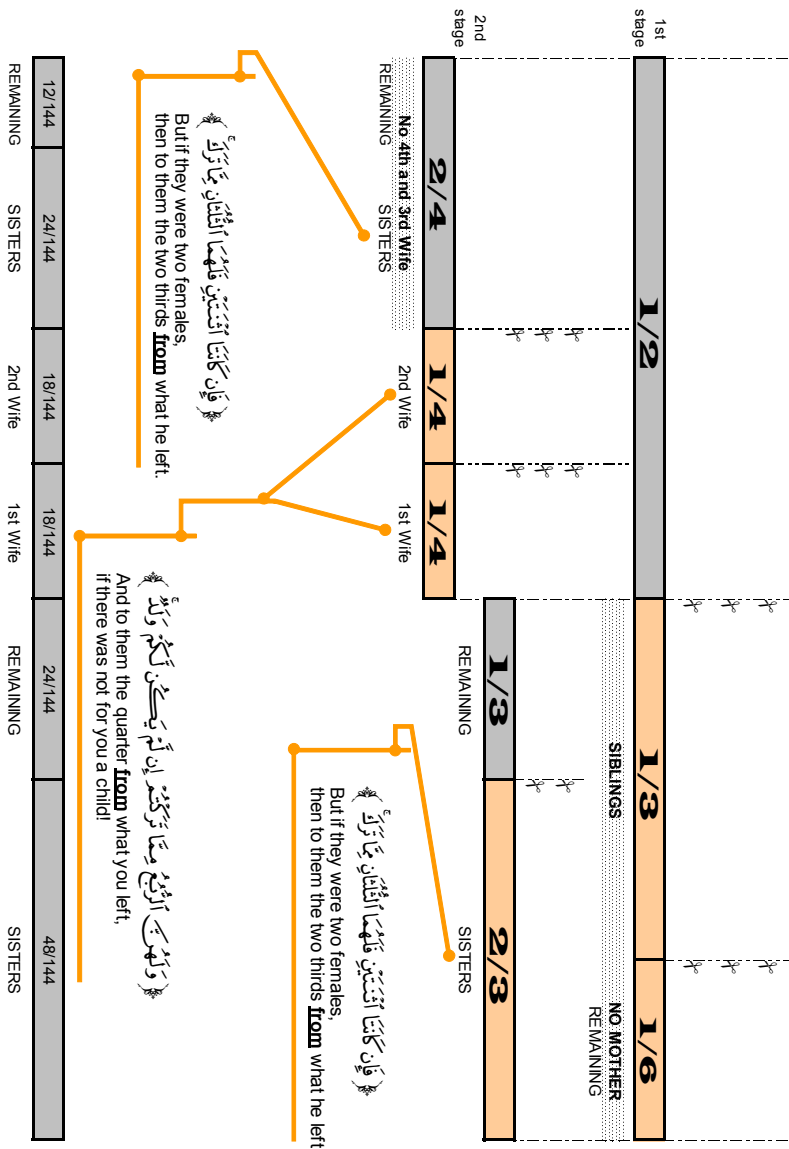




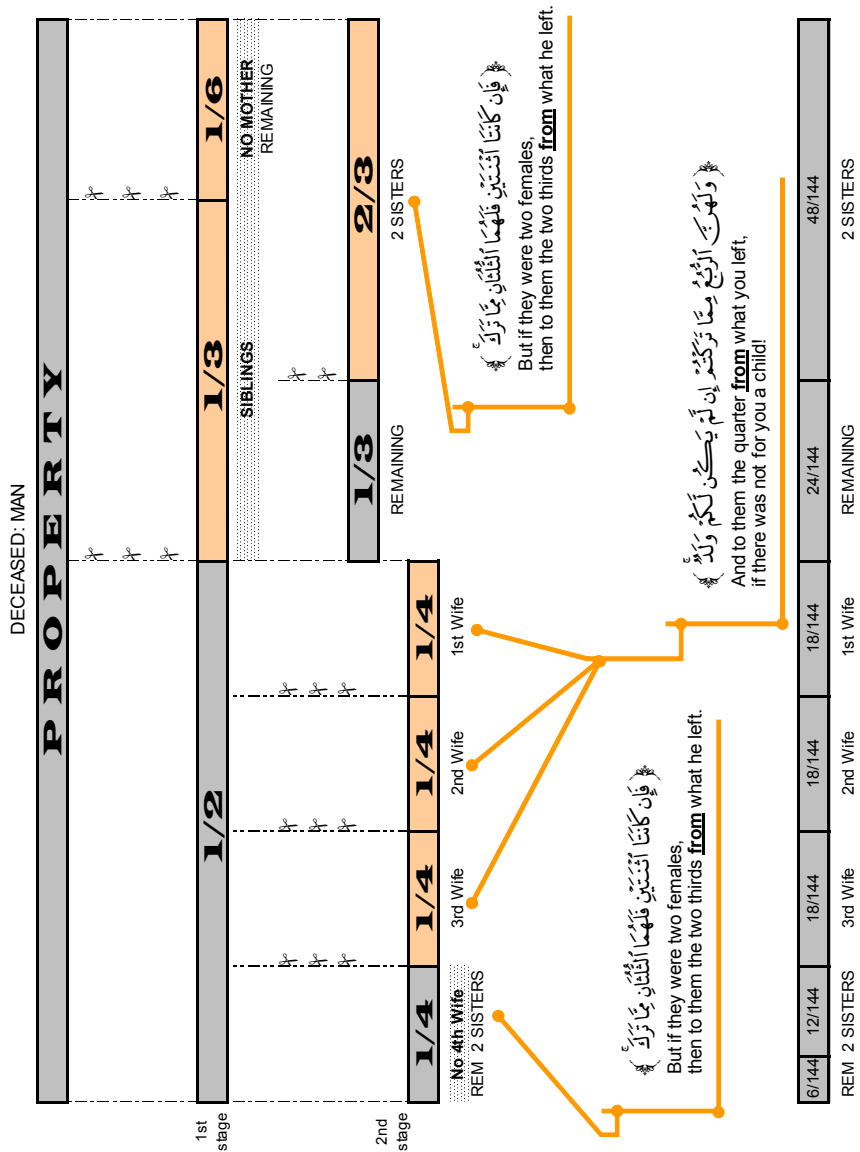


DECEASED: MAN

PROPERTY

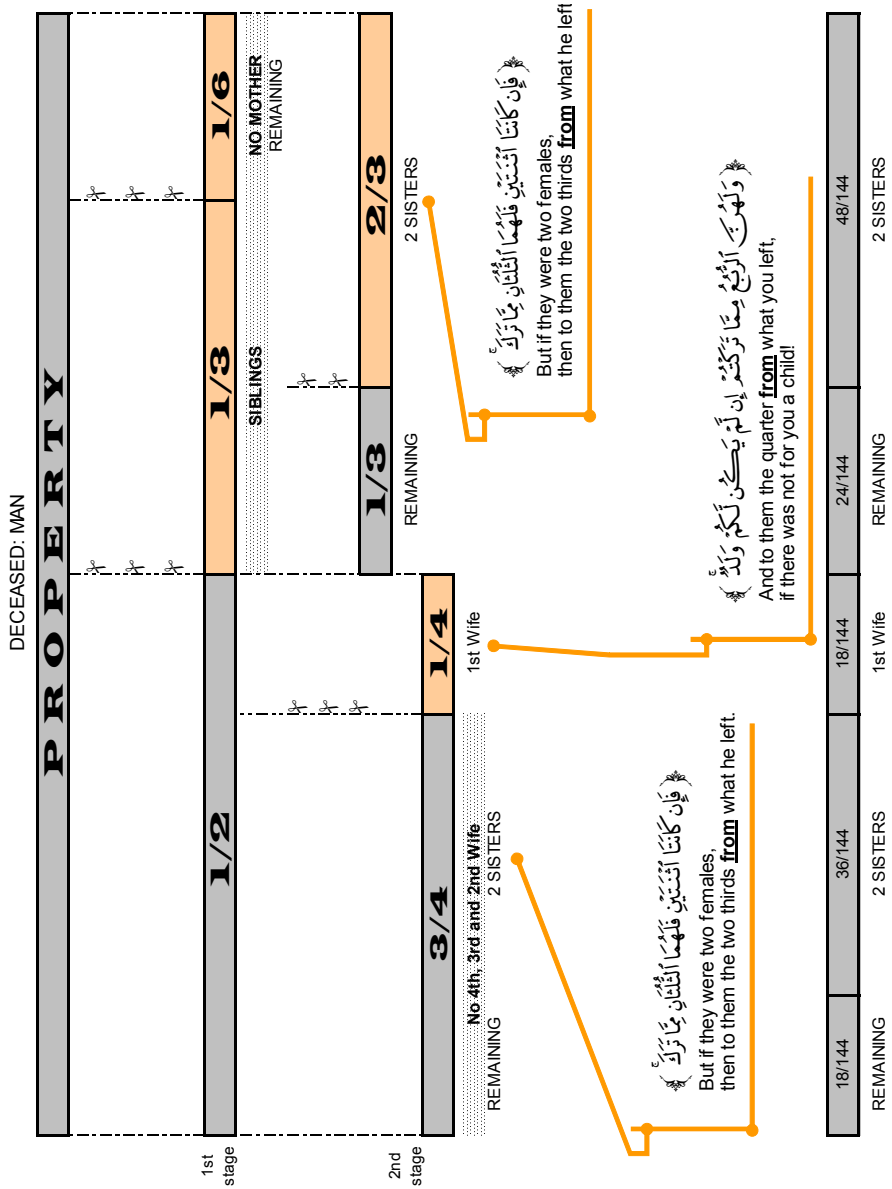






PROPERTY

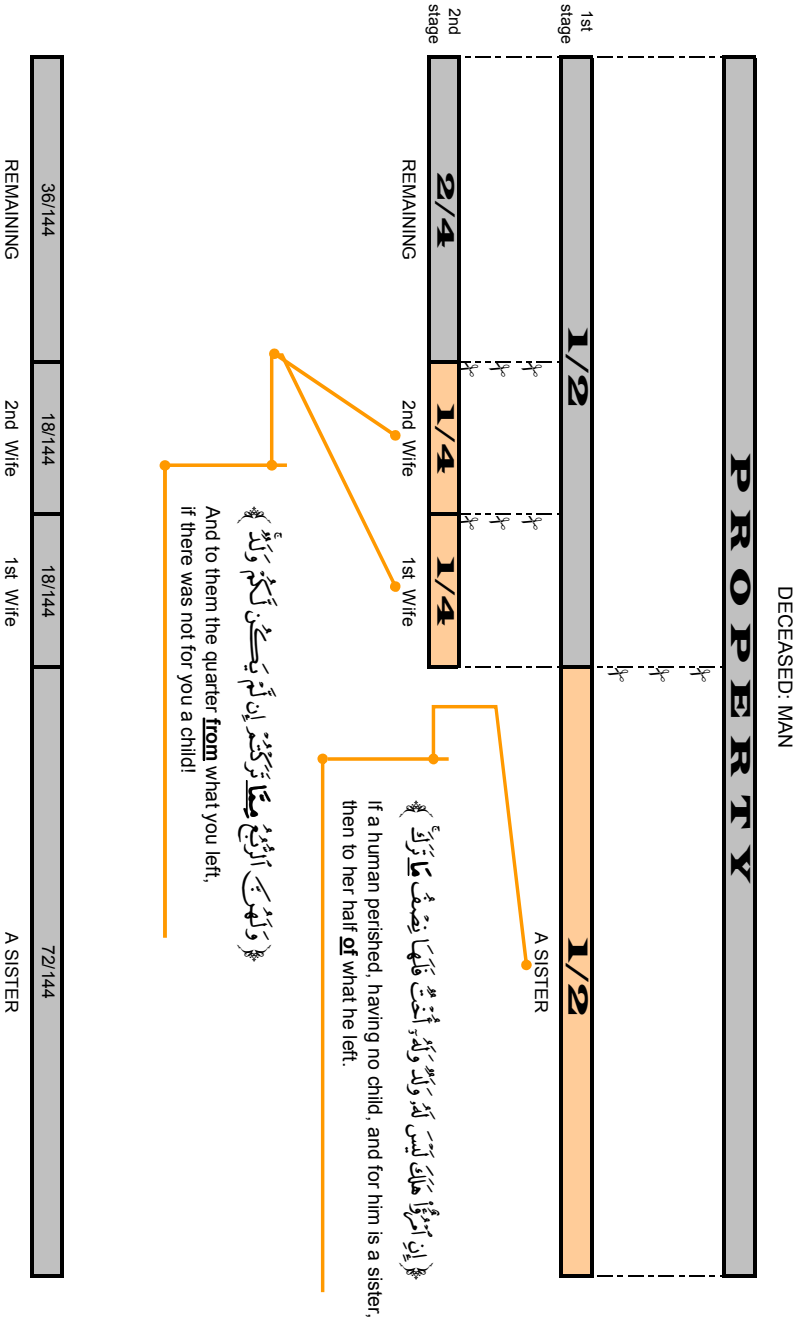


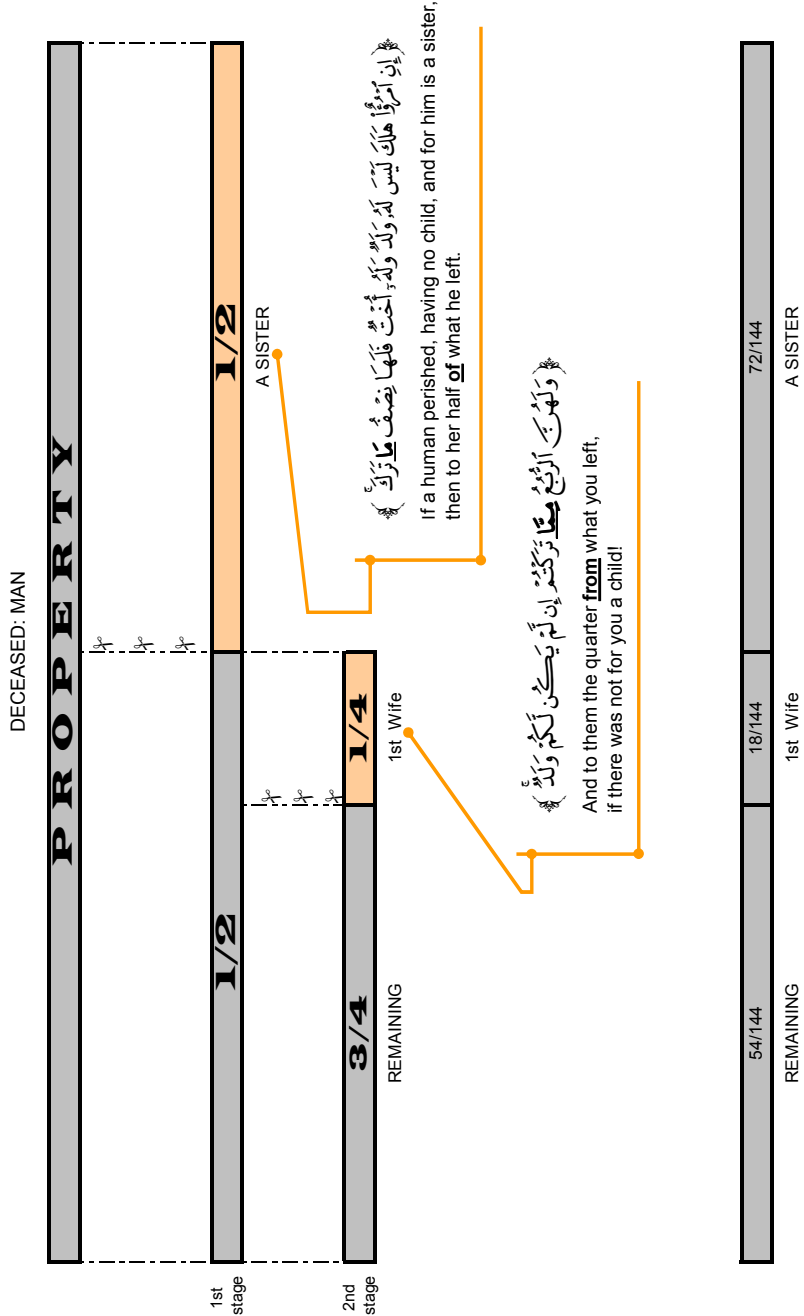


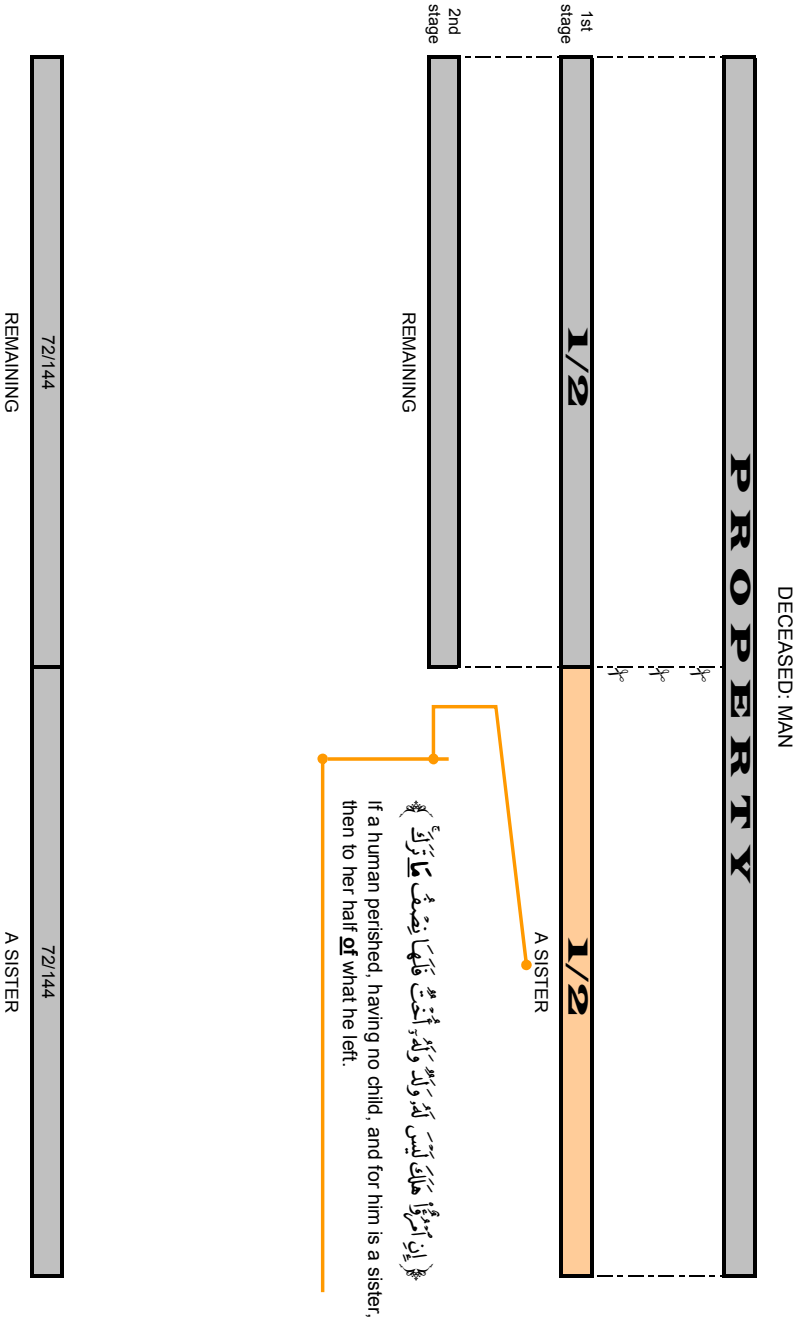
PROPERTY



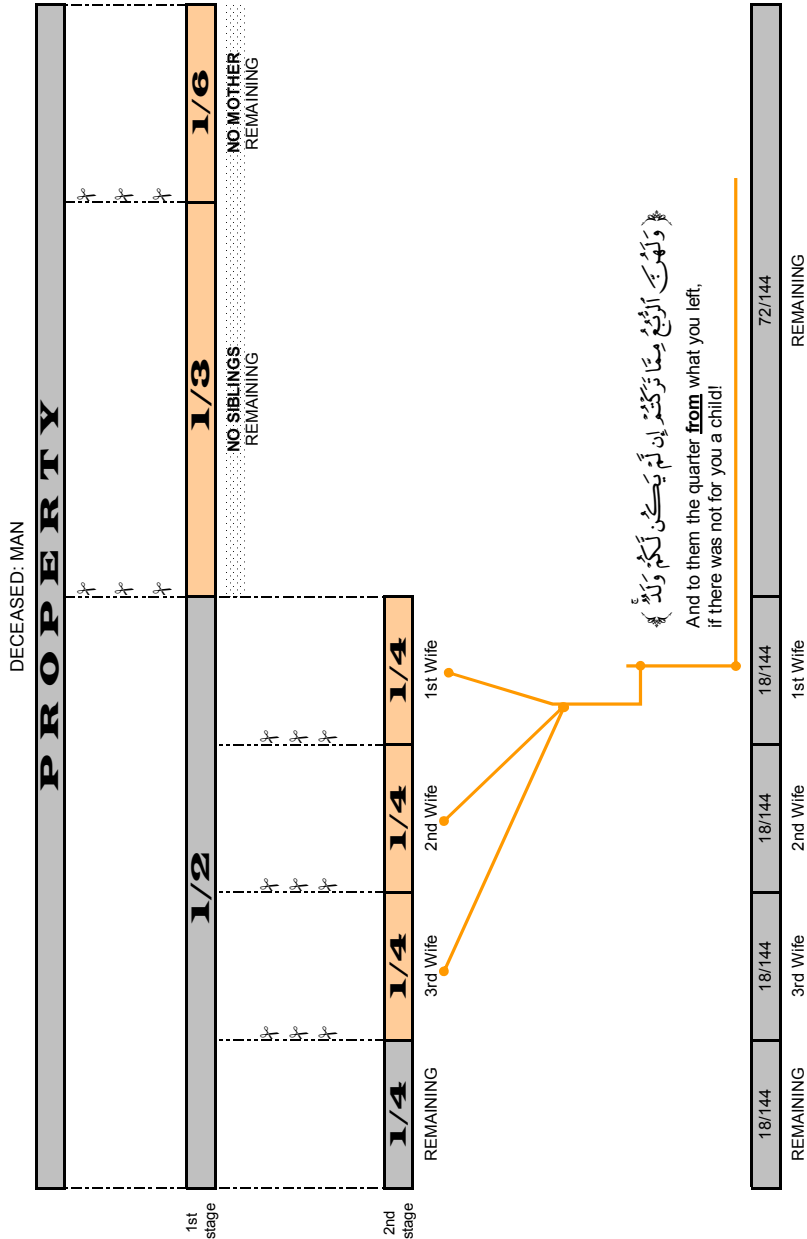


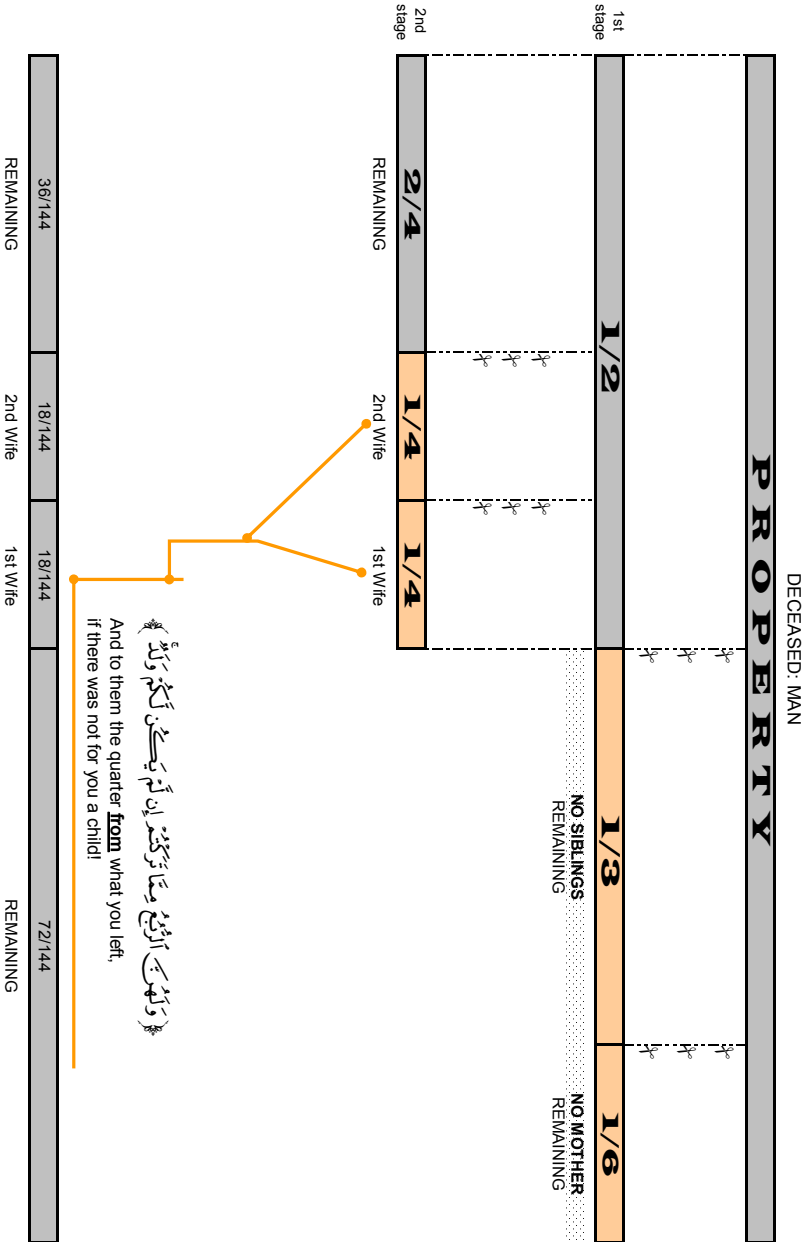


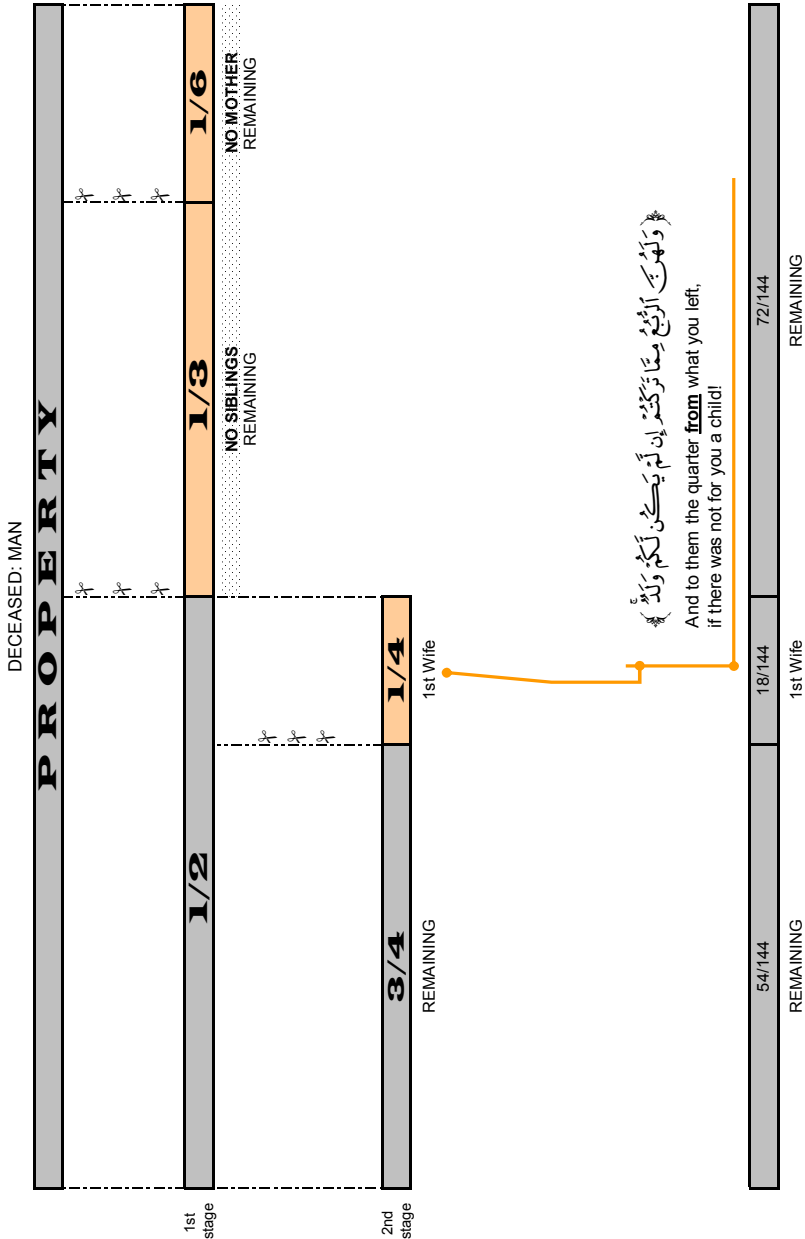


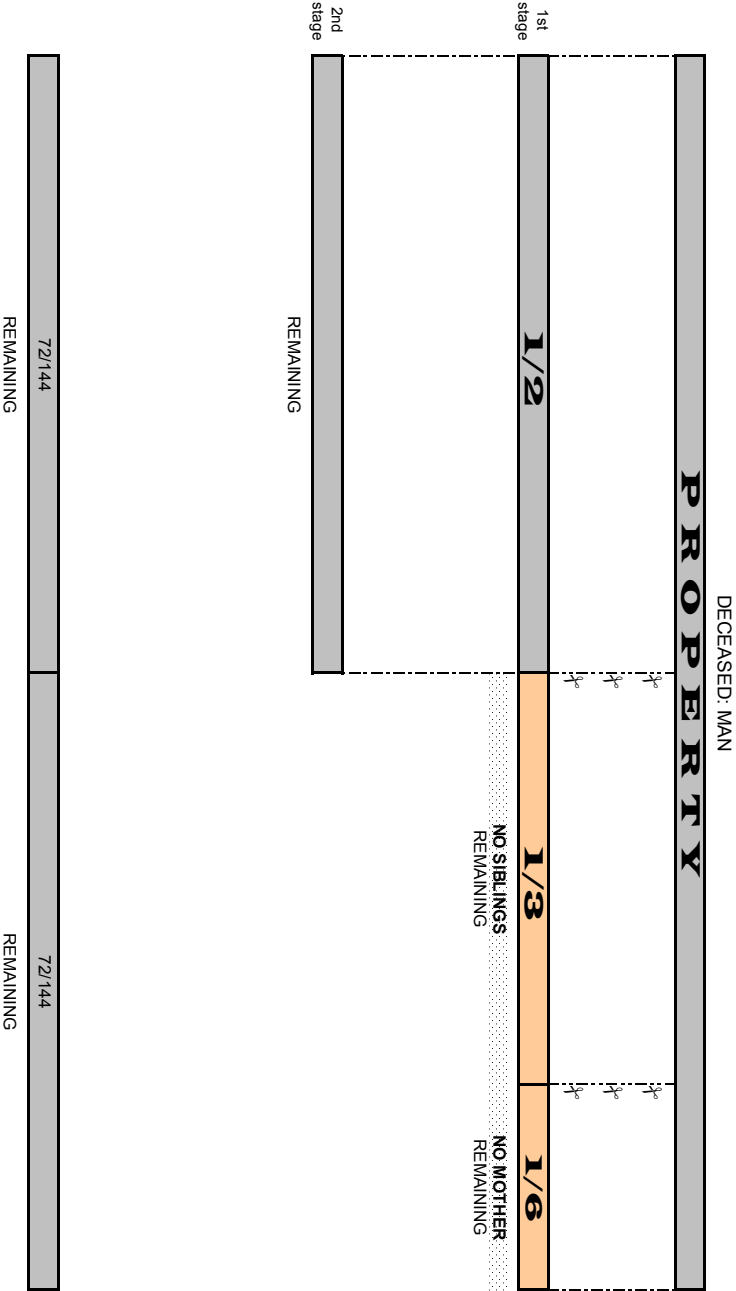


Derivations Of Template 6





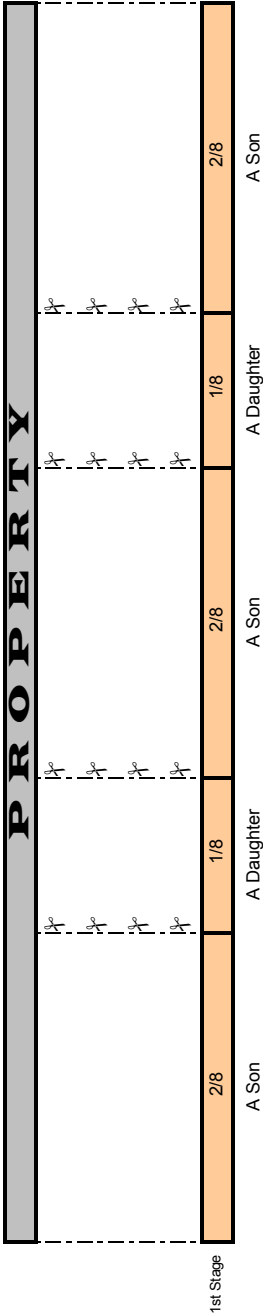




Part II
TEMPLATES DERIVATIONS FOR A
DECEASED WOMAN

Derivations Of Template 1

DECEASED: WOMAN



يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِكُمُ لِلذَّكَرِ مِثْلُ حَظِّ الْأُنثِيَيْنِ

Allah Is Recommending You Concerning Your Children:
 To The Male Like The Share Of Two Females.



DECEASED: WOMAN

PROPERTY

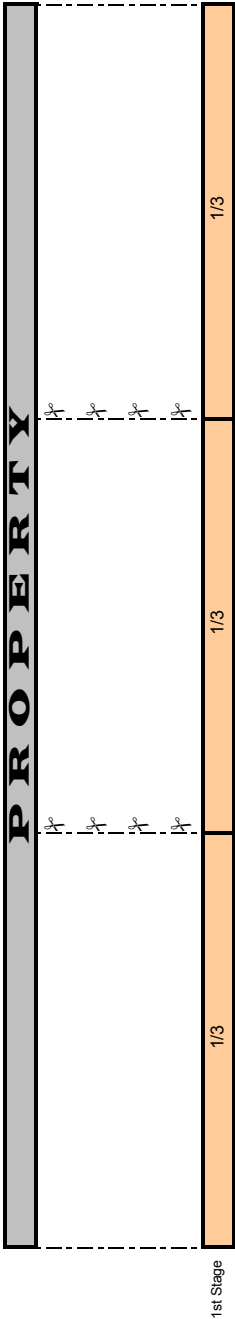
1st Stage			
A Son	A Daughter	A Son	A Son
2/7	1/7	2/7	2/7

1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2

يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِهِ لِلرَّكَائِلِ مِثْلُ حَظِّ الْأُنثِيَيْنِ ﴿٢٧٠﴾
Allah is Recommending You Concerning Your Children:
To The Male Like The Share Of Two Females.

A Son	A Daughter	A Son	A Son
2/7	1/7	2/7	2/7

DECEASED: WOMAN



A Son

A Son

A Son

يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِهِ لِلذَّكَرِ مِثْلُ مِثْلِ الْأُنثَيَيْنِ ﴿١٠٦﴾
Allah Is Recommending You Concerning Your Children:
To The Male Like The Share Of Two Females.



A Son

A Son

A Son

PROPERTY

يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِهِ لِلَّذِي هُوَ مِنَ الذَّكَرِ مِثْلُ مَا هُوَ مِنَ الْأُنثَىٰ لِلَّذِينَ هُوَ مِنَ الذَّكَرِ مِثْلُ مَا هُوَ مِنَ الْأُنثَىٰ

Allah Is Recommending You Concerning Your Children:
To The Male Like The Share Of Two Females.

DECEASED: WOMAN

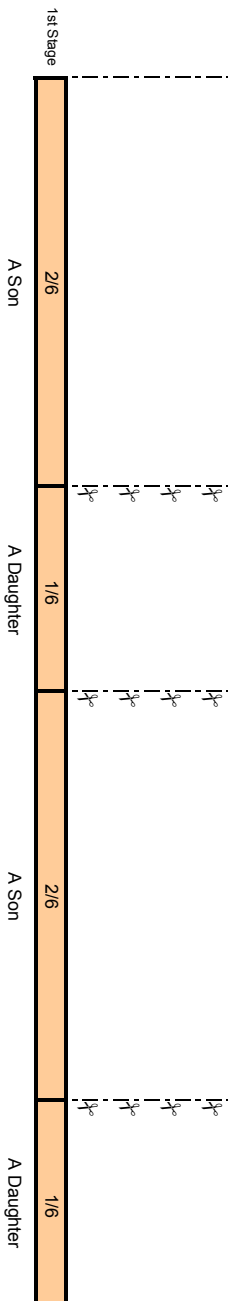
PROPERTY				
	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>
1st Stage	2/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
	A Son	A Daughter	A Daughter	A Daughter

يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِكُمْ لِلذَّكَرِ مِثْلُ حَظِّ الْأُنثَيَيْنِ

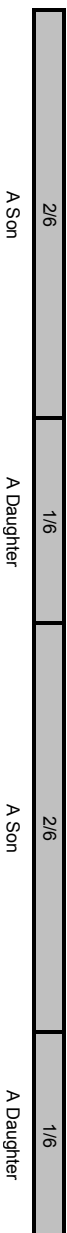
Allah Is Recommending You Concerning Your Children:
 To The Male Like The Share Of Two Females.

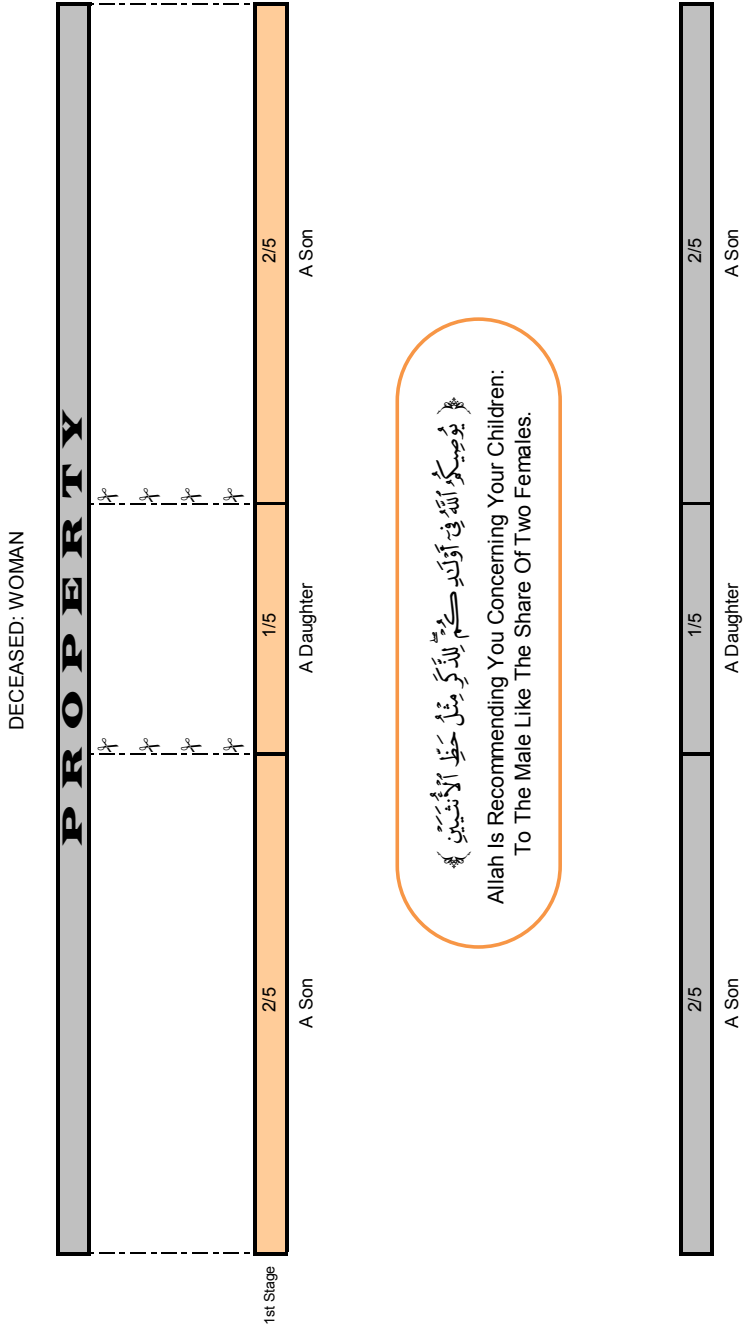
2/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
A Son	A Daughter	A Daughter	A Daughter

PROPERTY



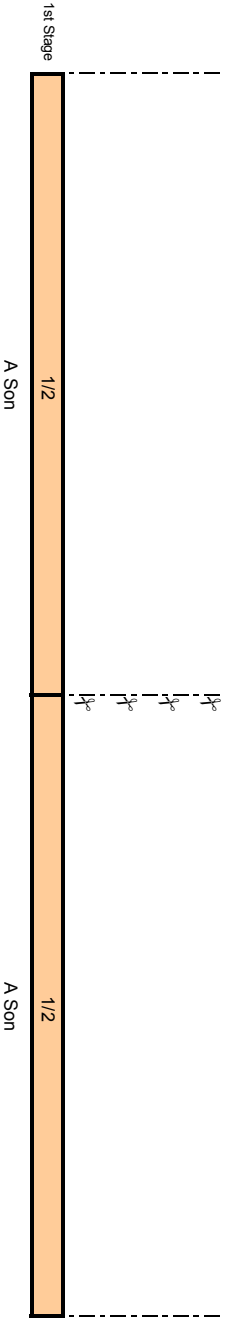
يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِهِ لِلَّذِي هُوَ مِنَ الذَّكَرِ مِثْلُ مَا هِيَ لِلَّذِينَ هُنَّ مِنَ الْأُنثَىٰ



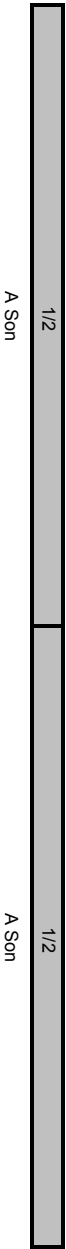


DECEASED: WOMAN

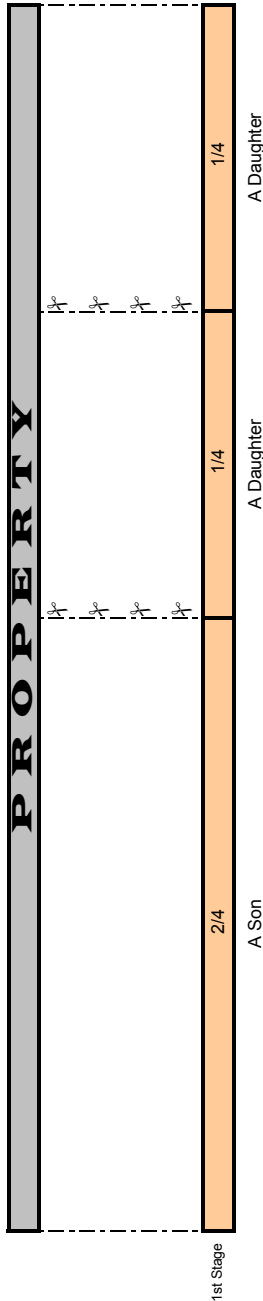
PROPERTY



يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِهِ لِلرَّجُلِ مِثْلُ حَظِّ الْمَرْأَةِ
Allah is Recommending You Concerning Your Children:
To The Male Like The Share Of Two Females.

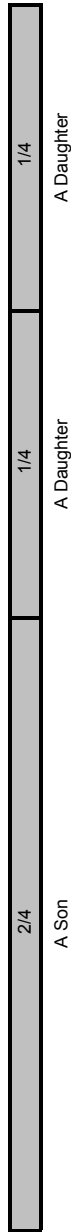


DECEASED: WOMAN



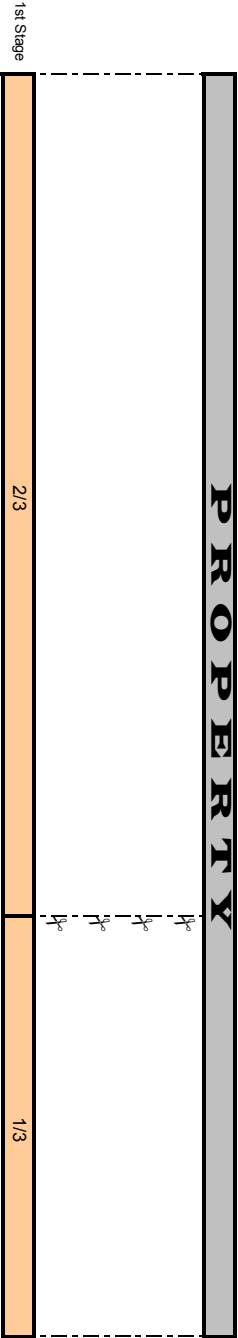
يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِكُمْ لِلذَّكَرِ مِثْلُ مَا لِلنَّسَاءِ

Allah Is Recommending You Concerning Your Children:
To The Male Like The Share Of Two Females.



DECEASED: WOMAN

PROPERTY



يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِكُمُ لِلرَّجُلِ مِنْهُ حَقٌّ مِثْلُ حَقِّ الْمَرْأَةِ
Allah Is Recommending You Concerning Your Children:
To The Male Like The Share Of Two Females.



DECEASED: WOMAN

PROPERTY

1st Stage

A Son

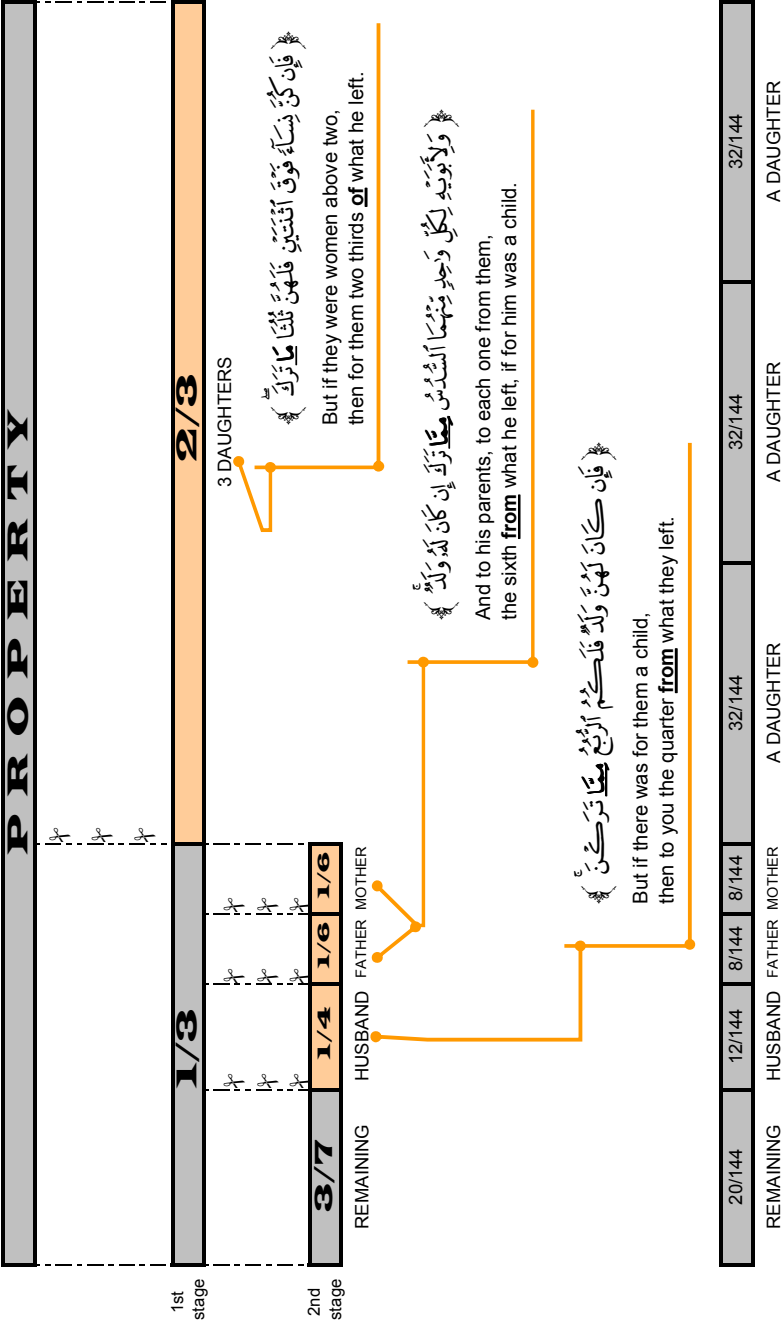
يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِكُمْ لِلذَّكَرِ مِثْلُ حَظِّ الْأُنثَيَيْنِ ﴿

Allah Is Recommending You Concerning Your Children:
To The Male Like The Share Of Two Females.

A Son

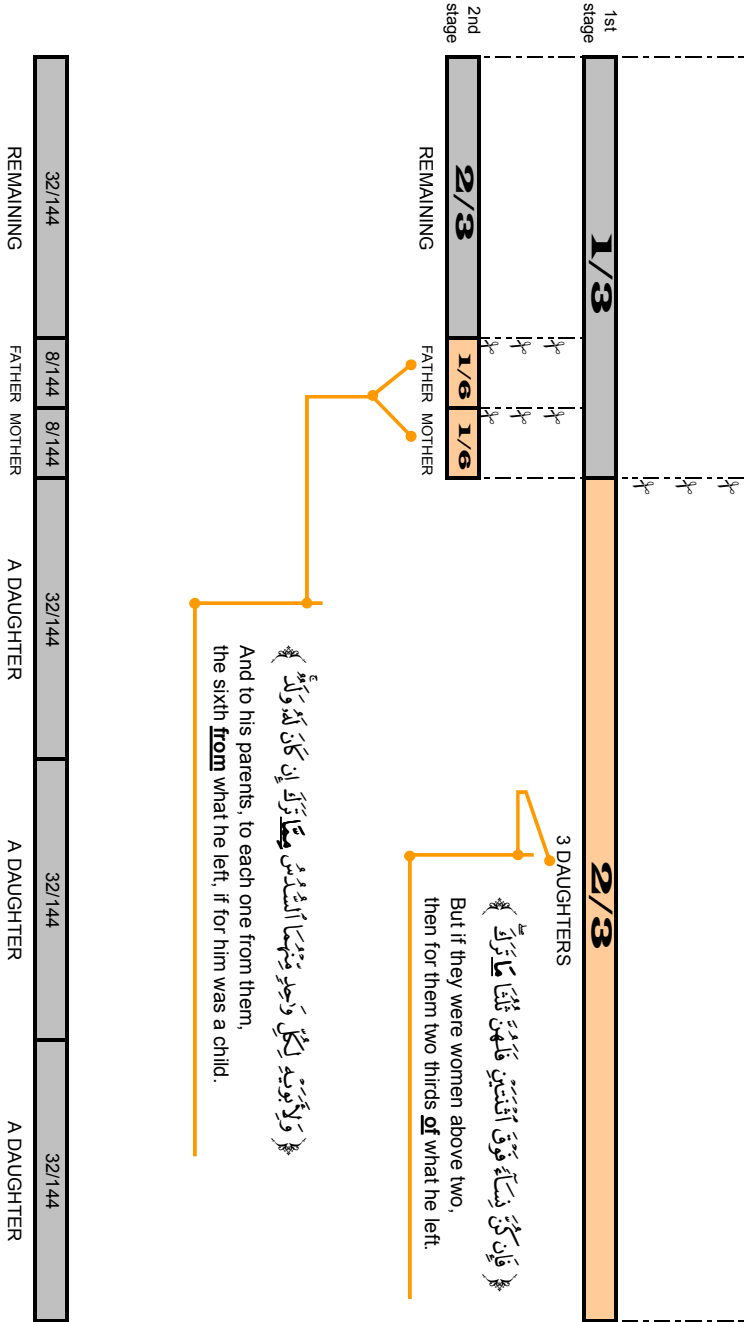
Derivations Of Template 2

DECEASED: WOMAN



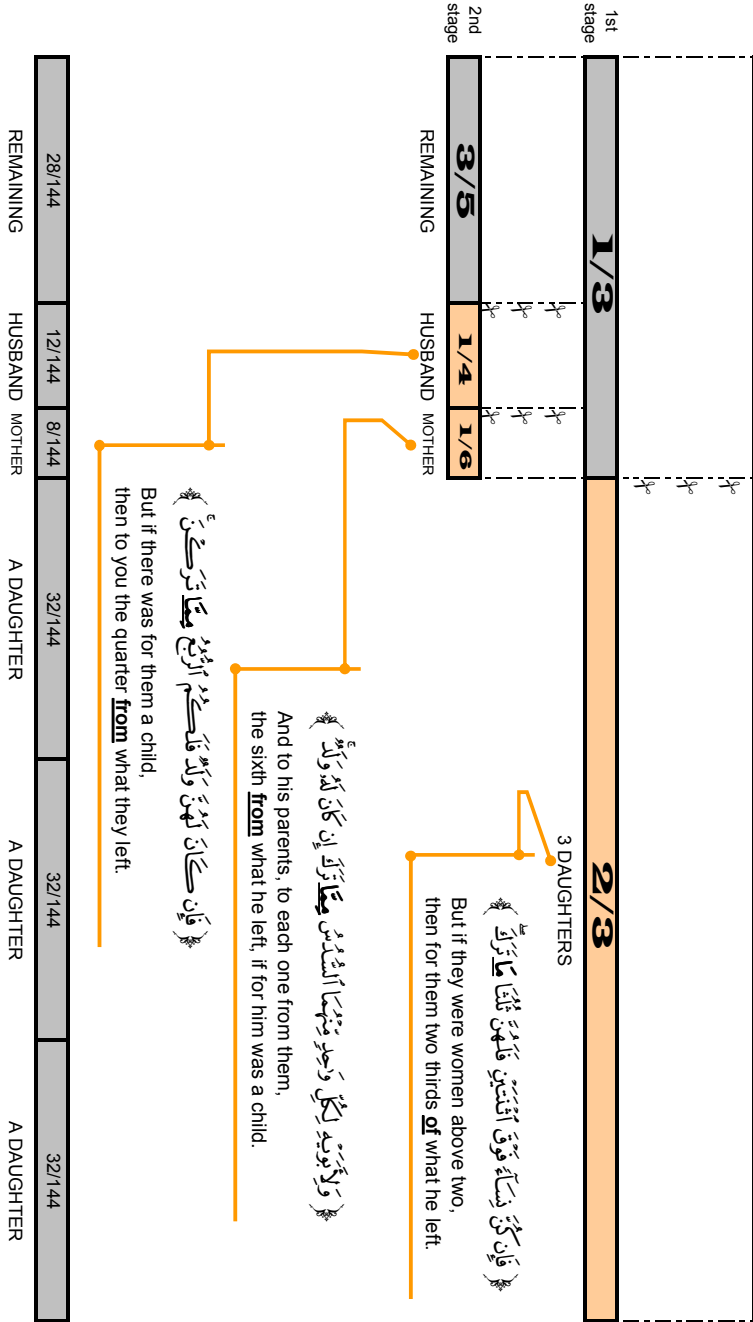
DECEASED: WOMAN

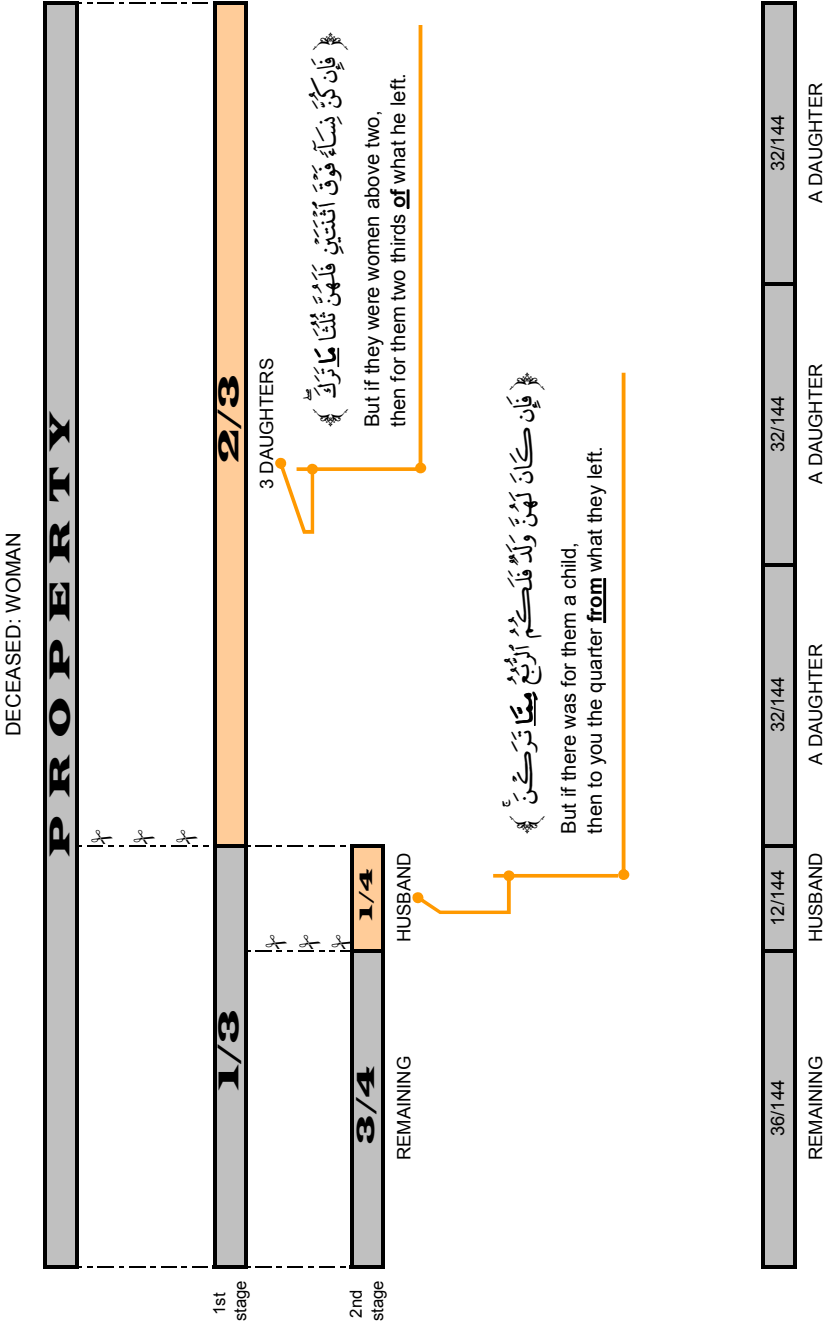
PROPERTY



DECEASED: WOMAN

PROPERTY





DECEASED: WOMAN

PROPERTY

1st stage **1/3** **2/3**

2nd stage **5/6** **1/6**

REMAINING

FATHER

3 DAUGHTERS

فَإِنْ كُنَّ نِسَاءً فَوْقَ اثْنَتَيْنِ فَلَهُنَّ ثُلُثَا مَا تَرَكَ

But if they were women above two, then for them two thirds of what he left.

وَلَا يُوْثِقُ الْيَكْلَىٰ أَشْيًا وَأَنْ كَانَ ذَا مَالٍ فَالْيَاكِلَىٰ وَأَخِذُوا مِنْ مَّا تَرَكُوا شِئْئًا لِّوَالِدَافِكُمْ وَلِلْأَخِذِ

And to his parents, to each one from them, the sixth from what he left, if for him was a child.

40/144	8/144	32/144	32/144	32/144
--------	-------	--------	--------	--------

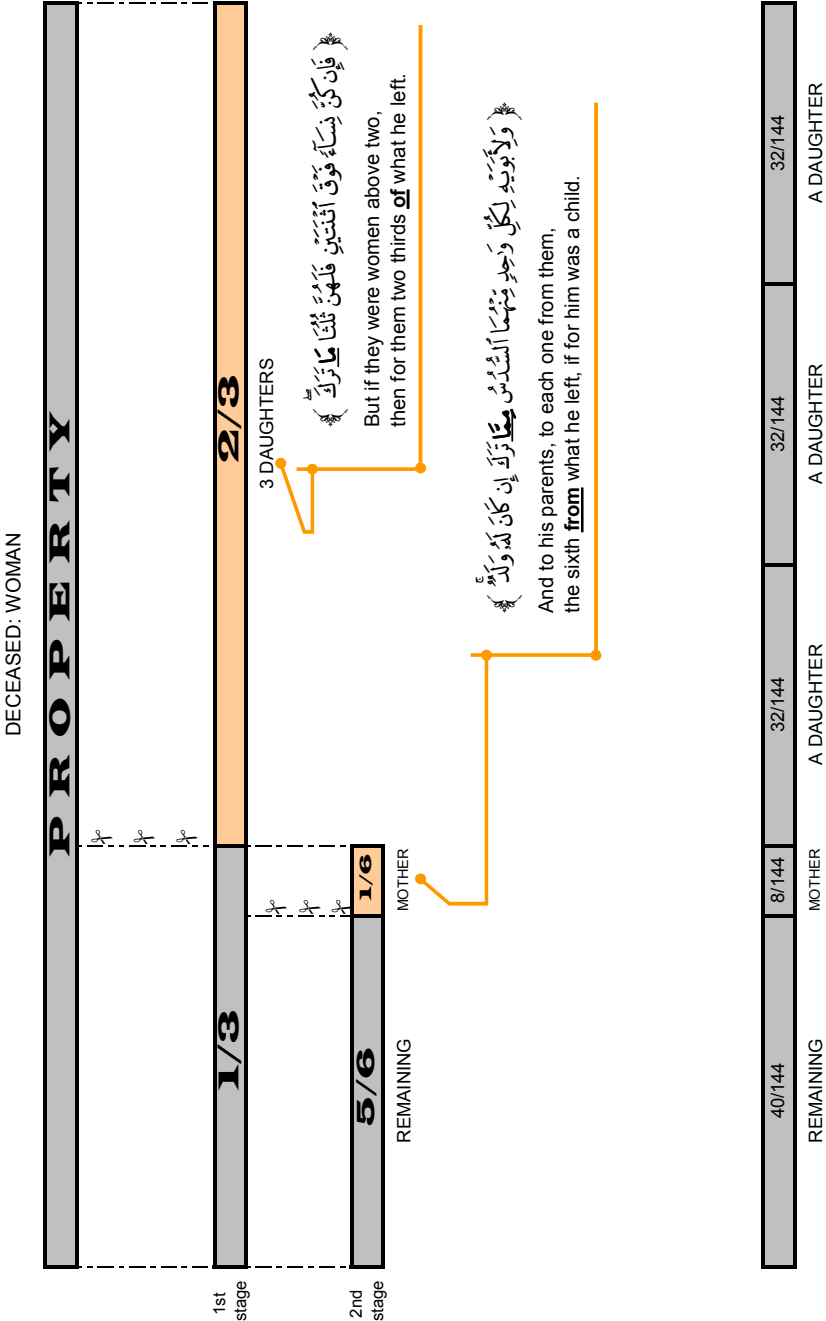
REMAINING

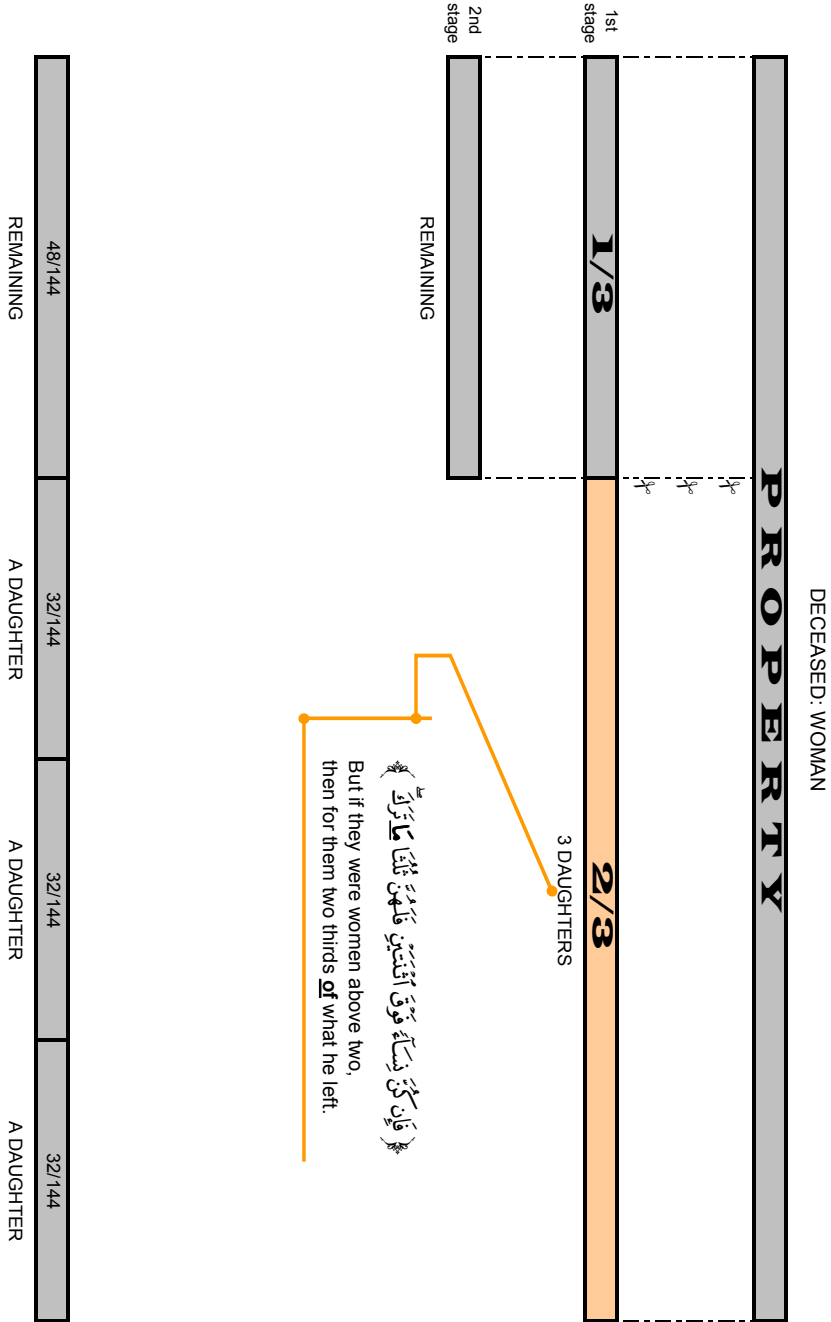
FATHER

A DAUGHTER

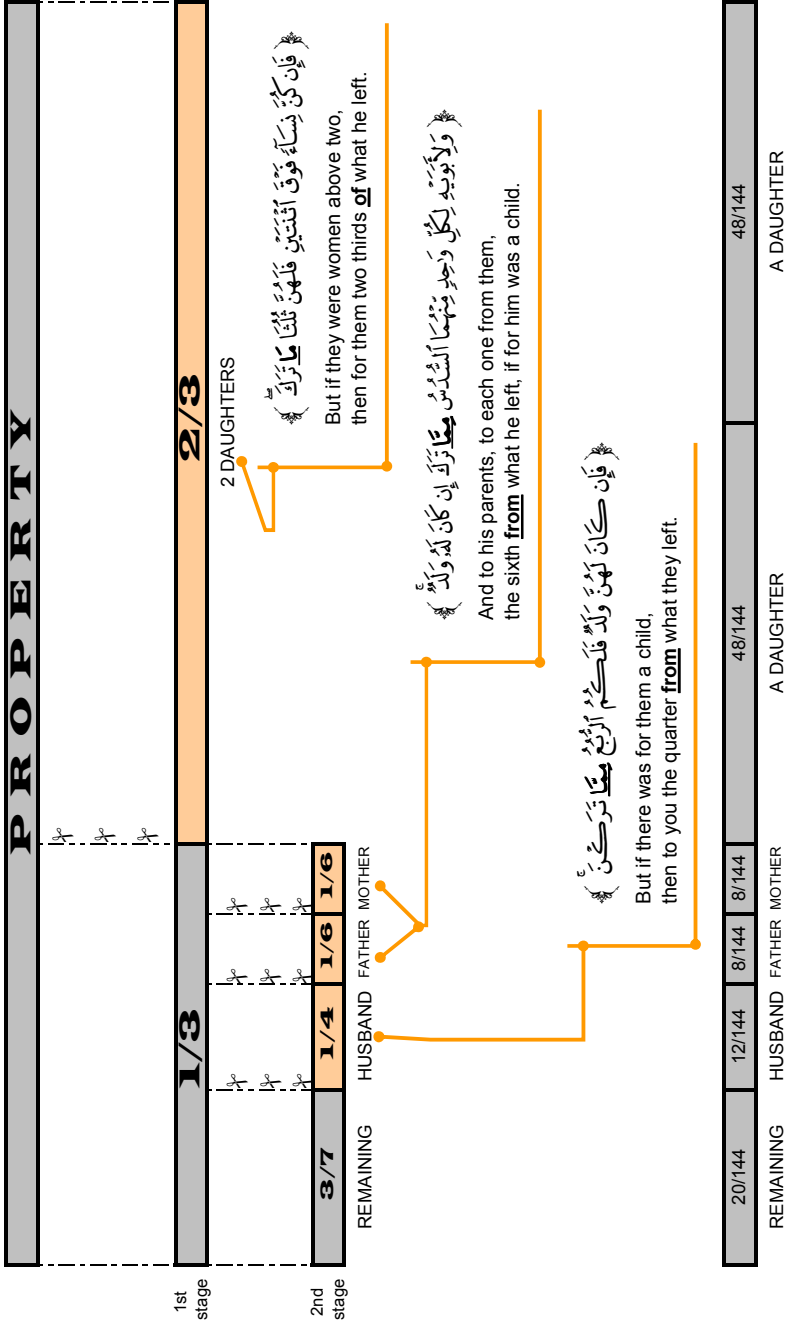
A DAUGHTER

A DAUGHTER



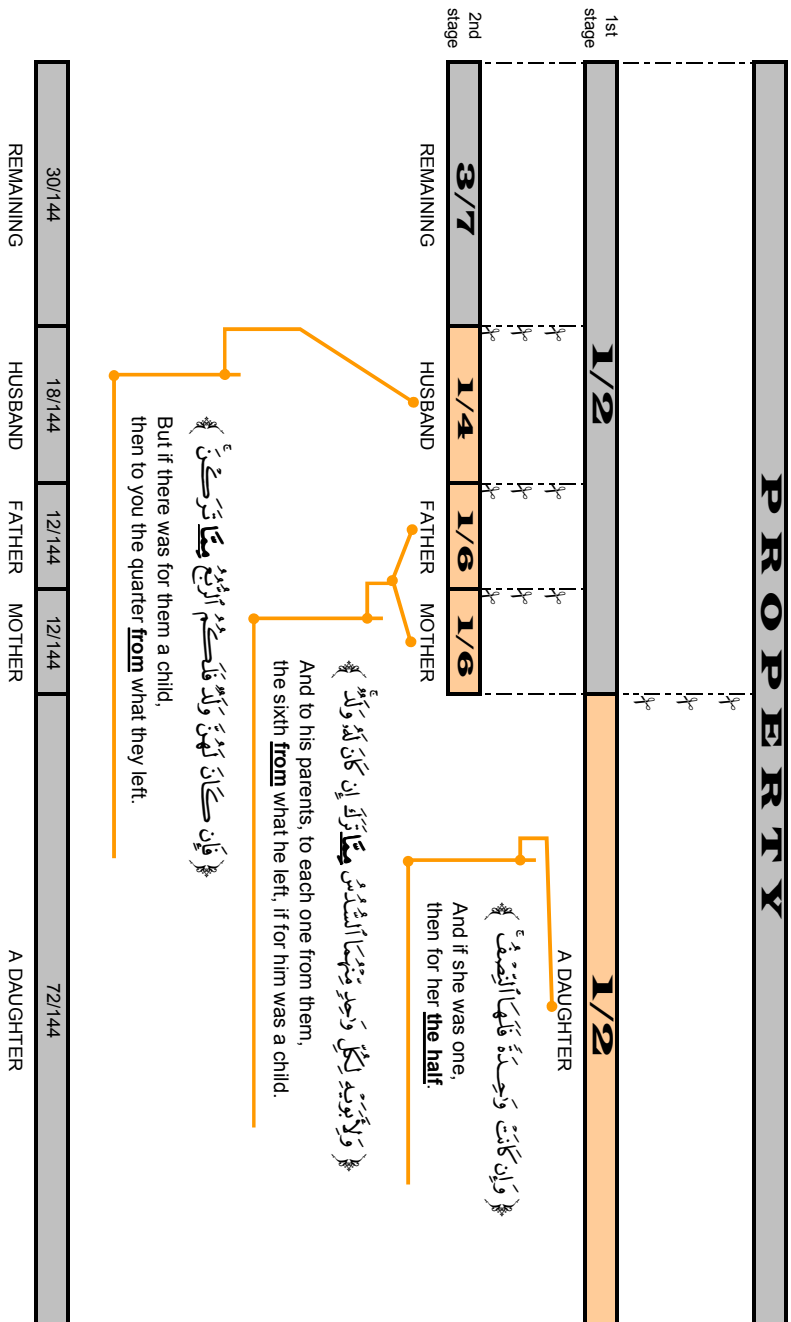


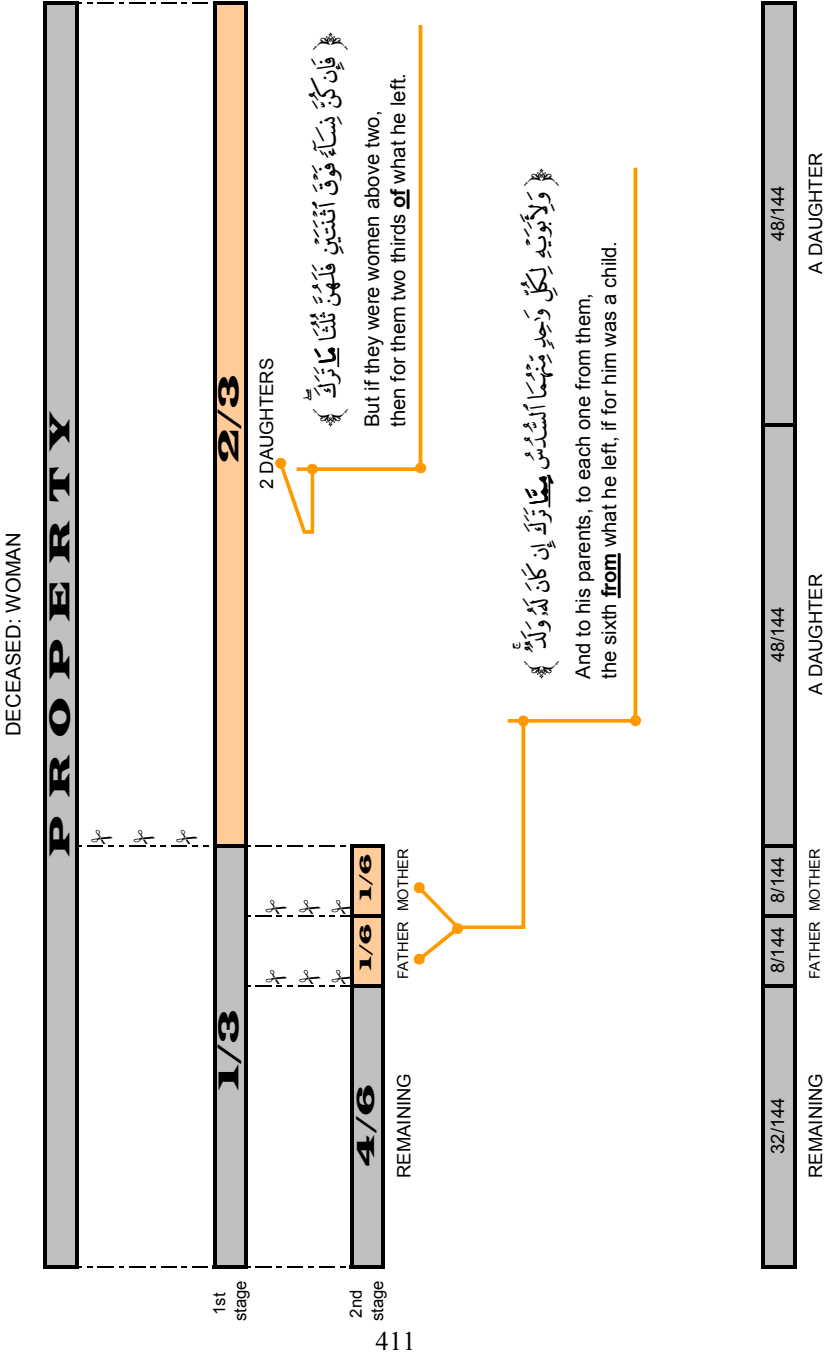
DECEASED: WOMAN



DECEASED: WOMAN

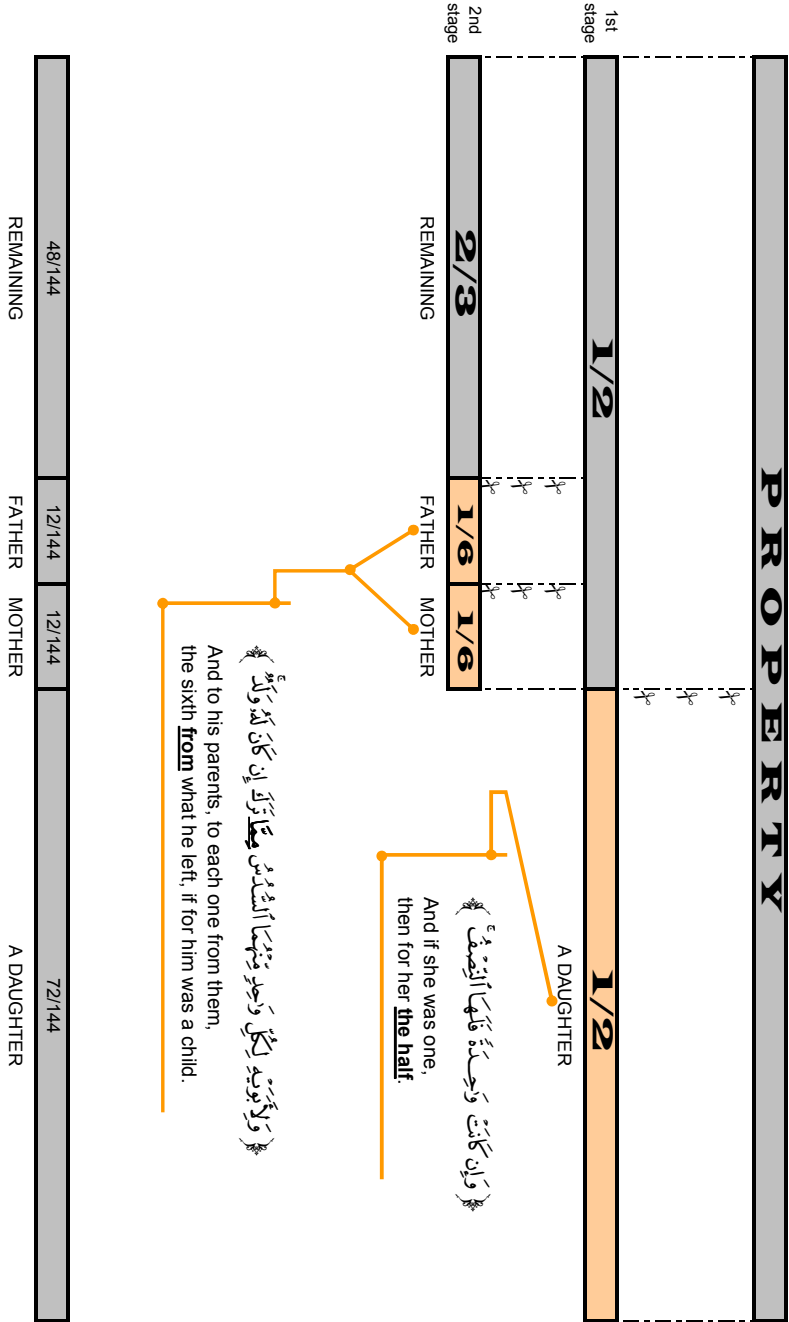
PROPERTY



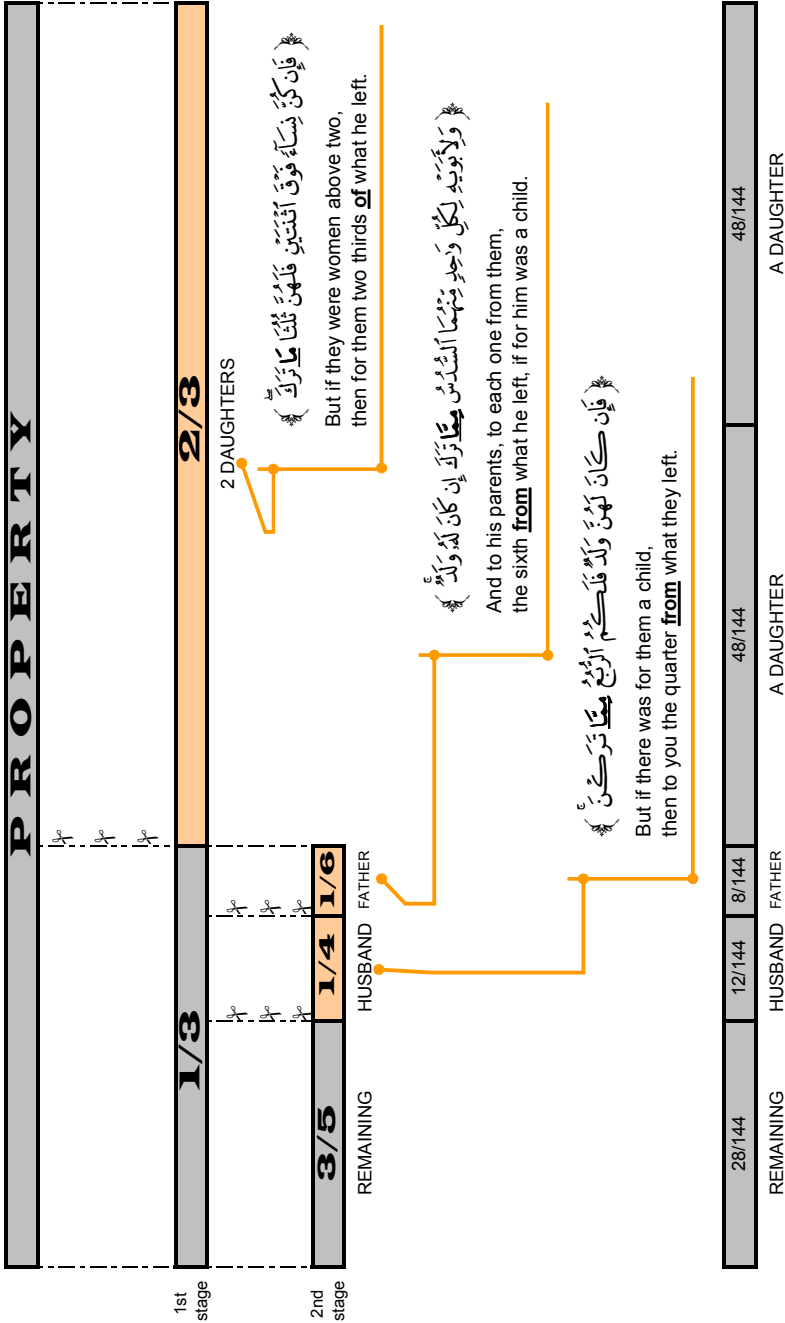


DECEASED: WOMAN

PROPERTY

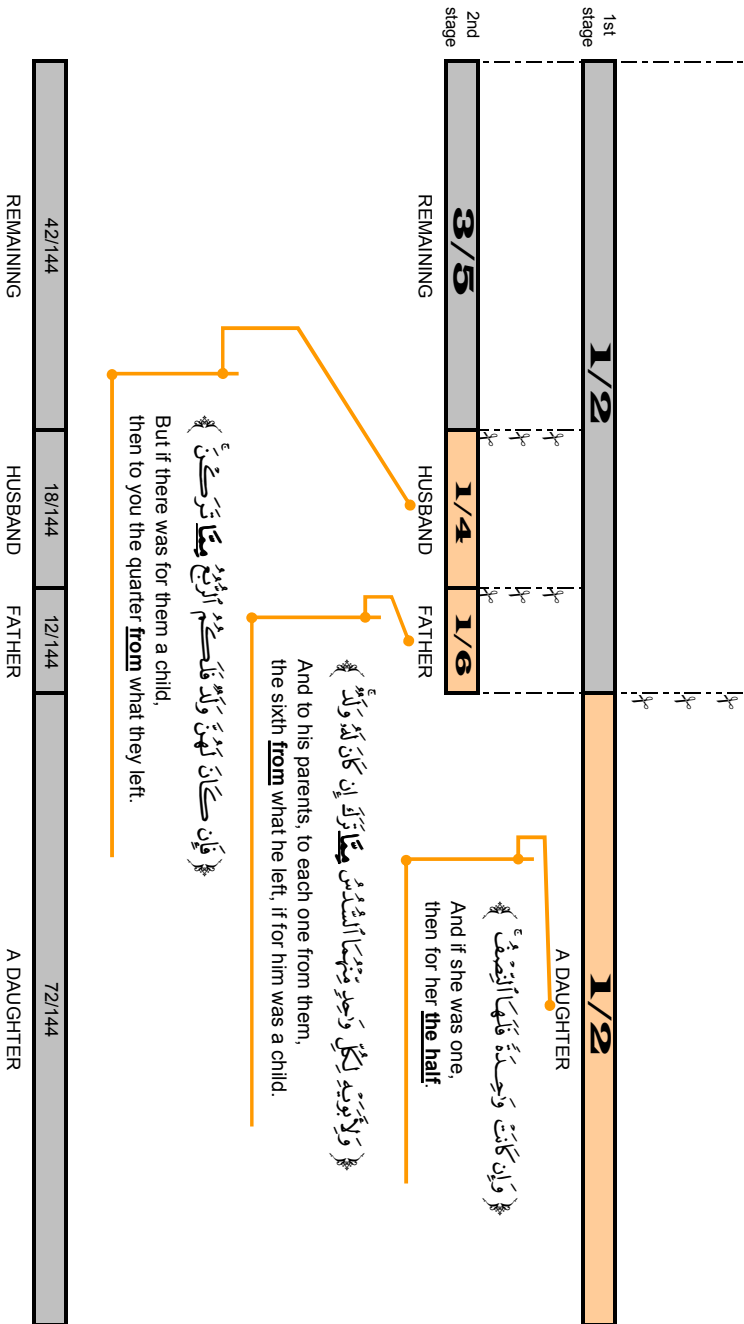


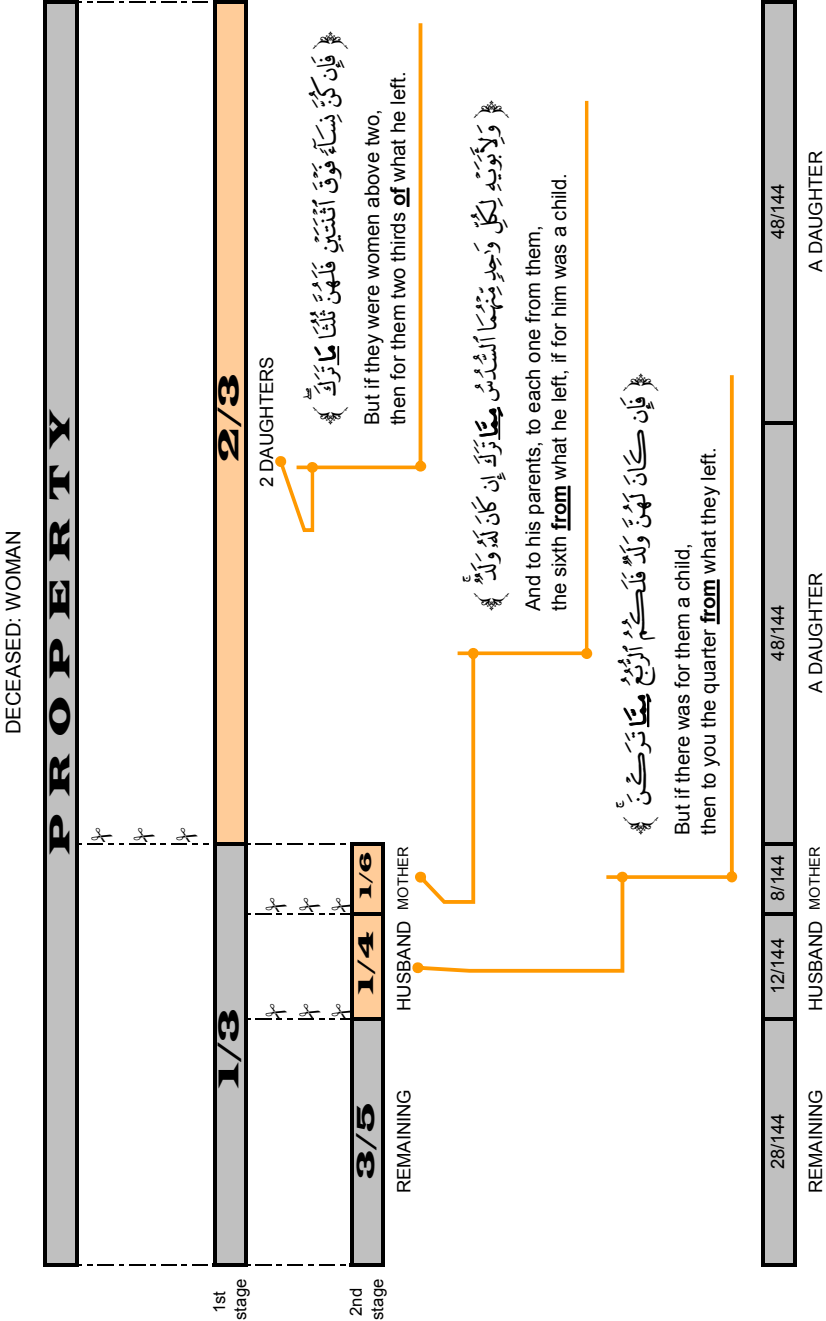
DECEASED: WOMAN



DECEASED: WOMAN

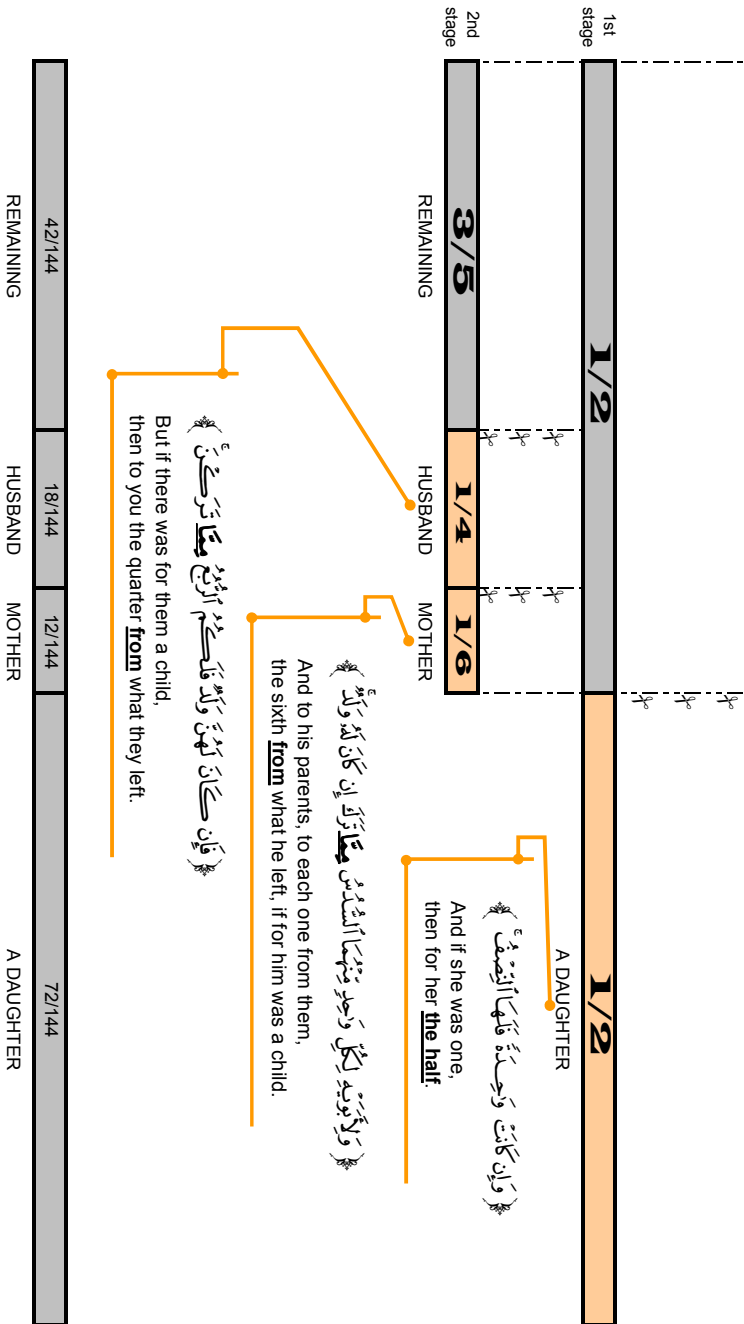
PROPERTY

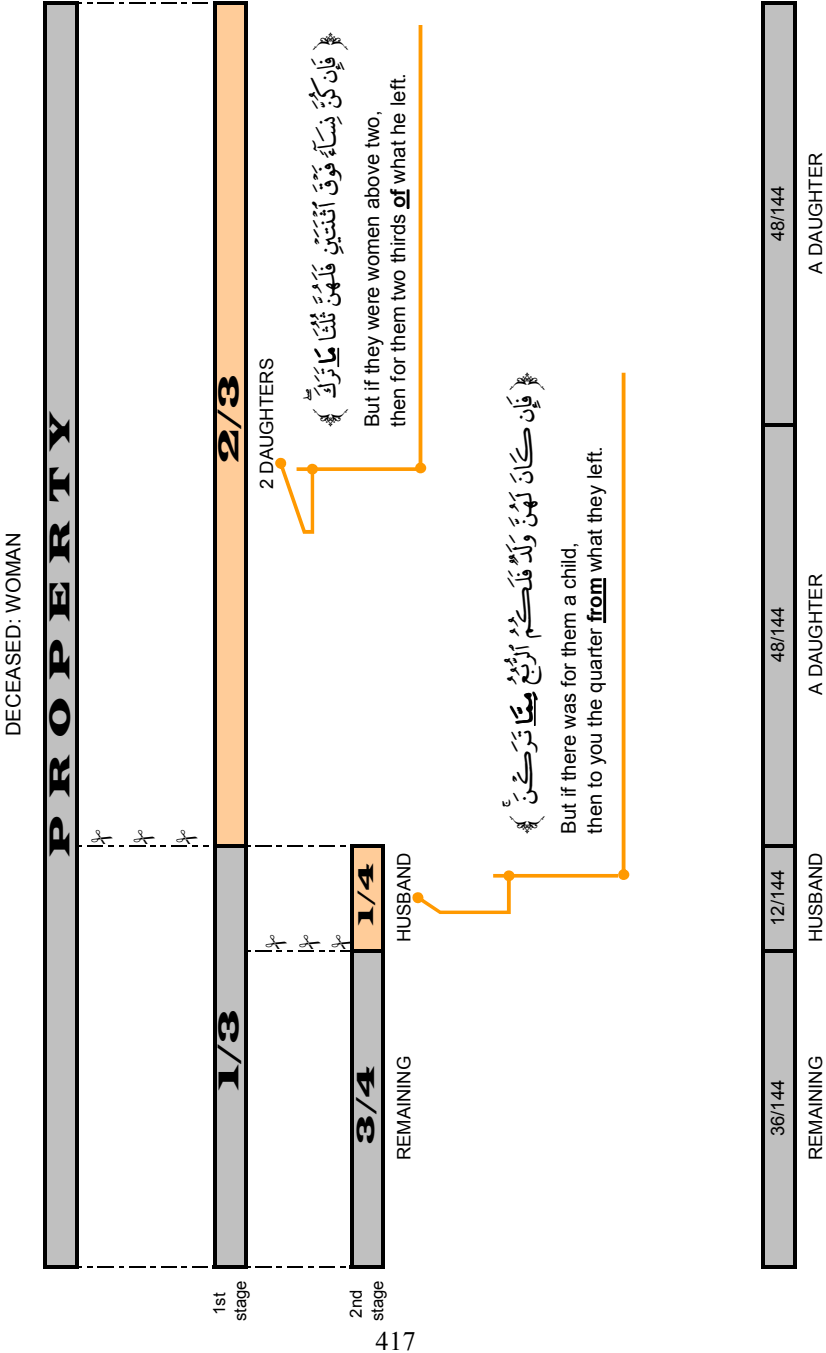




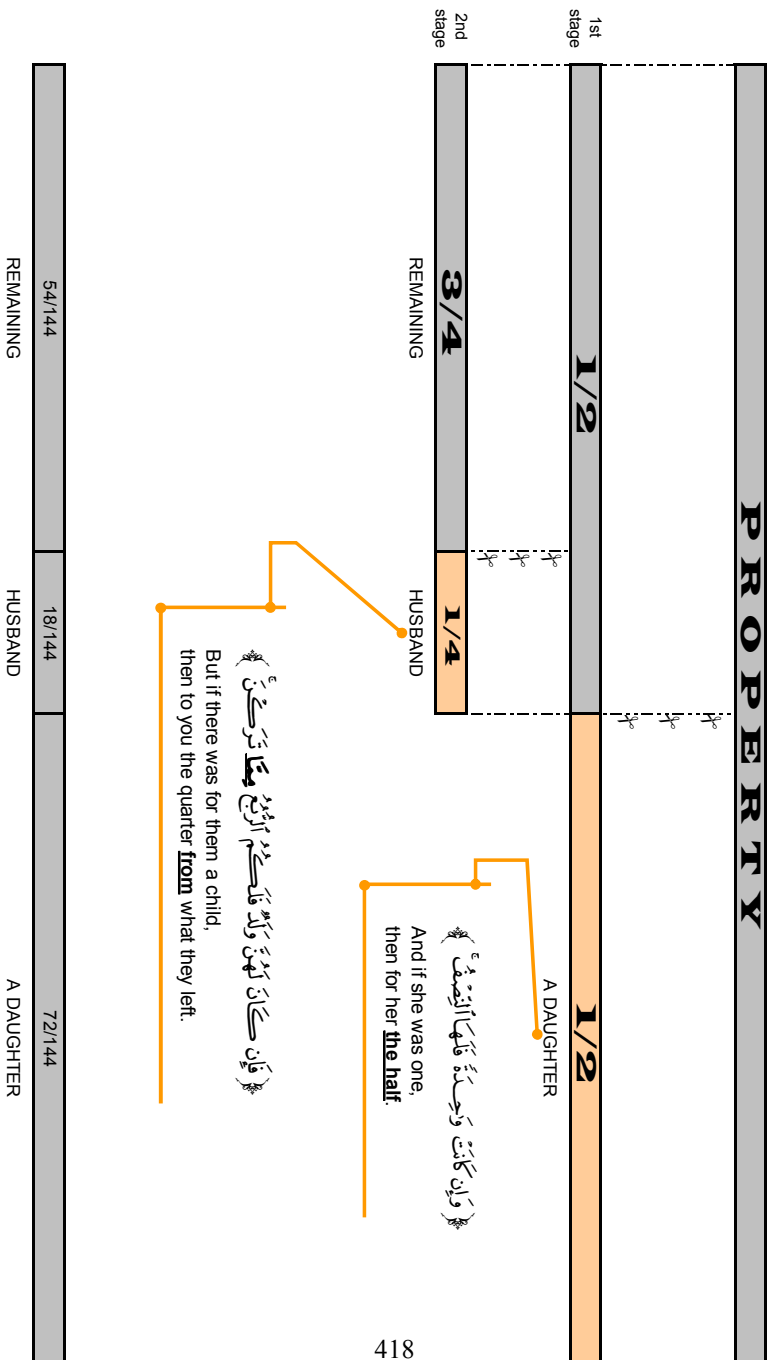
DECEASED: WOMAN

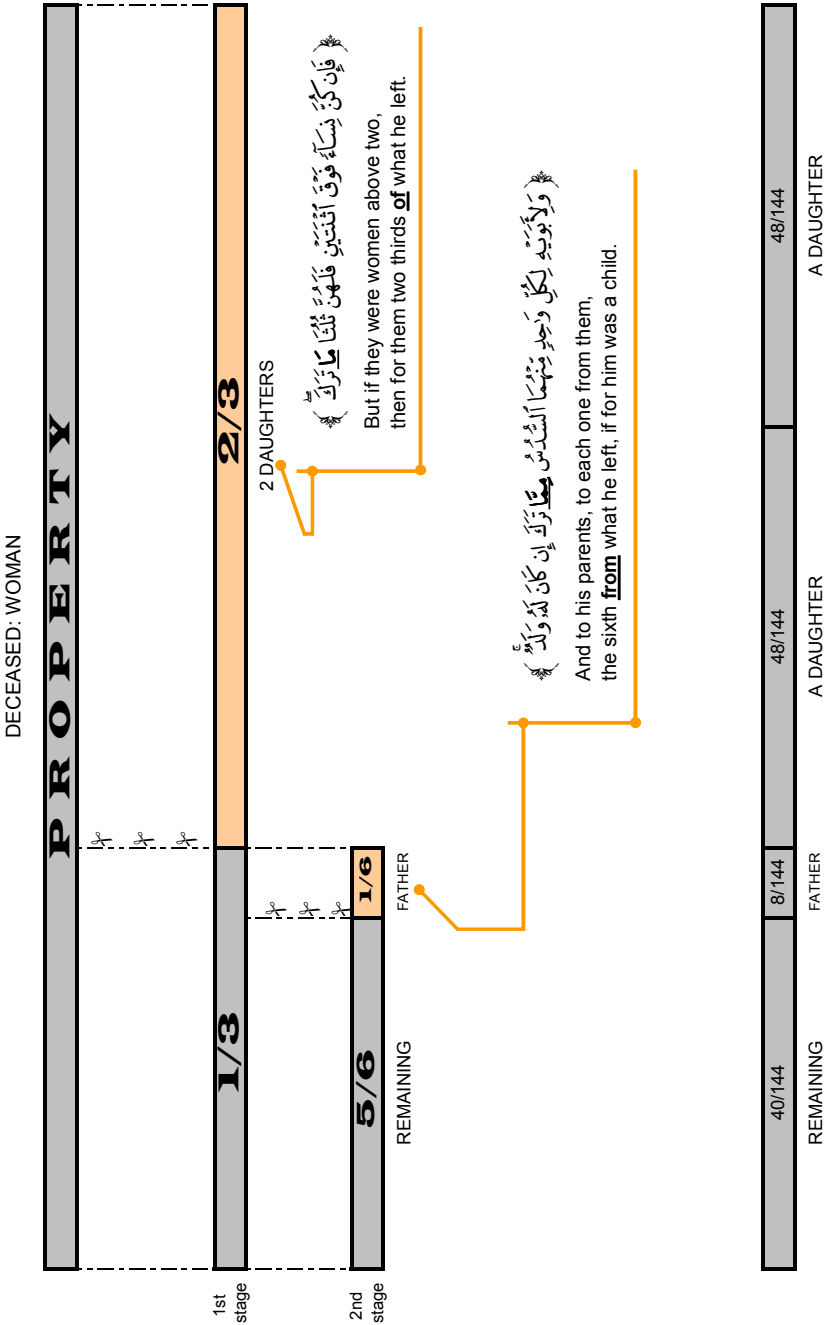
PROPERTY





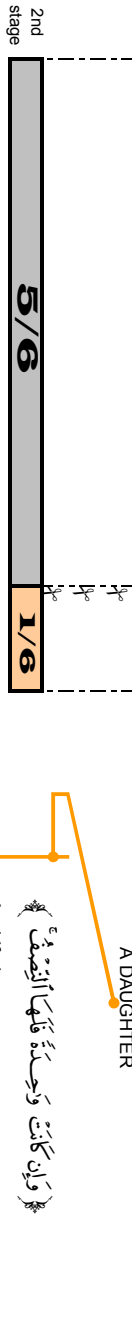
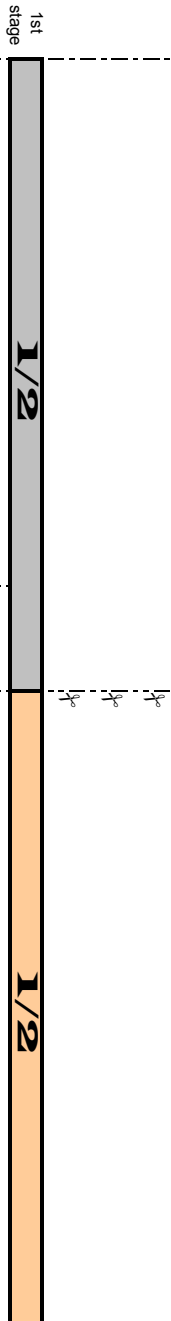
PROPERTY





DECEASED: WOMAN

PROPERTY



REMAINING

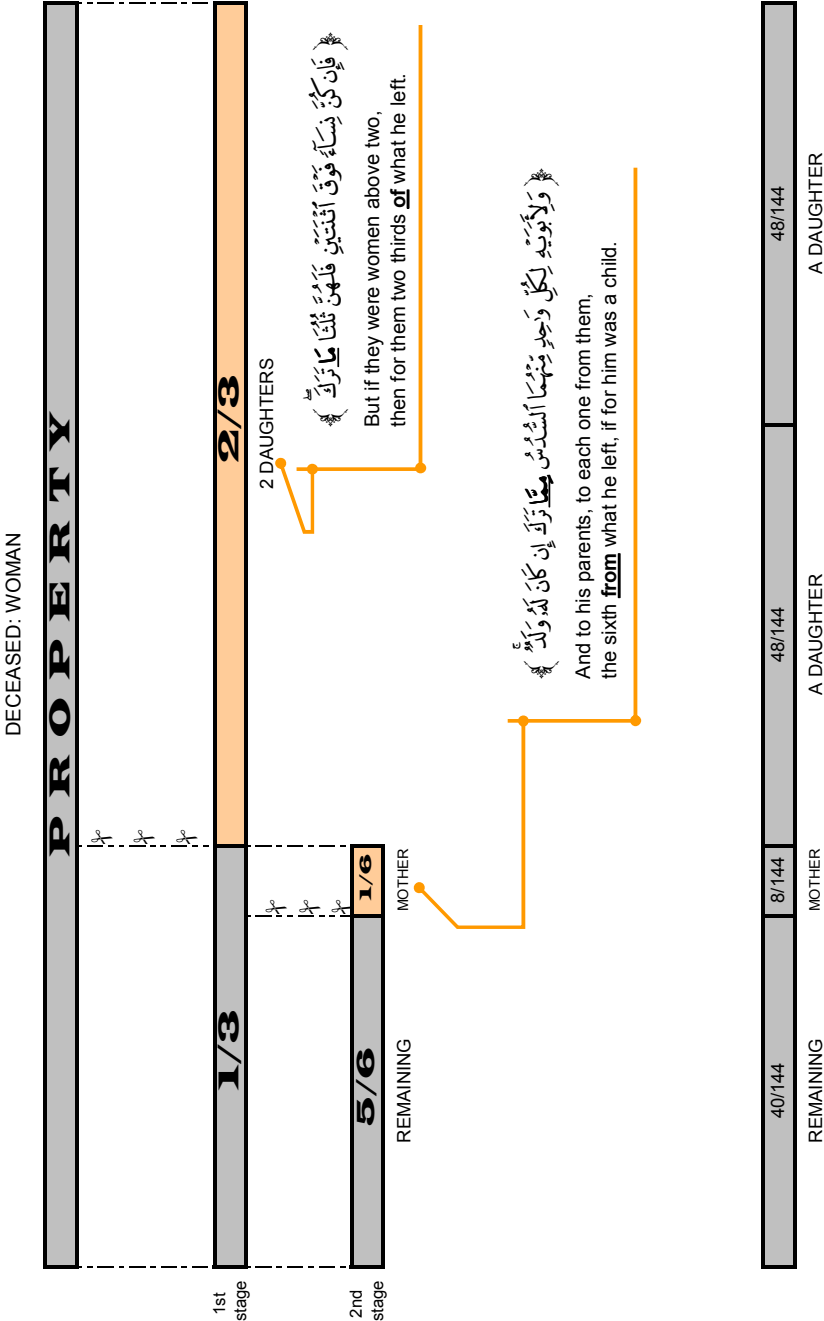
FATHER

A DAUGHTER

وَأِنْ كَانَتْ وَاحِدَةً فَلَهَا النِّصْفُ
And if she was one,
then for her the half.

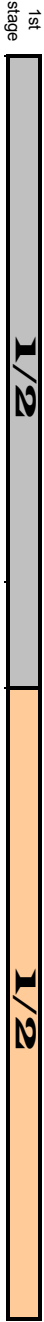
وَلِأَوَّلِيهِ الْكُلُّ وَحِصَّةُ الْوَلَدِ مِنْكُمْ
And to his parents, to each one from them,
the sixth from what he left, if for him was a child.

60/144	12/144	72/144
REMAINING	FATHER	A DAUGHTER



DECEASED: WOMAN

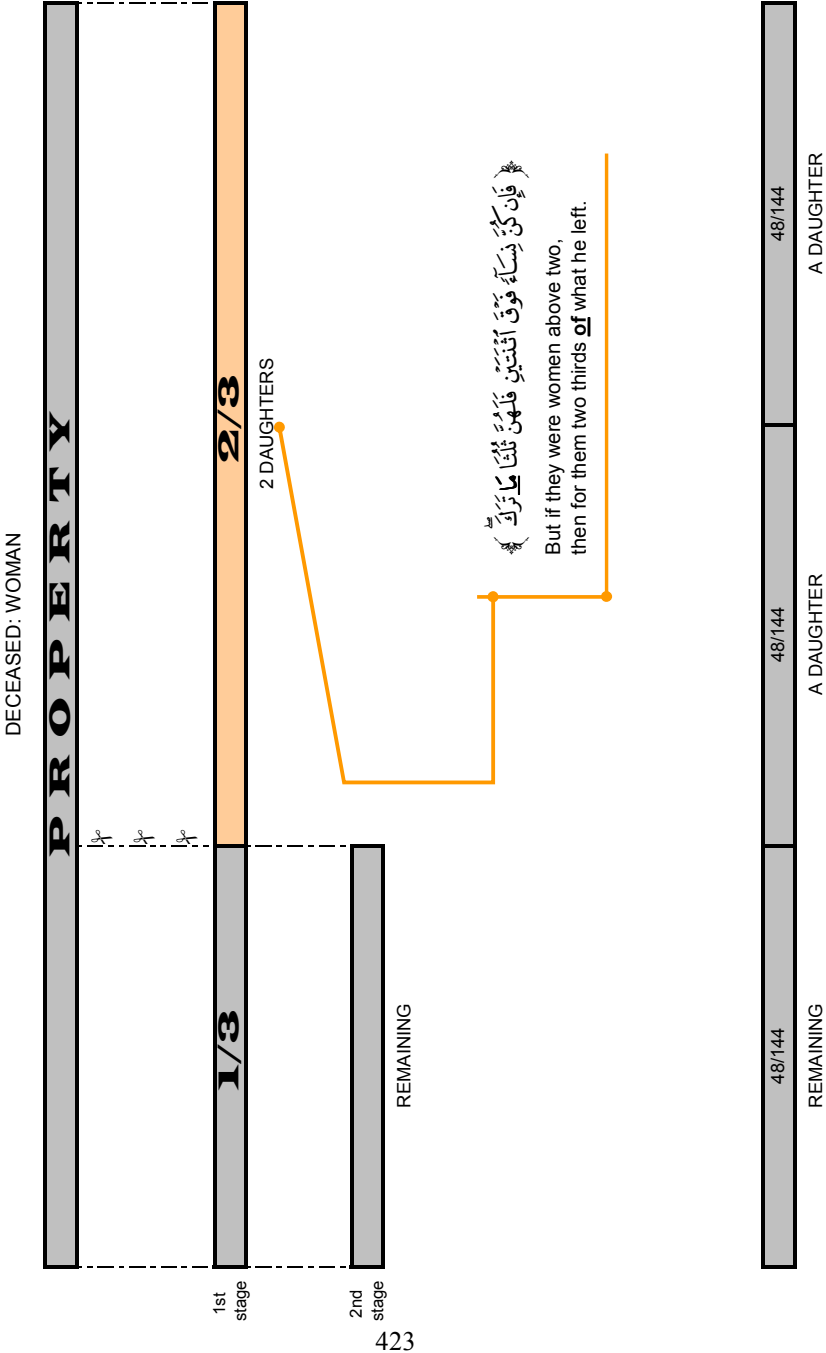
PROPERTY

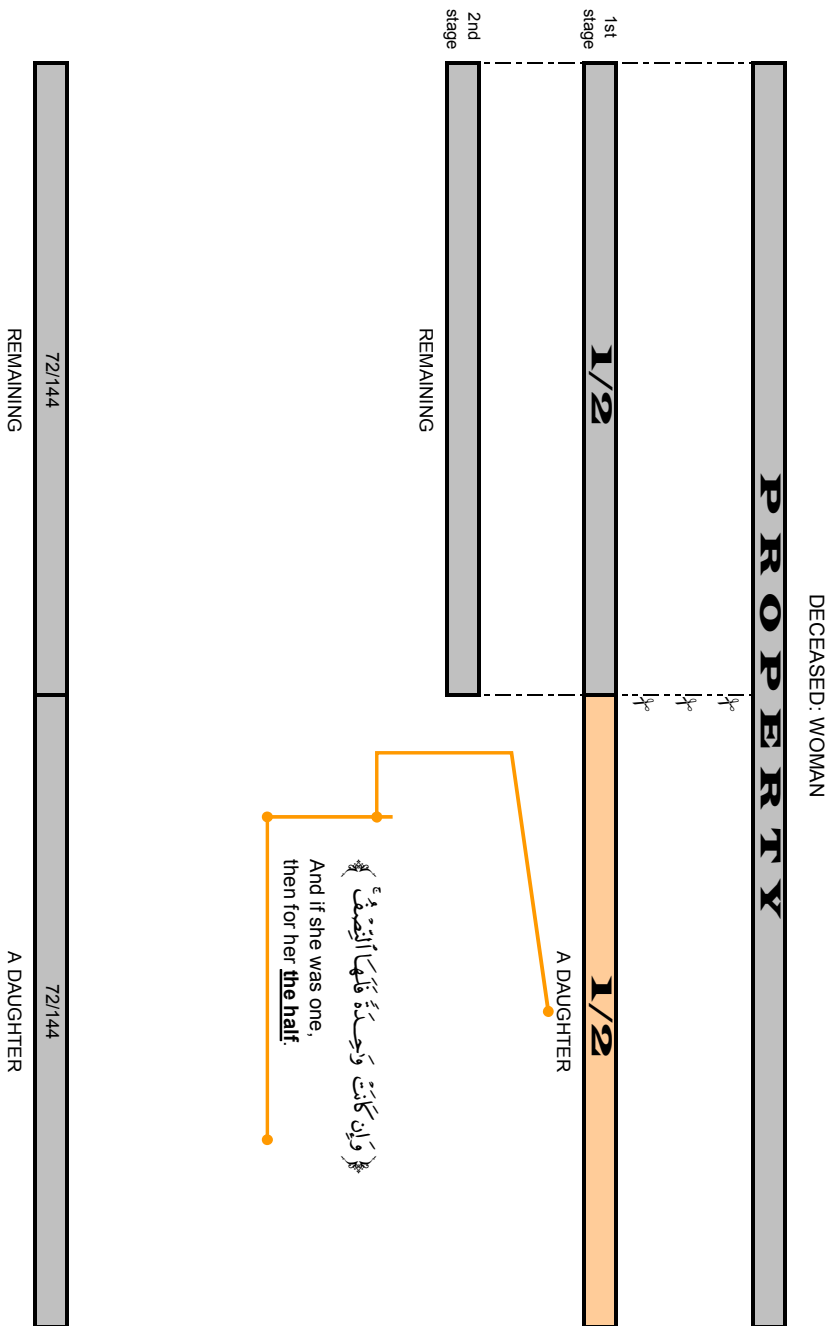


وَأِنْ كَانَتْ وَحِيدَةً فَهِيَ الْوَرِثَةُ
And if she was one,
then for her the half.

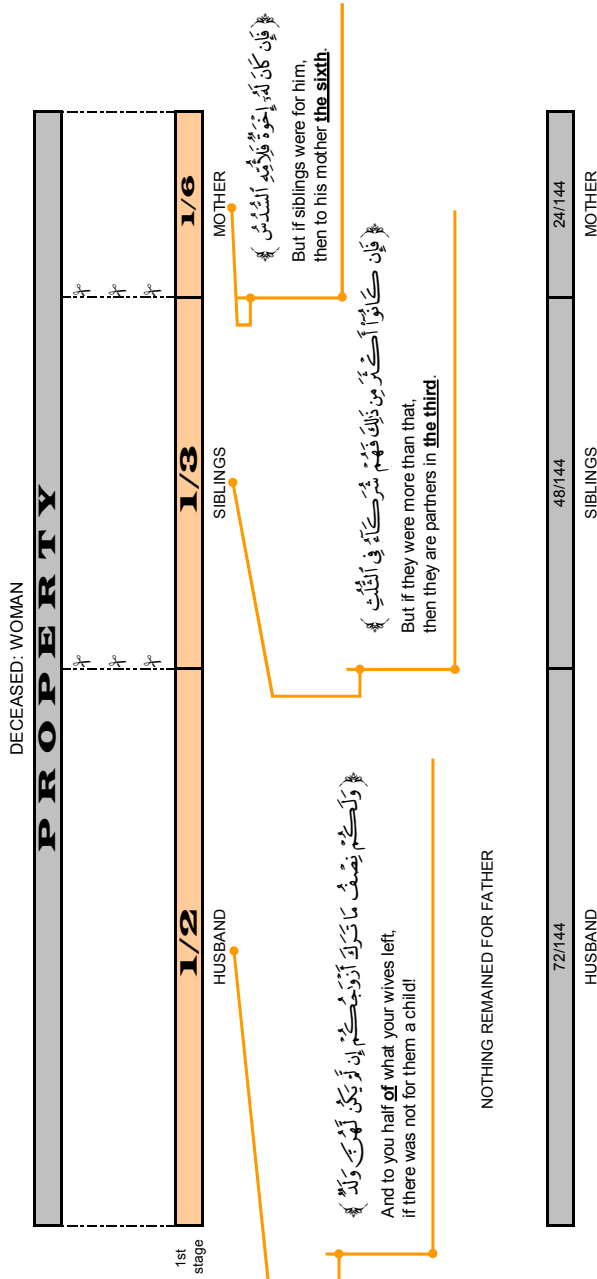
وَلِأَبَوَيْهِ لِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا الشَّكْلُ إِن كَانَ كِلَاهُمَا
And to his parents, to each one from them,
the sixth from what he left, if for him was a child.

60/144	12/144	72/144
REMAINING	MOTHER	A DAUGHTER

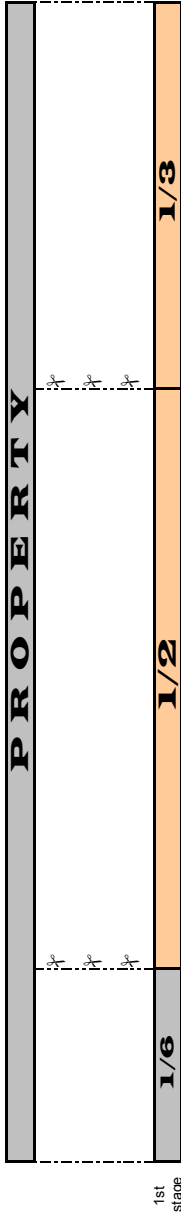




Derivations Of Template 3



DECEASED: WOMAN



فَإِنْ كَانَ لَهُمْ شُرَكَاءُ فِي الْوَرَثَةِ

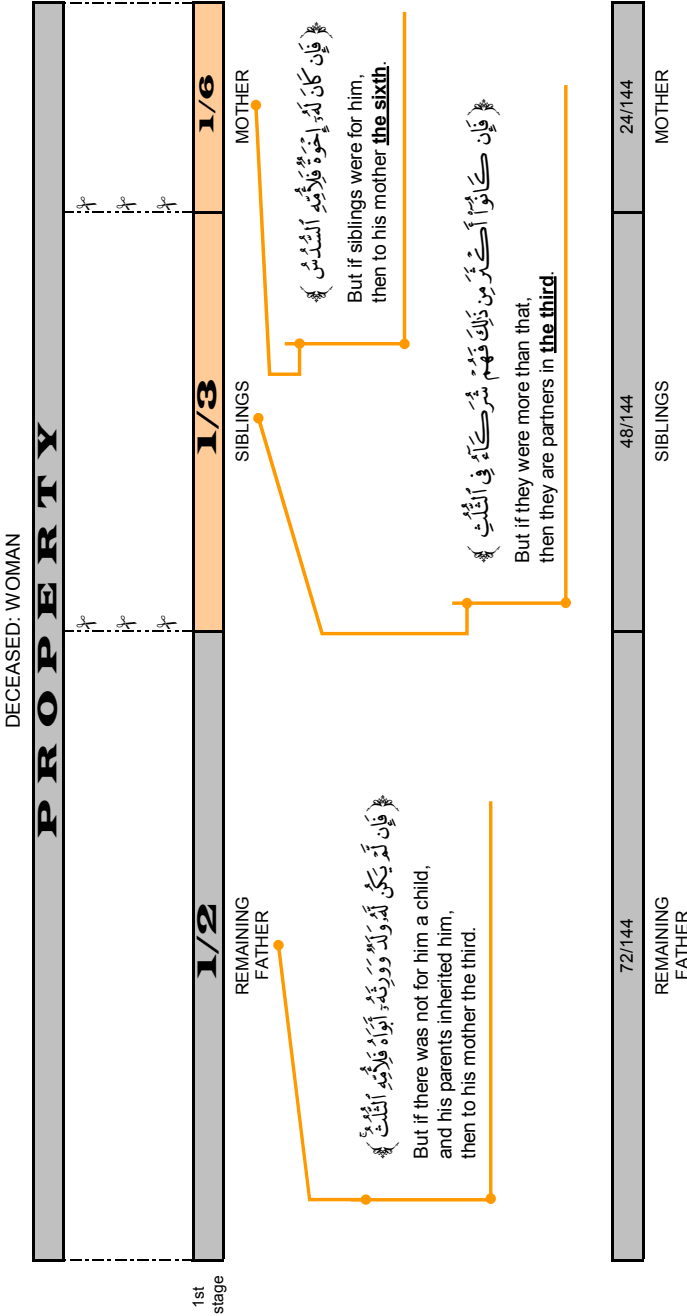
But if they were more than that,
then they are partners in **the third**.

وَلَكُمْ نِصْفُ مَا تَرَكَ أَزْوَاجُكُمْ إِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُنَّ وَلَدٌ

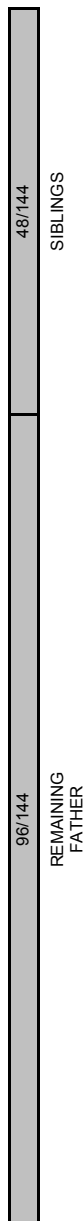
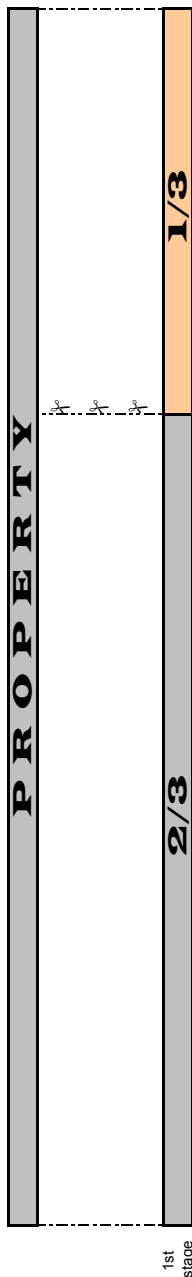
And to you half of what your wives left,
if there was not for them a child!

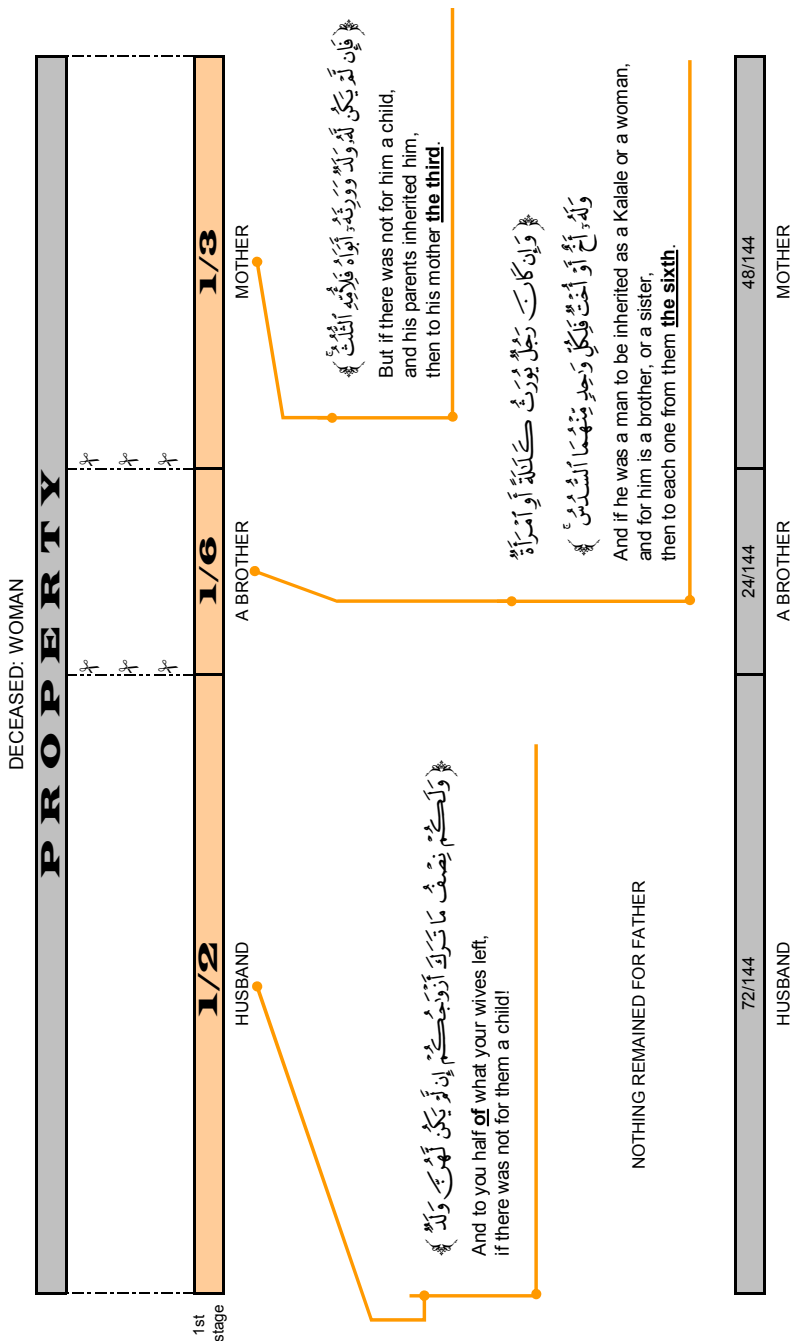
فَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَوَرِثَهُ أَبَوَاهُ فَلِأُمِّهِ الثُّلُثُ

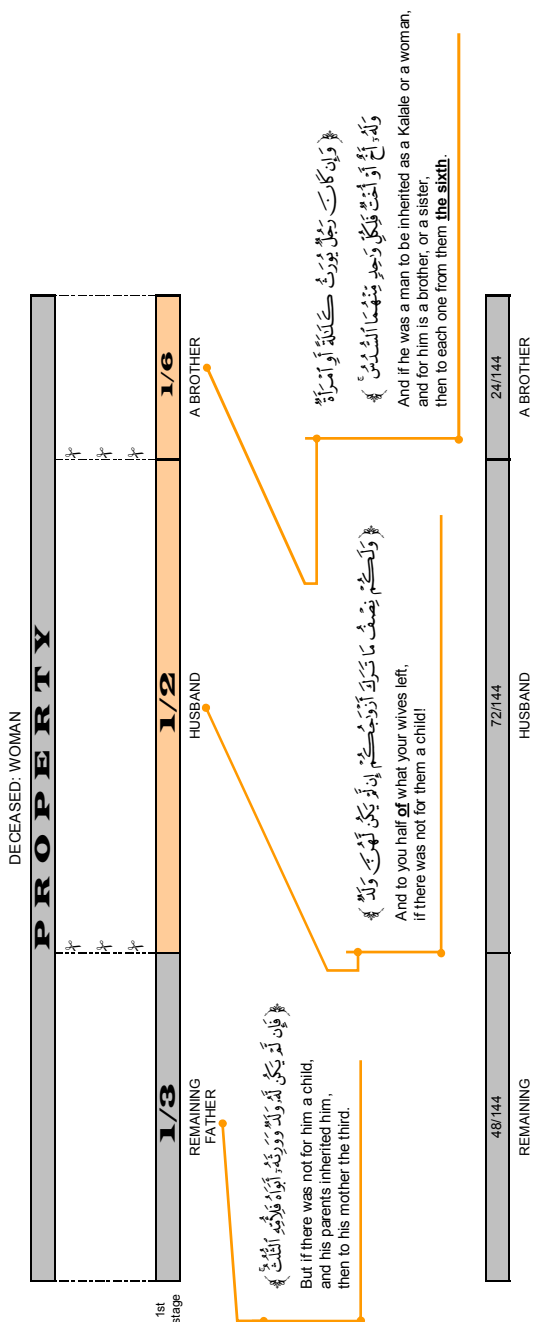
But if there was not for him a child,
and his parents inherited him,
then to his mother the third.

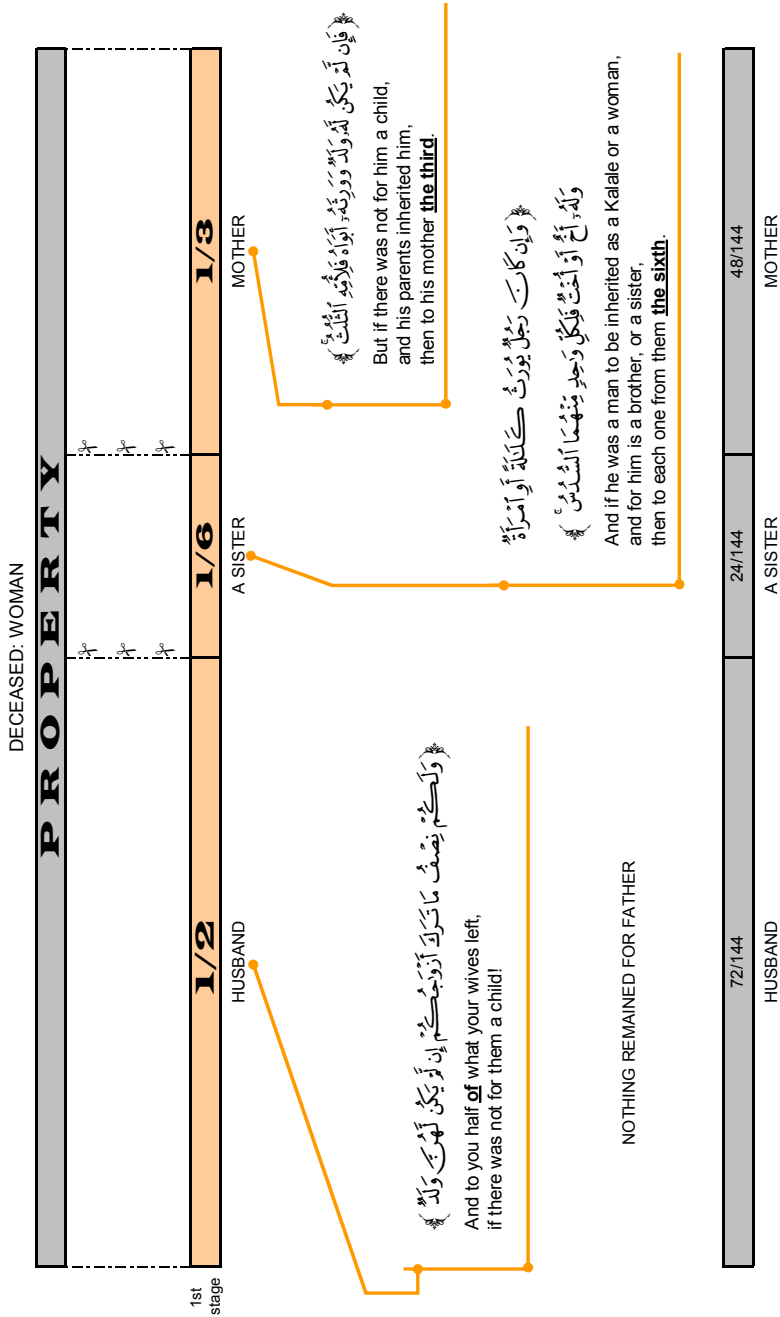


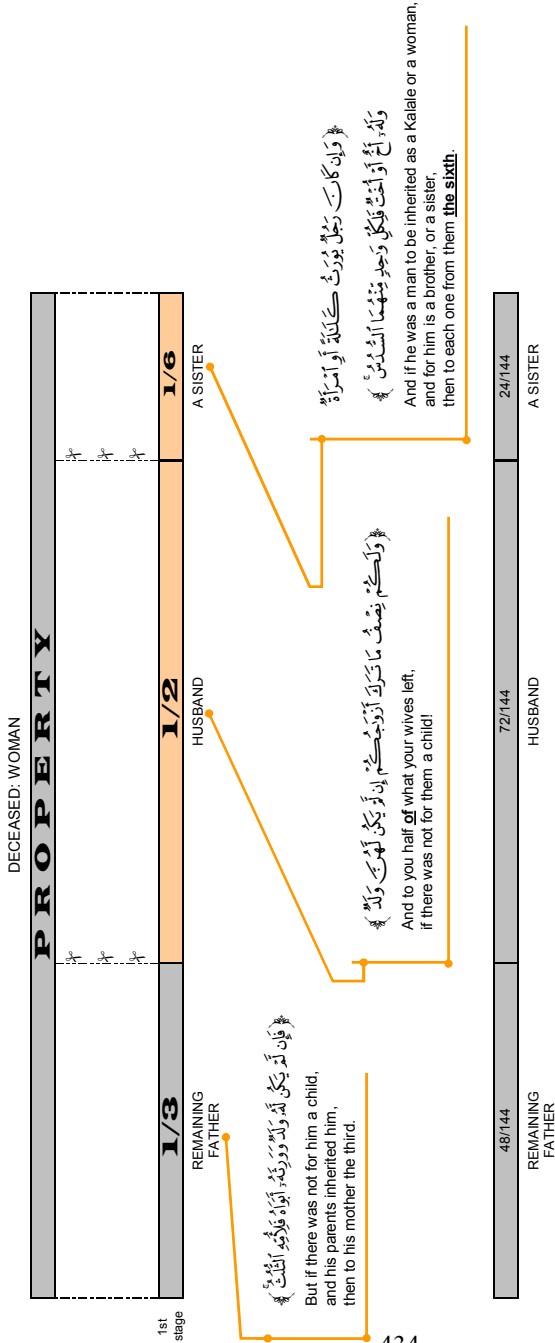
DECEASED: WOMAN

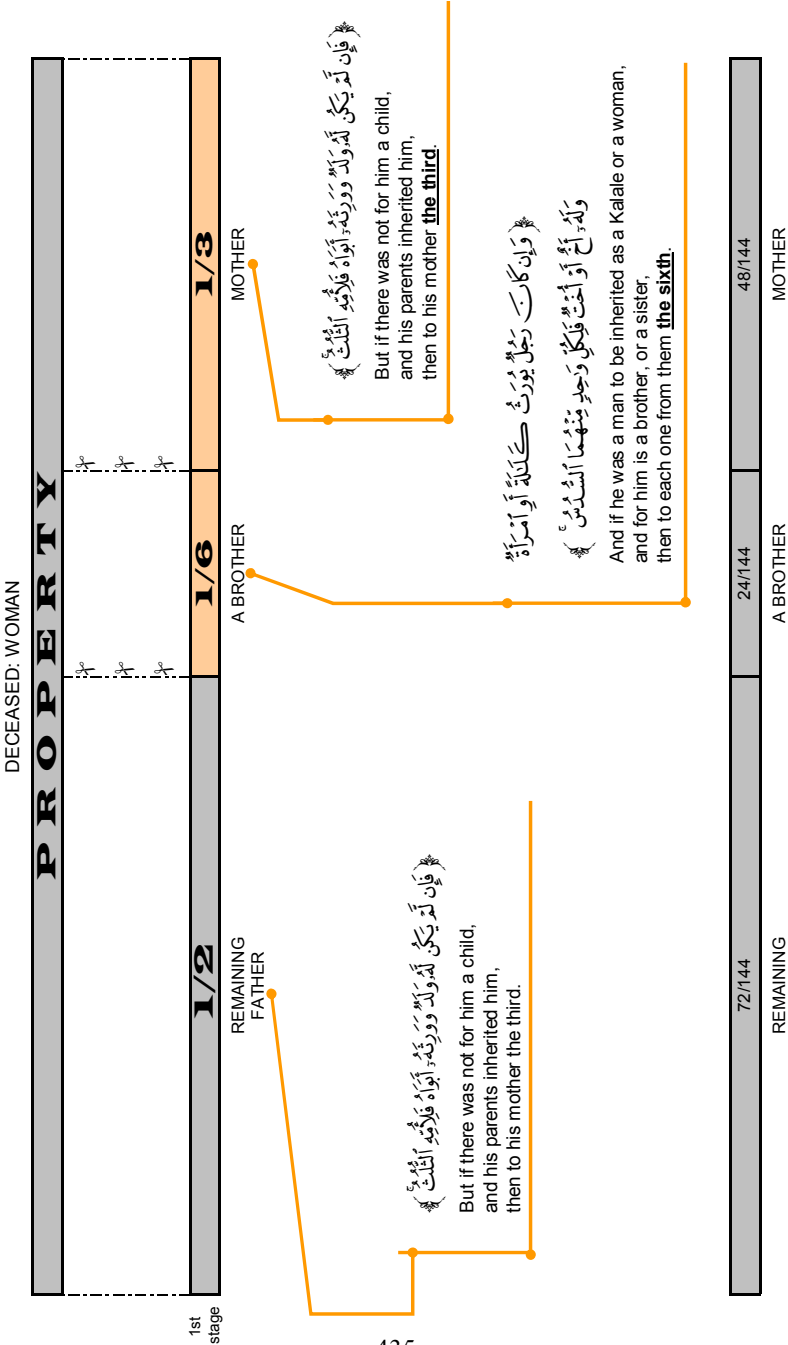




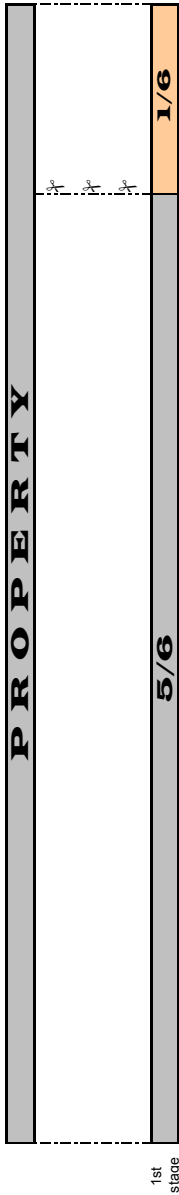








DECEASED: WOMAN

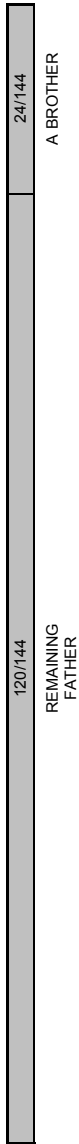


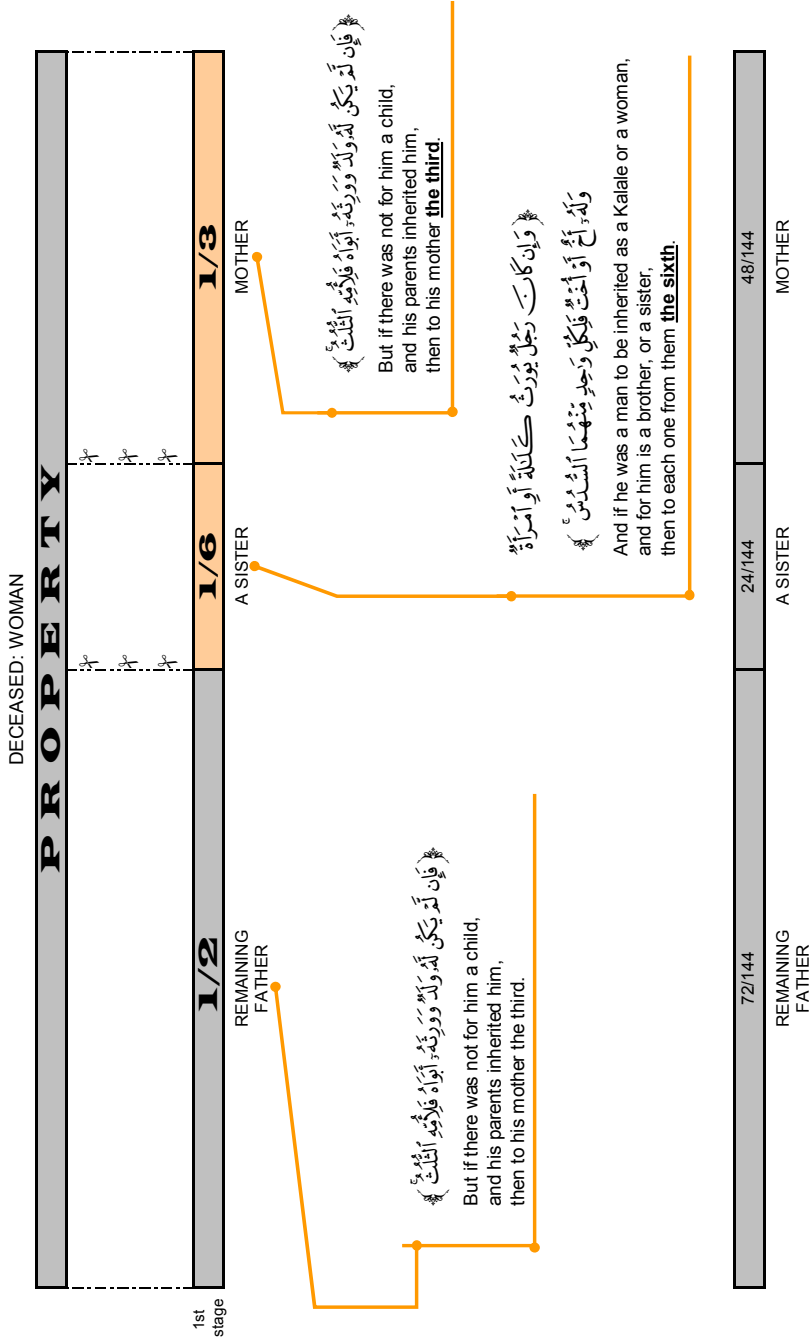
وَلِأَخٍ أَوْ أُخْتٍ فَلِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا الشُّهُبُ ۖ وَلَئِنْ كَانَ رَجُلٌ يُورِثُكَ كَالْأَمْرَةِ ۖ وَلَئِنْ كَانَ رَجُلٌ يُورِثُكَ كَالْأَمْرَةِ ۖ وَلَئِنْ كَانَ رَجُلٌ يُورِثُكَ كَالْأَمْرَةِ ۖ

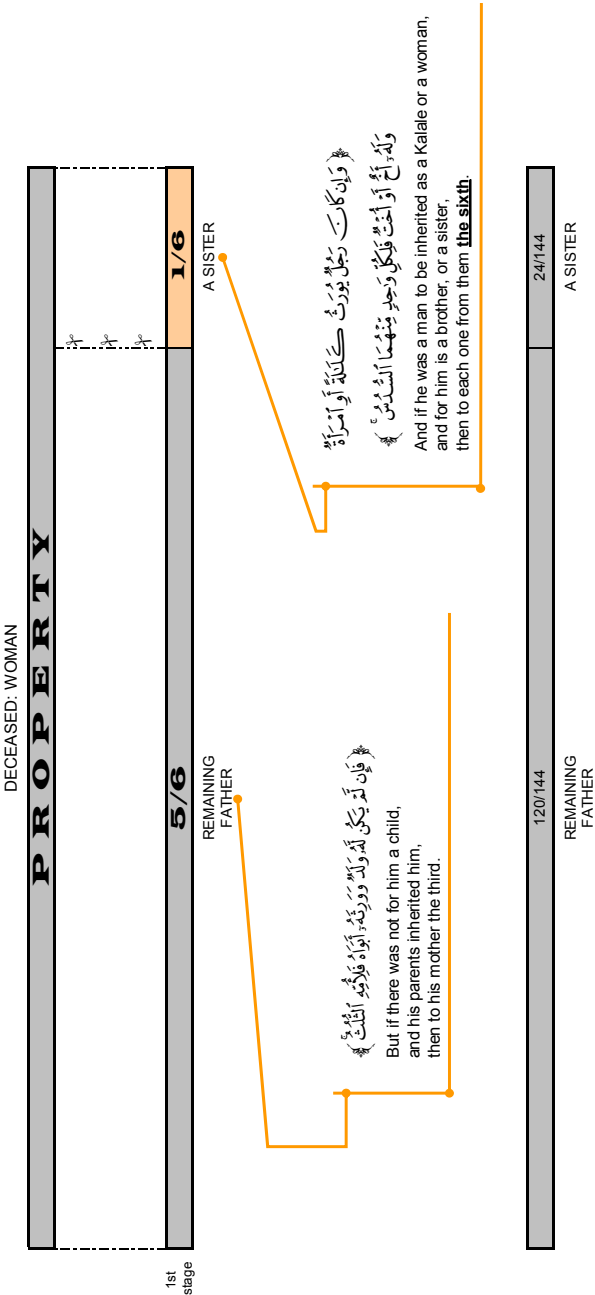
And if he was a man to be inherited as a Kailale or a woman, and for him is a brother, or a sister, then to each one from them the sixth.

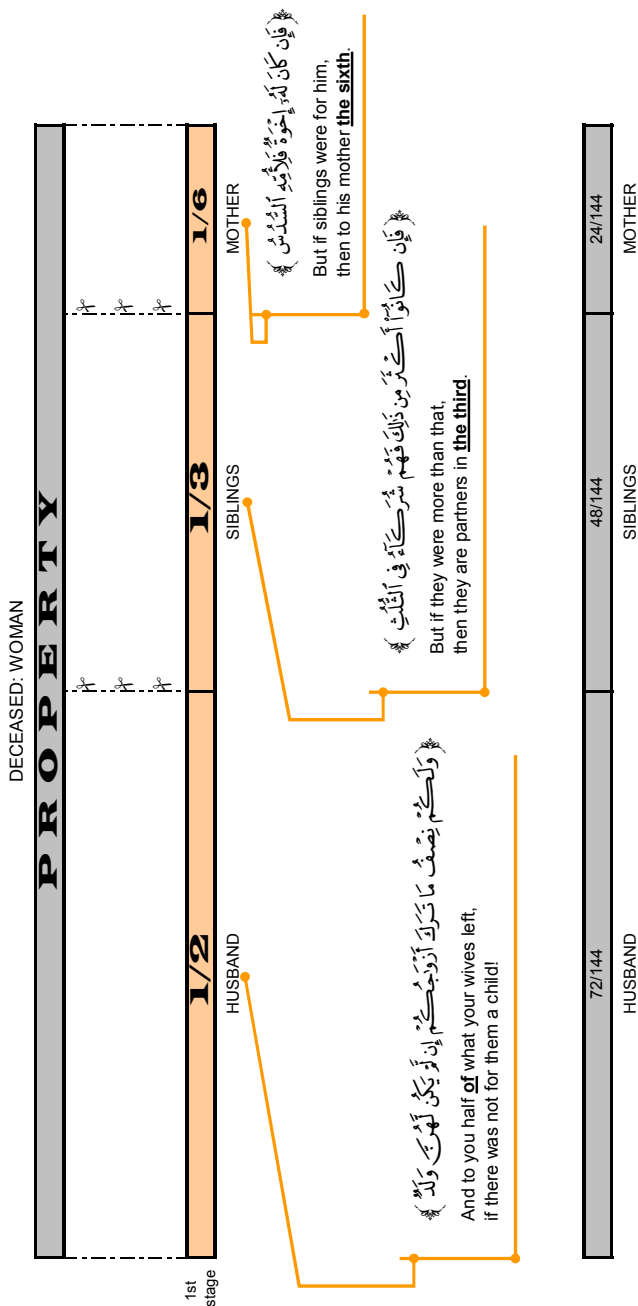
فَإِنْ لَّمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَوَرِثَهُ أَبَوَاهُ فَلِلْمُتَّحِدِ ۖ وَفَإِنْ لَّمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَوَرِثَهُ أَبَوَاهُ فَلِلْمُتَّحِدِ ۖ وَفَإِنْ لَّمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَوَرِثَهُ أَبَوَاهُ فَلِلْمُتَّحِدِ ۖ

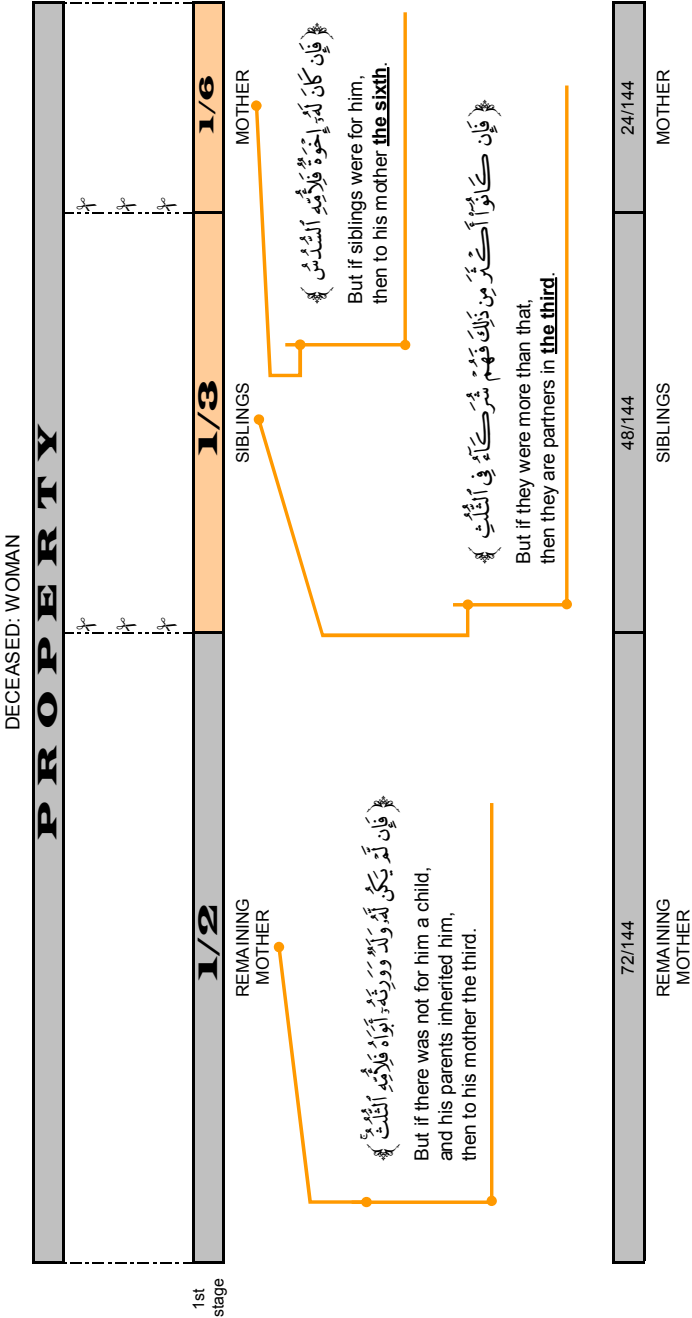
But if there was not for him a child, and his parents inherited him, then to his mother the third.

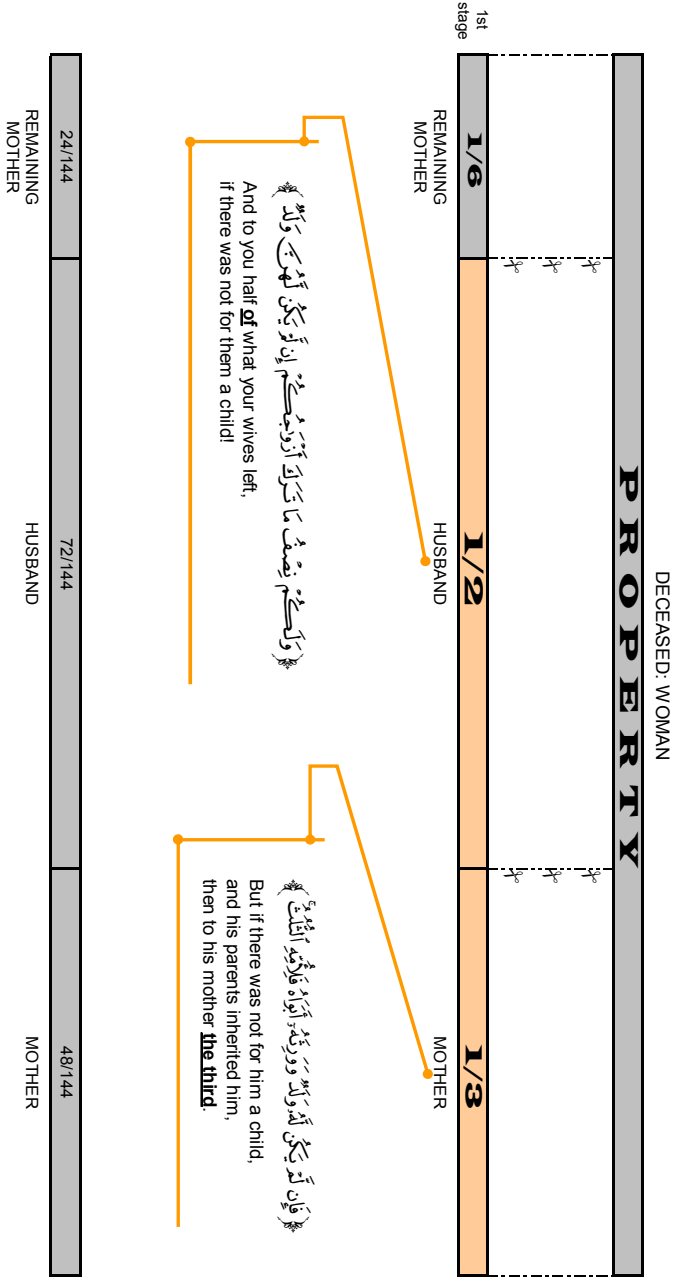


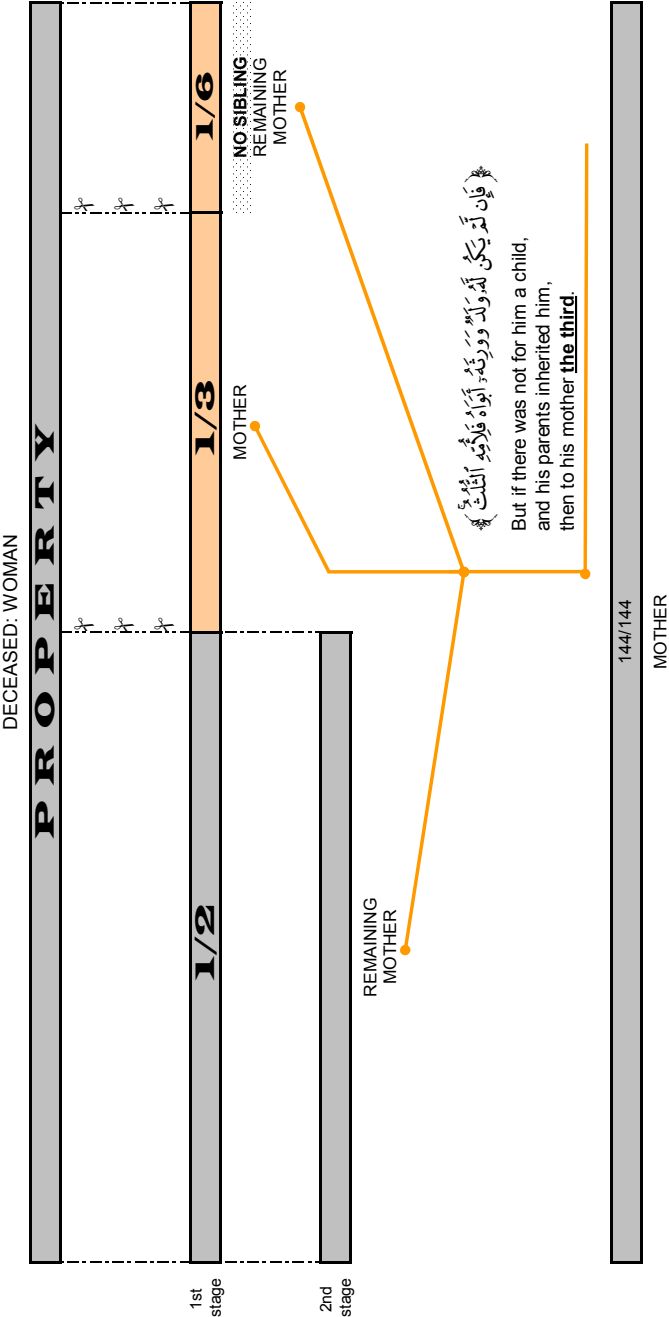


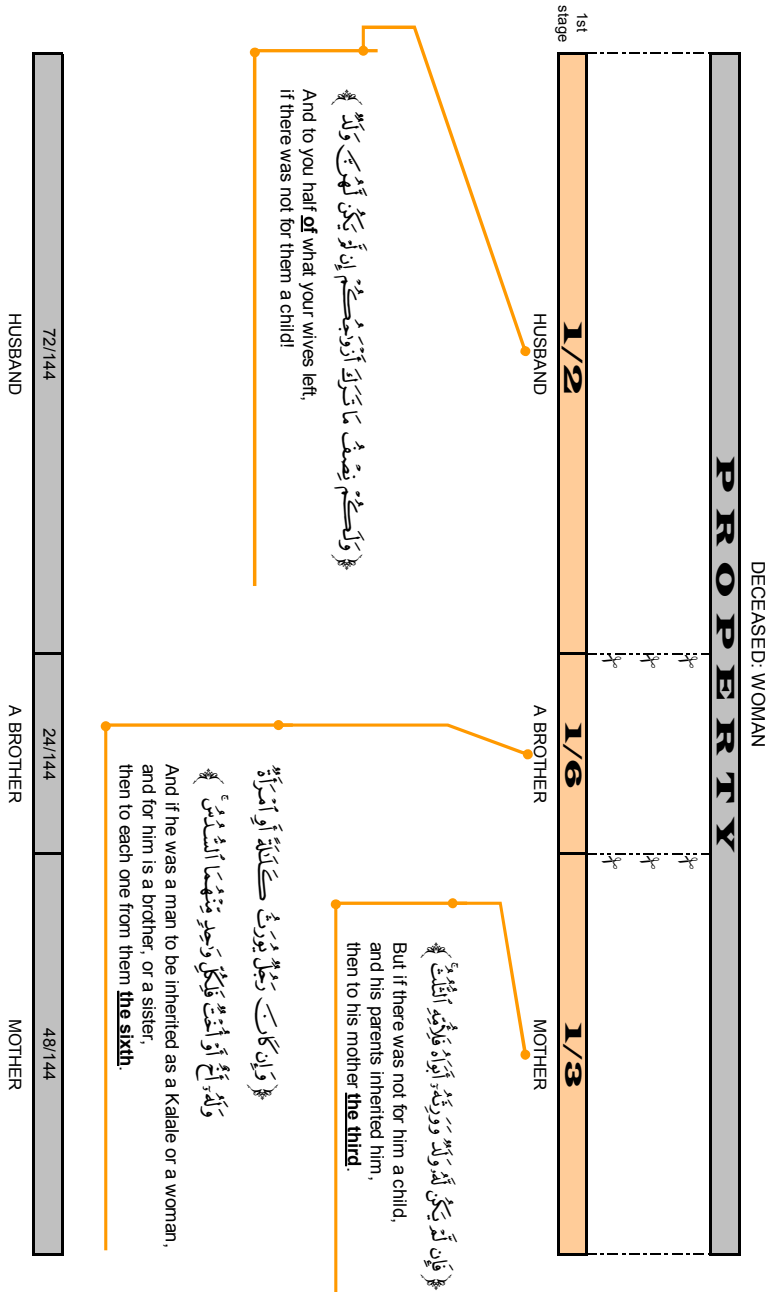


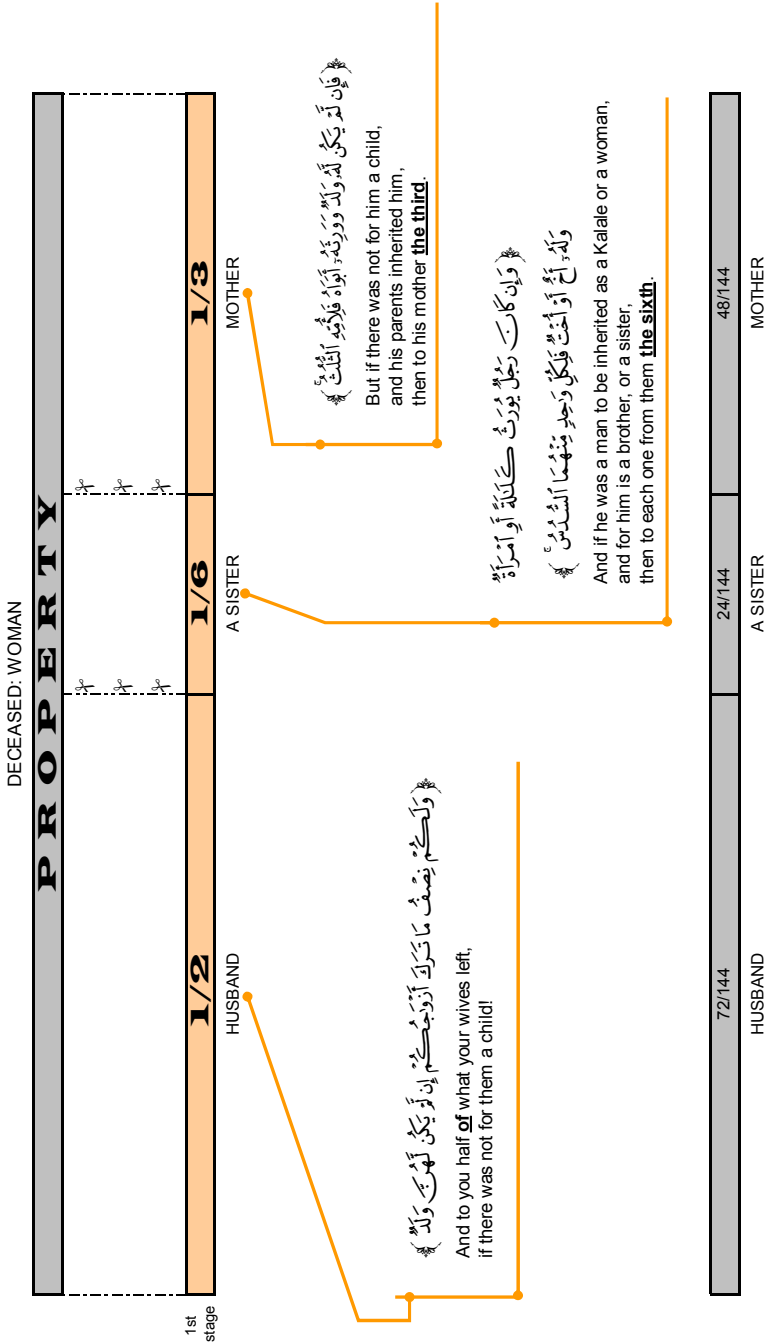






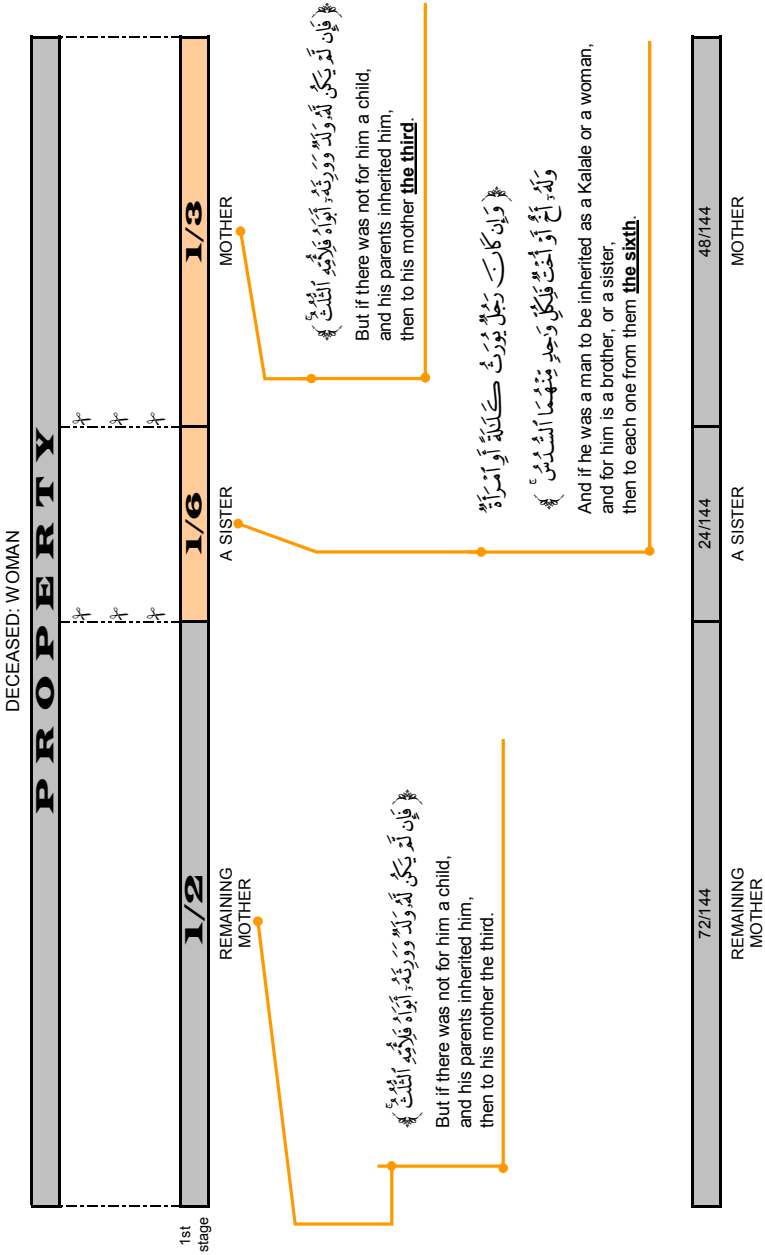




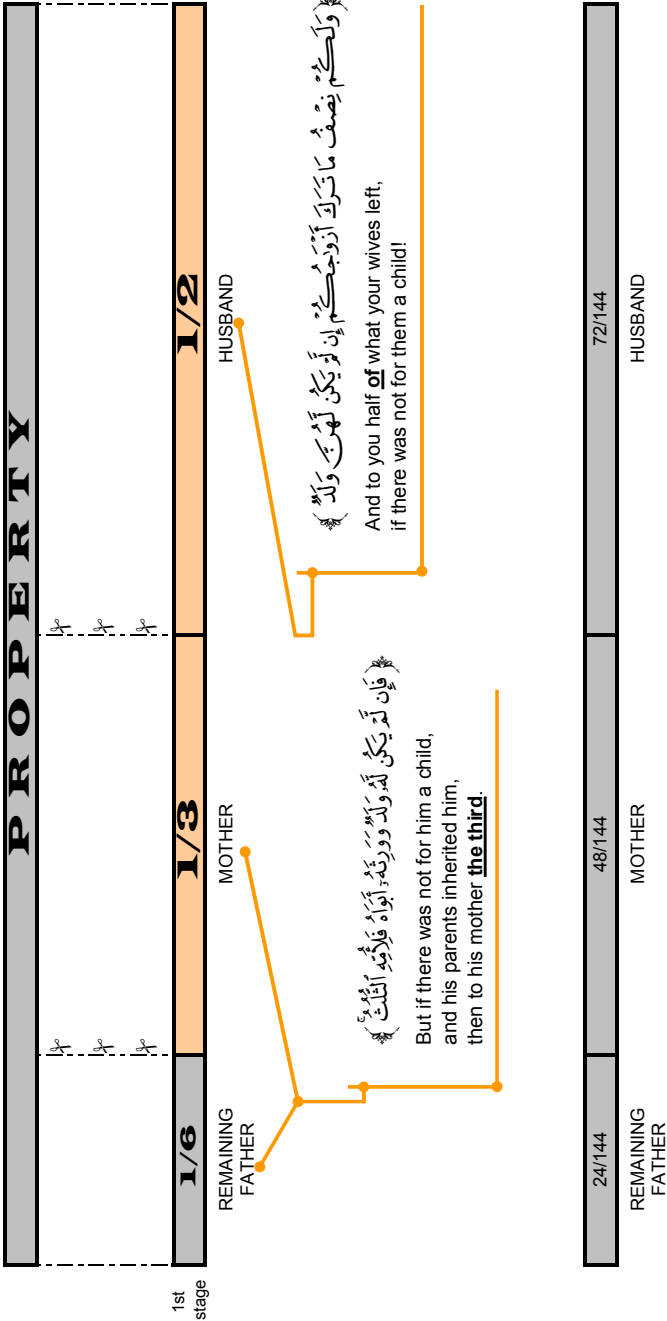


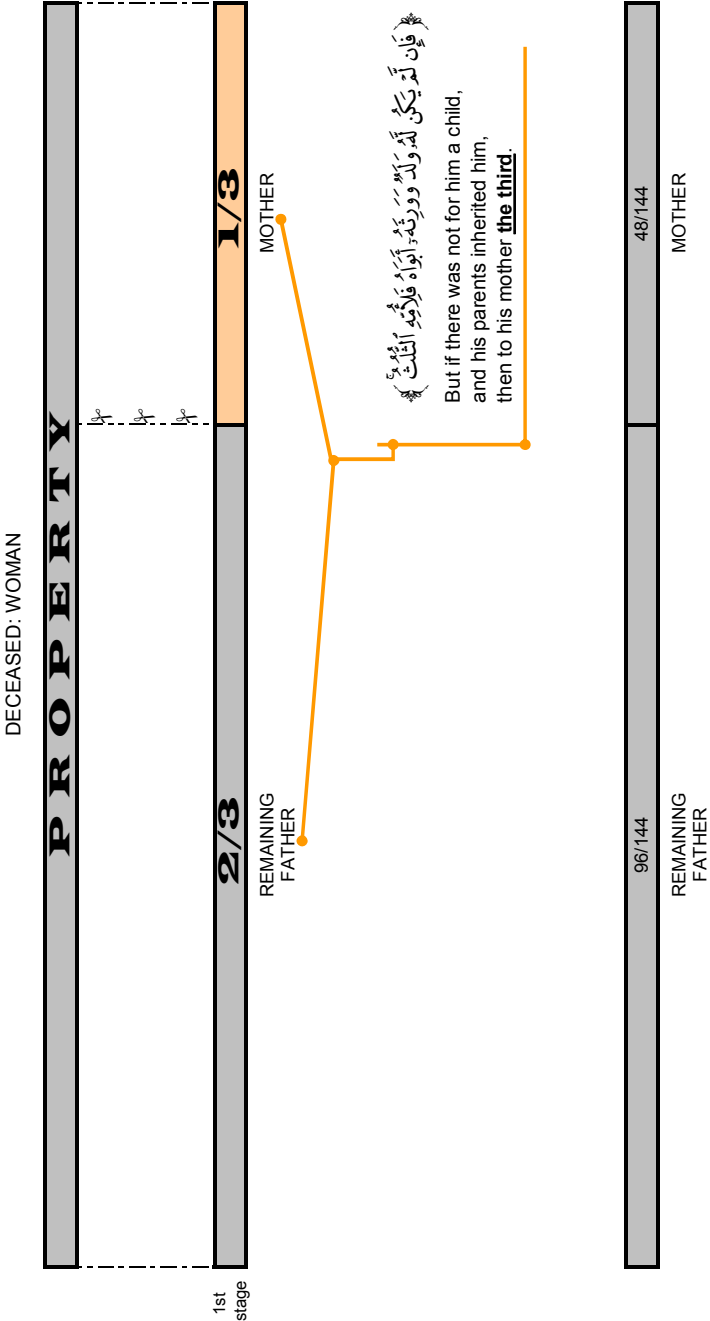
PROPERTY

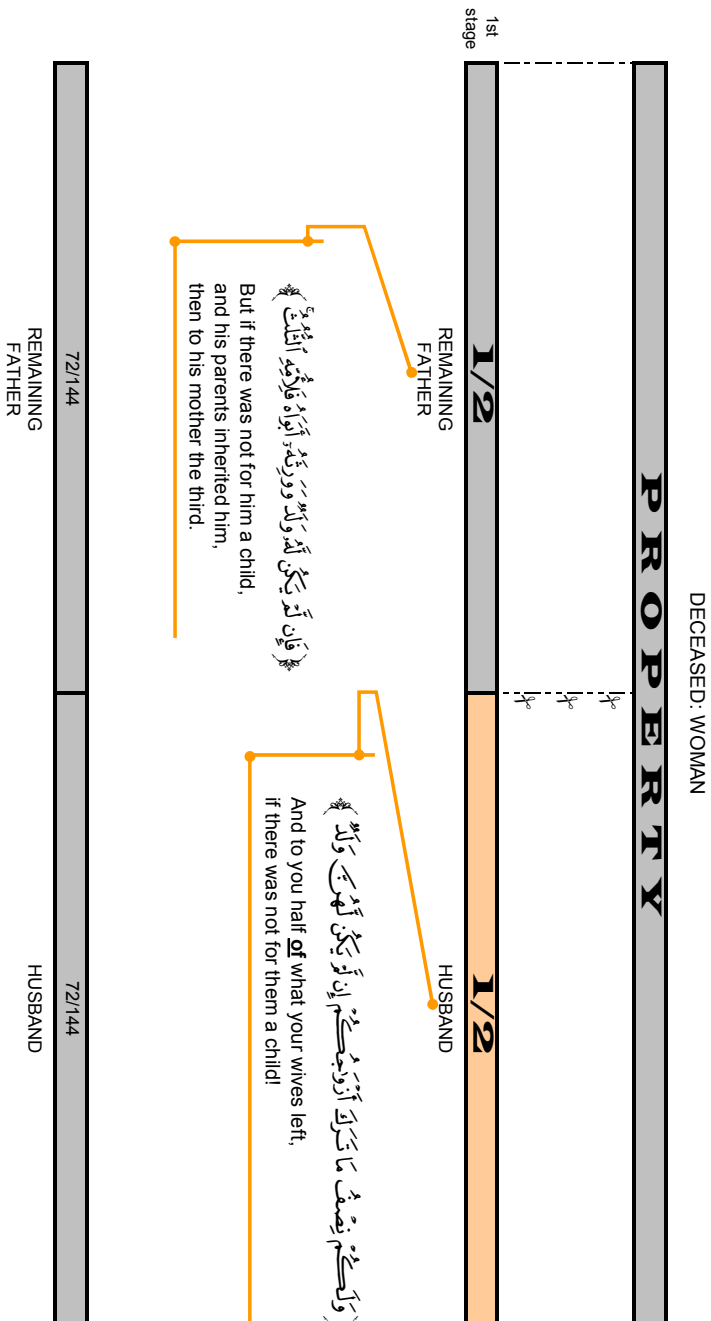


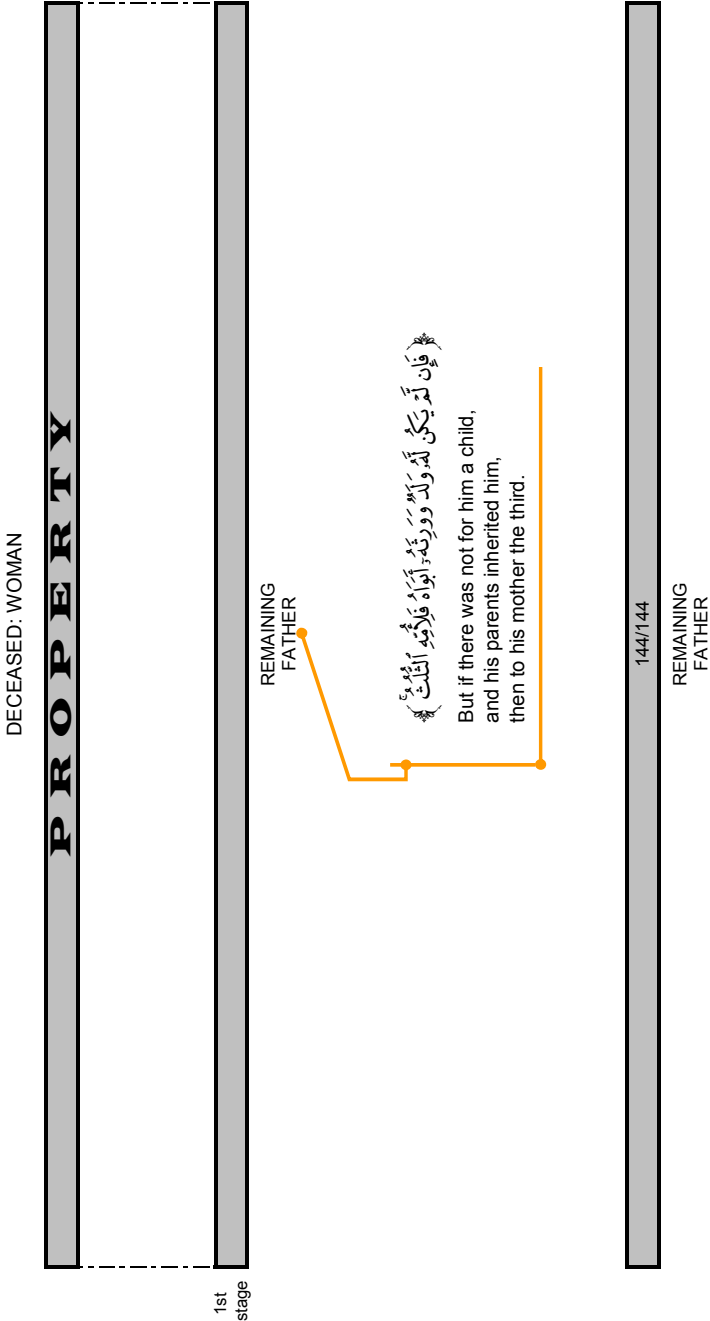


DECEASED: WOMAN

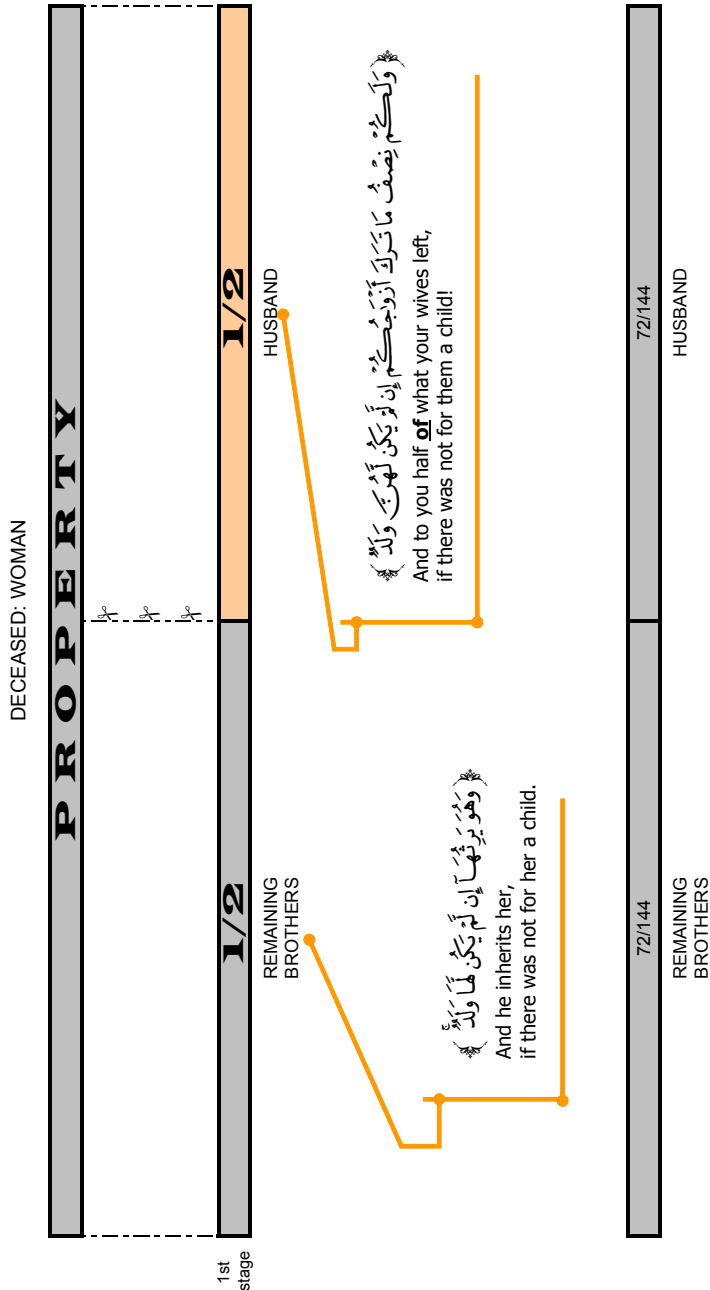


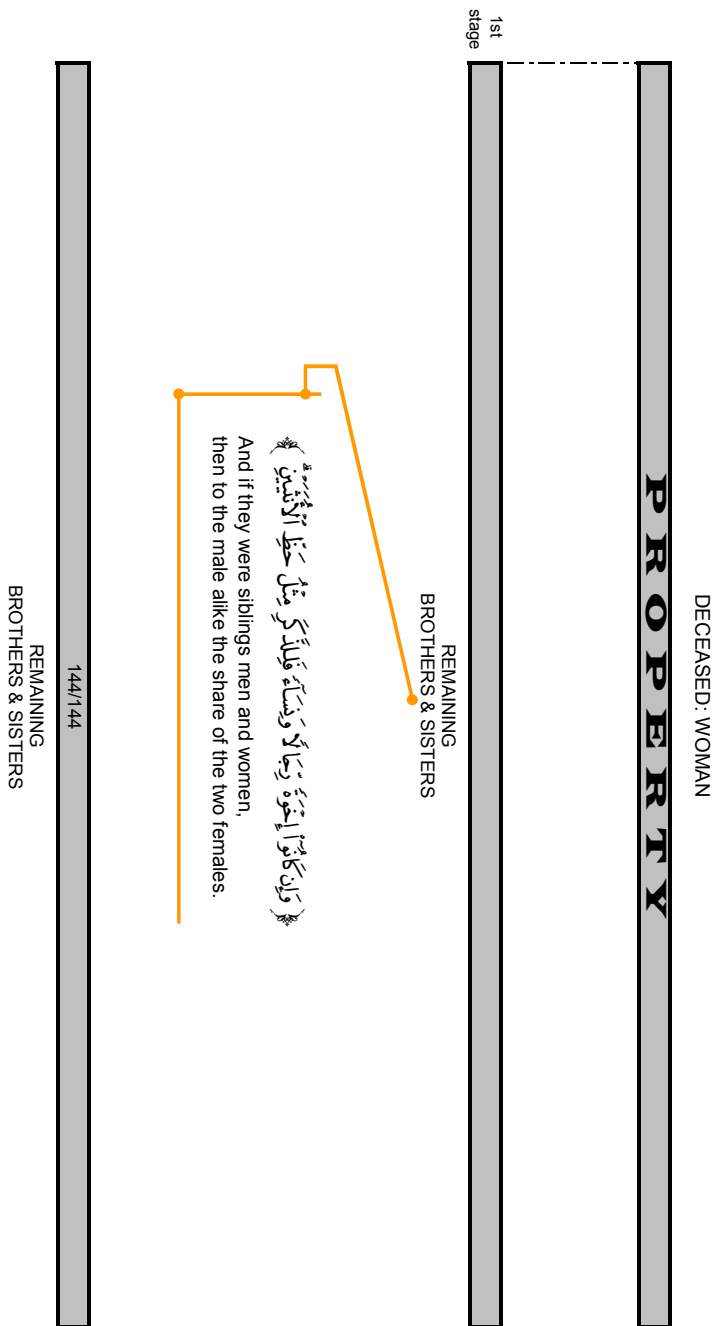






Derivations Of Template 4





DECEASED: WOMAN

PROPERTY

1st
stage

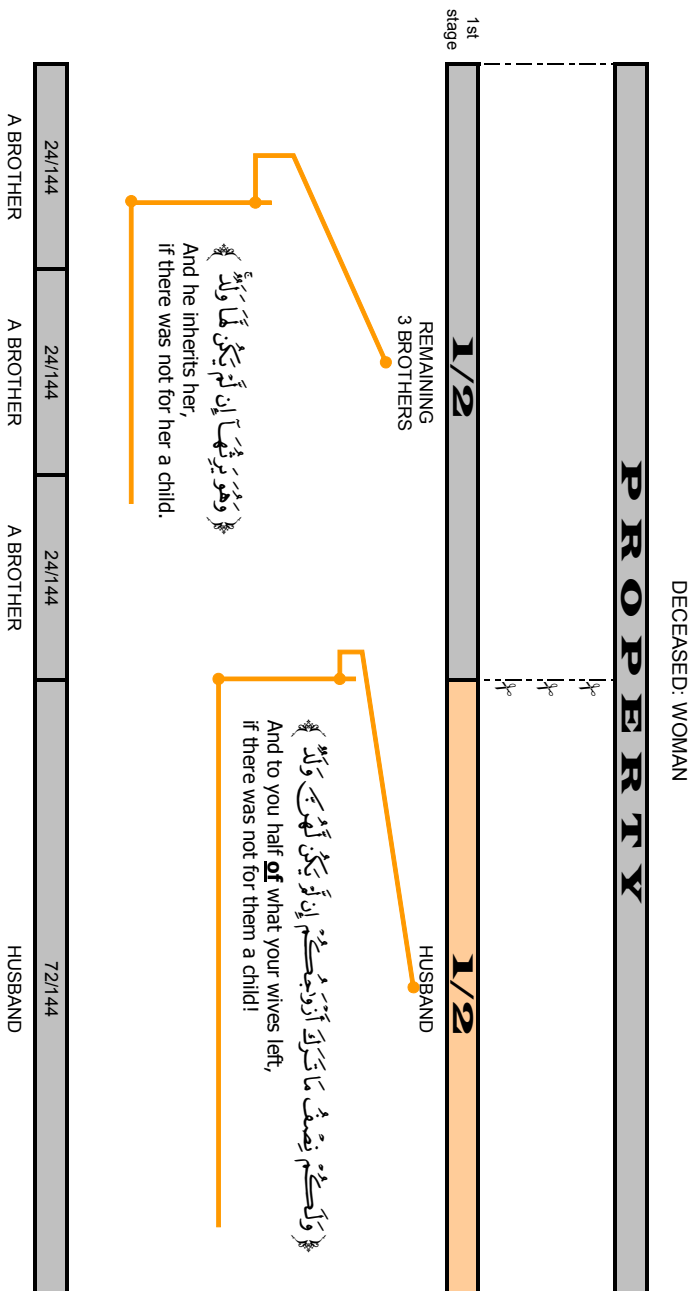
REMAINING
BROTHERS

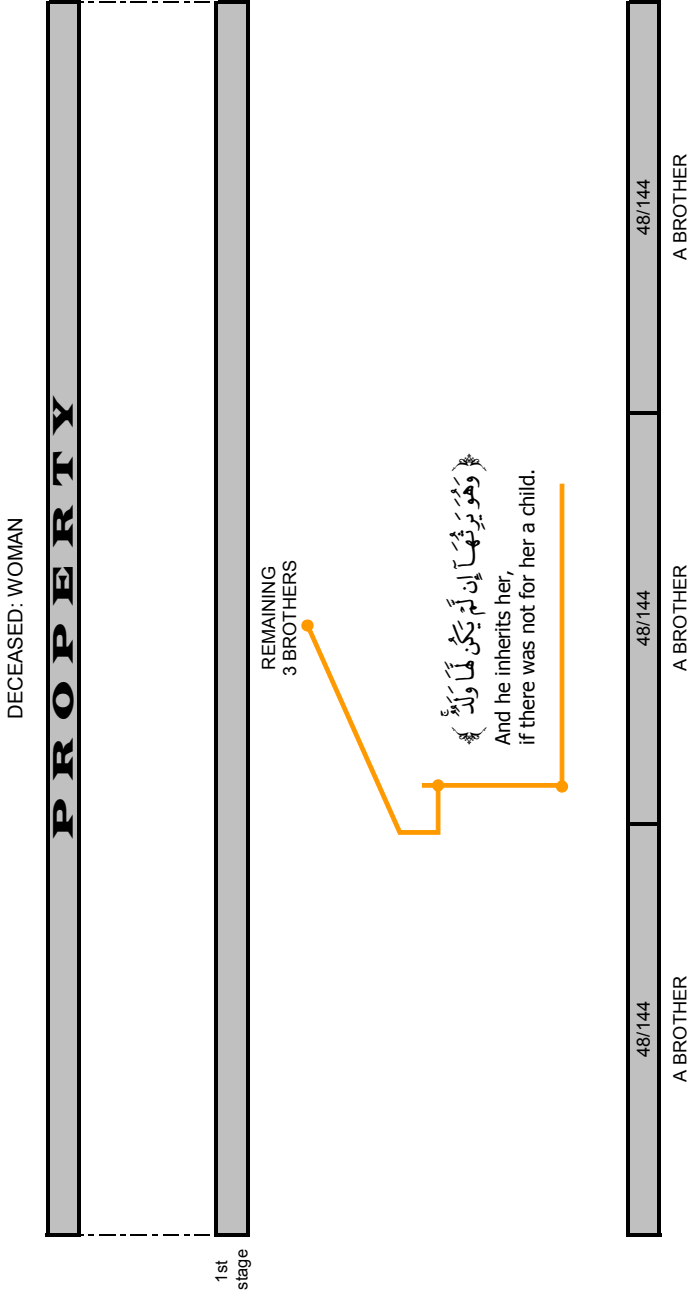
وَهُوَ يَرِثُهَا إِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهَا وَلَدٌ

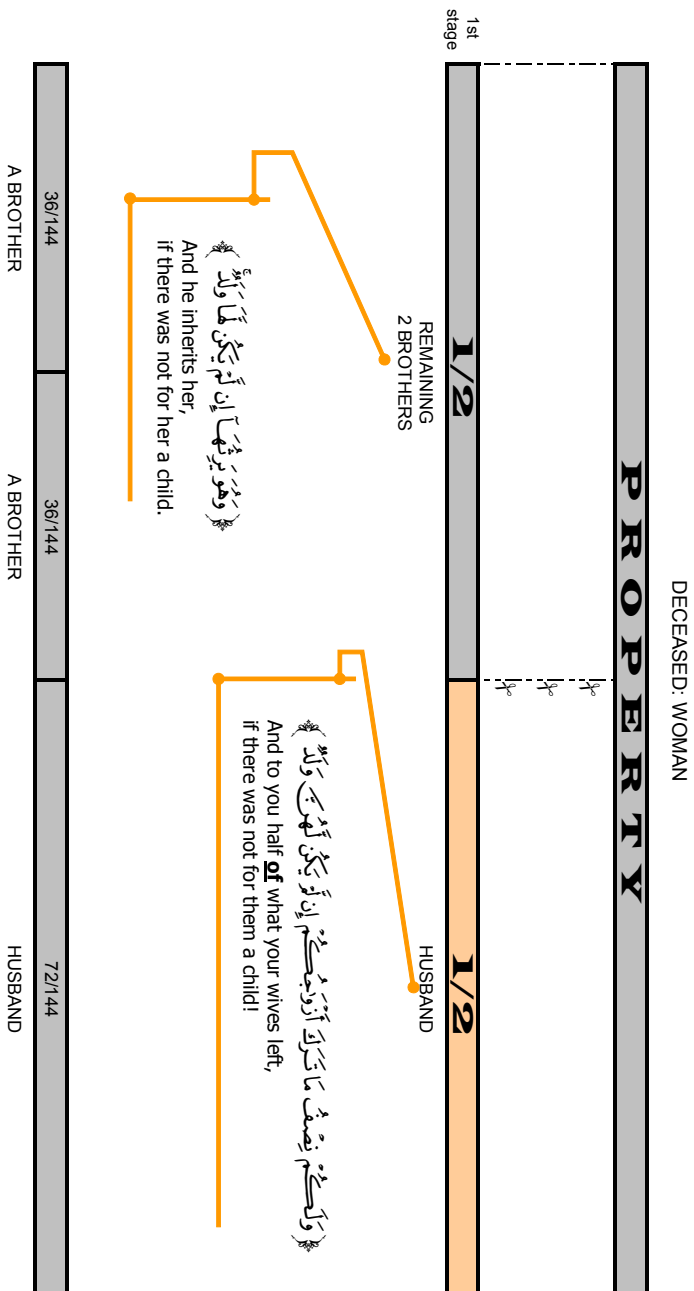
And he inherits her,
if there was not for her a child.

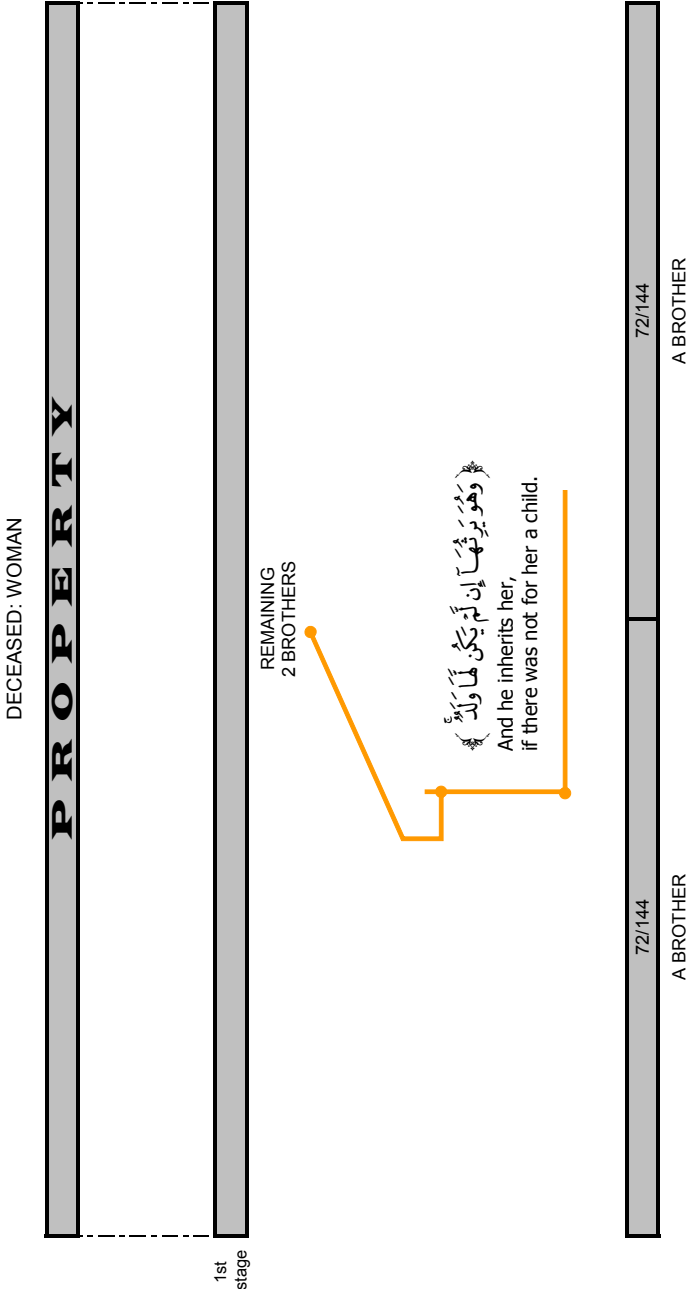
144/144

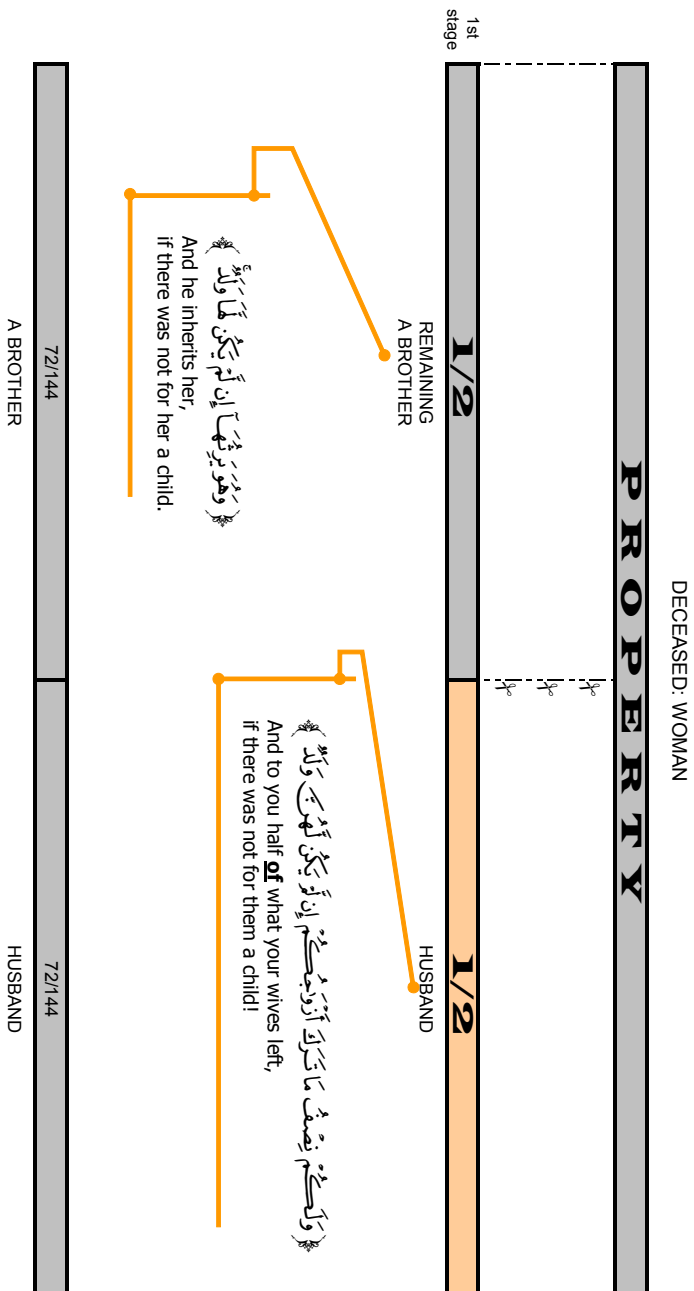
REMAINING
BROTHERS

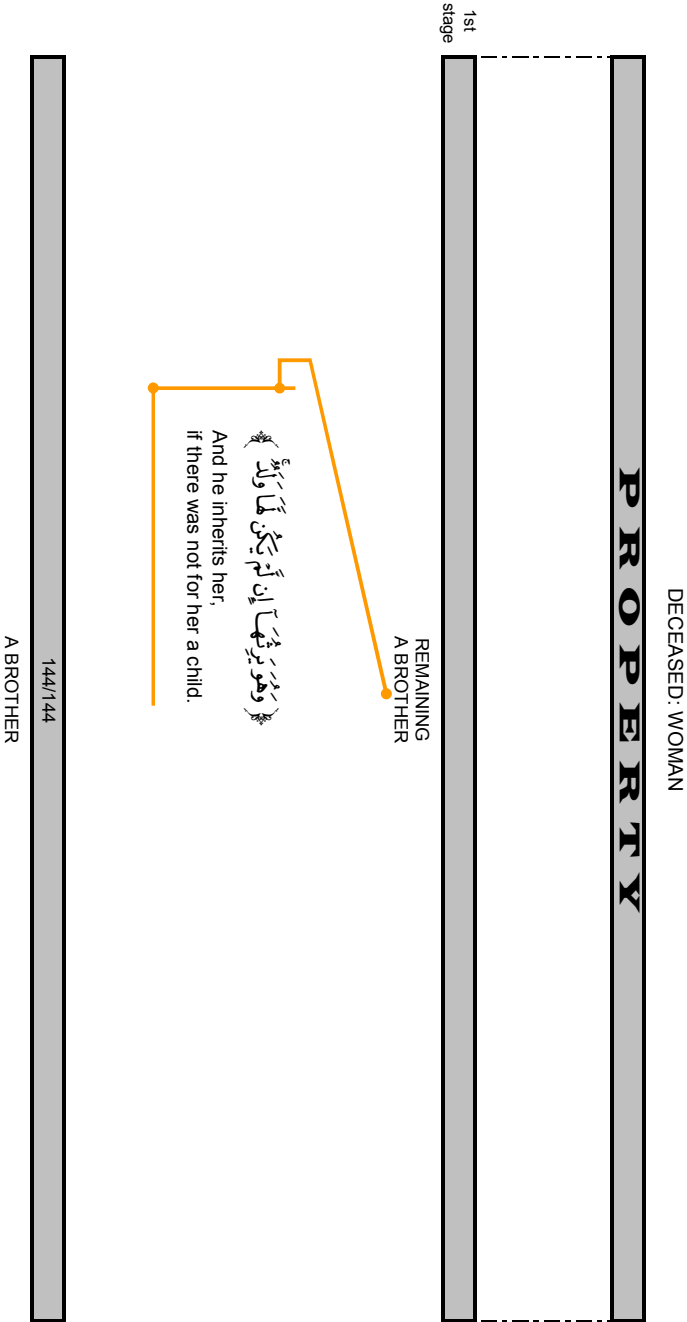




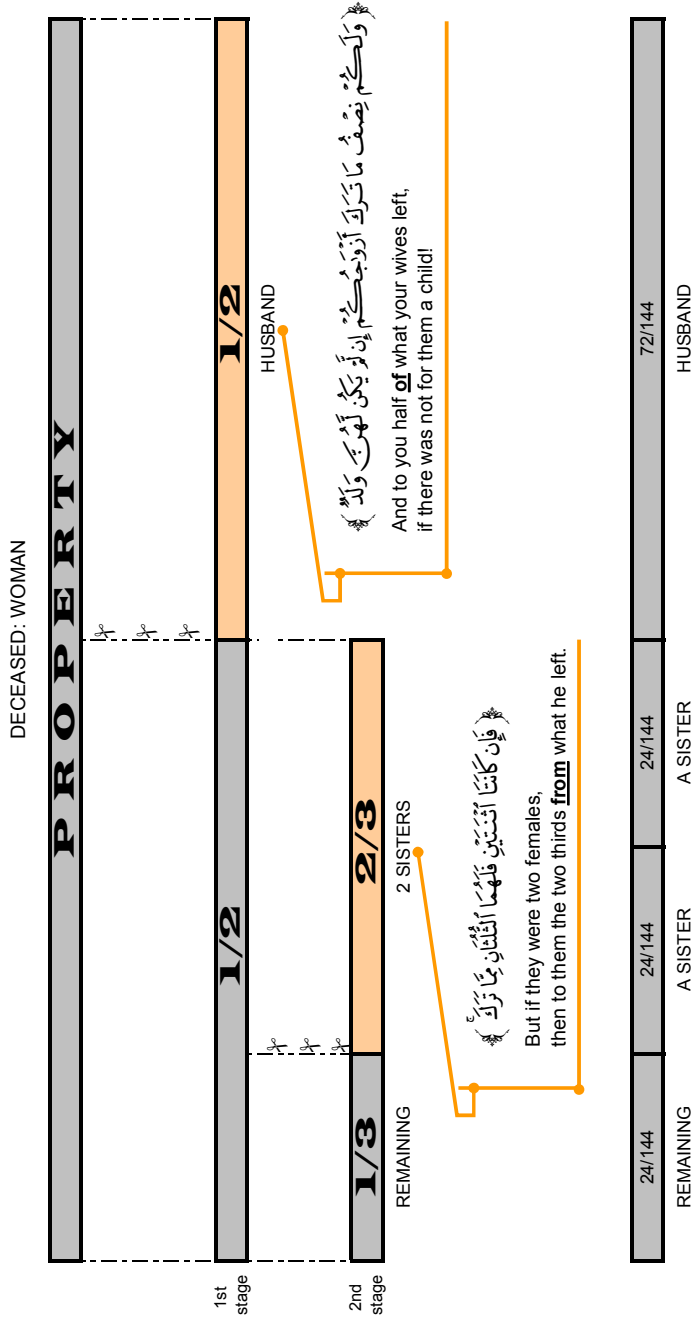


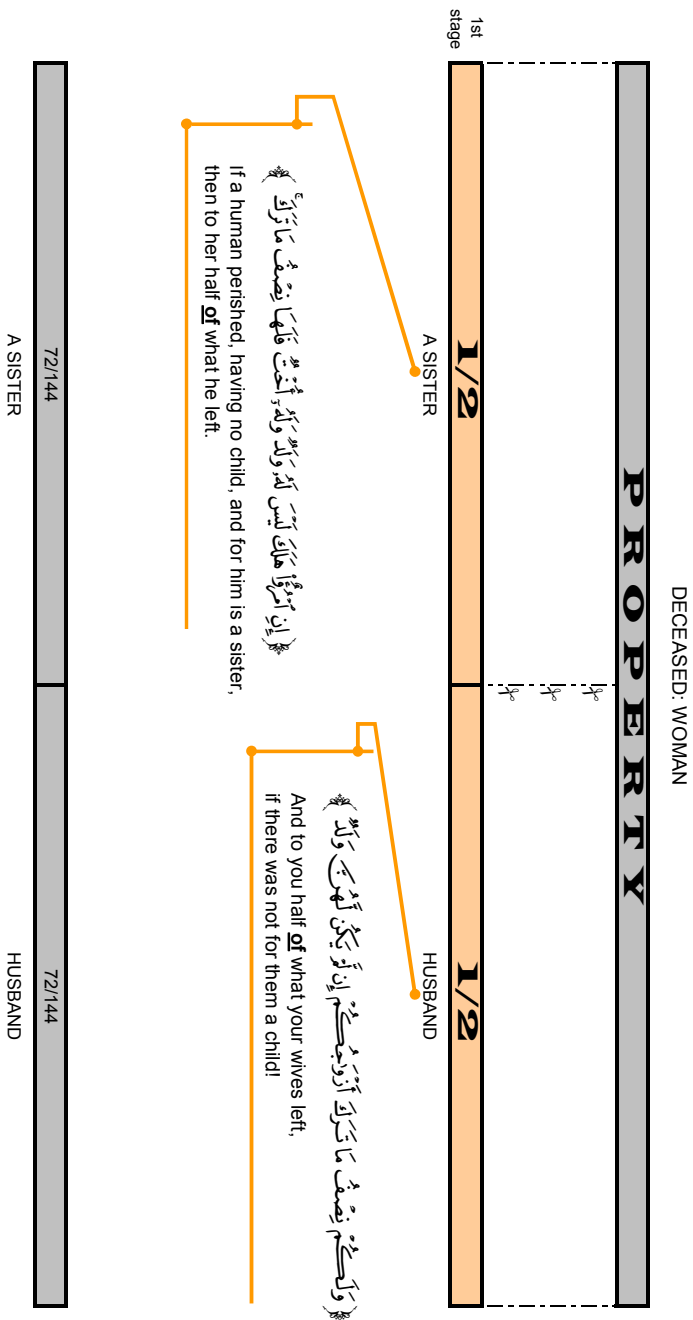


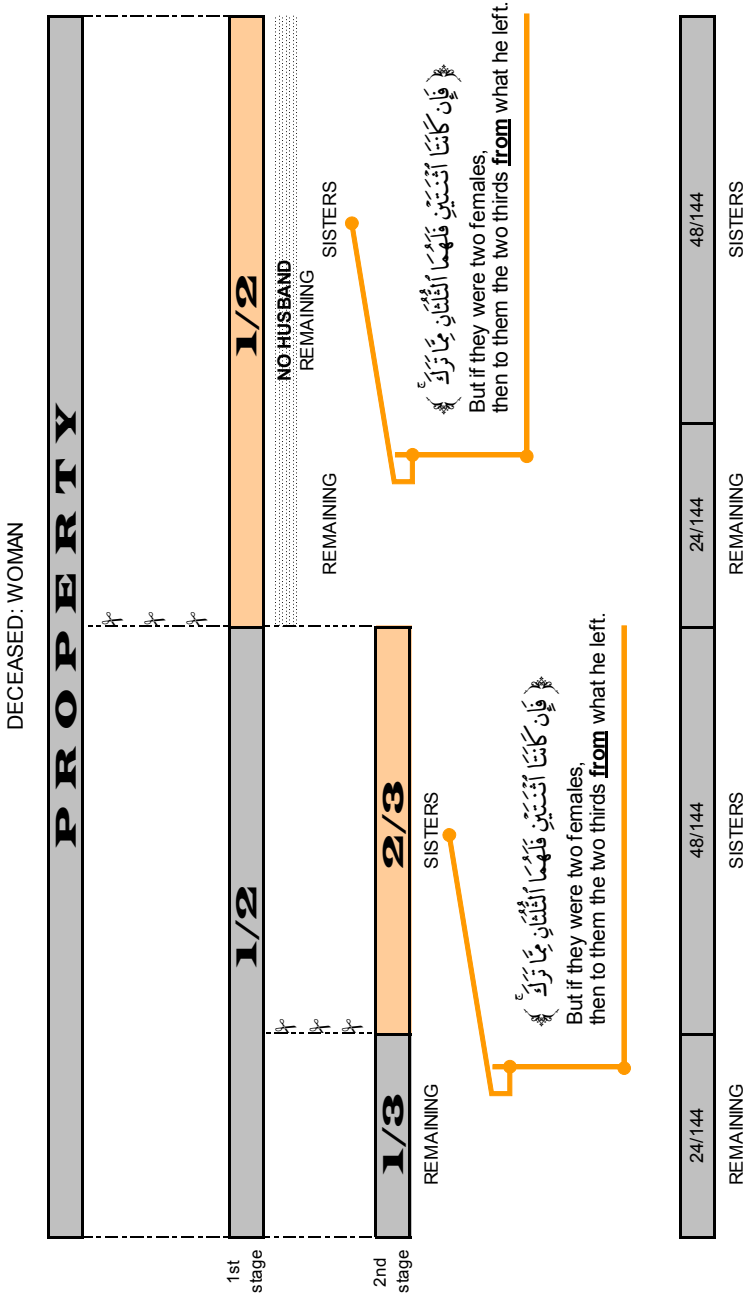


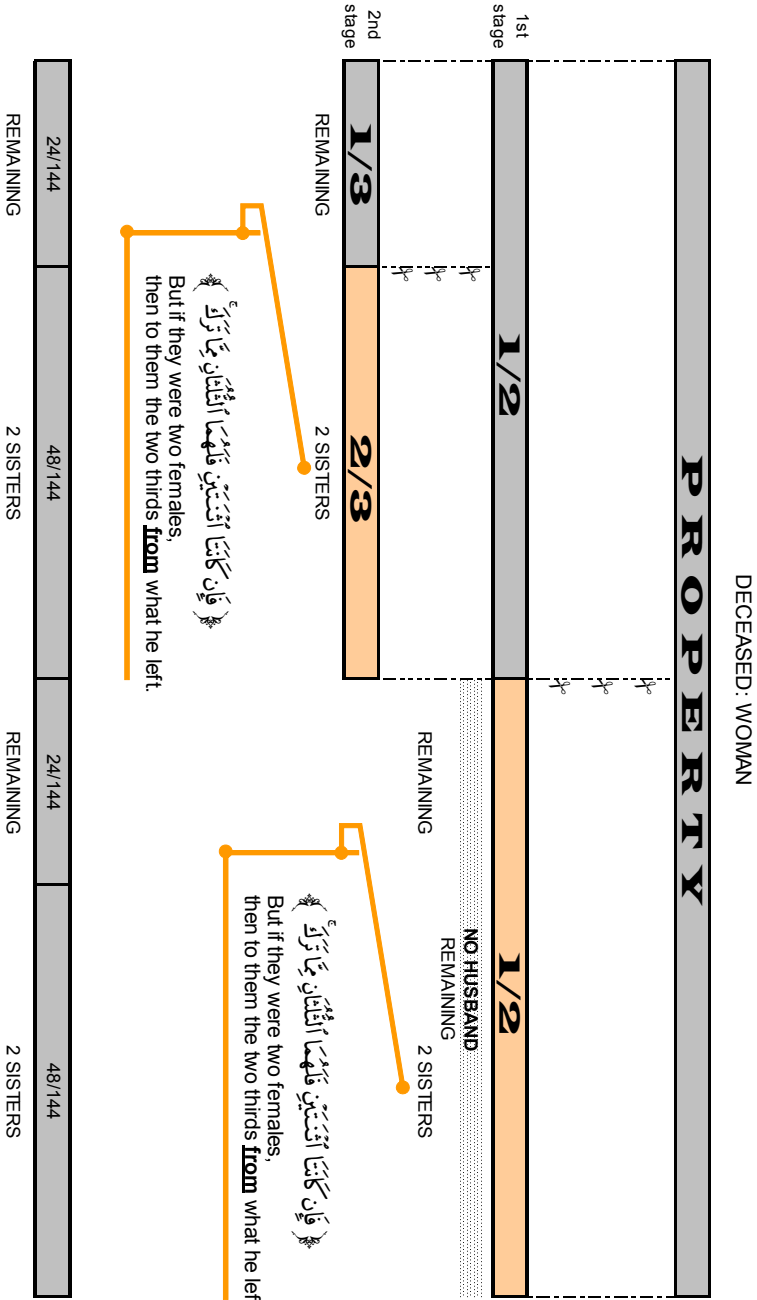


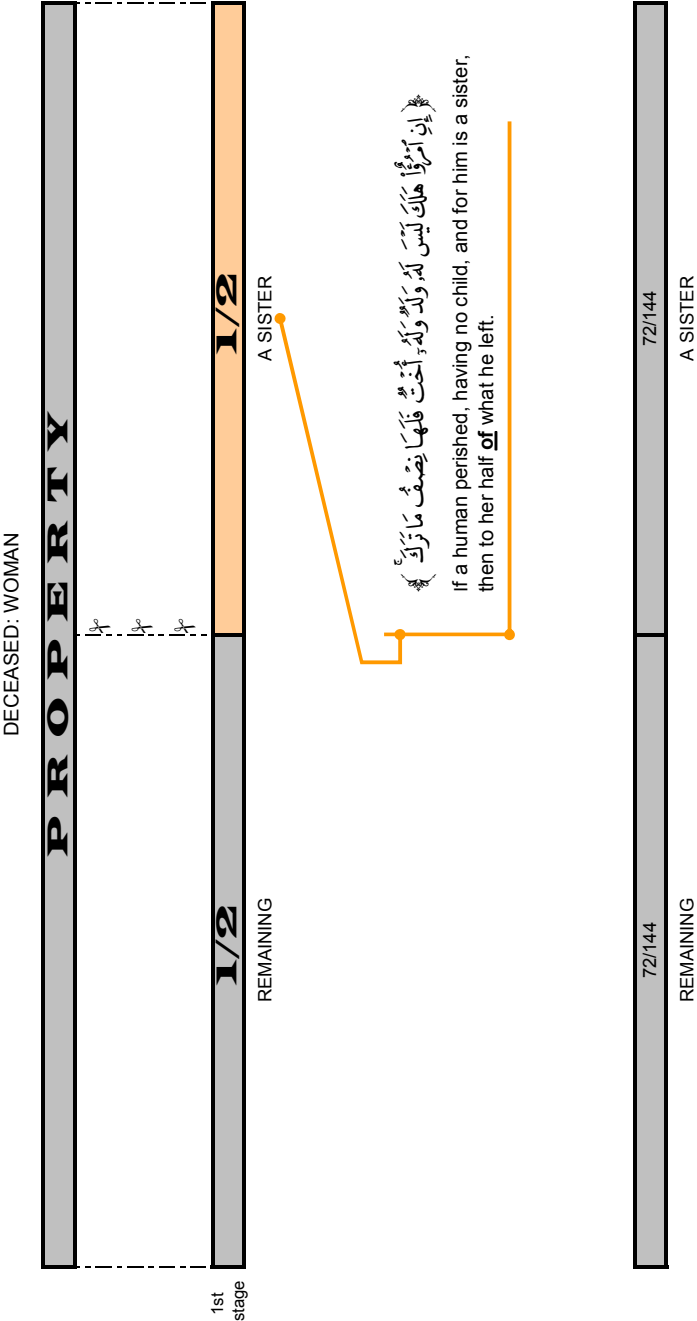
Derivations Of Template 5



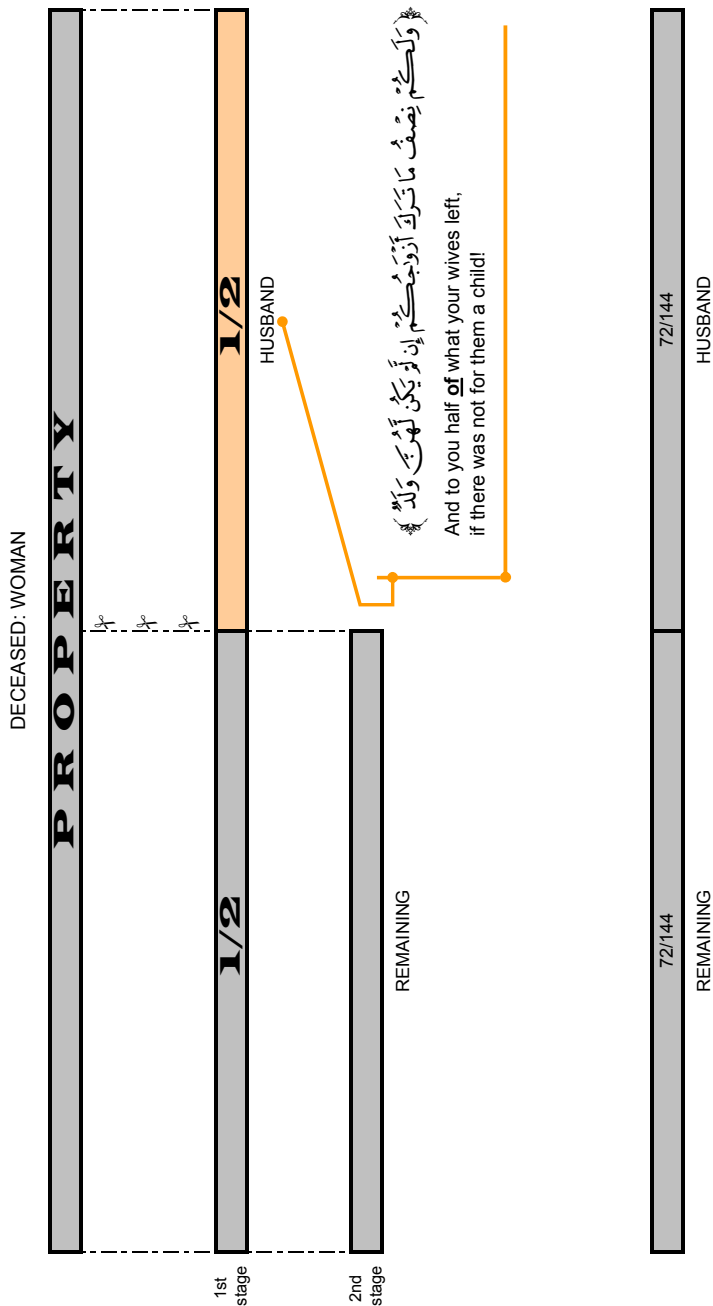








Derivations Of Template 6





ALGEBRAIC ALGORITHM



Surat al-Nisa, Verse 11

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:
﴿يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِكُمْ لِلَّذِ كَرِ مِثْلُ حَظِّ الْأُنثَيَيْنِ﴾

**Allah is recommending you concerning your children: to
the male like the share of two females!**

M : The property adjusted from the testament
and the debt.

NoS: Number of Sons

SoS: Total Share of Sons

NoD: Number of Daughters

SoD: Total Share of Daughters

<p>Status I NoS > 0</p>

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{SoS} + \mathbf{SoD}$$

$$\mathbf{SoS} = \mathbf{NoS} * (2 * (\mathbf{M} / (2 * \mathbf{NoS} + \mathbf{NoD})))$$

$$\mathbf{SoD} = \mathbf{NoD} * (\mathbf{M} / (2 * \mathbf{NoS} + \mathbf{NoD}))$$

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:

﴿فَإِنْ كُنَّ نِسَاءً فَوْقَ اثْنَتَيْنِ فَلَهُنَّ ثُلُثَا مَا تَرَكَ وَإِنْ كَانَتْ وَاحِدَةً فَلَهَا النِّصْفُ وَلِأَبَوَيْهِ لِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا السُّدُسُ مِمَّا تَرَكَ إِنْ كَانَ لَهُ وَلَدٌ﴾

But if they were women above two, then for them two thirds of what he left, and if she was one, then for her the half and to his parents, to each one from them the sixth from what he left, if for him was a child.

M_{from} : The remaining property from the previous stage

MT : Mother

SoMT : Share of the Mother

FT : Father

SoFT : Share of the Father

Status II

NoS = 0

NoD \geq 2

$SoD = 2 * M / 3$

$M_{\text{from}} = M - SoD$

$M_{\text{from}} = M / 3$

$$\mathbf{SoMT} = 1/6 * \mathbf{M}_{\text{from}}$$

$$\mathbf{SoFT} = 1/6 * \mathbf{M}_{\text{from}}$$

If **NoS** = 0 and **NoD** = 1 then:

$$\mathbf{SoD} = \mathbf{M} / 2$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{from}} = \mathbf{M} - \mathbf{SoD}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{from}} = \mathbf{M} / 2$$

$$\mathbf{SoMT} = 1/6 * \mathbf{M}_{\text{from}}$$

$$\mathbf{SoFT} = 1/6 * \mathbf{M}_{\text{from}}$$

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:
﴿فَإِنْ لَّمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَوَرِثَهُ أَبَوَاهُ فَلِأُمِّهِ الثُّلُثُ﴾

But if there was not for him a child, and his parents inherited him, then to his mother the third.

Status III

NoS = 0

NoD = 0

MT : Yes (Does exist)

FT : Yes (Does exist)

SoMT = $1/3 * M$

SoFT = X

X : The remnant property from the division/heirs.

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:
﴿فَإِنْ كَانَ لَهُ إِخْوَةٌ فَلِأُمِّهِ السُّدُسُ﴾

But if siblings were for him,
then to his mother the sixth.

NoBT: Number of Brothers
SoBT: Total Share of Brothers
NoST: Number of Sisters
SoST: Total Share of Sisters

Status IV

NoS = 0

NoD = 0

MT : Yes (Does exist)

FT : Yes (Does exist)

NoBT + **NoST** ≥ 2

SoMT = $1/6 * M$

﴿وَإِنْ كَانَتْ رَجُلٌ يُوْرَثُ كَلَلَةً أَوْ امْرَأَةً وَلَهُ أَخٌ أَوْ أُخْتُ
 فَلِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا السُّدُسُ فَإِنْ كَانُوا أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ فَهُمْ
 شُرَكَاءُ فِي الثُّلُثِ﴾

And if he was a man to be inherited as a Kalale or a woman, and for him is a brother, or a sister, then to each one from them the sixth, but if they were more than that, then they are partners in the third.

If,

NoBT = 1 and NoST = 0 then:

$$\text{SoBT} = 1/6 * M$$

If,

NoST = 1 and NoBT = 0 then:

$$\text{SoST} = 1/6 * M$$

If,

NoBT + NoST ≥ 2 then:

$$\text{SoBT} + \text{SoST} = 1/3 * M$$

Surat al-Nisa, Verse 12

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:
 ﴿وَلَكُمْ نِصْفُ مَا تَرَكَ أَزْوَاجُكُمْ إِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُنَّ وَلَدٌ﴾

And to you half of what your wives left, if there was not
 for them a child!

H : Husband

SoH : Share of Husband

Status I

NoS = 0

NoD = 0

H : Yes (Does exist)

$$\text{SoH} = \frac{1}{2} * M$$

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:

﴿ فَإِنْ كَانَ لَهُنَّ وَلَدٌ فَلَكُمْ الرُّبْعُ مِمَّا تَرَكَنَّ ﴾

But if there was for them a child, then to you the quarter
from what they left.

Status II

NoS = 0

NoD > 0

H : Yes (Does exist)

$$\text{SoH} = 1/4 * M_{\text{from}}$$

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:
 ﴿وَلَهُنَّ الرُّبُعُ مِمَّا تَرَكْتُمْ إِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَكُمْ وَلَدٌ﴾

And to them the quarter **from** what you left, if there was
 not for you a child!

W1 : First Wife

W2 : Second Wife

W3 : Third Wife

W4 : Fourth Wife

SoW1 : Share of First Wife

SoW2 : Share of Second Wife

SoW3 : Share of Third Wife

SoW4 : Share of Fourth Wife

Status III

NoS = 0

NoD = 0

SoW1 = $1/4 * M_{\text{from}}$

SoW2 = $1/4 * M_{\text{from}}$

SoW3 = $1/4 * M_{\text{from}}$

SoW4 = $1/4 * M_{\text{from}}$

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:

﴿ فَإِنْ كَانَ لَكُمْ وَلَدٌ فَلَهُنَّ الثُّمُنُ مِمَّا تَرَكَتُمْ ﴾

But if there was for you a child, then for them the eighth
from what you left.

Status IV

NoS = 0

NoD > 0

$$\text{SoW1} = 1/8 * M_{\text{from}}$$

$$\text{SoW2} = 1/8 * M_{\text{from}}$$

$$\text{SoW3} = 1/8 * M_{\text{from}}$$

$$\text{SoW4} = 1/8 * M_{\text{from}}$$

Surat al-Nisa, Verse 176

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:

﴿إِنْ أَمْرٌ أَهْلَكَ لَيْسَ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَلَهُ أُخْتُ فَلَهَا نِصْفُ مَا تَرَكَ﴾

If a human perished, having no child, and for him is a sister, then to her half of what he left.

Status I

NoS = 0

NoD = 0

MT : No (Does not exist)

FT : No (Does not exist)

NoBT = 0

NoST = 1

$$\text{SoST} = M / 2$$

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:

﴿وَهُوَ يَرِثُهَا إِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهَا وَلَدٌ﴾

And he inherits her if there was not for her a child.

Status II

NoS = 0

NoD = 0

MT : No (Does not exist)

FT : No (Does not exist)

NoBT = 1

NoST = 0

SoBT = X

X : The remnant property from the division/heirs.

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:

﴿ فَإِنْ كَانَتَا أَثْنَتَيْنِ فَلَهُمَا الثُّلَثَانِ مِمَّا تَرَكَ ﴾

But if they were two females, then to them the two thirds
from what he left.

Status III

NoS = 0

NoD = 0

MT : No (Does not exist)

FT : No (Does not exist)

NoBT = 0

NoST = 2

SoST = $\frac{2}{3} * M_{\text{from}}$

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:

﴿وَأِنْ كَانُوا إِخْوَةً رِجَالًا وَنِسَاءً فَلِلَّذَكَرِ مِثْلُ حَظِّ الْأُنثَيَيْنِ﴾

And if they were siblings men and women, then to the male alike the share of the two females.

Status IV

NoS = 0

NoD = 0

MT : No (Does not exist)

FT : No (Does not exist)

NoBT > 0

NoST > 0

SoBT + SoST = X

SoBT = NoBT * (2*(X / (2*NoBT + NoST)))

SoST = NoST * (X / (2*NoBT + NoST))

X : The remnant property from the division/heirs.

SUMMARY TABLE (DECEASED: WOMAN)

MINIMUM CONDITIONS	SHARING
NoS > 0	$M = SoS + SoD$ $SoS = NoS * (2 * (M / (2 * NoS + NoD)))$ $SoD = NoD * (M / (2 * NoS + NoD))$ $SoMT = 0, SoFT = 0, SoBT = 0$ $SoST = 0, SoH = 0, X = 0$
NoS = 0 NoD ≥ 2	$M = SoD + SoMT + SoFT + SoH + X$ FIRST STAGE $SoD = 2 * M / 3$ SECOND STAGE $M_{from} = M - SoD$ $M_{from} = M / 3$ $SoMT = 1/6 * M_{from}$ $SoFT = 1/6 * M_{from}$ $SoH = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoBT = 0, SoST = 0$
NoS = 0 NoD = 1	$M = SoD + SoMT + SoFT + SoH + X$ FIRST STAGE $SoD = M / 2$ SECOND STAGE $M_{from} = M - SoD$ $M_{from} = M / 2$ $SoMT = 1/6 * M_{from}$ $SoFT = 1/6 * M_{from}$ $SoH = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoBT = 0, SoST = 0$

MINIMUM CONDITIONS	SHARING
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 FT : Yes NoBT = 0 NoST = 0	M = SoMT + SoH + X SoMT = $1/3 * M$ SoH = $1/2 * M$ SoFT = X SoBT = 0 , SoST = 0
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 FT : Yes NoBT + NoST ≥ 2	M = SoMT + SoH + SoBT + SoST + X SoMT = $1/6 * M$ SoH = $1/2 * M$ SoBT + SoST = $1/3 * M$ SoFT = X
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 FT : Yes NoBT = 1 NoST = 0	M = SoMT + SoH + SoBT + X SoMT = $1/3 * M$ SoH = $1/2 * M$ SoBT = $1/6 * M$ SoFT = X
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 FT : Yes NoBT = 0 NoST = 1	M = SoMT + SoH + SoST + X SoMT = $1/3 * M$ SoH = $1/2 * M$ SoST = $1/6 * M$ SoFT = X
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 FT : No MT : Yes NoBT = 0 NoST = 0	M = SoH + X SoH = $1/2 * M$ SoMT = X SoBT = 0 , SoST = 0

MINIMUM CONDITIONS	SHARING
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 FT : No MT : Yes NoBT + NoST ≥ 2	$M = SoH + SoBT + SoST + X$ $SoH = 1/2 * M$ $SoBT + SoST = 1/3 * M$ $SoMT = X$
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 FT : No MT : Yes NoBT = 1 NoST = 0	$M = SoH + SoBT + X$ $SoH = 1/2 * M$ $SoBT = 1/6 * M$ $SoMT = X$
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 FT : No MT : Yes NoBT = 0 NoST = 1	$M = SoH + SoST + X$ $SoH = 1/2 * M$ $SoST = 1/6 * M$ $SoMT = X$
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 MT : No FT : No NoBT = 0 NoST = 1	$M = SoH + SoST$ $SoH = 1/2 * M$ $SoST = 1/2 * M$
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 MT : No FT : No NoBT ≥ 1 NoST = 0	$M = SoH + X$ $SoH = 1/2 * M$ $SoBT = X$

MINIMUM CONDITIONS	SHARING
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 MT : No FT : No NoBT = 0 NoST ≥ 2	M = SoH + SoST + X FIRST STAGE SoH = 1/2 * M SECOND STAGE M_{from} = M - SoH SoST = 2/3 * M_{from}
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 MT : No FT : No NoBT > 0 NoST > 0	M = SoH + X SoH = 1/2 * M SoBT + SoST = X SoBT = NoBT * (2*(X/(2*NoBT + NoST))) SoST = NoST * (X / (2*NoBT + NoST))

SUMMARY TABLE (DECEASED: MAN)

MINIMUM CONDITIONS	SHARING
NoS > 0	$M = SoS + SoD$ $SoS = NoS * (2 * (M / (2 * NoS + NoD)))$ $SoD = NoD * (M / (2 * NoS + NoD))$ $SoMT = 0$, $SoFT = 0$, $SoBT = 0$ $SoST = 0$, $SoW1 = 0$, $SoW2 = 0$ $SoW3 = 0$, $SoW4 = 0$, $X = 0$
NoS = 0 NoD ≥ 2	$M = SoD + SoMT + SoFT + SoW1 +$ $SoW2 + SoW3 + SoW4 + X$ FIRST STAGE $SoD = 2 * M / 3$ SECOND STAGE $M_{from} = M - SoD$ $M_{from} = M / 3$ $SoMT = 1/6 * M_{from}$ $SoFT = 1/6 * M_{from}$ $SoW1 = 1/8 * M_{from}$ $SoW2 = 1/8 * M_{from}$ $SoW3 = 1/8 * M_{from}$ $SoW4 = 1/8 * M_{from}$ $SoBT = 0$, $SoST = 0$

MINIMUM CONDITIONS	SHARING
NoS = 0 NoD = 1	$M = SoD + SoMT + SoFT + SoW1 + SoW2 + SoW3 + SoW4 + X$ <p>FIRST STAGE</p> $SoD = M / 2$ <p>SECOND STAGE</p> $M_{from} = M - SoD$ $M_{from} = M / 2$ $SoMT = 1/6 * M_{from}$ $SoFT = 1/6 * M_{from}$ $SoW1 = 1/8 * M_{from}$ $SoW2 = 1/8 * M_{from}$ $SoW3 = 1/8 * M_{from}$ $SoW4 = 1/8 * M_{from}$ $SoBT = 0, SoST = 0$
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 FT : Yes NoBT = 0 NoST = 0	$M = SoMT + SoW1 + SoW2 + SoW3 + SoW4 + X$ <p>FIRST STAGE</p> $SoMT = 1/3 * M$ <p>SECOND STAGE</p> $M_{from} = M / 2$ $SoW1 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW2 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW3 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW4 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoFT = X$ $SoBT = 0, SoST = 0$

MINIMUM CONDITIONS	SHARING
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 FT : Yes NoBT + NoST ≥ 2	$M = SoMT + SoBT + SoST + SoW1$ $+ SoW2 + SoW3 + SoW4 + X$ FIRST STAGE $SoMT = 1/6 * M$ $SoBT + SoST = 1/3 * M$ SECOND STAGE $M_{from} = M / 2$ $SoW1 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW2 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW3 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW4 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoFT = X$
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 FT : Yes NoBT = 1 NoST = 0	$M = SoMT + SoBT + SoW1 + SoW2$ $+ SoW3 + SoW4 + X$ FIRST STAGE $SoMT = 1/3 * M$ $SoBT = 1/6 * M$ SECOND STAGE $M_{from} = M / 2$ $SoW1 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW2 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW3 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW4 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoFT = X$

MINIMUM CONDITIONS	SHARING
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 FT : Yes NoBT = 0 NoST = 1	$M = SoMT + SoST + SoW1 + SoW2 + SoW3 + SoW4 + X$ FIRST STAGE $SoMT = 1/3 * M$ $SoST = 1/6 * M$ SECOND STAGE $M_{from} = M / 2$ $SoW1 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW2 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW3 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW4 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoFT = X$
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 FT : No MT : Yes NoBT = 0 NoST = 0	$M = SoW1 + SoW2 + SoW3 + SoW4 + X$ SECOND STAGE $M_{from} = M / 2$ $SoW1 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW2 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW3 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW4 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoBT = 0, SoST = 0$ $SoMT = X$

MINIMUM CONDITIONS	SHARING
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 FT : No MT : Yes NoBT + NoST ≥ 2	$M = SoBT + SoST + SoW1 + SoW2 + SoW3 + SoW4 + X$ FIRST STAGE $SoBT + SoST = 1/3 * M$ SECOND STAGE $M_{from} = M / 2$ $SoW1 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW2 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW3 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW4 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoMT = X$
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 FT : No MT : Yes NoBT = 1 NoST = 0	$M = SoBT + SoW1 + SoW2 + SoW3 + SoW4 + X$ FIRST STAGE $SoBT = 1/6 * M$ SECOND STAGE $M_{from} = M / 2$ $SoW1 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW2 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW3 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW4 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoMT = X$

MINIMUM CONDITIONS	SHARING
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 FT : No MT : Yes NoBT = 0 NoST = 1	$M = SoST + SoW1 + SoW2 + SoW3 + SoW4 + X$ FIRST STAGE $SoST = 1/6 * M$ SECOND STAGE $M_{from} = M / 2$ $SoW1 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW2 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW3 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW4 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoMT = X$
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 MT : No FT : No NoBT = 0 NoST = 1	$M = SoST + SoW1 + SoW2 + SoW3 + SoW4 + X$ FIRST STAGE $SoST = 1/2 * M$ SECOND STAGE $M_{from} = M / 2$ $SoW1 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW2 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW3 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW4 = 1/4 * M_{from}$
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 MT : No FT : No NoBT ≥ 1 NoST = 0	$M = SoW1 + SoW2 + SoW3 + SoW4 + X$ SECOND STAGE $M_{from} = M / 2$ $SoW1 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW2 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW3 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW4 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoBT = X$

MINIMUM CONDITIONS	SHARING
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 MT : No FT : No NoBT = 0 NoST ≥ 2	$M = SoW1 + SoW2 + SoW3 + SoW4 + X$ SECOND STAGE $SoW1 = 1/4 * M/2$ $SoW2 = 1/4 * M/2$ $SoW3 = 1/4 * M/2$ $SoW4 = 1/4 * M/2$ $M_{from} = M - (SoW1 + SoW2 + SoW3 + SoW4)$ $SoST = 2/3 * M_{from}$
NoS = 0 NoD = 0 MT : No FT : No NoBT > 0 NoST > 0	$M = SoW1 + SoW2 + SoW3 + SoW4 + X$ SECOND STAGE $M_{from} = M / 2$ $SoW1 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW2 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW3 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoW4 = 1/4 * M_{from}$ $SoBT + SoST = X$ $SoBT =$ $NoBT * (2 * (X / (2 * NoBT + NoST)))$ $SoST =$ $NoST * (X / (2 * NoBT + NoST))$



CONCLUSION



What fraction of the inheritance to be received in certain cases by the heirs, mentioned in the verses of inheritance, is explained in the verses.

This division resumed in three verses in total, is an extremely systematic, punctual, consistent and flexible structure. Because in the system, in which the heirs take shares according to their positions; as long as the cases change, the shares of the heirs change too.

An elaborate language is used in the explanations of the shares, direct and indirect shares are distinguished literally.

The positions of share owners are regulated amongst themselves and the shares of the heirs are determined for each case separately. In this regard, verses of inheritance remind of algebraic analysis.

When the share rates mentioned in the verses are applied, no mathematical problem has been faced. All of the examples related to this, are presented in templates.

It is determined that the underlying reason for the critical discourses about imposing the share rates, rules by the Supreme Creator in the Holy Quran, as mathematically

impossible in some cases, and the interpretations of the Quran encountering the same dilemma, is the delusion of considering the completely different share explanations in the verses of inheritance as same.

It is evident that, if the mentioned utterances of share rates in the verses of Noble Qur'an are paid attention, a mathematical problem is impossible to be faced in any derivation of the division of inheritance.

Two Ongoing Verses of Inheritance Verses

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ قَالَ تَعَالَى:

﴿ تِلْكَ حُدُودُ اللَّهِ ^ع وَمَنْ يُطِيعِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ يُدْخِلْهُ
جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرَى مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا ^ع
وَذَلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ ﴿١٣﴾

وَمَنْ يَعِصِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَيَتَعَدَّ حُدُودَهُ يُدْخِلْهُ نَارًا خَالِدًا
فِيهَا وَلَهُ عَذَابٌ مُهِينٌ ﴿١٤﴾

4-13 Those are Allah's boundaries¹ and who obeys Allah and His messenger, He makes him to enter gardens, the rivers flow from beneath it, eternally in it, and that is the great achievement!

4-14 And who disobeys Allah and His messenger and transgresses His boundaries, He makes him enter a fire eternally in it, and to him is a humiliating torture!

¹ When this expression (boundaries) of the verse is taken into account, it is understood that taking shares, exceeding the share rates mentioned in verses 11 and 12, would be a disobedience to the Supreme Creator. Similarly, resharing the non-sharing part, in other words the remaining part of the inheritance amongst heirs, will result in exceeding the share practically, which is proposed theoretically for each heir!

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 72)

SHARES INDEX (DECEASED: WOMAN)

N.I. : The presence is not important (No Share)

M: The property adjusted from the testament and the debt.

Share: Per share for each heir.

Son Daughter Father Mother Brother Sister Husband Page

Share	2M/9	M/9	0	0	0	0	0	
Share	2M/8	M/8	0	0	0	0	0	
Share	2M/7	M/7	0	0	0	0	0	
Share	M/3		0	0	0	0	0	
Share	2M/7	M/7	0	0	0	0	0	
Share	2M/5	M/5	0	0	0	0	0	
Share	M/3	M/6	0	0	0	0	0	
Share	2M/5	M/5	0	0	0	0	0	

Son Daughter Father Mother Brother Sister Husband Page

Share	M/2		0	0	0	0	0	
Share	M/2	M/4	0	0	0	0	0	
Share	2M/3	M/3	0	0	0	0	0	
Share	M		0	0	0	0	0	

	1							
Share		2M/9	M/18	M/18	0	0	M/12	
	2							
Share		2M/9	M/18	M/18	0	0		
	3							
Share		2M/9	M/18		0	0	M/12	
	4							
Share		2M/9		M/18	0	0	M/12	
	5							
Share		2M/9			0	0	M/12	
	6							
Share		2M/9	M/18		0	0		

	Son	Daughter	Father	Mother	Brother	Sister	Husband	Page
	5							
Share		2M/9		M/18	0	0		
	5							
Share		2M/9			0	0		
	3							
Share		M/3	M/18	M/18	0	0	M/12	
	5							
Share		M/2	M/12	M/12	0	0	M/8	
	3							
Share		M/3	M/18	M/18	0	0		
	5							
Share		M/2	M/12	M/12	0	0		
	5							
Share		M/3	M/18		0	0	M/12	
	3							
Share		M/2	M/12		0	0	M/8	
	5							
Share		M/3		M/18	0	0	M/12	
	3							
Share		M/2		M/12	0	0	M/8	

Son Daughter Father Mother Brother Sister Husband Page

	3							
Share		M/3			0	0	M/12	
	3							
Share		M/2			0	0	M/8	
	3							
Share		M/3	M/18		0	0		
	3							
Share		M/2	M/12		0	0		
	3							
Share		M/3		M/18	0	0		
	3							
Share		M/2		M/12	0	0		
	3							
Share		M/3			0	0		
	3							
Share		M/2			0	0		

	3	3						
Share			M/6	M/3			M/2	
	3	3						
Share			2M/3	M/3				

Son Daughter Father Mother Brother Sister Husband Page

	3	3						
Share			M/2				M/2	
	3	3						
Share			M					

	3	3	18/3					
Share				M/6	2M/27	M/27	M/2	
	3	3	18/3					
Share				M/6	2M/27	M/27		
	3	3	18/3					
Share				M/3			M/2	
	3	3	18/3					
Share				M/3				
	3	3	18/3					
Share				M/3	M/6		M/2	
	3	3	18/3					
Share				M/3		M/6		
	3	3	18/3					
Share				M/3	M/6			
	3	3	18/3					
Share				M/3		M/6		

Son Daughter Father Mother Brother Sister Husband Page

	S	D	F	M	B	S	H	
Share					M/9	M/18	M/2	
	S	D	F	M	B	S	H	
Share					M/6		M/2	
	S	D	F	M	B	S	H	
Share					2M/9	M/9		
	S	D	F	M	B	S	H	
Share					M/3			
	S	D	F	M	B	S	H	
Share					M/4		M/2	
	S	D	F	M	B	S	H	
Share					M/2			
	S	D	F	M	B	S	H	
Share					M/2		M/2	
	S	D	F	M	B	S	H	
Share					M			

	S	D	F	M	B	S	H	
Share						M/9	M/2	
	S	D	F	M	B	S	H	
Share						M/6	M/2	

	Son	Daughter	Father	Mother	Brother	Sister	Husband	Page
	3	6	180	180	0			
Share						M/2	M/2	
	9	6	180	180	0			
Share						2M/9		
	3	6	180	180	0			
Share						M/3		
	3	6	180	180	0			
Share						M/2		

	3	6	180	180	0	0		
Share							M/2	

Share	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Share	M/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Share	M/3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Share	2M/3	M/3	0	0	0	0	0	
Share	2M/5	M/5	0	0	0	0	0	
Share	2M/7	M/7	0	0	0	0	0	
Share	M/2	M/4	0	0	0	0	0	
Share	M/3	M/6	0	0	0	0	0	

Share	M/4	M/8	0	0	0	0	0	
Share	2M/5	M/5	0	0	0	0	0	
Share	2M/7	M/7	0	0	0	0	0	
Share	2M/9	M/9	0	0	0	0	0	

	$\frac{1}{8}$							
Share		2M/9	M/18	M/18	0	0	M/36	
	$\frac{1}{8}$							
Share		M/3	M/18	M/18	0	0	M/36	
	$\frac{1}{4}$							
Share		M/2	M/12	M/12	0	0	M/24	
	$\frac{1}{8}$							
Share		2M/9	M/18		0	0	5M/144	
	$\frac{1}{8}$							
Share		M/3	M/18		0	0	5M/144	
	$\frac{1}{8}$							
Share		M/2	M/12		0	0	5M/96	
	$\frac{1}{8}$							

Share	8	2M/9		M/18	0	0	5M/144	
	8							
Share	8	M/3		M/18	0	0	5M/144	
	8							
Share	8	M/2		M/12	0	0	5M/96	
	8							
Share	8	2M/9			0	0	M/24	
	8							
Share	8	M/3			0	0	M/24	
	8							
Share	8	M/2			0	0	M/16	
	8							
Share	8	2M/9	M/18	M/18	0	0	M/36	
	8							
Share	8	2M/9	M/18	M/18	0	0	M/36	
	8							
Share	8	2M/9	M/18	M/18	0	0	M/36	
	8							
Share	8	2M/9	M/18	M/18	0	0		
	8							
	8							

Share		M/3	M/18	M/18	0	0	M/36	
	0							
Share		M/3	M/18	M/18	0	0	M/36	
	0							
Share		M/3	M/18	M/18	0	0	M/36	
	0							
Share		M/3	M/18	M/18	0	0		
	0							
Share		M/2	M/12	M/12	0	0	M/24	
	0							
Share		M/2	M/12	M/12	0	0	M/24	
	0							
Share		M/2	M/12	M/12	0	0	M/24	
	0							
Share		M/2	M/12	M/12	0	0		
	0							
Share		2M/9	M/18		0	0	5M/144	
	0							
Share		2M/9	M/18		0	0	5M/144	
	0							
	0							

Share	8	2M/9	M/18		0	0	5M/144	
	8							
Share	8	2M/9	M/18		0	0		
	8							
Share	8	M/3	M/18		0	0	5M/144	
	8							
Share	8	M/3	M/18		0	0	5M/144	
	8							
Share	8	M/3	M/18		0	0		
	8							
Share	8	M/2	M/12		0	0	5M/96	
	8							
Share	8	M/2	M/12		0	0	5M/96	
	8							
Share	8	M/2	M/12		0	0	5M/96	
	8							
Share	8	M/2	M/12		0	0		
	8							
	8							

Share	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2M}{9}$		$\frac{M}{18}$	0	0	$\frac{5M}{144}$	
	$\frac{1}{8}$							
Share	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2M}{9}$		$\frac{M}{18}$	0	0	$\frac{5M}{144}$	
	$\frac{1}{8}$							
Share	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2M}{9}$		$\frac{M}{18}$	0	0	$\frac{5M}{144}$	
	$\frac{1}{8}$							
Share	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2M}{9}$		$\frac{M}{18}$	0	0	$\frac{5M}{144}$	
	$\frac{1}{8}$							
Share	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{M}{3}$		$\frac{M}{18}$	0	0	$\frac{5M}{144}$	
	$\frac{1}{8}$							
Share	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{M}{3}$		$\frac{M}{18}$	0	0	$\frac{5M}{144}$	
	$\frac{1}{8}$							
Share	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{M}{3}$		$\frac{M}{18}$	0	0	$\frac{5M}{144}$	
	$\frac{1}{8}$							
Share	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{M}{3}$		$\frac{M}{18}$	0	0		
	$\frac{1}{8}$							
Share	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{M}{2}$		$\frac{M}{12}$	0	0	$\frac{5M}{96}$	
	$\frac{1}{8}$							
Share	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{M}{2}$		$\frac{M}{12}$	0	0	$\frac{5M}{96}$	
	$\frac{1}{8}$							
	$\frac{1}{8}$							

Share	<div></div>	M/2		M/12	0	0	5M/96	
	<div></div>							
Share	<div></div>	M/2		M/12	0	0		
	<div></div>							
Share	<div></div>	2M/9			0	0	M/24	
	<div></div>							
Share	<div></div>	2M/9			0	0	M/24	
	<div></div>							
Share	<div></div>	2M/9			0	0		
	<div></div>							
Share	<div></div>	M/3			0	0	M/24	
	<div></div>							
Share	<div></div>	M/3			0	0	M/24	
	<div></div>							
Share	<div></div>	M/3			0	0	M/24	
	<div></div>							
Share	<div></div>	M/3			0	0		
	<div></div>							
	<div></div>							

Share	$\frac{1}{8}$	M/2			0	0	M/16	
	$\frac{1}{8}$							
Share	$\frac{1}{8}$	M/2			0	0	M/16	
	$\frac{1}{8}$							
Share	$\frac{1}{8}$	M/2			0	0	M/16	
	$\frac{1}{8}$							
Share	$\frac{1}{8}$	M/2			0	0		

	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$						
Share	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	M/3			M/6	
	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$						
Share	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	0				M/4	
	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$						
Share	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	M/6	M/3			M/6	
	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$						
Share	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	M/3	M/3			M/6	
	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$						
Share	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	M/2	M/3			M/6	
	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$						
Share	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	2M/3	M/3				
	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$						

Share			M/4				M/4	
	B	B						
Share			M/2				M/4	
	B	B						
Share			3M/4				M/4	
	B	B						
Share			M					

	B	B	M/2					
Share				M/6	2M/27	M/27	M/8	
	B	B	M/2					
Share				M/3	M/6		M/8	
	B	B	M/2					
Share				M/3		M/6	M/8	
	B	B	M/2					
Share				M/3			M/6	
	B	B	M/2					
Share				M/6	2M/27	M/27	M/8	
	B	B	M/2					
Share				M/6	2M/27	M/27	M/8	
	B	B	M/2					

Share				M/6	2M/27	M/27	M/8	
	0	0	NO					
Share				M/6	2M/27	M/27		
	0	0	NO					
Share				M/3	M/6		M/8	
	0	0	NO					
Share				M/3	M/6		M/8	
	0	0	NO					
Share				M/3	M/6		M/8	
	0	0	NO					
Share				M/3	M/6			
	0	0	NO					
Share				M/3		M/6	M/8	
	0	0	NO					
Share				M/3		M/6	M/8	
	0	0	NO					
Share				M/3		M/6	M/8	
	0	0	NO					
Share				M/3		M/6		
	0	0	NO					
	0	0	NO					

Share				M/3			M/6	
	0	0	NO					
Share				M/3			M/6	
	0	0	NO					
Share				M/3			M/6	
	0	0	NO					
Share				M/3				

	0	0	NO	NO				
Share					0	0	M/4	
	0	0	NO	NO				
Share					0		M/4	
	0	0	NO	NO				
Share					0		M/4	
	0	0	NO	NO				
Share					0		M/4	
	0	0	NO	NO				
Share					M/18	M/36	M/4	
	0	0	NO	NO				
Share					M/9	M/18	M/4	
	0	0	NO	NO				

Share					M/6	M/12	M/4	
	D	D	NO	NO				
Share					2M/9	M/9		
	D	D	NO	NO				
Share					M/12		M/4	
	D	D	NO	NO				
Share					M/6		M/4	
	D	D	NO	NO				
Share					M/4		M/4	
	D	D	NO	NO				
Share					M/3			
	D	D	NO	NO				
Share					M/8		M/4	
	D	D	NO	NO				
Share					M/4		M/4	
	D	D	NO	NO				
Share					3M/8		M/4	
	D	D	NO	NO				
Share					M/2			
	D	D	NO	NO				

	D	D	NO	NO				
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Share					M/4		M/4	
	B	B	NO	NO				
Share					M/2		M/4	
	B	B	NO	NO				
Share					3M/4		M/4	
	B	B	NO	NO				
Share					M			

	B	B	NO	NO	B			
Share						2M/9	M/12	
	B	B	NO	NO	B			
Share						M/3	M/12	
	B	B	NO	NO	B			
Share						M/2	M/8	
	B	B	NO	NO	B			
Share						2M/9	M/12	
	B	B	NO	NO	B			
Share						2M/9	M/12	
	B	B	NO	NO	B			
Share						2M/9	M/12	
	B	B	NO	NO	B			

Share							2M/9		
	0	0	NO	NO	0				
Share							M/3	M/12	
	0	0	NO	NO	0				
Share							M/3	M/12	
	0	0	NO	NO	0				
Share							M/3	M/12	
	0	0	NO	NO	0				
Share							M/3		
	0	0	NO	NO	0				
Share							M/2	M/8	
	0	0	NO	NO	0				
Share							M/2	M/8	
	0	0	NO	NO	0				
Share							M/2	M/8	
	0	0	NO	NO	0				
Share							M/2		

	0	0	NO	NO	0	0			
Share							M/4		
	0	0	NO	NO	0	0			

Share							M/4	
	8	8	80	80	8	8		
Share							M/4	
	8	8	80	80	8	8		
Share							M/4	

ISLAMIC INHERITANCE CALCULATOR

You may find this program at this site: www.quraanicstudies.com

About The Program

- 1) As long as there is a son for the deceased, the property left by the deceased after payment the testament and debt is entirely divided amongst the children in hereinabove proportion. That is to say, the sons take twice as much as the daughters. For Allah The Almighty says: “Allah is recommending you concerning your children: To the male like the share of two females.” (al-Nisa/11) In this case there is no share mentioned for the parents, siblings and spouses.**

- 2) If the deceased had no son/sons but left only daughter/daughters as Allah says: “But if the children were daughters...” (al-Nisa/11) in this case the shares after payment the testament and debt are as follows:**
 - Total share of daughters: Two thirds of the property.
For Allah says: “But if the children were

daughters above two, then for them two thirds of what he left.” (al-Nisa/11)

- The share of the only daughter: Half of the property.
For Allah says: “...but if she was alone, then for her the half.” (al-Nisa/11)
- To the parents, to each one from them one-sixth of what left by the deceased after payment the share of the daughter/daughters.
For Allah says: “And to his parents, to each one from them the sixth **from** what he left, if for him was a child”. (al-Nisa/11)
- To the husband, one-fourth of what left by the deceased after payment the share of the daughter/daughters.
For Allah says: “But if there was for them a child, then to you the quarter **from** what they left”. (al-Nisa/12)
- To the wives, to each one from them one-eighth of what left by the deceased after payment the share of the daughter/daughters.
For Allah says: “But if there was for you a child, then for them the eighth **from** what you left”. (al-Nisa/12)
- In this case, there is no share to the siblings of the deceased.
For Allah says: “And if he was a man to be inherited as a Kalale...” (al-Nisa/12)

3) If the deceased had neither son/sons nor daughter/daughters (state of kalalah) as Allah says: “But if there was not for him a child...” (al-Nisa/11), in this case the shares after payment the testament and debt are as follows:

- The share of the mother: One-third of the property. (If there were father and not more than one sibling.)
For Allah says: “But if there was not for him a child, and his parents inherited him, then to his mother the third”. (al-Nisa/11)
However, if there is no father, then the mother of the deceased will turn into an unlimited heir. So she will be able to receive the shares of the missing heirs in addition to this share.
- The share of the mother: One-sixth of the property. (If there were father and more than one sibling.)
For Allah says: “But if there was not for him a child, and his parents inherited him, then to his mother the third. But if siblings were for him, then to his mother the sixth”. (al-Nisa/11)
However, if there is no father, then the mother of the deceased will turn into an unlimited heir. So she will be able to receive the shares of the missing heirs in addition to this share.
- The share of the only sibling: One-sixth of the property.
For Allah says: “And if he was a man to be inherited as a Kalale or a woman, and for him

is a brother or a sister, then to each one from them the sixth". (al-Nisa/12)

- Total share of the siblings: One-third of the property.
For Allah says: "And if he was a man to be inherited as a Kalale or a woman, and for him is a brother or a sister, then to each one from them the sixth. But if they were more than that, then they are partners in the one-third". (al-Nisa/12)
- The share of the husband: Half of the property.
For Allah says: "And to you half of what your wives left, if there was not for them a child". (al-Nisa/12)
- To the wives, to each one from them one-fourth of what left by the deceased after payment the share of the siblings and mother.
For Allah says: "And to them the quarter **from** what you left, if there was not for you a child". (al-Nisa/12)
- The share of the father: Total shares of all missing heirs in the first and second stage.
For Allah mentioned the father as an heir but limited not his share where He The Almighty said: "But if there was not for him a child, and his parents inherited him, then to his mother the third". (al-Nisa/11)
- The share of the only sister: Half of the property (if there is no parents).

For Allah says: “If a human perished, having no child, and for him is a sister, then to her half of what he left”. (al-Nisa/176)

- Total share of the sisters: Two-thirds of the total shares of all missing heirs in the first and second stage (if there is no parents).
For Allah says: “But if they were two females, then to them two thirds **from** what he left”. (al-Nisa/176)
- Total share of the brother/brothers: Total shares of all missing heirs in the first and second stage (if there is no parents).
For Allah limited not the share of brother: “And he inherits her if there was not for her a child”. (al-Nisa/176)
- Total share of the brothers & sisters together: Total shares of all missing heirs in the first and second stage; if there is no parents (the brothers take twice as much as the sisters).
For Allah limited not their total share: “And if they were siblings men and women, then to the male alike the share of the two females”. (al-Nisa/176)

SYMBOLS

M : The property adjusted from the testament and the debt.

NoS: Number of Sons

SoS: Total Share of Sons

NoD: Number of Daughters

SoD: Total Share of Daughters

M_{from} : The remaining property from the previous stage

MT : Mother

SoMT : Share of the Mother

FT : Father

SoFT : Share of the Father

X : The remnant property from the division.

NoBT: Number of Brothers

SoBT: Total Share of Brothers

NoST: Number of Sisters

SoST: Total Share of Sisters

H : Husband

SoH: Share of Husband

W1 : First Wife

W2 : Second Wife

W3 : Third Wife

W4 : Fourth Wife

SoW1 : Share of First Wife

SoW2 : Share of Second Wife

SoW3 : Share of Third Wife

SoW4 : Share of Fourth Wife

