

Heir	Fixed share	When it applies
Husband	1/2	No child or grandchild
Husband	1/4	A child or grandchild survives
Wife	1/4	No child or grandchild
Wife	1/8	A child or grandchild survives
Daughter	1/2	One daughter, no son
Daughter	2/3	Two or more daughters, no son
Father	1/6	A child or grandchild survives
Mother	1/3	No child/grandchild, and not two or more siblings
Mother	1/6	A child/grandchild survives, or two or more siblings
Full sister	1/2	One, with no child, father, or brother
Full sister	2/3	Two or more, same conditions

Residuary (asaba): the son and the full brother take whatever remains after the fixed shares. The father, too, is a residuary when there is no son or grandson through a son - so with only daughters he keeps his 1/6 and also takes the residue, and with no descendant at all the whole residue. (Here a child or grandchild means an heir through sons; a daughter's children are not fixed-share heirs.) Where a male and a female of the same class inherit together, the male takes the share of two females.

These are the fixed Quranic shares (Surah an-Nisa 4:11-12, 176) for the main heirs. First settle the debts, then carry out a valid bequest (up to one-third, not to an heir); divide the rest by these shares. Faraid also involves blocking, proportional reduction (awl), surplus return (radd), and cases the schools differ on - this sheet is not the full calculation. A guide: use the Inheritance Calculator and confirm with a scholar.