



IMPLEMENTING THE DOCTRINE OF 'AUL' AND 'RADD':

LITERAL MEANING OF 'AUL' IS INCREASE AND 'RADD' IS OPPOSITE OF 'AUL' i.e. DECREASE. THESE DOCTRINES ARE APPLIED IN DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES WHEN:

1. SUM OF SHARES IS MORE THAN ONE
2. SUM OF SHARES IS LESS THAN ONE AND THERE IS NO RESIDUARIES.

UNDER, NORMAL CIRCUMSTANCES, BALANCE OF NET ESTATE WEALTH GOES TO 'RESIDUARY'. IN CASE, NO RESIDUARY IS ALIVE THEN THE EXCESS WEALTH IS DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE SHARERS USING 'RADD' DOCTRINE. THIS IS BECAUSE, THE BALANCE AMOUNT CAN NOT BE GIVEN TO DISTANT KINDRED RELATIONS.

IN THE FOREGOING LINES, WE WILL DERIVE A MATHEMATICAL RELATION THAT WILL TAKE CARE OF 'AUL' AND 'RADD':

LET THE NET ESTATE WEALTH BE = 1
SHARES OF QURANIC SHARERS = A1, A2,, AN
SUM OF SHARES = SUM_SHARES = (A1+A2+A3+...+AN)

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET ESTATE WEALTH AND SUM OF SHARES IS GIVEN AS

$$AR = 1 - (A1+A2+A3+...+AN)$$

NOW, WE CAN ILLUSTRATE THAT IF AR IS ZERO THEN NO DOCTRINE IS REQUIRED. BUT AR MAY BE POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE IN SOME CASES. TWO EXAMPLES ARE GIVEN HEREUNDER TO ILLUSTRATE THESE:

EXAMPLE-1 (AUL- AR POSITIVE)

A SUNNI MUSLIM DECEASED HAS LEFT HUSBAND AND THREE SISTERS.



AS PER RULE:

**HUSBAND WILL GET - 1/2 (HALF)
SISTERS WILL GET - 2/3 (TWO THIRD)**

SUM OF THESE SHARES COMES TO 7/6 (i.e. 1.16666666)

CERTAINLY, THIS IS A CASE WHERE SUM OF QURANIC SHARERS IS MORE THAN ONE AND THUS, DOCTRINE OF 'AUL' IS TO BE IMPLIED.

EXAMPLE-2 (RADD - AR NEGATIVE)

A SUNNI MUSLIM DECEASED HAS LEFT A WIDOW, A DAUGHTER AND MOTHER. NO RESIDUARY.

AS PER RULE:

**WIDOW WILL GET - 1/8 (ONE EIGHTH)
DAUGHTER WILL GET - 1/2 (HALF)
MOTHER WILL GET - 1/6 (ONE SIXTH)**

SUM OF THESE SHARES COMES TO 19/24 (I.E. 0.791666667)

CERTAINLY, THIS IS A CASE WHERE SUM OF QURANIC SHARERS IS LESS THAN ONE AND THUS, DOCTRINE OF 'RADD' IS TO BE IMPLIED.

NOW, LET US ASSUME THAT REVISED SHARES DUE TO IMPLEMENTATION OF 'AUL' OR 'RADD' IS RA1, RA2, RA3, ..., RAN THEN MATHEMATICALLY THEY CAN BE EXPRESSED AS UNDER:

$$RA1 = A1 \times (1 - AR / (A1 + A2 + A3 + \dots + AN))$$

$$RA2 = A2 \times (1 - AR / (A1 + A2 + A3 + \dots + AN))$$

$$RA3 = A3 \times (1 - AR / (A1 + A2 + A3 + \dots + AN))$$

$$RAN = AN \times (1 - AR / (A1 + A2 + A3 + \dots + AN))$$

NOW, IT WILL BE SEEN THAT THE SUM RA1+RA2+RA3+...+RAN WILL COME TO ONE.