

undermine the Tribunal's role as a specialised forum for waqf-related matters, and may ultimately compromise the swift and effective resolution of disputes under the specialised branch of waqf law and overburden the High Courts.

5.31 Scheme for Administration of Waqf

- 5.31.1 Clause 32 of the Bill seeks to amend Section 69 of the 1995 Act, which vests the State Waqf Boards with the authority to frame a scheme for the administration of a waqf following an inquiry. The amendment, *inter alia*, proposes to remove the prohibition contained in the second proviso to sub-Section (3) on the Waqf Tribunal's power to stay during the pendency of the appeal before it the operation of the Board's order regarding the removal of a mutawalli under a scheme framed, which would dilute the enforcement powers of the Waqf Board. Further, opening the decision of the Waqf Board in this regard to objections from the 'general public' and not just affected persons creates an opportunity to mischievous elements to interfere with matters concerning *auqaf*.

5.32 Annual Contribution to State Waqf Boards

- 5.32.1 Clause 33 of the Bill seeks to amend Section 72 of the 1995 Act by reducing the annual contribution payable by mutawallis to the Board from seven per cent to five per cent of the waqf's net annual income, provided the income is not less than five thousand rupees. Even this five percent has been made subject to a maximum amount that may be prescribed by the Central Government. The reduction in contributions is sought to be justified as a means to allow *auqaf* to "*keep more of their income for pious, religious and charitable objects.*" However, this amendment, if enacted, has the potential of undermining the financial stability of State Waqf Boards. By reducing contributions while imposing increased reporting responsibilities and fixed timelines, such as the proposed timeline of six months from the close of the financial year under Sub-Section (3) of Section 65 for the Board to submit a detailed annual report to the State Government regarding waqfs under its direct management, this amendment risks underfunding and overburdening the Boards, potentially leading to non-

compliance and weakening the Boards' ability to effectively manage waqf affairs.

- 5.32.2 The amendment also seeks to omit the provision that deems the decision of the State Waqf Board, regarding appeals by a mutawalli against the Chief Executive Officer's assessment or revision of a waqf's net annual income under sub-Section (6) of Section 72, as final, thereby diminishing the authority of the Board and opening the door to further litigation.

5.33 CEO's Orders Directing Payment by Banks and Other Persons

- 5.33.1 Clause 34 of the Bill proposes to amend Section 73 of the 1995 Act by removing the provision that deems the Waqf Tribunal's decision final regarding appeals by banks or other entities ordered by the Chief Executive Officer to make payments involving waqf funds. This amendment undermines the finality of decisions of the specialised Waqf Tribunal, which were established to address the intricate issues of Muslim personal law, while overburdening High Courts. This has already been discussed in detail above.

5.34 Composition of Waqf Tribunal

- 5.34.1 Clause 35 of the Bill proposes significant amendments to Section 83 of the Waqf Act, 1995, which deal with the constitution of Waqf Tribunals. The key changes include, *inter alia*, the introduction of a proviso to sub-Section (1), allowing any other Tribunal to be declared as the Tribunal for the purposes of the Waqf Act, a revision of the composition of the Tribunal, and the substitution of the finality clause in sub-Sections (7) and (9), allowing appeals to the High Court within 90 days of the Tribunal's order.
- 5.34.2 The proposed proviso to sub-Section (1), which states "*Provided that any other Tribunal may, by notification, be declared as the Tribunal for the purposes of this Act,*" raises serious concerns. The Waqf Tribunal is uniquely equipped to handle specialised matters relating to the nuanced and distinct branch of Muslim personal law concerning *auqaf*. The proposition to allow any other tribunal to substitute the Waqf Tribunal appears inconsistent, as it undermines the

specialised knowledge necessary for adjudicating such complex issues. Moreover, the Bill further compromises the adjudicatory framework by introducing another proviso to Sub-Section (2) that allows for direct appeals to Hon'ble High Court if the Tribunal is non-functional.

- 5.34.3 The withdrawal of the proposal to reduce the number of Tribunal members to two: (i) a District Judge as the chairperson, and (ii) an officer or ex-officer equivalent in the rank of Joint Secretary to the State Government as a member is a welcome move by the Committee. The provision in the original Bill for the chairperson to exercise the Tribunal's jurisdiction in the absence of a member was deeply problematic and its removal by the Committee is a welcome move. Crucially, the reintroduction in Bill of a third member with knowledge of Muslim law and jurisprudence is a positive change by the Committee, as the presence of such a member is critical given the Tribunal's role in handling matters of waqf property and Muslim personal law.
- 5.34.4 However, by virtue of proposed amendments in sub-Sections (7) and (9), the Bill seeks to remove the finality of the Tribunal's decisions, substituting the earlier limited revision power of Hon'ble High Courts under the unamended Sub-Section (9) with a full-fledged appeal mechanism. As has already been discussed in detail above, Section 83(9) previously allowed for a revision akin to the power of the High Court under Section 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, enabling the Court to correct errors, illegalities, or improprieties committed by the Tribunal while maintaining its finality. By expanding this to an appeal, the Bill transforms the Tribunal's decisions into subject to a full review, similar to an appellate court, with powers the scope of which will be drawn from Section 107 of the Code of Civil Procedure. As discussed above, this shift undermines the Tribunal's role as a specialised body and introduces the potential for extensive re-litigation, thus diluting its capacity to efficiently and conclusively handle waqf disputes. When considered alongside the proviso to sub-Section (1), which grants the State Government the authority to designate any other Tribunal, by notification, to assume the responsibilities of the Waqf Tribunal, it becomes evident that the

cumulative effect of these proposed amendments would be to transform the Tribunal from a specialised body into a regular court under the Code of Civil Procedure, undermining its unique role in addressing the complex and nuanced issues of Muslim personal law.

5.35 Expeditious Proceedings before Tribunal

- 5.35.1 Clause 36 of the Bill has now been withdrawn by the Committee and, as such, no longer calls for comment.

5.36 Land Acquisition Act

- 5.36.1 Clause 37 of the Bill seeks to amend Section 91 of the 1995 Act by, *inter alia*, replacing references to the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, with the contemporary Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. The proposal to reduce the period for the Waqf Board to respond to a notice of acquisition served by the Collector from three months to one month in sub-Section (1) has now been withdrawn by the Committee and, as such, no longer calls for comment. Additionally, the proposed proviso to Sub-Section (4) mandates that the Collector, after hearing the parties concerned, must make an order within one month of the Waqf Board's application.
- 5.36.2 Under the current framework, any order passed without giving the Board an opportunity to be heard is to be declared void as per Section 91(4). Under the proposed amendments, such orders would now only be kept in abeyance rather than being void. This change, if accepted, would reduce the level of protection afforded to waqf property and undermines the power of the Waqf Board.

5.37 Protection of Action Taken in Good Faith

- 5.37.1 Clause 38 of the Bill proposes an amendment to Section 100 of the 1995 Act by substituting the term 'Survey Commissioner' with 'Collector'. This proposed

change is part of the transfer of the Survey Commissioner's responsibilities to the Collector, which has been extensively dealt with above.

5.38 Members and Officers of Waqf Board to be Public Servants

- 5.38.1 Clause 39 of the Bill seeks to amend Section 101 of the Waqf Act, 1995, by replacing the term 'Survey Commissioner' with 'Collector' in both the marginal heading and sub-Section (1). This proposed change is part of the transfer of the Survey Commissioner's responsibilities to the Collector, which has been extensively dealt with above.

5.39 Endowments by Non-Muslims

- 5.39.1 Clause 40 of the Bill proposes to amend Section 104 of the 1995 Act by omitting the provision that explicitly allows non-Muslims to dedicate property to waqf for certain purposes, such as mosques, Muslim graveyards, and musafirkhanas. This amendment has to be read in conjunction with the proposed definitional change to the meaning of 'waqf' in Section 3(r) requiring the donor to be a Muslim who has practised Islam for at least five years.
- 5.39.2 As discussed above, historically, even before the 2013 amendments, non-Muslims were permitted to dedicate property to waqf for specific purposes enumerated under Section 104, a position consistent with Islamic law, which imposes no restrictions on such dedications as long as the purposes are lawful under the dedicator's own faith. The provision allowing non-Muslims to dedicate property was recognised by the Privy Council as having always been a part of waqf law, even if not expressly stated. Such an express provision was thereafter expressly included as early as 1964 under Section 66-C by way of an amendment to the Waqf Act, 1954, and was carried forward into the 1995 Act as Section 104. The 2013 amendments further expanded the definition of 'waqf' to expressly statutorily recognise dedications by non-Muslims for purposes even beyond the ones previously specified under Section 104 of the 1995 Act and Section 66-C of the 1954 Act. This progressive evolution of the law has been in line with both Islamic principles and judicial determinations. In view of this,

the proposed omission of Section 104 represents a regressive step, undoing decades of progress. The proposed amendment violates the right to property guaranteed under Article 300A of the Constitution and also infringes Articles 14 and 15 in as much as no similar restriction is placed on the right of a person of any religion to dedicate property to a temple, gurudwara or mutt so long as the same is not contrary to their own religious tenets.

5.40 Overriding Effect of 1995 Act

- 5.40.1 Clause 41 of the Bill proposes significant amendments to the 1995 Act, by deleting Sections 107, 108, and 108A. Section 107, which currently exempts waqf properties from the application of the Limitation Act, 1963, is sought to be removed by the Bill. Section 108, dealing with the applicability of the Waqf Act to evacuee waqf properties, and Section 108A, granting overriding effect to the 1995 Act over conflicting laws, are also proposed to be omitted. The stated rationale for these changes, as per the Ministry, is to *“reduce litigation and simplify the process of recovering waqf properties.”* However, the amendments, if enacted, would adversely impact some longstanding protections embedded in the framework of waqf administration and governance, besides running counter to recommendations made by expert committees such as the Sachar Committee (2006).
- 5.40.2 Section 107 of the 1995 Act exempts waqf properties from the application of the Limitation Act, 1963. This provision was consciously introduced to safeguard waqf properties from being lost to adverse possession in view of the failure of various governments to protect and restore waqf properties facing encroachments. The Bill initially proposed its outright deletion, which gives rise to serious concerns that waqf properties would be exposed to claims of adverse possession by persons in illegal possession of waqf property. This Hon’ble Joint Parliamentary Committee has now proposed that Section 107 be modified to allow the operation of the Limitation Act prospectively from the enactment of the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2024. However, this modification does little to address the concerns raised. Once the Limitation Act becomes

applicable, claims of adverse possession under that Act can be raised and there is no requirement in law or in the wording of the Bill that a claim of adverse possession can only be made after 12 years from the commencement of the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2024. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has clearly held in *Thirumalai Chemicals Ltd. v. Union of India*, (2011) 6 SCC 739 that statutes of limitations are by their very nature retrospective in that they apply to all legal proceedings brought after their operation for enforcing a cause of action accrued earlier and are prospective only in the sense that they do not revive a cause of action that is already time-barred on the date of their coming into operation. The relevant portion of this judgment is extracted below:

“Law of limitation is generally regarded as procedural and its object is not to create any right but to prescribe periods within which legal proceedings be instituted for enforcement of rights which exist under substantive law. On expiry of the period of limitation, the right to sue comes to an end and if a particular right of action had become time-barred under the earlier statute of limitation the right is not revived by the provision of the latest statute. Statutes of limitation are thus retrospective insofar as they apply to all legal proceedings brought after their operation for enforcing cause of action accrued earlier, but they are prospective in the sense that they neither have the effect of reviving the right of action which is already barred on the date of their coming into operation, nor do they have the effect of extinguishing a right of action subsisting on that date. Bennion on Statutory Interpretation, 5th Edn. (2008), p. 321 while dealing with retrospective operation of procedural provisions has stated that provisions laying down limitation periods fall into a special category and opined that although prima facie procedural, they are capable of effectively depriving persons of accrued rights and therefore they need be approached with caution.”

The change now proposed by the Committee by way of the new Section 107 is therefore nothing more than an eyewash and does nothing to assuage the concerns raised before the Committee by an overwhelming majority of stakeholders.

- 5.40.3 The Sachar Committee, in its report, had recommended extending the limitation period for waqf properties to 2035 with retrospective effect, recognising the pervasive encroachment on waqf properties and the ineffectiveness of Waqf Boards in recovering them. The proposed amendment

runs contrary to these recommendations and undermines the goal of safeguarding waqf properties. It also reveals a double standard in the proposed framework: encroachers can now establish title through adverse possession, but waqf institutions cannot claim properties through long-standing use through the concept of waqf-by-user.

- 5.40.4 The carve-out in Section 107 of the Waqf Act, 1995 exempting suits for recovery of any immoveable property comprised in a waqf from the provisions of the Limitation Act, 1963 was consciously introduced to safeguard properties comprised in waqfs being lost to adverse possession, acknowledging the failure of various governments to protect and restore waqf properties that had been encroached upon. The Sachar Committee had recommended further extending the exemption at least till 2035. Therefore, the proposed amendment marks a departure from the consistent and conscious efforts of Parliament so far to prevent dissipation of waqf properties through encroachment.
- 5.40.5 Further, the debates in Parliament on Section 107 at the time of passing of the Waqf Act, 1995 clearly demonstrate that the clear and stated intent of Parliament was waqf properties being properties for the benefit of the entire community should not be lost to illegal occupants simply on account of the length of time that action had not been taken to evict them. The following extract from the speech of BJP MP Shri Sangh Priya Gautam, in Rajya Sabha at the time the amendment to the Bill in 1995 is relevant in this regard:

“

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : मैडम, ऐसा है कि अगर किसी का नाजायज कब्जा 12 साल तक है वक्फ की प्रापर्टी पर तब तो है, अगर ज्यादा का है तो उस पर बेदखली की कार्यवाही नहीं होगी। अब इन्होंने तीस साल कर दिया है। आपका कहना यह है कि वक्फ की प्रापर्टी पर ऐडवर्स पजेशन की मियाद नहीं होनी चाहिए। चाहे उसका 20 साल, 30 साल या 40 साल से कब्जा हो “ही कैन बी एक्क्टेड”। उसमें लिमिटेशन का पीरियड नहीं होना चाहिए। महोदया, मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। यू०पी० पंचायत राज ऐक्ट में भी पहले 12 साल का प्रोविजन था, फिर उसको 30 साल किया गया और बाद में अन-लिमिटेड कर दिया गया क्योंकि बहुत से लोगों ने कहा कि समाज की जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया है और गरीबों के लिए मकान बनाने की ओर जो दूसरी कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ हैं, वह सब फेल हो जाएंगी। चूँकि यह वक्फ की प्रापर्टी गरीबों के लिए है और गरीबों के लिए अगर कोई उस पर चीज बनानी है और किसी अमोर ने फैक्ट्री लगा ली है 50 साल से वक्फ की प्रापर्टी पर तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकती है। आप की मंशा यह है। इसलिए वह चाहते हैं कि इसे मान लिया जाय।

”

- 5.40.6 It is clear that the intent was to bar claims based on adverse possession, irrespective of the length of unlawful possession. The amendment that is now proposed shows the shift in stand of the BJP itself, as it had itself proposed the exclusion of the applicability of the Limitation Act, 1963 to waqf properties.

- 5.40.7 Section 108 as it presently stands ensures the application of the Waqf Act to evacuee waqf properties within the meaning of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950. The Bill, however, proposes to omit this section, and the Hon'ble Ministry has stated that *"the determination of ownership rights of the property in question shall be governed by the provisions of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 and shall be decided by the Custodian in accordance with the said Act."* However, this omission raises concerns about the future of such properties. Evacuee waqf properties, originally dedicated for religious or charitable purposes, would fall under the regulatory control of the Custodian of Evacuee Property, taking them outside the jurisdiction of the Waqf Act and Waqf Boards. This risks these properties losing their character as waqf properties, undermines the dedication made by waqifs who migrated during Partition and falls foul of the legal principle '*once a waqf, always a waqf*'. This deletion would disrupt the continuity of waqf administration and compromise the rights of the Muslim community to administer its own properties in the exercise of their rights under Article 26 of the Constitution.
- 5.40.8 Section 108A as it presently stands grants overriding effect to the Waqf Act, ensuring its provisions prevail over conflicting laws, such as the Transfer of Property Act, Registration Act, and Land Reforms Acts. This section recognises the unique nature of waqf properties, which do not require written instruments, registration, or stamp duty for dedication. It also shields waqf properties from state-imposed landholding thresholds under land reforms laws. The deletion of Section 108A, however, will subject waqf dedications to these laws, creating significant legal and procedural hurdles for individuals seeking to dedicate property to waqf. This amendment undermines the distinct identity of waqf properties and makes their administration more complex and burdensome, defeating the objects and purpose of the Act. The absence of an overriding provision will expose waqf properties to legal disputes and dilute their protection under the 1995 Act.

5.41 Power of Central Government to Make Rules

- 5.41.1 Clause 42 of the Bill proposes to introduce a new Section 108B, which empowers the Central Government to make rules to implement the provisions of the 1995 Act, particularly concerning waqf asset management, registration, auditing, and financial reporting. The justification provided by the Hon'ble Ministry for this amendment is that several State Governments have failed to frame rules under Section 109 of the Act, leading to regulatory gaps and implementation deficiencies. However, conferring such overbroad rule-making powers upon the Central Government unduly expands its role at the expense of State Governments and State Waqf Boards, thereby undermining the principle of cooperative federalism.
- 5.41.2 Currently, the Central Government is only empowered to frame rules with respect to the provisions contained in Chapter III of the 1995 Act, dealing with the constitution, powers, functions, and other aspects of the Central Waqf Council. The proposed amendment, however, attempts to vest the Central Government with the power to frame rules on key aspects of waqf governance, including the prescription of registration details, maintenance of the register of auqaf, submission of accounts by mutawallis and audit procedures, representing an alarming centralising tendency, even though the 1995 Act derives its legislative mandate from entries such as 'trust and trustees' (Entry 10) and 'charities and charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments, and religious institutions' (Entry 28) in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Each of the above powers that are sought to be given to the Central Government by the present amendment have the effect of placing the Central Government in the position of a superior / overseeing authority over the State Governments, which is contrary to the spirit of cooperative federalism as upheld by a catena of judgments by the Supreme Court, including *Jindal Stainless Ltd. v. State of Haryana* (2017) 12 SCC 1, wherein the co-equal status of the Union and States within India's federal structure has been reaffirmed. Thus, rather than addressing the core issue of State inaction and non-formulation of rules through dialogue and discussion, the proposed amendment risks creating an overcentralised framework that is inconsistent

with the 1995 Act's historical structure and the constitutional balance of powers.

5.42 Power of State Government to Make Rules

- 5.42.1 Clause 43 of the Bill proposes to amend Section 109 of the Act, which deals with the State Government's power to make rules to carry out the purposes of the Act, except for Chapter III. The proposed changes, *inter alia*, include omitting clause (ia), which required rules concerning additional particulars in the Survey Commissioner's report under Section 4(3)(f), and clause (iv), which mandated rules for the election of Board members through a single transferable vote under Section 14(2)(1). As discussed above, the proposal to completely abolish the electoral component of State Waqf Boards raises concerns about reduced community representation and participation in the decision-making process. By shifting to a nomination-only system, the amendments grant the executive greater control over appointments, increasing the risk of external influence and executive interference, and eroding the principles of democratic self-governance underpinning the waqf administration currently.

5.43 Power of Waqf Board to Make Regulations

- 5.43.1 Clause 44 of the Bill seeks to amend Section 110 of the 1995 Act by omitting Clauses (f) and (g) of Sub-Section (2). Clause (f), which pertains to the forms and details required for the registration of auqaf under Section 36(3), is proposed to be removed, as the registration process is now governed by the portal and database under the proposed Bill. Similarly, Clause (g), which outlined the particulars to be contained in the register of auqaf under Section 37, is also sought to be omitted, as the register's details and manner of record-keeping by the State Waqf Board would be determined by the Central Government under the proposed Section 37. This amendment has to be analysed in the context of other provisions that have promoted the centralisation of authority, reducing the role of State Governments and State Waqf Boards, thereby undermining decentralised governance and eroding the autonomy of local institutions.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 Therefore, in light of the grave implications of the proposed amendments and the undeniable bias that underpins the entire process, I, on behalf of the Muslims of this country, wish to unequivocally express my dissent and urge the Hon'ble Houses of Parliament to accept the changes proposed by me to the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024. The actions of the present Government, aimed at weakening the very foundations of waqf governance and undermining the rights of Muslims in this country, must not be allowed to stand. As I record my opposition to the Bill, I do so not in my name alone, but in the name of justice, equality, and the constitutional values that define the soul of this nation. History will remember this moment, and it will judge whether we stood on the side of fairness or succumbed to divisive forces.

Therefore, I propose that:

Clause 2 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 3 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 4 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 5 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 6 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 7 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 8 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 9 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 10 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 11 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 12 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 13 of the Bill be accepted.

Clause 14 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 15 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 16 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 17 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 18 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 19 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 20 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 21 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 22 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 23 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 24 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 25 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 26 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 27 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 28 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 29 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 30 of the Bill be accepted.

Clause 31 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 32 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 33 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 34 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 35 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 36 of the Bill already stands withdrawn.

Clause 37 of the Bill be accepted to the extent it substitutes the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, with the contemporary Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. The proposed amendment reducing the period for Waqf Boards to respond to notice being withdrawn requires no comment. The rest of the proposed amendments ought to be rejected for the reasons provided above.

Clause 38 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 39 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 40 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 41 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 42 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 43 of the Bill be rejected.

Clause 44 of the Bill be rejected.

- 6.2 Let it be known, for posterity, that I stand against this unjust proposal and in defence of the foundational principles of justice, equality, secularism and fraternity.

Jai Hind

(Asaduddin Owaisi)

APPENDIX -1Table containing Clause-by-Clause Analysis of the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024

Clause in Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024	Description of the Clause	Substitution/ Deletion	Explanation for Amendment
2	Changing the name of the Act to "Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency and Development"	Deletion	It is a superfluous amendment and is inconsistent with the broad mandate of the principal legislation
3(v)	Deletion of "either verbally" in the definition of "mutawalli." Previously a mutawalli could have been appointed either in written form or otherwise.	Deletion	In premodern times, there was not an absolute insistence on written words/documentation. Mutawallis were often appointed verbally by congregation or by "bhek" or religious fraternity. The Courts have accepted these customs, as has the Waqf Act 1995. This does not mean that any claim to appointment can be accepted, other rules of evidence must be complied with any way.
3(vi)	Removal of rule-making power of states	Deletion	The previous statute empowered states to make rules while the Union government could make rules for Chapter III. This is consistent with the federal scheme of the constitution, and also meets the requirements of practical administration since the state governments also administer laws related to land, revenue and non-Muslim endowments.
3(viii)	Removal of "Survey Commissioner"	Deletion	The government has not provided any policy justification for the replacement of the Survey Commissioner with the Collector. What was lacking with the functioning of the Commissioner that the post needs to be abolished? The government is arguing that the Collector is the more appropriate officer since he

			is head of revenue, but the survey of waqf properties serves a separate statutory function. An overburdened collector can simply not discharge the same duty with the same degree of responsibility.
3(ix)(a)	Dedication of waqf only valid if done by a Muslim practicing Islam for five years	Deletion	<p>Auqaaf have been historically dedicated by non-Muslims as well. This is a judicially recognised principle. The owner of a property has the freedom to alienate their property in a manner that they deem fit. Alienation includes the right to endow it in any manner that they prefer. The exclusion of non-Muslims violates their constitutional right to property under Article 300A. The insistence of five years of practicing Islam is also blatantly unconstitutional and violates Article 25. The legal effect of conversion to any religion is that all the attendant rights and duties attach to the convert from the moment of conversion. Moreover, there is no legal mechanism to determine what counts as “practicing Islam” or what counts as “showing or demonstrating that...” a person practiced Islam for five years. This not only impacts new converts but also born Muslims. A dedication can be challenged on grounds that a person did not satisfactorily “demonstrate” or “show” his observance.</p> <p>It is not for the State to wade into questions of sincerity of religious practice.</p>
3(ix)(b)	Omitting waqf by user	Deletion	<p>Waqf by user is a rule of evidence and not conferral of ownership. In order to demonstrate waqf by user, evidence is still required that the property was dedicated or understood to have been</p>

			dedicated, and that it was used for a pious or religious purpose. It must also be noted that waqf by user is not unique to the Wakf Act, 1995. It is settled law of Hindu Endowments as well that properties that were used as endowments from time immemorial must also be considered as religious endowments. (See, Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments vs Ratnavarma Haggade 1977 AIR 1848). No genuine policy reason has been given for doing away with Waqf by user.
4 [3A]	Insertion of Section 3A, insisting on the lawful ownership of property for dedication of waqf and limiting the scope of waqf-alal-aulaad	Deletion	Sub-clause (1) is superfluous since dedication of waqf can only be done by a person competent to dedicate the property. Sub-clause (2) violates Articles 14, 25, 300A. Non-Muslims have the power to use testamentary succession to dispose their property as they please. In fact, it is well-documented that wills have been used to discriminate against heirs, especially female heirs. Muslims are not permitted by law to deny inheritance to their female heirs or to 'any other persons with lawful claims.' They can only use wills to dispose of a portion of their property. Waqf-alal-aulaad still has to be for a "pious, religious, charitable" purpose and in cases where the line of succession fails, the income of such auqaaf can be used for general purposes recognised by Muslim law.
4[3B]	Mandatory submission of registered waqfs on the portal and database	Substitution of the words "within a period of six months from such commencement	Digitization initiatives of the government have failed. It is unlikely that mere statutory backing will resolve the issues. A period of six months is inadequate to digitize waqf records. Hence, a

		nt” with the words “within a prescribed period from such commencement which shall not be less than five years.”	reasonable period of five years may be given.
3(fa), 3(fb), 4 [3C]	Waqf encroached by the government deemed not to be treated as waqf	Deletion	This flies in the face of the status of auqaaf. Where a property is lawfully declared as waqf, its rightful treatment in law must be as waqf. What this section seeks to do is to expropriate waqf property without due process. The provision not only deems government-controlled auqaaf to not be waqf, but it empowers the Collector to determine its status. “The adjudication of the rights of the parties according to law is a judicial function.” (1976 AIR 2250). A judicial function cannot be entrusted to the executive, as it would violate the doctrine of separation of powers, which is part of the basic structure of the Constitution. Moreover, it violates principles of natural justice under Article 14 of the constitution since it allows the Collector (an officer of the State) to be a judge in his own (the state’s) cause. All a Collector has to do is simply keep the determination pending under sub-clause (2). Since the proviso states that pending determination by Collector, the property would not be treated as waqf, the encroachment could be held to be in perpetuity. Sub-clause (3) specifies what must happen if the Collector determines the property to be Government property but makes no provision if the

			property is determined to be waqf. Essentially, Section 3C implicitly <i>requires</i> the Collector to declare government-encroached auqaaf as government property. The amended clause 3C(2) replaces the Collector with a senior officer “above the rank of Collector.” This does not address the unconstitutionality of the provision since it still violates the separation of powers doctrine while also derogating from principles of natural justice.
5	<p>Amends section 4 as follows:</p> <p>a. Preliminary survey replaced with a single survey</p> <p>b. Survey powers transferred to collector</p> <p>c. State government duty to maintain list of auqaaf omitted</p> <p>d. State government duty to complete survey of auqaaf within one year of 2013 Act omitted</p> <p>e. State government duty to appoint Survey Commissioner within three months of 2013 Act omitted</p> <p>f. Duty of Additional and Assistant Survey Commissioners omitted</p> <p>g. Report of Survey Commissioner and</p>	Deletion	<p>The government has not explained why a Collector is preferable to the Survey Commissioner. The principal Act provides for a detailed scheme for survey. This is being replaced with an <i>ad hoc</i> system. The Waqf Act is a code in itself and not contingent on revenue laws of the state. This opens up the possibility of large-scale litigation as revenue laws in each state are not uniform, and revenue records are riddled with inaccuracies. The scheme of a time-bound survey, and subsequent surveys was meant to ensure fairness in procedure and updated records. This is replaced with an arbitrary and unguided delegation of power to the Collector. Absence of duty on the state government to carry out a Waqf Survey will leave waqf properties vulnerable.</p>

	<p>its contents omitted</p> <p>h. Power of state government to carry out a second or subsequent survey omitted</p> <p>i. Protection of auqaaf from review of already covered under previous surveys omitted</p> <p>j. Survey of auqaaf not to be according Waqf Act but in accordance with procedure in the revenue laws of the state</p>		
6	<p>Amends section 5 to bring it in line with amended section 4. New sub-clause (3) now requires revenue authorities, before deciding mutation in the land records, to give a notice of ninety days in two daily newspapers, along with an opportunity of being heard.</p>	Deletion	<p>This is only meant to increase administrative delays and prevent smooth registration of auqaaf. The principal Act places a duty on revenue authorities to include the list of auqaaf while updating land records, and take into consideration the list of auqaaf while deciding mutation in the land records. The simple assumption underlying the original Act is that the Survey Commissioner is a public servant and an officer of the government; his report is authoritative. Similarly, the Board is a statutory authority, and follows due process. In any case, an incorrect inclusion in the list does not extinguish the remedies before courts of law to seek correction. This amendment is also inconsistent with the scheme of the amendment bill itself. If the collector was appointed precisely to ensure that there is consistency in revenue records, then why are</p>

			revenue authorities again required to carry out an additional level of scrutiny?
7	Amends section 6 to remove finality of tribunal in disputes regarding Sunni/Shia auqaf; extends the limitation period from one year to two.	Deletion	There is no justification for removal of finality of tribunals. Finality of tribunal decisions is a sound and constitutional means of reducing litigation in general courts and ensuring specialist adjudication. Government has provided no rationale for extending the limitation period. Tribunal decisions are subject to judicial review by HC and SC. The inclusion of a second proviso which allows applications to the Tribunal beyond two years is detrimental for the stability of titles. It is meant to frustrate the working of the Act.
8	Amends section 7 to remove finality of tribunal for disputes regarding auqaf; extends limitation from two years to one; allows tribunal to condone delay beyond two years.	Deletion	Same as the rationale for deletion of clause 7
9	Amends section 9 to allow for a non-Muslim majority CWC	Deletion	Section 9 of the principal Act, the majority of members have to be Muslims. However, the amending Act removes this prerequisite. Out of the 22 members, only ten members are required to be Muslim. In other words, the majority of the members could be non-Muslims, if so nominated. This violates Article 26 which guarantees each denomination their right to establish and administer their charitable and religious endowments. The government's justification is that Waqf affects non-Muslim stakeholders, but so do Hindu Endowments. Moreover, there are

			<p>various secular (non-religious) statutory bodies whose stakeholders are both Muslim and non-Muslim, will the government make it compulsory to have Muslim representatives? In any case, how does it justify having a non-Muslim majority representation for Islamic auqaaf? The compulsory nomination of two non-Muslims is further to the exclusion of ex-officio members. Thus, the overall effect is to reduce Muslim membership in the Council to negligible levels.</p>
11	Amends section 14 to allow for a non-Muslim majority State Waqf Board & replaces democratic electoral composition with nominees	Deletion	<p>Same rationale as the one for clause 9. Article 26 of the Constitution allows denominations to establish and administer their own endowments and charitable institutions. The self-administration of endowments is only possible if the Board has elected Muslim representatives from a broad section of the community. The Government has provided no rationale for replacing democratic norms with a patronage-nomination system. It is also absurd that an ex-officio Joint Secretary is being included. The principal provision requires the inclusion of a Joint Secretary-level officer, nominated from amongst Muslims.</p>
12	Existing section 16 disqualifies a person from being a member of the Board if they are convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude and such conviction has not been reversed or he has not been	In the principal Act, After the words "moral turpitude", the following words be inserted: "and sentenced with imprisonment	<p>The precondition of "moral turpitude" ensures that disqualification is not automatic. Even a conviction under the Motor Vehicles Act may result in a two-year conviction. Moreover, the amending section removes the safeguard that such disqualification is not attracted if such conviction is reversed or the person has been granted a pardon. This is reasonable, compared to</p>

	granted full pardon in respect of such offence	t for not less than five years"	the proposed amendment which has no rationale.
13	SWB meetings shall be monthly	In the principal Act, after the words "shall meet", the words "at least twice in every four months" shall be inserted	A quarterly meeting is more reasonable. Insisting on monthly meetings for such a large Board is impractical and bound to fail.
14	Omitting removal of chairperson by vote of no confidence under Section 20A	Deletion	Removal by vote of no confidence is democratic and representative in nature.
15	Existing Section 23 requires that the CEO be a Muslim officer not below the rank of Deputy Secretary and that the Board provide two names from which the state government appoints one person. Amending provision removes requirement of panel of names; and that the CEO must be a Muslim	Deletion	It is a violation of Article 26 to have a non-Muslim CEO. Government has provided no justification for this amendment. The panel of names ensures that the Board and the CEO can work together. Imposing a CEO will increase conflicts between CEO and the Board.
16	The power of the Board to direct the utilisation of surplus income of waqf, or the income of waqf where the object is not evident, etc under Section 32 is contingent on the sect/school of thought of the waqf. Only Shi'a	Deletion	No lacunae exist, and no rationale has been provided. The existing sections do not need any changes.

	members may exercise the power in case of Shi'a auqaaf, and likewise only Sunni members for Sunni auqaaf. This is being omitted in the amending Bill. Finality of tribunal is being omitted in matters relating to schemes of management made by the Board.		
17	In the proviso to section 33(4) "the Tribunal shall have no power to make any order staying pending the disposal of the appeal, the operation of the order made by the Chief Executive Officer under subsection (3)" have been omitted. Finality of tribunal under 33(6) is being omitted.	Deletion	No lacunae exist, and no rationale has been provided. The existing sections do not need any changes. Rationale regarding the tribunal remains the same as in previous provisions.
18	Section 36(3) provided that the manner and form of registration may be provided by regulation, this is being replaced with the phrase "to the Board through the portal and database." Subsection (f) allows the Board to require any other particulars as	In 18(b)(i), substitution for the following "to the Board through the portal and database, and in addition, in such manner and form as provided by regulations of the Board."	18(b)(i) and (ii) are inconsistent with the spirit of federalism and also defeat the purpose of an independent regulatory body in the form of a Waqf Board. 18(c) must be omitted on the same grounds as provided in favour of retaining waqf by user. 18(d) must be omitted on the same grounds as provided in favour of retaining the Survey Commissioner and rejecting the inclusion of Section 3C. Registration does not preclude the rights of persons to challenge

	<p>specified by the Board. This is being substituted for Central Government's rulemaking powers. 36(4) allows for an application of registration even without a waqf deed, provided that the application contain full particulars as far as they are known to the applicant of the origin, nature and objects of the Waqf. This has been omitted by 18(c). 18(d) replaces the procedure provided in subsection 7 with a requirement that the application of registration must be forwarded to the Collector for an inquiry. The Collector has the power to report that the applicable waqf is government property and such property shall not be registered unless it is decided by a competent court. 18(e) omits proviso to subsection 8. 18(f) introduces subclause (10) that bars suits, appeals or legal</p>	<p>18(b)(ii) shall be omitted.</p> <p>Clause 18(c) shall be omitted.</p> <p>Clause 18(d) shall be omitted.</p> <p>Clause 18(e) shall be omitted.</p>	<p>a wrongfully registered auqaaf. Additional steps in the process of registration are only meant to defeat the purpose of the Act. No rationale has been provided for 18(e) and 18(f), therefore, they should be omitted. The non-registration under the Act could be due to various reasons, it should result in such <i>auqaaf's</i> right to be heard in a court of law.</p>
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	proceedings on behalf of waqf which have been registered in accordance with the Act six months after the commencement of the 2024 Act.		
19	In Clause 19(a), Section 37(1) is amendment so that the words “in such manner as prescribed by the Central Government” shall be inserted after the word “particulars.” Similarly, in clause (f), “regulations” are to be replaced with Central government rules. 19(b) requires that land record office to give a ninety-day notice before deciding mutation	Clause 19(a) should be omitted. Clause 19(b) should be omitted.	Clause 19(a) is inconsistent with federalism and defeats the purpose for which an independent Board has been constituted. Clause 19(b) should be omitted on the same grounds as the ones provided for Clause 6.
20	Section 40 is omitted. Section 40 provides the procedure by which nature of waqf property may be determined.	Clause 20 should be omitted.	The extant provision meets the standards of natural justice and provides adequate legislative guidance. It must be retained.
21	Clause 21(b) replaces Board’s regulations with Central government rules	Clause 21(b) should be omitted.	No rationale has been provided, it is inconsistent with federal spirit and also defeats the purpose of an independent Board.
23	23(b) removes the bar on the Tribunal’s power to stay the operation of the	Clause 23(b) shall be omitted.	No rationale has been provided for this amendment

	order made by the Board under sub-section (1)		
24	Introduces section 50A which disqualifies a person from being a mutawalli if he has been convicted of any offence and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than two years	50A(d) may be amended as follows "has been convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than five years. Provided that the conviction has not been reversed by a Court of law or he has not been granted full pardon in respect of such offence."	In the absence of reversal or pardon as possibilities, it is manifestly arbitrary.
25	Finality of the tribunal has been omitted in section 52	Clause 25 should be omitted	Same rationale as the one provided for Clause 7
26	It pertains to 52A which provides penalty for alienation of waqf property. Replaces "rigorous imprisonment" with "imprisonment". The words "be vested in the Board" with "be reverted back to the Waqf" Makes the offences non-	Clause 26 should be omitted.	There is no lacunae to be rectified, and no satisfactory justification has been provided by the government. Moreover, alienation of auqaaf is a major issue that has been flagged repeatedly by various studies. Reducing the penalties is meant to invite illegal alienation of auqaaf.

	cognizable and bailable. Also reduces the jurisdiction from superior to lower courts.		
27	Removes finality of tribunal in relation to disposal of property left on waqf property by unauthorised occupants	Clause 27 be omitted.	Same grounds for omission as Clause 7
29(b)	29(b) removes the finality of tribunal	Clause 29(b) be omitted	Same grounds for omission as Clause 7
31	Sub-clause (a) removes finality of the Board's decision under section 67. Sub-clause (b) removes the finality of the tribunal	Clause 31 shall be omitted	The finality of the Board is subject appeal in Tribunal. The existing provision removes the finality of the Board, which is absurd and further reduces the authority of the Board. Sub-clause (b) removes the finality of the tribunal. The same grounds for omission as Clause 7 apply. A person aggrieved by the decision of the Board could appeal to the tribunal within sixty days. This has been increased to ninety days. It is yet another case of increasing administrative delays and perpetuating litigation.
32	69(3) of the principal Act requires that the scheme framed under the section may provide for the removal of mutawalli, such an order must be published and once published, is binding. The second proviso to the provision states that such an order is not subject to a stay order by the	Clause 32 shall be omitted.	The purpose is to ensure finality in regulatory action. Removing such finality empowers mala fide litigation before the tribunal.

	Tribunal. The second proviso is being omitted by Clause 32		
33	Annual contribution to the Board by mutawalli is being reduced from seven percent to five percent in section 72(1). 72(7) allows an aggrieved Mutawalli to appeal to the Board against an assessment or order of the CEO. The Board's decision on appeal is to be final. The amending clause removes the finality.	Clause 33 to be omitted.	The Board's financial resources will be constrained on reduction of contribution, especially if the Central Government prescribes an artificially low maximum amount of contribution. This will further contribute to the dysfunction of the Board. The finality of the Board under sub-section 7 is essential for the purposes of administrative efficiency. Removing it will increase unnecessary administrative burdens on the Board.
34	Removes finality of tribunal	Clause 34 to be omitted	Same as Clause 7
35	35(a) allows for the notification of any other tribunal as Waqf Tribunal 35(b) deems the High Court as the forum of appeal in case there is no Tribunal or if the Tribunal is not functioning 35(c) converts the Waqf Tribunal from a three-member Tribunal to a two-member one.	35(a) to be omitted. 35(b) to be omitted. 35(c) to be omitted. 35(e) to be omitted. 35(f) to be omitted.	A separate Waqf Tribunal is essential for the proper determination of cases related to auqaaf. No other tribunal can be competent to make such determinations. A tribunal implies adjudication by specialists. This provision treats it as a matter of administrative convenience. 35(b) incentivises the non-constitution of tribunals and encourages a <i>de facto</i> transfer of cases to the High Court. It defeats the statutory purpose of having a waqf tribunal – specialist adjudication. There is no justification for the removal of finality. For explanation, see the grounds provided for omitting Clause 7. Allows appeals to the HC increases litigation, which the

	35(e) removes the finality of decisions of the Tribunal and 35(f) allows for an appeal to the High Court		government has sought to avoid by removing waqf by user, doing away with bar on limitation, etc. In any case, orders of Tribunals are subject to judicial review before the HC.
37	Reduces the period of staying land acquisition proceedings to make the Board a party to them from three months to one month. Under Section 91(4), where the Board was not given an opportunity of being heard, orders under the LARR Act would be void. Clause 37(c)(ii) changes this to permit ex-parte proceedings, provided that the waqf property proceedings are kept in abeyance.	Clause 37 be omitted	Three months is a reasonable time, considering the Board has to prepare a proper response. Protection from ex-parte proceedings is a principle of natural justice, diluting it dilutes the protection afforded to Waqf laws.
38	Replaces "Survey Commissioner" with "Collector" in the provision that accords protection of action taken in good faith	Clause 38 be omitted	Same objections as ones pertaining to Collector's powers and the role of the Survey Commissioner
39	Replaces "Survey Commissioner" with "Collector" in the provision deeming officers as public servant	Clause 39 to be omitted	Same objections as ones pertaining to Collector's powers and the role of the Survey Commissioner
40	Omits Section 104, which protects properties donated by non-Muslims in support of specific auqaaf	Clause 40 to be omitted	Same objections as ones pertaining to Clause 3(ix)(a). It will leave many auqaaf vulnerable where they were donated by non-Muslim Princes/Rajas or

			Zamindars for graveyards or places of worship, especially
41	Omission of 108, 108A and amending Section 107 to make application of law of limitation to auqaaf. Section 107 bars application of Limitation Act, 1963. Section 108 applies to evacuee properties and Section 108A gives overriding effect to the statute.	Clause 41 to be omitted	<p>The bar on law of limitation is necessary not just for auqaaf but also for other endowments. This is why Hindu Endowment laws also have a similar provision. The need for such a bar was felt because Waqf Boards were either not constituted or were in a state of dysfunction. In this time, many properties were encroached upon. The bar on limitation allows for the recovery of such property. Removing it would legalise encroachments. In any case, the bar on limitation is curtailed by judicial interpretation and does not cover cases where adverse possession has resulted in a perfected title. The revised amendment Bill specifically states that the law of limitation will apply to Auqaaf, thus making Auqaaf completely vulnerable.</p> <p>Section 108 was meant to protect waqf properties that were incorrectly classified as evacuee properties. Omitting this section would make such auqaaf susceptible to being treated as evacuee property.</p> <p>The government has argued that the omission of Section 108A “facilitates legal harmonization of waqf Act with other laws. This reduces conflicts and avoids overlapping with the various Acts.” This is an absurd argument to make. The very purpose of Section 108A is to ensure that there is no legal confusion, conflicts or “overlapping” with other statutes. It resolves these conflicts by giving the 1995 Act overriding effect. In fact, omitting</p>

		<p>this provision will invite undue conflicts and overlaps. This omission is not harmonization, but setting law of Waqfs up for failure. Section 108A of the Act is meant to give overriding effect to the law over any other legislation. The provision pertaining to overriding effect is found in almost every special legislation. The purpose of this provision is to ensure that the Act is treated as a comprehensive code, and that its purpose is not defeated by the application of other statutes. By removing section 108A, the consequence will be the complete defeat of the 1995 Act. It will also weaken the basic protections afforded to waqf properties. Provisions similar to Section 108A are found in various laws pertaining to Hindu community, including their endowments. Section 4 of Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 gives an overriding effect to the Act. Section 160 of the Telangana Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1987 states that the provisions of this Act will prevail over corresponding provisions, any such compromise, agreement, scheme, judgment, decree, order or any custom or usage and such corresponding provisions shall thereafter have no effect. Such provisions may be seen in The AP Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1987. So there is nothing special under Waqf Act so that it shall be deprived its overriding power. Further the overriding effect of the Waqf Act has been judicially examined and tested by the Madras High Court in Mohmood</p>
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			Hussain vs State of Tamil Nadu which has upheld the overriding effect of the Waqf Act.
42	Insertion of 108B. Power of the Central Government to make rules. The power to make regulations and power of the state government to make rules has been arrogated by the Central government	Must be amended appropriately to reflect the previous distribution of regulatory and rule-making powers	Amendments must ensure consistency with the federal spirit of the constitution
43	Section 109. Omission of a rule making powers mentioned in (ia), (iv) and amendment of (via) and (vib)	Must be amended appropriately to reflect the previous distribution of regulatory and rule-making powers	Amendments must ensure consistency with the federal spirit of the constitution
44	Section 110. Consequential amendments to regulation-making powers of the Board	Must be amended appropriately to ensure the autonomy and independence of the Waqf Board.	--

APPENDIX-2**Table containing the suggested provisions which were to be inserted in to the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024**

Clause Number	Explanation	Draft Amendment	Remarks
45	Creation of a Cadre of Waqf Officers	<p>After section 35 of the principal Act, the following section 35A shall be inserted:</p> <p>35A. State Waqf Officer Cadre.</p> <p>(1) Each state government, through the respective State Public Service Commission, shall establish a cadre to be known as the Waqf Officer Cadre</p> <p>(2) Such cadre must be equivalent to Group-A Officers in respective states</p> <p>(3) Upon the request of the Central Government, such number of officers may be sent on deputation to assist the Central Waqf Council or such other related departments or projects.</p> <p>(4) In order to be recruited to the cadre, officers should have knowledge of Islamic law and Urdu, along with any regional language.</p>	A separate Waqf cadre was a recommendation of the Sachar Committee, and aligns with the purported goals of the government to professionalise the Waqf administration.
47	Substitution of section 54 to give summary eviction powers to the CEO of the Waqf Board	<p>For section 54 of the Waqf Act, 1995, (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), the following section shall be substituted,</p> <p>"54.</p> <p>(1) It shall be the duty of the Chief Executive Officer to evict encroachers from Auqaaf in a time-bound manner</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 4 or section 5, if the Chief Executive Officer, after making such inquiry as he deems expedient in the circumstances of the case, is satisfied that a person is an encroacher, he may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, make an order for the eviction of such person forthwith and thereupon,</p>	The demand for summary eviction powers against encroachers has been a longstanding recommendation of expert committees. This will remedy the long-time malaise of widespread encroachment of waqf property.

		<p>if such person refuses or fails to comply with the said order of eviction, he may evict him from the waqf property and take possession thereof and may, for that purpose, use such force as may be necessary.</p> <p>(3) The Chief Executive Officer, before making an order of eviction under sub-section (2), shall provide an opportunity to be heard to the alleged encroacher in a form and manner prescribed by rules and provide the grounds on which the eviction is proposed to be made</p> <p>(4) If any person refuses or fails to comply with the order of eviction on or before the date specified in the said order or within fifteen days of the date of its publication under subsection (1), whichever is later, the Chief Executive Officer or any other officer duly authorised by the Chief Executive Officer in this behalf may, after the date so specified or after the expiring of the period aforesaid, whichever is later, evict that person from, and take possession of the waqf property and may, for that purpose, use such force as may be necessary</p> <p>(5) Subject to rules made in this regard, the Chief Executive Officer shall have the power to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) summon and enforce attendance of any person and examining him on oath (b) requiring the discovery and production of documents (c) order demolition of unauthorised construction by an encroacher on auqaaf (d) seal unauthorised construction 	
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		<p>(e) require payment or rent or damages in respect of waqf properties</p> <p>(f) to require any person to furnish information relating to the names and other particulars of the person in occupation of the waqf property and every person so required shall be bound to furnish the information in his possession.</p> <p>(g) any other matter which may be prescribed</p> <p>(6) A person aggrieved by an order of the Chief Executive Officer may prefer an appeal before the Waqf Tribunal within one month of the eviction order</p> <p>The order of the Waqf Tribunal shall be binding</p>	
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THE WAQF (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024
AS REPORTED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE

*[Words and figures in bold and underlined indicate the amendments, and asterisks (***) indicate omission suggested by the Joint Committee]*

THE WAQF (AMENDMENT) BILL, **2025**

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BILL

further to amend the Waqf Act, 1995.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-**sixth** Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1.(1) This Act may be called the Waqf (Amendment) Act, **2025**.

Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. In section 1 of the Waqf Act, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in sub-section (1), for the word “Waqf”, the words “Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency and Development” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 1.

2A. In section 2 of the principal Act, after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of section 2.

“Provided further that nothing in this Act shall, notwithstanding any judgement, decree or order of any court, apply to a trust (by whatever name called) established before or after the commencement of this Act or statutorily regulated by any statutory provision pertaining to public charities, by a Muslim for purpose similar to a waqf under any

43 of 1995.

Amendment of
section 3.

law for the time being in force.”.

3. In section 3 of the principal Act,—

(i) after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(aa) “Aghakhani waqf” means a waqf dedicated by an Aghakhani waqif;’;

(ii) after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(ca) “Bohra waqf” means a waqf dedicated by a Bohra waqif;’;

(iii) after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(da) “Collector” includes the Collector of land-revenue of a district, or the Deputy Commissioner, or any officer not below the rank of Deputy Collector authorised in writing by the Collector;’;

(iv) after clause (f), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(fa) “Government Organisation” includes the Central Government, State Governments, Municipalities, Panchayats, attached and subordinate offices and autonomous bodies of the Central Government or State Government, or any organisation or Institution owned and controlled by the Central Government or State Government;

(fb) “Government property” means movable or immovable property or any part thereof, belonging to a Government Organisation;’;

(v) in clause (i), the words “, either verbally or” shall be omitted;

(vi) after clause (k), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(ka) “portal and database” means the waqf asset management system or any other system set up by the Central Government for the registration, accounts, audit and any other detail of waqf and the Board, as may be prescribed by the Central Government;’;

(vii) for clause (l), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

‘(l) “prescribed”, means prescribed by rules made under this Act;’;

(viii) clause (p) shall be omitted;

(ix) in clause (r),—

(a) in the opening portion, for the words “any person, of any movable or immovable property”, the words “any persons **showing or demonstrating that he is** practising Islam for at least five years, of any movable or immovable property, having ownership of such property **and that there is no contrivance involved in the dedication of such property,**” shall be substituted;

(b) sub-clause (i) shall be omitted;

(c) in sub-clause (iv), after the word “welfare”, the words “, **or maintenance of widow, divorced woman and orphan, if waqif so intends,** in such manner, as may be prescribed by the Central Government,” shall be inserted;

(d) in the long line, for the words “any person”, the words “any

such person” shall be substituted.

(e) the following proviso shall be inserted at the end,namely:—

“Provided that the existing waqf by user properties registered on or before the commencement of the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025 as waqf by user will remain as waqf properties except that the property, wholly or in part, is in dispute or is a government property;”.

4. After section 3 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“3A.(1) No person shall create a waqf unless he is the lawful owner of the property and competent to transfer or dedicate such property.

(2) The creation of a waqf-alal-aulad shall not result in denial of inheritance rights of heirs, including women heirs, of the waqif **for any other rights of persons with lawful claims.**

3B.(1) Every waqf registered under this Act, prior to the commencement of the Waqf (Amendment) Act, **2025**, shall file the details of the waqf and the property dedicated to the waqf on the portal and database, within a period of six months from such commencement:

Provided that the Tribunal may, on an application made to it by the Mutawalli, extend the period of six months under this section for such period as it may consider appropriate, if he satisfies the Tribunal that he had sufficient cause for not filing the details of the waqf on the portal within such period.

(2) The details of the waqf under sub-section (1), amongst other information, shall include the following, namely:—

(a) the identification and boundaries of waqf properties, their use and occupier;

(b) the name and address of the creator of the waqf, mode and date of such creation;

(c) the deed of waqf, if available;

(d) the present mutawalli and its management;

(e) the gross annual income from such waqf properties;

(f) the amount of landrevenue, cesses, rates and taxes annually payable in respect of the waqf properties;

(g) an estimate of the expenses annually incurred in the realisation of the income of the waqf properties;

(h) the amount set apart under the waqf for—

(i) the salary of the mutawalli and allowances to the individuals;

(ii) purely religious purposes;

(iii) charitable purposes; and

(iv) any other purposes;

(i) details of court cases, if any, involving such waqf property;

(j) any other particular as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

3C.(1) Any Government property identified or declared as waqf property, before or after the commencement of this Act, shall not be

Insertion of new sections 3A, 3B and 3C.

Certain conditions of waqf.

Filing of details of waqf on portal and database.

Wrongful declaration of

deemed to be a waqf property.

waqf.

(2) If any question arises as to whether any such property is a Government property, the State Government may, by notification, designate an officer above the rank of Collector (hereinafter referred to as the designated officer), who shall conduct an inquiry as per law, and determine whether such property is a Government property or not and submit his report to the State Government:

Provided that such property shall not be treated as waqf property till the designated officer submits his report.

(3) In case the designated officer determines the property to be a Government property, he shall make necessary corrections in revenue records and submit a report in this regard to the State Government.

(4) The State Government shall, on receipt of the report of the designated officer, direct the Board to make appropriate correction in the records.”.

Amendment of
section 4.

5. In section 4 of the principal Act,—

(a) for the marginal heading, the marginal heading “Survey of auqaf.” shall be substituted;

(b) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) Any survey of auqaf pending before the Survey Commissioner, on, the commencement of the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025, shall be transferred to the Collector having jurisdiction and the Collector shall make the survey in accordance with the procedure in the revenue laws of the State, from the stage such survey is transferred to the Collector, and submit his report to the State Government.”;

(c) sub-sections (1A), (2) and (3) shall be omitted;

(d) in sub-section (4), in the opening portion, for the words “Survey Commissioner”, the word “Collector” shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-section (5), after the words “Sunni waqf”, the words “or Aghakhani waqf or Bohra waqf” shall be inserted;

(f) sub-section (6) shall be omitted.

Amendment of
section 5.

6. In section 5 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the word, brackets and figure “sub-section (3)”, the word, brackets and figure “sub-section (1)” shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2), after the words “Shia auqaf”, the words “or Aghakhaniauqaf or Bohra auqaf” shall be inserted;

(c) after sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2A) The State Government shall upload the notified list of auqaf on the portal and database within ninety days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette under sub-section (2).

(2B) The details of each waqf shall contain the identification, boundaries of waqf properties, their use and occupier, details of the creator, mode and date of such creation, purpose of waqf, their present mutawallis and management in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government.”;

(d) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) The revenue authorities, before deciding mutation in the land records, in accordance with revenue laws in force, shall give a public notice of ninety days, in two daily newspapers circulating in the localities of such area of which one shall be in the regional language and give the affected persons an opportunity of being heard.”;

(e) in sub-section (4), after the words “time to time”, the words “on the portal and database” shall be inserted.

Amendment of
section 6.

7. In section 6 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) after the words “Sunni waqf”, the words “or Aghakhani waqf or Bohra waqf” shall be inserted;

(ii) the words “and the decision of the Tribunal in respect of such matter shall be final” shall be omitted;

(iii) in the first proviso, for the words “one year”, the words “two years” shall be substituted;

(iv) for the second proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

“Provided further that an application may be entertained by the Tribunal after the period of two years specified in the first proviso, if the applicant satisfies the Tribunal that he had sufficient cause for not making the application within such period:”;

(b) in sub-section (3), for the words “Survey Commissioner”, the word “Collector” shall be substituted.

Amendment of
section 7.

8. In section 7 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1),—

(i) after the words “Sunni waqf”, the words “or Aghakhani waqf or Bohra waqf” shall be inserted;

(ii) the words “and the decision of the Tribunal thereon shall be final” shall be omitted;

(iii) in the first proviso, for the words “one year” wherever they occur, the words “two years” shall be substituted;

(iv) in the second proviso, for the words “Provided further that”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“Provided further that an application may be entertained by the Tribunal after the period of two years specified in the first proviso, if the applicant satisfies the Tribunal that he had sufficient cause for not making the application within such period:

Provided also that”.

Amendment of
section 9.

9. In section 9 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) The Council shall consist of—

(a) the Union Minister in charge of waqf—Chairperson, *ex officio*;

(b) three Members of Parliament of whom two shall be from the House of the People and one from the Council of States;

(c) the following members to be appointed by the Central Government from amongst Muslims, namely:—

(i) three persons to represent Muslim organisations having all India character and national importance;

(ii) Chairpersons of three Boards by rotation;

(iii) one person to represent the mutawallis of the waqf having a gross annual income of five lakh rupees and above;

(iv) three persons who are eminent scholars in Muslim law;

(d) two persons who have been Judges of the Supreme Court or a High Court;

(e) one Advocate of national eminence;

(f) four persons of national eminence, one each from the fields of administration or management, financial management, engineering or architecture and medicine;

(g) Additional Secretary or Joint Secretary to the Government of India dealing with waqf matters in the Union Ministry or department—member, *ex officio*:

Provided that two of the members appointed under clause (c) shall be women:

Provided further that two members appointed under this sub-section, **excluding ex officio members**, shall be non-Muslim.”.

Amendment of
section 13.

10. In section 13 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2A), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2A) The State Government may, if it deems necessary, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish a separate Board of Auqaf for Bohras and Aghakhani.”.

Amendment of
section 14.

11. In section 14 of the principal Act,—

(a) for sub-sections (1), (1A), (2), (3) and (4), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) The Board for a State and the National Capital Territory of Delhi shall consist of, not more than eleven members, to be nominated by the State Government,—

(a) a Chairperson;

(b) (i) one Member of Parliament from the State or, as the case may be, the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(ii) one Member of the State Legislature;

(c) the following members belonging to Muslim community, namely:—

(i) one mutawalli of the waqf having an annual income of one lakh rupees and above;

(ii) one eminent scholar of Islamic theology;

(iii) two or more elected members from the Municipalities or Panchayats:

Provided that in case there is no Muslim member available from any of the categories in sub-clauses (i) to (iii), additional members from category in sub-clause (iii) may be nominated;

(d) two persons who have professional experience in business management, social work, finance or revenue, agriculture and development activities;

(e) Joint Secretary to the State Government dealing with the waqf matters, ex officio;

(f) one Member of the Bar Council of the concerned State or Union territory:

Provided that two members of the Board appointed under clause (c) shall be women:

Provided further that two of total members of the Board appointed under this sub-section, **excluding ex officio members**, shall be non-Muslim:

Provided also that the Board shall have at least one member each from Shia, Sunni and other backward classes among Muslim Communities:

Provided also that one member each from Bohra and Aghakhani communities shall be nominated in the Board in case they have functional auqaf in the State or Union territory:

Provided also that the elected members of Board holding office on the commencement of the Waqf (Amendment) Act, **2025** shall continue to hold office as such until the expiry of their term of office.

(2) No Minister of the Central Government or, as the case may be, a State Government, shall be nominated as a member of the Board.

(3) In case of a Union territory, the Board shall consist of not less than five and not more than seven members to be nominated by the Central Government under sub-section (1).”;

(b) for sub-section (6), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(6) In determining the number of members belonging to Shia, Sunni, Bohra, Aghakhani or other backward classes among Muslim communities, the State Government or, as the case may be, the Central Government in case of a Union territory shall have regard to the number and value of Shia, Sunni, Bohra, Aghakhani and other backward classes among Muslim auqaf to be administered by the Board and appointment of the members shall be made, so far as may be, in accordance with such determination.”;

(c) sub-section (8) shall be omitted.

12. In section 16 of the principal Act,—

(i) for clause (a), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) he is less than twenty-one years of age;

(aa) in case of a member under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 14, he is not a Muslim;”;

(ii) for clause (d), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(d) he has been convicted of any offence and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than two years;”.

13. In section 17 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), after the words “shall meet”, the words “at least once in every month” shall be inserted.

14. Section 20A of the principal Act shall be omitted.

15. In section 23 of the principal Act, for sub-section (1), the following

Amendment of
section 16.

Amendment of
section 17.

Omission of
section 20A.

Amendment of
section 23.

sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) There shall be a full-time Chief Executive Officer of the Board to be appointed by the State Government and who shall be not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the State Government.”.

Amendment of
section 30.

15A. In section 30 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the words and figures “section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872”, the words and figures “section 75 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023” shall be substituted.

1 of 1872.

47 of 2023.

Amendment of
section 32.

16. In section 32 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (2), in clause (e), the *Explanation* and the proviso shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-section (3), the words “and the decision of the Tribunal thereon shall be final” shall be omitted.

Amendment of
section 33.

17. In section 33 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (4), in the proviso, the words, brackets and figure “and the Tribunal shall have no power to make any order staying pending the disposal of the appeal, the operation of the order made by the Chief Executive Officer under sub-section (3)” shall be omitted;

(b) sub-section (6) shall be omitted.

Amendment of
section 36.

18. In section 36 of the principal Act,—

(a) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(1A) On and from the commencement of the Waqf (Amendment) Act, **2025**, no waqf shall be created without execution of a waqf deed.”;

(b) in sub-section (3),—

(i) in the opening portion, for the words “in such form and manner and at such place as the Board may by regulation provide”, the words “to the Board through the portal and database” shall be substituted;

(ii) for clause (f), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(f) any other particulars as may be prescribed by the Central Government.”;

(c) in sub-section (4), the words “or if no such deed has been executed or a copy thereof cannot be obtained, shall contain full particulars, as far as they are known to the applicant, of the origin, nature and objects of the waqf” shall be omitted;

(d) for sub-section (7), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“(7) On receipt of an application for registration, the Board shall forward the application to the Collector having jurisdiction to inquire the genuineness and validity of the application and correctness of any particulars therein and submit a report to the Board:

Provided that if the application is made by any person other than the person administering the waqf, the Board shall, before registering the waqf, give notice of the application to the person administering the waqf and shall hear him if he desires to be heard.

(7A) Where the Collector in his report mentions that the

property, wholly or in part, is in dispute or is a Government property, the waqf in relation to such part of property shall not be registered, unless the dispute is decided by a competent court.”;

(e) in sub-section (8), the proviso shall be omitted;

(f) after sub-section (8), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“(9) The Board, on registering a waqf, shall issue the certificate of registration to the waqf through the portal and database.

(10) No suit, appeal or other legal proceeding for the enforcement of any right on behalf of any waqf which have not been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be instituted or commenced or heard, tried or decided by any court after expiry of a period of six months from the commencement of the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025:

Provided that an application may be entertained by the court in respect of such suit, appeal or other legal proceedings after the period of six months specified under this sub-section, if the applicant satisfies the court that he had sufficient cause for not making the application within such period.”.

19. In section 37 of the principal Act,—

Amendment of
section 37.

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) in the opening portion, after the word “particulars”, the words “in such manner as prescribed by the Central Government” shall be inserted;

(ii) in clause (f), for the words “provided by regulations”, the words “prescribed by the Central Government” shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (3), after the words “land record office shall”, the words “before deciding mutation in the land records, in accordance with revenue laws in force, shall give a public notice of ninety days, in two daily newspapers circulating in the localities of such area of which one shall be in the regional language and give the affected persons an opportunity of being heard, then” shall be substituted.

20. Section 40 of the principal Act shall be omitted.

Omission of
section 40.

21. In section 46 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

Amendment of
section 46.

(a) for the word “July”, at both the places where it occurs, the word “October” shall be substituted;

(b) for the words “in such form and containing such particulars as may be provided by regulations by the Board of all moneys received”, the words “in such form and manner and containing such particulars as may be prescribed by the Central Government, of all moneys received from any source” shall be substituted.

22. In section 47 of the principal Act,—

Amendment of
section 47.

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) in clause (a),—

(A) for the words “fifty thousand rupees”, the words “one lakh rupees” shall be substituted;

(B) after the words “appointed by the Board”, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“from out of the panel of auditors prepared by the State Government:

Provided that the State Government shall, while

preparing such panel of auditors, specify the remuneration to be paid to such auditors;”;

(ii) for clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(b) the accounts of the waqf having net annual income exceeding one lakh rupees shall be audited annually, by an auditor appointed by the Board from out of the panel of auditors as specified in clause (a);”;

(iii) in clause (c), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that the Central Government may, by order, direct the audit of any waqf at any time by an auditor appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, or by any officer designated by the Central Government for that purpose.”;

(b) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2A) On receipt of the report under sub-section (2), the Board shall publish the audit report in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government.”;

(c) in sub-section (3), both the provisos shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 48.

23. In section 48 of the principal Act,—

(a) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2A) The proceedings and orders of the Board under sub-section (1) shall be published in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government.”;

(b) in sub-section (3), the words, brackets and figure “and the Tribunal shall not have any power to stay the operation of the order made by the Board under sub-section (1)” shall be omitted;

(c) sub-section (4) shall be omitted.

Insertion of new section 50A.

24. After section 50 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“50A. A person shall not be qualified for being appointed, or for continuing as, a mutawalli, if he—

(a) is less than twenty-one years of age;

(b) is found to be a person of unsound mind;

(c) is an undischarged insolvent;

(d) has been convicted of any offence and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than two years;

(e) has been held guilty of encroachment on any waqf property;

(f) has been on a previous occasion—

(i) removed as a mutawalli; or

(ii) removed by an order of a competent court or Tribunal from any position of trust either for mismanagement or for corruption.”.

Disqualification of mutawalli.

Amendment of section 51.

24A. In section 51 the principal Act, in sub-section (1A), in the second proviso, for the words and figures “the Land Acquisition Act, 1894”, the words and figures “the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013” shall be

1 of 1894.

30 of 2013.

Amendment of
section 52.

Amendment of
section 52A.

substituted.

25. In section 52 of the principal Act, in sub-section (4), the words “and the decision of the Tribunal on such appeal shall be final” shall be omitted.

26. In section 52A of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) for the words “rigorous imprisonment”, the word “imprisonment” shall be substituted;

(ii) in the **proviso** for the words “be vested in the Board”, the words “be reverted back to the waqf” shall be substituted;

(b) sub-section (2) shall be omitted;

(c) sub-section (4) shall be omitted.

27. In section 55A of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), in the proviso, the words “and the decision of the Tribunal thereon shall be final” shall be omitted.

Amendment of
section 55A.

28. In section 61 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) clauses (e) and (f) shall be omitted;

(ii) for the long line, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“he shall, unless he satisfies the court or the Tribunal that there was reasonable cause for his failure, be punishable with a fine which shall not be less than twenty thousand rupees but which may extend to fifty thousand rupees.”;

(b) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(1A) If a mutawalli fails to—

(i) deliver possession of any waqf property, if ordered by the Board or the Tribunal;

(ii) carry out the directions of the Collector or the Board;

(iii) do any other act which he is lawfully required to do by or under this Act;

(iv) provide statement of accounts under section 46;

(v) upload the details of waqf under section 3B,

he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and also with a fine which shall not be less than twenty thousand rupees but which may extend to one lakh rupees.”;

(c) in sub-section (5), for the words and figures “the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973”, the words and figures “the BharatiyaNagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023” shall be substituted.

2 of 1974.

46 of 2023.

29. In section 64 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) for clause (g), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(g) has failed, without reasonable excuse, to maintain regular accounts for one year or has failed to submit, within

Amendment of
section 61.

Amendment of
section 64.

one year, the yearly statement of accounts, as required by section 46; or”;

(ii) after clause (k), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(l) is a member of any association which has been declared unlawful under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.”;

37 of 1967.

(b) in sub-section (4), the words “and the decision of the Tribunal on such appeal shall be final” shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 65.

30. In section 65 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), for the words “As soon as possible”, the words “Within six months” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 67.

31. In section 67 of the principal Act,—

(a) for sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(4) Any person aggrieved by the order made under sub-section (2) may, within **ninety** days from the date of the order, appeal to the Tribunal.”;

(b) in sub-section (6), in the second proviso, the words “and the order made by the Tribunal in such appeal shall be final” shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 69.

32. In section 69 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (3), the second proviso shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-section (4), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that no such order shall be made under this sub-section unless a written notice inviting objections from the person likely to be affected and general public, in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Government.”.

Amendment of section 72.

33. In section 72 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words “seven per cent.”, the words “five per cent.**subject to a maximum amount as may be prescribed by the Central Government**” shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (7), the words “and the decision of the Board thereon shall be final” shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 73.

34. In section 73 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), the words “and the decision of the Tribunal on such appeal shall be final” shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 83.

35. In section 83 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that any other Tribunal may, by notification, be declared as the Tribunal for the purposes of this Act.”;

(b) in sub-section (2), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that if there is no Tribunal or the Tribunal is not functioning, any aggrieved person may appeal to the High Court directly.”;

(c) for sub-section (4), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(4) Every Tribunal shall consist of three members—

(a) one person, who is or has been a District Judge, who shall be the Chairman;

(b) one person, who is or has been an officer equivalent in the rank of Joint Secretary to the State Government—member;

(c) one person having knowledge of Muslim law and jurisprudence—member:

(***)

Provided (***) that a Tribunal established under this Act, prior to the commencement of the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025, shall continue to function as such until the expiry of the term of office of the Chairman and the members thereof under this Act.”;

(d) in sub-section (4A), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that tenure of the Chairman and the member shall be five years from the date of appointment or until they attain the age of sixty-five years, whichever is earlier.”;

(e) in sub-section (7), the words “final and” shall be omitted;

(f) for sub-section (9), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(9) Any person aggrieved by the order of the Tribunal, may appeal to the High Court within a period of ninety days from the date of receipt of the order of the Tribunal.”.

36. (*)**

37. In section 91 of the principal Act,—

Amendment of
section 91.

(a) in sub-section (1),—

1 of 1894.

(i) for the words and figures “the Land Acquisition Act, 1894”, the words and figures “the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013” shall be substituted;

30 of 2013.

(ii) (***)

1 of 1894.

(b) in sub-section (3), for the words and figures “under section 31 or section 32 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894”, the words and figures “under section 77 or section 78 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013” shall be substituted;

30 of 2013.

(c) in sub-section (4),—

1 of 1894.

(i) for the words and figures “under section 31 or section 32 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894”, the words and figures “under section 77 or section 78 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013” shall be substituted;

30 of 2013.

(ii) for the words “shall be declared void if the Board”, the words “shall be kept in abeyance relating to portion of the property claimed by the Board, if the Board” shall be substituted;

(iii) the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that the Collector after hearing the parties concerned shall make the order within one month of the

application of the Board.”.

38. In section 100 of the principal Act, for the words “Survey Commissioner”, the word “Collector” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 100.

39. In section 101 of the principal Act,—

Amendment of section 101.

(a) in the marginal heading and insub-section (1), for the words “Survey Commissioner” occurring at both the places, the word “Collector” shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-sections (1) and (2), for the words and figures “section 21 of the Indian Penal Code”, at both the places where they occur, the words, brackets and figures “clause (28) of section 2 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023” shall be substituted.

45 of 1860.

45 of 2023.

Omission of section 104.

40. Section 104 of the principal Act shall be omitted.

Substitution of new section for section 107.

40A. For section 107 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Application of Act 36 of 1963.

“107. On and from the commencement of the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025, the Limitation Act, 1963 shall apply to any proceedings in relation to any claim or interest pertaining to immovable property comprised in a waqf.”.

Omission of sections 108 and 108A.

41. Sections (***) 108 and 108A of the principal Act shall be omitted.

Insertion of new section 108B.

42. After section 108A as so omitted of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Power of Central Government to make rules.

“108B. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, the Central Government may make rules for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the waqf asset management system for the registration, accounts, audit and other details of waqf and Board under clause (ka), and the manner of payments for maintenance of widow, divorced woman and orphan under sub-clause (iv) of clause (r), of section 3;

(b) any other particulars under clause (j) of sub-section (2) of section 3B;

(c) the manner in which details of waqf to be uploaded under sub-section (2B) of section 5;

(d) any other particulars under clause (f) of sub-section (3) of section 36;

(e) the manner in which the Board shall maintain the register of auqaf under sub-section (1) of section 37;

(f) such other particulars to be contained in the register of auqaf under clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 37;

(g) form and manner and particulars of the statement of accounts under sub-section (2) of section 46;

(h) the manner for publishing audit report under sub-section (2A) of section 47;

(i) the manner of publication of proceedings and orders of Board under sub-section (2A) of section 48;

(j) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed.

(3) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.”.

Amendment of
section 109.

43. In section 109 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

(a) clause (ia) shall be omitted;

(b) clause (iv) shall be omitted;

(c) in clauses (via) and (vib), for the word and figures “section 31” at both the places where they occur, the word and figures “section 29” shall be substituted;

(d) after clause (xviii), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(xviiiia) the manner of giving notice inviting objections under proviso to sub-section (4) of section 69;”.

Amendment of
section 110.

44. In section 110 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), clauses (f) and (g) shall be omitted.

Annexure-A**Details of the Sitzings of the Joint Committee**

Sitting No.	Date	Ministry/Expert/Stakeholder	Duration of the Sitting
1	22.08.2024	Ministry of Minority Affairs	02 hrs 55 min.
	22.08.2024	Ministry of Minority Affairs	03 hrs 25 min
2	30.08.2024	1. All India Sunni Jamiyatul Ulama, Mumbai 2. Indian Muslims of Civil Rights (IMCR), New Delhi.	03 hrs 15 min.
3	30.08.2024	1. Uttar Pradesh Sunni Central Waqf Board. 2. Rajasthan Board of Muslim Waqf.	05 hrs 10 min
4	05.09.2024	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.	03 hrs 20 min.
5	05.09.2024	1. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways; 2. Ministry of Railways.	03 hrs 05 min.
6	06.09.2024	Archaeological Survey of India, Ministry of Culture	03 hrs 30min.
7	06.09.2024	1. Zakat Foundation of India 2. Telangana Waqf Board .	04 hrs 10 min.
8	19.09.2024	1. Prof. Faizan Mustafa, Vice Chancellor Chanakya National Law University, Patna 2. All India Pasmanda Muslim Mahaaz, Delhi	04 hrs 05 min
9	19.09.2024	All India Muslim Personal Law Board (AIMPLB), Delhi	04 hrs 55 min.
10	20.09.2024	All India Sufi Sajjadanashin Council (AISSC), Ajmer	03 hrs 35 min.
11.	20.09.2024	1. Muslim Rashtriya Manch, Delhi 2. Bharat First, Delhi	04 hrs 10 min
12	14.10.2024	Jamiat Ulama-i-Hind, Delhi	03 hrs 30 min
13	14.10.2024	1. Shri Anwar Manippadi, former Chairman, Karnataka State Minorities Commission	04 hrs 45 min

		<p>2. Shrimahant Sudhirdas Maharaj, President, Shri Kalaram Temple, Nasik</p> <p>3. Shri Vishnu Shankar Jain, Advocate, Supreme Court of India</p> <p>4. .Shri Ashwini Kumar Upadhyay, Advocate, Supreme Court of India</p> <p>5. Ms. Amita Sachdeva, Advocate and President, Hindu Janajagruti Samiti, Goa</p> <p>6. Shri Chetan Dahanajaya Rajhansa, National Spokesperson, Sanatan Sanstha, Goa</p>	
14	15.10.2024	<p>1. Ministry of Minority Affairs</p> <p>2. Ministry of Law & Justice</p>	06 hrs 50 min
15	15.10.2024	<p>1. Ministry of Minority Affairs</p> <p>2. Ministry of Law & Justice</p>	06 hrs 45 min
16	22.10.2024	<p>1. Justice in Reality, Cuttack, Odisha</p> <p>2. Panchasakha Bani Prachar Mandali, Cuttack, Odisha</p>	02 hrs 10 mins
17	22.10.2024	1. Indian Union Muslim League (IUML)	03 hrs 55 mins
18	28.10.2024	<p>1. Punjab Waqf Board</p> <p>2. Haryana Waqf Board</p>	03 hrs
19	28.10.2024	<p>1. Uttarakhand Waqf Board</p> <p>2. Call for Justice group</p> <p>3. Waqf Tenant Welfare Association</p> <p>4. Resident Welfare Association (All Blocks) B.K.Dutt Colony, New Delhi</p>	04 hrs and 30 min
20	29.10.2024	Delhi Waqf Board	03 hrs 30 mins
21	29.10.2024	Ministry of Minority Affairs	01 hr 20 min
22	04.11.2024	<p>1. Jamaat-e-Islam-e-Hind, Delhi</p> <p>2. Muslim Women Intellectual Group led by Dr. Shalini Ali</p>	02 hrs 30 min
23	04.11.2024	<p>1. Jamiyat Himaytul Islam</p> <p>2. Shia Muslim Dharmguru and Intellectual Group</p> <p>3. Vishwa Shanti Parishad</p>	04 hrs 30 min
24	05.11.2024	<p>(i) Akhil Bhartiya Adhivakta parishad</p> <p>(ii) Anveshak</p>	03 hrs 50 min
25	05.11.2024	(i) Anjuman-e-Shiateali Dawoodi Bohra Community	03 hrs

		(ii) Dr Mohammad Hanif Ahmad (Associate prof, AMU, Aligarh) (iii) Dr Imran Chudhary and Group	
26	21.11.2024	Ministry of Minority Affairs	05 hrs 35 mins
27	27.11.2024	Ministry of Minority Affairs	02 hrs 30 mins
28	05.12.2024	Ministry of Minority Affairs	02 hrs 55 mins
29	11.12.2024	Darul Uloom Deoband	02 hrs 55 mins
30	18.12.2024	All India Shia Personal Law Board	01 hrs 40 mins
31	19.12.2024	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Syed Abubaker Naqvi 2. Ms. Reshma Husain 3. Shri Irshad Ali 4. Shri Mohammad Haneef Khan 5. Shri Abdul Aziz Khan 6. Shri Mohammed Saleem Chhipa 7. Shri Ahsan Ali 8. Shri Mehfooz Ali Khan 9. Shri Saleem Ahmed 10. Shri Fazle Kareem Sahu 11. Shri Sadik 12. Prof. (Dr.) Mahrukh Mirza 13. Shri Afroz Alam 14. Shri Raza Husain 15. Ms. Farha Faiz 16. Shri Inam Ali Zaidi 17. Shri Mohammad Yusuf Dar 18. Mirza Mohd. Ali Raza 	02 hrs 35 mins
32	26.12.2024	State Government of Karnataka	02 hrs 20 mins
33	26.12.2024	State Government of Madhya Pradesh and State Government of Rajasthan	02 hrs 25 mins
34	27.12.2024	Sitting adjourned as a mark of respect on the sad demise of former Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh .	15 Mins

35	24.01.2025	Muttaheda Majlis-e-Ulema, Jammu and Kashmir (Mirwaiz Umar Farooq)'	01 hrs 40 mins
36	24.01.2025	Lawyers for Justice	01 hrs 25 mins
37	27.01.2025	Clause-by-Clause consideration of the 'Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024	01 hrs 15 mins
38	29.01.2025	Consideration and Adoption of Draft Report on the 'Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024'.	1 hr
TOTAL DURATION			128 hrs 10 mins

ANNEXURE-B

List of Memoranda Received from Various Stakeholders and forwarded to Ministry

Sl.No	Members /Stakeholders Name
1.	Shri Mohibbullah, Member of Parliament
2.	Shri Arvind Sawant, Member of Parliament
3.	Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske, Member of Parliament
4.	Shri Asaduddin Owaisi, Member of Parliament
5.	Mohammad Fazlur Raheem Mujaddidi, General Secretary, All India Muslim Personal Law Board, A/O 76 A/1, Main Market, Okhla Village, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi-110025
6.	Shri K. Rahman Khan, Former Union Minister of Minority Affairs, Former Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, A/O D-18, 2 nd Floor, Nizamuddin, West Delhi-110013
7.	Shri Maulana Khalid Rasheed Farangi Mahli, Chairman, Islamic Centre of India Imam Eidgah & Qazi Shahr Lucknow
8.	Shri Maulana Sayyed Saif Abbas Naqvi
9.	Shri Kazi Kamaruzama, Mutwalli
10.	Mohammad Aslam Khan, Advocate
11.	Shri Jawed Ahmad, Chairman, Waqf Welfare Forum A/O C-160, Sector 44, Noida, 7054337542
12.	Shri Mohibbullah, Member of Parliament
13.	Shri Asaduddin Owaisi, Member of Parliament
14.	Dr. Md. Nizamuddin, President, All India Milli Council Telangana State, 9963632599
15.	Moulana Mohammed Jamal-ur-Rehman, Hyderabad, Telangana
16.	Shri Nadimul Haque, Member of Parliament Rajya Sabha
17.	Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha
18.	Syed Omer Shafi, President, Waqf Development Foundation, Hyderabad, Telangana , 9391605009
19.	Shri Kutubuddin Naikwadi, President, All India Muslim Think Tank Association, 9945421111
20.	Shri Tahir Shah, National Convener, Rashtriya Shah Samaj Foundation India.
21.	Shri Muqemuddin, Vill Nainpura Tehsil Nagina (Bijnor) 8459525858
22.	Shri Syed Shabeeh Haider, Advocate, 9815318169
23.	Shri Rajiv Patel, 5 Kavita P.M. Road, Santacruz, Mumbai-400054, 9869443365
24.	Shri Thotakura Ajay Yadav, Mayor Boduppal Municipal Corporation, 2-30, 1st Floor, Mayor Chamber, Old Village Boduppal, Medchal-Malkajgiri Dist, T.S-500092 9949565533
25.	Shri Jinna Sridhar Reddy, Convener, Waqf Board Badhithula Ikya Karyacharana Samithi(WBBJAC), Boduppal & Ghatkesar Medchal-Malkajgiri Dist-500092 (through Smt. D.K.Aruna, Member of Parliament)
26.	Prof. Dr. Medha Vishram Kulkarni, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha
27.	Shri Kodikunnil Suresh, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha, 24, GRG, Road, New

	Delhi-110001, Ph. 011-23359009, 9447145400 (and copy through Dr. Md. Jawed, MP also)
28.	Shri Samuel Nagadesi, Chartered Accountant, 408, Sri Ramkrishna Towers, Ameerpet, Beside Image Hospital, Nagarjuna Nagar, Khairatabad, Srinagar, Colony, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500073 (through Smt. D.K.Aruna, Member of Parliament)
29.	Syed Shah Ali Akbar Nizamuddin Hussaini Saberi, President, Sajjada Nasheen & Mutawalli Dargah Hazrath Shah Khamoosh, Nampally, Hyderabad, The Association of T.G. Sajjadanashen Mutawallis and Khidmat Guzaran of Waqfs,
30.	Haji S.A.K Ibrahim, Secretary, Kazi Syed Tajuddin Kazimar Peria Pallivasal Huqdar Welfare Society 11/1, Kazimar Street Main Road, Madurai-625001
31.	Shri Raja Sekhar, Vice President of Muneeswari Educational Institutions(R), #98, Sai Brindavan, Horamavu, Bangalore-560043, Mb.9731576978
32.	Shri G. Elumalai, Thenpalai vill, Melmalayanur(TK) Villupuram(DT) Tamil Nadu-604151, Mb.9443121832
33.	Shri Chajju Khan, Advocate, President Mujaddidi Education Society, Manimajra, Chandigarh, Mb. 9646057722, 9417069294, meschandigarh@gmail.com
34.	Shri Devbrat Negi, Ex DIG BSF, D-90, BSF CGHS, Sec Pi-1 Greater Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar-201310
35.	Adv. Momin Mujeeb Ahmed, President, Auqaf Protection & Development Foundation, R/O- Sr. No.64/2/B, P.No.1, Noor Bagh Chowk, Malegaon, 423203, Dist. Nashik, Maharashtra, Mb. 8080876069
36.	Justice Ghanshyam Prasad, Sr. Advocate(S.C), R/O- C-403, Omkar Ananta Film city Road, Goregaon East, Mumbai-400065, Mb. 9471000121
37.	Shri Bhuvan Bhaskar Pandey, Adhyask, Varishth Nagrik Jankalyan Samiti(Regd.) office- Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant Nagar Nigam Pushtakalaya, Haldwani, Jila- Nainital Uttarakhand
38.	Shri Harshad R. Shah Chartered Accountant, Dubhil Vikas Foundation, R/O- 20/302, Oshiwara, Mhada Complex, Andheri(W), Mumbai-400053, Mb. 9820422001
39.	Dr. Madhu Poddar, Poddar Nursing Home Pvt. Ltd. R/o- J-62 Patel Nagar I Ghaziabad-201001, Mb. 9958170476
40.	Shri E. Harish Thenpalai Vill, Melmalayanur(TK) Villupuram(DT) Tamil Nadu-604151, Mb. 9789136855
41.	Shri Arun K Sinha, Advocate, R/o- 136, New Lawyers Chambers (MC Setalvad Block) Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi-110001 Mb. 9810009590, 9310009590
42.	Shri Navinchandra Chaganraj Rathod, R/o- B-1705, Kamla Jainson, Jakeria Road, Near Somwar Bazar, Mald West, Mumbai-400064, Mb. 9869140835
43.	Dr. Fauzia Khan, MP, Rajya Sabha, Nandkheda Road Parbhani (Maharashtra)-431401 Fauziakhan.51@rediffmail.com Mb. 9823144575
44.	Akhtar Husain Akhtar, General Secretary, Muslim Orphanage, Anjuman Yateem Khana Islamia, 96/14, Parade, Kanpur-208001, 0512-2364926 anjumanyateemkhanaislamia@gmail.com
45.	Mohammed Mahmood Ali, Member of Telangana Legislative Council Ex-home Minister of Telangana, Bharat Rashtra Samithi, R/o – 16-7-412/1 Azampura Hyderabad, Telangana- 500024, Ph. 040-24528317 9246379317

46.	Shri VKSK Senthil Kumar, Founder President, International Federation for Agriculture and Co-operatives, R/o- 82-A, Valluvar State, Sivananda Colony, Coimbatore-641012, Tamil Nadu, India, Mb. 9894035555
47.	Dr. Sumit Bhasin, Director, PPRC, Public Policy Research Centre, R/o- PP-66, Subramanian Bharti Marg, New Delhi-110003, Mb. 011-23381844
48.	Priyadharshni Rahul (a) G Priyadharshni, Advocate Supreme Court of India
49.	Jamiat Ulma Welfare Trust, Opp-GUN House, J.P. Chowk, Khanpur, Ahmedabad-380001. Ph. 079-25506065 Email- jamiatulmagujarat@gmail.com
50.	Jamiat Ulama-e-Hind-Gujarat, J.P. Chowk, Opp.Gun House, Khanpur, Ahmedabad-380001, Gujarat Ph. 079-25506065 jamiatulmagujarat@gmail.com
51.	Shri Rizwan Kadri, President Ahmedabad Sunni Muslim Waqf Committee, Opp. G.P.O, Salapose Road, Ahmedabad-380001, Gujarat-India Ph- 079-25506264 Asmwc1914@gmail.com
52.	Shri Tariq Anwar, National President, MP, Lok Sabha, 16 Ashoka Road, New Delhi-110001, Ph. 011-21410405
53.	Shri Sudama Prasad, MP, Lok Sabha, Ph. 7004783695 Sudama.prasad061@sansad.nic.in
54.	Mr. A.S. Amjath Ibrahim, R/O 10/1, Pallivasal Lane, Kazimar Street, Madurai-625001, Mb. 9865633790
55.	Mr. Mohammed Ibrahim M.S Chowdhary, “Chowdhary Plaza” 185, M.G. Road, Camp, Pune-411001, Mb. 8484840141
56.	Mr. Surendra Sawardekar, BDD Chawl No. 32, Room No.1, N.M. Joshi Marg, Delisle Road, Maharashtra, Mumbai-400013
57.	Mr. Adbul Rauf Shaikh, Ex-Dy. Commissioner, Centre for Social Research and Empowerment, President, R/O- 4, IGC, Raza Apartment, Near Shyam Lawn, Jafar Nagar, Nagpur-440013, Mb. 8237381565, csrenagpur@gmail.com
58.	Mr. R.C.Gupta, Rtd. Jt. Chief Auditor, MCD, R/O- F-2/17 FF, Sector-15, Rohini Delhi-110089 Mb. 9868888686
59.	Mr. Sinha, Rashtriya Janta Dal in Parliament, R/O- Room No. 125(11) A, Parliament House, New Delhi-110001 Ph.23034816
60.	Mr. Sougath Chakraborty R/O- MIG-1/342, Hudco, Bhilai West Durg, Chhattisgarh-490009, sougatc91@gmail.com
61.	Dr. Hitendra Mehta, R/O-B/201 Prathamesh Residency, Dadabhai Navroji Road, Near Bhavans College, Andheri- West Mumbai-400058, Mb. 9769919275
62.	Tamil Nadu Jamaathul Ulama Sabai, A/O- 17, Veperiy High Road, Periyamet, Chennai-600003, Mb. 8778387995
63.	Mr. SK Saidul Haque, Ex-MP, Lok Sabha, Bardhaman Durgapur PC, R/O- ward-2, Khudiram Pally, Po: Burdwan, Purba Burdwan, West Bengal Pin-713101, Mb. 9434003997

64.	Mr. Rafiq Ilahi Khan, Jila Mahasachiv, Wanchit Bahujaan Yuva Aghadi, Mb. 8976219786, rafique786vba@gmail.com
65.	Mr. Mangesh Tukaram Pawar, R/O- D-14, Karnatak Society, Mogul Lane, Matunga(W), Mahim, Mumbai-400016
66.	Mr. Taufeeq Rafiq Shaikh “Shaikh Manzil”, Opp. Garasiya Boarding, Navapara. Bhavnagar-364001, Gujarat Mb. 9376971860
67.	Mr. M. Nayeemullah Shareef, President, Waqf Properties Protection Cell, A/O- #10-3-14/405/B, Okaz Complex, Humayun Nagar, Mehdiapatnam, Hyderabad-500028, Mb. 9885251125 nayeemullahshareef@hotmail.com
68.	Mr. Mohammad Nafe Aarfi, Karyawahak Mahasachiv, All India Milli Council Bihar, R/O- Hussain Home’s, Khalilpura Road, Phulwari Sharif, Patna-801505, Mb. 9304145459 allindiamillicouncilbihar1@gmail.com
69.	Dr. M.R. Haque, Incharge Waqf Affairs, R/O- D-250, Abul Fazal Enclave, Jamia Nagar, Okhla, New Delhi-110025, Mb. 9891294692 Aimmm.delhi@gmail.com
70.	Mr. Azam Hatia, Chairman, Haji Azam Mohammed Hatia Public & Charitable Trust, R/O- 301, ‘Emerald’, Al Noor Residency, Near Causeway, Gorat, Surat-395005 India, Mb. 9825775487 hatiatrustersurat@gmail.com
71.	Ms. Priti Mishra, R/O- Shantikunj Apartment, Block-B, Flat 1-B, 204 ABC, NSC Bose Road, Kolkata-700047, Mb. 9674734132
72.	Mr. Sandeep Sehrawat, Senior Vice President, Adhivakta Parishad Gurugram Haryana, R/O- C-159, Lawyers Chambers, Judicial Complex, Gurugram-122001
73.	Mr. Jamaluddin, R/O- Vill Ransika The- Hathin Distt Palwal Haryana, Mb. 8168104813
74.	Mr. Gopesh Mehrotra
75.	Mr. M.K. Varadarajan, Prangan, R/O- B-9/10, Sector-62, Noida, Mb. 9910449934
76.	Shri Rajendrasinh Rana, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha, Bhavnagar, R/O- 301, Shanti Heights, 3 rd Floor, Vadodaria Park, Hill Drive, Bhavnagar-364002, Gujarat Mb. 9426211999, rajuranamp@gmail.com
77.	Mr. TP Abdullah Koya Madani, President, Kerala Nadvathul Mujahideen, A/O- Mujahid Centre, New Block 5 th Floor, C.D Tower, Bye Pass Road, Arayadathupalam, Calicut-4, Mb. 9846086511 mujahidcentrecit@gmail.com
78.	Shri Raja Ram Singh, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha, Karakat Bihar, Mb. 7463830331 Rajaram.singh18@sansad.nic.in
79.	Mr Dharambir Batra, Pradhan, Arya Samaj, Sector-9 Panchkula Mb. 9988597946
80.	Maulana M Asgar Qasmi, President, Jamiat Ulama Distt. Ambala & Kurukshetra Jama Masjid Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantt. Mb. 9416008786
81.	Mr. Chunakkara Haneefa, General Secretary, Rawather Federation – Kerala A/O- Aryattuvilayi Building No. 550, Charummoodu P.O., Alappuzha Distt-690505 Mb. 9746195742 chunakarahaneefa@gmail.com
82.	Prof. Dr. Semumu Mohamadali, General Secretary, Tamil Nadu Muslim Service

	Movement, Mb. 9444165153
83.	Mr. G.Arumugam, MA, ML, Advocate, A/O- 34, Velayutham Street, South Palpannaicheri, Nagapattinam-611003 Tamil Nadu
84.	Mr. Mahboob Hasan, Individual, m2hasan.zhdce.du24@gmail.com
85.	Shri Virendra Singh, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha
86.	Dr. Sanawar Ali, Muzaffarpur, 9973404404
87.	Mr. Pramod Karampuri
88.	Mr. Mir Sadrul,
89.	Mr. Sudhakar Jawalkar, Mb. 9673001228, 8329044907
90.	Mr. Syed Saifullah, LLM, Legal Consultant, Sureme Court of India
91.	Vijapur Muslim Samaj, R/O- Ashiyaa Society, Zaveri High School Road-382870, Vijapur, Mehsana- Gujarat Mb. 9825196586 (approx 1800 peoples signature recorded in this booklet)
92.	Mr. Kamruddin A.R. Halde, Borli Jamatul Muslimin, A/O- 30/20091at Post Borli Mandla Taluka Murud- Janjira, district Raigad, Maharashtra State Pincode -402401 Mb. 9011958959
93.	Mr. Feroz Pathan, Advocate, Secretary, Jamaat Islahul Muslimeen, A/O- Jamatkhana, Shkar Nagar, Khargone, Madhya Pradesh, presidentjimkhargone@gmail.com
94.	Mr. D.U. Mulla, Retd. Principal District and Session Judge, A/O- Sahil Plaza, Manzoorpura, Auraamgbad, Maharashtra
95.	Mr. Mohammed Ali A. Kader Patel, A/O- 23, Amina Mansion, Office No. 12 A, 3 rd Floor, Kolsa Street, Pydhonie, Mumbai-400003, Mb. 9867847774, mohammedali.patel@gmail.com
96.	Mr. Wahed Mujawar
97.	Mrs. Sapna Yaduka, A/O- Flat No. 2B, Block-B, Oak Forest, Argora Pundag Road, Ranchi-834002, Jharkhand, Mb. 7979786635
98.	Dr. Ajeet Madhavrao Gopchade, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha
99.	Mr. Mufti Manzur Ziyae, Chairman, All India Ilm o Hunar Foundation, Mumbai, Maharashtra, Mb. 9004225786 Hazratsahab.92@gmail.com
100.	Mr. M.A.K. Mukheed, Advocate, High Court for the State of Telangana, Member Bar Council for the State of Telangana, Member Telangana State Wakf Board
101.	Mr. R. Sathish Kumar, State Secretary (Legal Awareness Wing), Tamil Nadu former's protection association, A/O- 1/223a, P.R. Nagar, Kalampalayam, Pongupalayam, Tiruppur, Tamil Nadu-641666, Mb. 7010050472, Rsathish1990@outlook.com
102.	Dr. Thol. Thirumaavalavan, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha
103.	Mr. Husain Burhanuddin, Dawat-e-Hadiyah, Administration of His Holiness Syedna Mufadaal Saifuddin, A/O- Badri Mahal, Dr. D.N. Road, Fort, Mumbai-400001, India
104.	Mr. Ratan Lal Prajapati, Individual
105.	Mr. Balbir Singh Garg, Individual
106.	Dr. Deepa Paturkar, Professor, Additional Charge, Principal, ILS Law College, Pune, Chiplunkar Road(Law College Road), Pune-411004, India, Ph. 020-25656775 ilslaw@ilslaw.in

107.	Mr. Misbah Khan, Individual misbahhuda786@hotmail.com
108.	Mr. Rauf Rahim, Senior Advocate, A/O- B-199, Chittaranjan Park, 2 nd Floor, New Delhi-110019, Ph. 011-40644214 Mb. 9810614125 raufrahim@hotmail.com
109.	Mr. Kuldeep Singh Chauhan, Individual, gonusingh228@gmail.com
110.	Mr. Nisar Ahmed Ali Birwadkar, President, Jamatul Muslimeen Shigre Masjid, A/O- At&Post. Village- Shigre, Taluka Murud- Janjira, District- Raigad, Maharashtra State Pincode-402401, Mb. 9423377078 birwadkarnisar@gmail.com
111.	Mr. Wahed, Individual Wahed241@gmail.com
112.	Mr. Ejaz Khan, Individual, Ejazkhan25979@gmail.com
113.	Mr. Sagir Ahmed Dange, President, Tanzeem, Thane- Palghar District Rural Muslim Welfare Organisation, A/O- 1098, Park Avenue, Near Old Al-Razi Hospital, V.P. Naka, Bhiwandi. Dist-Thane-421302, Maharashtra, Mb. 9890708732, 8208856271 tanzeemngo@gmail.com
114.	Mr. Mahmood Patel Advocate, A/O- G-1, Ground Floor, Koolz Opal Hill Apartment, No.55, 5 th Cross, Seshadri Road Marappa Garden, Benson Town Road BBMP Ward No. 62, Bengaluru-560046 Mb. 9845134919 mahmoodpatelniazi@gmail.com
115.	Mr. Khan Ahmed Ali, Mg. Trustee, Slum Education Welfare Association, A/O- Room No. 11&12, Mirza Galib Road, Cheeta Camp, Trombay, Mumbai-88, Mb. 9820436358 Sewal1994.org@gmail.com
116.	Mr. Mufid Ahmed, Secretary of Upper Nazira Maszid, A/O- Nazira, District: Sivasagar, State Assam, Pin-785685 Mb. 7002202935
117.	Mr. Nafees Ahmad, MLA Gopalpur, Azamgarh, A/O- C5, Park Road, Vidhayak Niwas, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
118.	Mr. Nachiketa Joshi, Sr. Advocate, Mb. 9717055533 Sr.adv.nachiketajoshi@gmail.com
119.	Mr. Masroor Hasan Siddiqui, President/Managing Trustee, Waqf Protection & Development Unit, Mb. 8076574560 Mhsiddiqi1964@gmail.com
120.	Mr. M.H. Abdul Sathar, Administrative Secretary, Al-Ameen Sangam, A/O- 160, Sagan Street, Erode-638003, Tamil Nadu Mb. 9965531391, 9842734786
121.	Mr. Shaikh Faheem, Chairman, Dargah Hazrat Janullah Shah Sahab, Estate Quaderabad, Jalna, Maharashtra State, Mb. 7840917545, 9422762614
122.	Mr. Abdulvahab A. Shaikh, Advocate, A/O- B-1, Block B, 1 st Floor, Neel Gagan Appt.

	Diwali Baug, Athwagate, Surat Mb. 9909278610 Abdulvhabshaikh001@gmail.com
123.	Mr. Kamal Krishna Parasar, Advocate, A/O- 4, Udaygiri Hills, Kharghuli, Guwahati-781004, Kamrup (Metro) Mb. 9101635921 Kamalparasar2@gmail.com
124.	Shri Bharti Parthi, Member of Parliament, Balaghat-Siwani Madhya Pradesh, A/O- Mardikar Gali Ward No.22, Balaghat-481001, Madhya Pradesh, Mb. 9425139798 mpbalaghatseoni@gmail.com
125.	Mr. S.A. Uduman Mohideen, Superintendent (Retd), Tamil Nadu Waqf Board Mb. 9443165182 Surajamohd636@gmail.com
126.	Muslim Samaj Vikas Sangh Jilha Ratnagiri, Mb. 7350431111 adarekarmurad@gmail.com
127.	Mr. Gautam Vadilal Patel, Individual, Mb. 9974702763 Gomzi.vpatel@gmail.com
128.	Dr. Munawar Hussain, Joint Registrar (Retd.) Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad psmunawar@yahoo.com
129.	Mr. Syed Akbaruzzama Ambajogai, Individual, akbaruzzama@gmail.com
130.	Darul Uloom Baroda, Tandalja, Baroda-390012 Mb. 9904766600, 9898171655 Darululoom.brd@gmail.com
131.	Mr. Kartikey M. Parekh, Advocate, A/O- 99, Station Plot, Dhoraji-360410 Mb. 9825877174 kparekhadv@gmail.com
132.	Mr. Shaikh Jawed Alam I.A, A/O- Flat No. K, 801, K Wing, Near Kohinoor City, Kurla(W), Mumbai-400070, Mb. 9892940659
133.	Mr. K.M. Aasim Shehzad, Rishab R. Jain and Zainab Fathima, Advocates, Madras High Court, A/O- 47/1, Rams Surabi Apartments I Main Road, R.A. Puram, Chennai-600028
134.	Mr. Hasnain Khan, Individual, hasnainkhan07122003@gmail.com
135.	Mr. Rehmat Ali, General Secretary, Mustjab Muslim Welfare Committee (Regd.), A/O- Mohalla Barmla, P.O. Talwara, The. Nangal, Distt. Ropar, Punjab-140124 Mb. 8194939221 Rehmat786ali@rediffmail.com
136.	Mr. Nipun Trikha, Individual nipun@fci.gov.in
137.	Dr. Sofia Begum, Sr. Advocate, Hyderabad, Telangana Dr.sofiabegumassociates@gmail.com

138.	Mr. Mahmood Patel, Advocate, Bengaluru, Karnataka Mb. 9845134919 mahmoodpatelniazi@gmail.com
139.	Mr. Abdul Razak, Individual A/O- No 16/11, Periya Pallivasal Street, Srivaikuntam, Thoothukkudi-628601, Tamil Nadu, Mb. 9994238785 Abdulrazakmpm33@gmail.com
140.	Mr. U.Nisar Ahmed, IPS (Retd.) , Karnataka State Minorities Commission, A/O- KMDC Bhavan, 1 st Floor, No. 39/181, Subedar Chatram Road, V.V. Giri Colony, Sheshadipuram, Bengaluru-560020 Ph. 080-22863400, 22/864204 chairmanksmc@gmail.com
141.	Mr. MO. Aftab N. Saiyed, Advocate, A/O- Jamadar Mohalla, At Post-Gothada, Ta.Savli, Dis-Vadodara-391770 Mb. 9724298847 Aftabsaiyed2962@gmail.com
142.	Mr. Uma G. Vaishnani, Advocate, A/O- 14, V.D. Township, Dahej By-Pass Road, Bharuch- 392001
143.	Mr. Iqbal Hussain, Individual, iqbalhussain64.adv@gmail.com
144.	Mr. Imran Y. Khedawala, MLA, Member of Gujarat State Waqf Board, A/O- Dr. Jivraj Mehta Bhavan, Block No.8, Basement, Old Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar, Mb. 9327426017
145.	Mr. K. Anwar Basha, Chairman, Karnataka State Board of Auqaf, Bengaluru, A/O- Darul Auqaf, #6, Cunningham Road, Bengaluru-560001, Ph. 080-22264594
146.	The Advocates vidyanagar, Kasaragod, Kasaragod-671121, Kerala State
147.	Mr. Hafiz Syed Sadiq Mohiuddin, President, United Muslim Forum T.S & A.P, Jam-e-Masjid Darulshifa Hyderabad A/O- H.No. 19-2-11/123/3, Misrijgunj Bilal Nagar, Jama Masjid Qutub Shahi, Charminar, Hyderabad-500053, Mb. 9848862786
148.	Dr. D. Ravikumar, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha A/O- A-7, sindhu Apartment, B.K.S, Marg, New Delhi-110001 Mb. 9443033305 writerravikumar@gmail.com
149.	Mr. Syed Irfan Ali, Secretary, Dargah Hazrat Kwaja Hamiduddin, Khadiman Samiti, Gagrion Sharif, A/O- Gangron Sharif, Tehsil Jhalrapatan, Rajasthan-326001 Mb. 9829385789 Dargahkhadimancommittee29mms@gmail.com
150.	Mr. S. Hyder Ali, President, Ikkiya Muslim Munnetra Kazhagam, A/O- 237, Angappan Nayakkan Street, Vallal Seethakkathi Road, Chennai-600001
151.	Shri Anil R. Desai, Advocate, A/O Mani Kunj, 3-Panchnath Plot, Behind G.P.O, Rajkot-1, Ph. 2236664, 2234457, 9824043789 Anil.desai.adv@gmail.com
152.	Shri Mohammad Sufiyan G. Daroga, Advocate A/O- 8/1116, Azhari Manzil, Gopipura, Momnavad, Surat-395001

	Mb. 9173550067, 7984655501
153.	Mr. Shaikh Moinuddin Nasiruddin, Advocate, A/O House No.1-10-95/P, Nazir Manzil, Jaisinghpura, Aurangabad-431001 Mb. 9960515177
154.	Mr. Kiran Bettadapur S., Advocate, A/O- 14, 1 st Cross, C.R. Layout, J.P. Nagar 1 st Phase, Bengaluru-560078 Ph. 26566255 Mb. 9972569778 kbettadapur@yahoo.com
155.	Mrs. Rana Parween Siddiqui, President, Advocate, Intellcetuals & Jurists Muslim Association(IJMA), A/O- chamber no. 61, Civil Wing, Tis Hazari court, Delhi-110054 Mb. 9811037869, 9810575788 ijmaoffice@gmail.com
156.	Mr. Nikhil Walimbe, Coordinator, Demos Foundation, Center for Research in Humanities, A/O- Demos Foundation Pune-411004 n.walimbe@demos-foundation.org
157.	Mr. Syed Irfan Sher, President, All India Mutawalli Association, A/O- 33, Shakespeare Sarani, Kolkata-700017, Mb. 9831093599
158.	Khalasi Masjid Trust, A/O- 1/3232 to 3235, Gopipura, Momnawad, Surat-395001, Mb. 6353833996, 7485937756
159.	Dr. Manna Lal Rawat, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha, A/O- 52, H-Block, Sector-14, SKK elite, Hiran Magri, Udaipur-313002 Mb. 9414266671, 9950444803 Mannalal.rawat@sansad.nic.in
160.	Anjuman-E-Aimamah Council, Raichur Karnataka
161.	Mr. Ziyauddin Ahmedmia Jarullah, A/O- 12/1343, Turkeywad, BH Surat Municipal Corporation, Muglisara, Surat-395003, Mb. 9825783797 Jarullah_ziya@yahoo.co.in
162.	Mr. A. Md Imtiyaz, IAS Retired, Individual, 316aliahmed@gmail.com
163.	Mr. Mehebubh, Individual Mehebubh93@gmail.com
164.	Mr. Sufiyan Khan, Individual Sufiyankhan9876986@gmail.com
165.	Mohd Sameer Quraishi, Individual Mohdsameerquraishi091091091@gmail.com
166.	Mr. P.A.Khaja Mohinudeen Baqavi, President, TamilNadu Jama'athul Ulama Sabai, Mb. 9443201037 Jutn786@gmail.co
167.	Mr. Shaikh Naeem Shaikh Lal, National President, Virat R. Lokmanch Council (NGO), Main Branch Hingoli Maharashtra Mb. 8999880451 vrlmhnl@gmail.com
168.	Mr. N. Javidulla, Karnataka State President, Indian Union Muslim League, Mb. 7411267247 Iumlkarnataka2022@gmail.com

169.	Mr. Asif Khan, Individual, asifnkh@gmail.com
170.	Mr. Bilal Ansari, Individual, Ansaribilal199@gmail.com
171.	Mohammed Talha, Advocate, Nanded, Maharashtra mohdtalha@yahoo.com
172.	Mr. Mujiboddin Kutuboddin Inamdar, Individual, A/O- H.no.116, Mahada Coloy, Maharanapratap Nager, distt Latur Maharashtra, inamdarmk@gmail.com
173.	Mr. Mangesh Tukaram Pawar, Individual A/O- D/14, Karnatak society, Mogul Lane, Matunga(w), Mahim, Mumbai-400016 mangeshtpawar@gmail.com
174.	Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha, A/O- 14- Narasarapet Constituency, Andhra Pradesh
175.	Mr. Mitesh Anil Joshi, Individual, A/O Gujarat Miteshjoshi004@gmail.com
176.	Mr. B.K. Sharma, Individual, brijksharma@yahoo.com
177.	Mr. Tapan Thatte, Advocate, Mb. 9822295908 Ankur.deshmukh@glatt.com
178.	Mr. Swamini Brahmajnananda Saraswati, Individual swaminiji@arshavidyananda.in
179.	Mr. Vikram Saini, Individual, A/O- Masjid Nursery, 1 Pandara Road, New Delhi- 110003 vedsach@msn.com
180.	Mr. Puneet Rathi, Individual, parmarmahabubbhai@gmail.com
181.	Mr. Jaimala Sen, Individual Jaimalasen72@gmail.com
182.	Mr. Atul Kumar Gupta, IAS(Retd.) A/O- 1/73 Vipul Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010 Atul.gupta.ias@gmail.com
183.	Mr. Mujahid Inamdar, Individual advmujahidinamdar@gmail.com
184.	Mr. Zuber, Individual Zubermd746@gmail.com
185.	Mr. Devang Bhatt, Individual Devangbhatt2005@rediffmail.com
186.	Mr. Meera Dilali, Individual Meeradilali1@gmail.com
187.	Mr. Abdul Rahman Hyder, Individual rahmanabdulhyder@gmail.com
188.	Mr. Bishop Varghese Chakkalakal, Bishop of Calicut, President, Kerala Region Latin Catholic Bishops' Council(KRLCBC), Mb. 9447508112 Krlcc2002@gmail.com

189.	Moosa Jumma Mosque Executive Committee, Mb. 9487124752 A/O- Main Road, Palayakayal-628152 Eral Taluk, Thoothukudi District, Tamil Nadu
190.	Mr. Shabana M Khan, Advocate, A/O- Ajmeri House, Plot No. 34, Raj Nagar, Katol Road, Sitaram Mandir Lane, Nagpur-440013 Advocatekhan.salim@gmail.com
191.	Mr. Tarique Aslam, Individual, Mb.9971583957 Tarique.salman@hotmail.com
192.	Mr. Maaz Ahmed Shariff, Karnataka Administrative Service (Rtd.) A/O- 548, 8 th main, 4 th Block, Koramangala, Bangalore-560034
193.	Haji S. Muhammad Satakattullah, Muhyiddin Lord Mosque, North Shore Road Mandapam-623518, Ramanathapuram district, Mb. 9965664431
194.	Mr. S. Jafer Ali, Managing Trustee, Muslim Law Academy- Tamil Nadu Mb. 9894064744
195.	Mr. Shivkant Pandey, Badnagar, Zila, Ujjain-456771
196.	Mr. Shoaib Ahmed Kannoji, Pradesh Adhyask, Maharashtra Muslim Vikas Parishad, Mb. 9373948454 dailyroshanwatan@gmail.com
197.	Mohammad Tarique Siddiqui, Advocate, A/O- Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh Mb. 9621063929 Mt6876173@gmail.com
198.	Mrs. M. S. Kiran, Advocate A/O- Ernakulam, Kerala-682031
199.	Shri Rajesh Chudasama, MP, Lok Sabha A/O- 3, North Avenue, New Delhi-110001
200.	Mrs. Ravina Khandelwal, Individual, Ravinakhandelwal12345@gmail.com
201.	Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, MP, Rajya Sabha
202.	Mr. Rauf-Ul Hasan Ansari, Advocate Mb. 8650713204 Legalandlegal2002@gmail.com
203.	Prof. K.M. Kader Mohideen, Ex.MP. National President, Indian Union Muslim League A/O- Quaid-e-Millath Manzil No. 36, Maraikayar Lebbal Street, Chennai-600001 Ph. 044-25218786, 25217786 info@muslimleaguete.com
204.	Syed Mohammed Ibrahim Hussain Qadri, Individual, A/O- 22-5-918/15/A, Charminar, Hyderabad-02, Telangana, Mb. 9246501112 shujaiyatimes@yahoo.com
205.	Adv. Khan Saleem Khan, Advocate A/O- Shop No.1, "Nawaz Plaza" Juna Bazar, Aurangabad-431001 Mb. 9764961236, 9372006462
206.	Maulana P.A. Kaja Mohinudeen Baqavi, President, The Federation of All Islamic Organisation and Political Parties of Tamil Nadu, Mb. 9884254254, 9884060322
207.	Jumma Masjid Trust Panvel, Dist Raigad, Maharashtra, Anjuman Falahul Muslimin A/O- Kulaba Raigad, M.G. Road, Panvel-410206

208.	Mr. Yusuf Mhamood Arzbegi, President, Jama Masjid Trust Danda A/O- Taluka Murud-Janjira, district-Raigad, Maharashtra State-402401 Mb. 8668788943 yarzbegi@gmail.com
209.	Mr. Mohammad Hamid, Ex-Member, Central Waqf Council, A/O- 406, Seva Sadan, C.A. Road, Gandhibagh, Nagpur-18 Er.muhammadhamid.waqf@gmail.com
210.	Mrs. Isha A. Rana, Advocate, Gujarat, Mb. 7359929101 Isharana034@gmail.com
211.	Mr. Shabbir Husain, Arab Masjid Trust, Surat, Gujarat, Mb. 9824177029
212.	Mr. S.M.Fazluddin, President Kadayanallur Kundotti Keelakatchi Jamath, Tenkasi District, Tamil Nadu
213.	Mr. P.Monna Mohamed, Secretary, Kattu Jumma Pallivasal, Melapaalayam-627005, Tamil Nadu Mb. 9843154944
214.	Mr. Alok Kumar, Sr. Advocate, President, Vishva Hindu Parishad, New Delhi Mb. 9810127735 Ak1.alokkumar@gmail.com
215.	Masjid-E-Ulama Jharkhand, A/O Rayeen Masjid, Rayeen Mohalla, Hindpirhi, Ranchi, Jharkhand-834001
216.	Mr. S. Basheer, President, All Minorities Welfare Association, Puducherry-605008 Mb. 9790650051, 9894708586 amwapondy@gmail.com
217.	Mr. V.B. Seth, Advocate, Ahmedabad, Gujarat Mb. 9825493661 Vijayaseth1961@hotmail.com
218.	Mr. Rahamathulla, Indian Helping Hands(R), A/O- Madina Auto Stand, Chamrajapet, Davangere, Mb. 9880696518
219.	Mr. Nisar Ahmed, President, Masjid-e-Bilal, Kerebilchi, Davangere, distt, Karnataka
220.	Mr. Zuber Ismail Kutki, President, Jamatul Muslimeen Surul Peth Nadgaon, Mb. 9029345059
221.	Mr. Mahibulla Khan, President, Jamia Mosque Managing Committee, Andhra Pradesh Mb. 9440043201 Khanmahibulla40@gmail.com
222.	Mr. Siraj Ahemad L. Saiyed, Advocate, Mb. 7041941127 Sirajsaiyed1127@gmail.com
223.	Mr. Prakash Chand Picholiya, Dudhaliya, Adhyask, Shri Jain Swe. Chandraprabhu Tirath Samiti, Rajasthan
224.	Mr. Tahir Jamaal, General Secretary, Jammat-e-Islami Hind, Uttar Pradesh, East, Lucknow-226018 Mb. 9554853186
225.	Mr. Vaishnavi Maheshbahi Patel, Jyoti nagar, Bharuch, Gujarat
226.	Mr. Abdul Rahim, Individual, Bangalore,

	Mb. 9845118788
227.	Mr. Samiulla Khan, President, Masjid-E-Taha, Mathikere, Bangalore, Mb. 9945519149
228.	Mr. Ahadul Islam, Individual, Gurdaspur, Punjab, Mb. 8284908782
229.	Mohammed Yunus Raza Uwaisi, Kazi Sahr Kanpur, Mb. 7004573471 Qazishaherkanpurdr.yunusraza@gmail.com
230.	Mohammad Eliyas, Gen. Secretary, Social Democratic Party of India, Mb. 9717487391 sdpofindia@gmail.com
231.	Mr. S.P. Pattanam, Muslim Jamaath Administrative Committee Thiruvadanai Taluk, Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu
232.	Mr. Mirza Yousuf Baig, President, Citizen's Legal Academy, Hyderabad, Telangana
233.	Mrs. Reeta Srivastava, Kondhwa, Pune Mb. 9152929722
234.	Dr. Parvez Ahmed, IFS(Retd.) Mb. 9878139013 Pahmed56@yahoo.com
235.	Mr. M.H. Jawahirullah, MLA, President, Tamil Nadu Muslim Munnetra Kazhagam Trust, Ph. 044-25247824 tmmkhq@gmail.com
236.	Mr. Yasir Syed, Hereditary Mutawalli of Islamia Masjid Trust, West Mumbai, Maharashtra Mb. 9022235799
237.	Shri C.M. Ibrahim, Former Union Minister, Government of India Ph. 080-29918175 Cmibrahim81@gmail.com
238.	Sufi Sant Syed Khalid Nakvi Hussaini, Sufi Khanqah Association
239.	Siddhi D Bhavsar, Secretary, The Bar Council of Gujarat, Ph.079-27434073 mail@barcouncilofgujarat.org
240.	Deepak G Shukla, Trustee, Dr Vanikar Memorial Trust Reg
241.	Brijesh J Trivedi, Advocate, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, Mb. 9825269434
242.	Justice on Trial, Ahmedabad NGO
243.	Anwarhusen Shaikh, former Member judge, Gujarat State Waqf Tribunal, Mb. 9825164455
244.	Dr Rizwan Kadri, Member, Prime Minister's Museum and Library Society, New Delhi, Mb. 9825484184
245.	Hiral Thakar & Tatsavi Vanzara
246.	Mohadtofic Yakubbbhai Vahora, Member Gujarat State Waqf Board
247.	Imran Y Khedawala Gujarat State Waqf Board Mb. 9327426017
248.	Janjati Kalyan Ashram, Gujarat Affiliated to: Akhil Bhartiya Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram

249.	Govt of Gujarat
250.	R. Sathish Kumar, State Secretary
251.	S Kalyaan, Trustee Voice For Justice
252.	A Raja Mohamed ML, Adv, All India Practising Lawyers Council (AILC)
253.	Hidayeth Ali Mirza Shia Civil Council for Social Justice
254.	Mohamed Rafeeq, Vice President Movement Against Ghazwatul Hind
255.	Hindu Front
256.	Syed Ibrahim M, President Masjidur Rahman & Madarasa
257.	Dr G Babu, Adv High Court of Madras
258.	M Ajmal Khan, Senior Counsel
259.	Sathish Kumar R. Tamil Nadu Farmers protection Association
260.	Port Gaja (A) Ka. Kaja Mukhaideen, Chairman Tamil Nadu Backward Economic Development Association
261.	B Jagannath, Advocate Chennai High Court
262.	R Ravindranathan Property Owners Association of Gingee
263.	S. Jaganathan Case Sutyd of Mr jaganathan
264.	Government of Tamil Nadu
265.	Tamil Nadu Dargha's Jamath
266.	K Thulasi Ram, BJP Kisan Morcha Panipet
267.	Inam Land Cultivators, Tenanth, House - Land Owners Movement
268.	Shridhar Prabhu, Advocate Navayana Law Offices
269.	Fr Rockey Roby Kalathil, Vicar General, Diocese of Kottapuram
270.	Fr. Antony Xavier C.P., Parish Priest Church of Our Lady of Velankanny
271.	Mujahid Pasha, State Co-ordinator
272.	Forum for Democratic Rights, Bangalore
273.	Khalid Ahmed, Former Chairman Karnataka State Board of Auqaf, Bengaluru
274.	All Karnataka Sunni Mashaikh Council
275.	Sayyid Muhammed Jifry Muthukoya thangal, President Samastha Kerala Jem-iiyyathul Ulama
276.	Dr Razak Ustaad Association of Raichur Muslim (ARM) Raichur
277.	Najeeb Agr, OLY Sir Mirza Ismail Nagar Shia Welfare & Khadeem Azakhanas Association
278.	Naseer Ahmed, Political Secretary to Hon'ble CM Govt of Karnataka
279.	Mazhar Shariff, State General Secretary

	Karnataka Muslim Muttahida Tahreek
280.	K Anwar Basha, Chairman Karnataka State Board of Auqaf, Bengaluru
281.	Moulana Mufti Dr Mohamed Maqsood Imran Jamia Masjid & Muslim Charitable Fund Trust
282.	Usman Sharieff, Member Trustee Jumma Masjid Trust Board
283.	Prof K Alikutty Musliyar, General Secretary Samastha Kerala Jem-riyyathul Ulama
284.	Sulaiman Khan, Asstt. General Secretary All India Milli Council
285.	Govt of Karnataka, Deptt of Minority Welfare Haj & Waqf
286.	Karnataka State Minority Commission
287.	Seema Mohsin
288.	G Kumar Nayak, Member of Parliament
289.	Syed Javeed Ul Haq, Adv High Court of karnataka
290.	Asdul Jassan MLC Karnataka
291.	Karnataka Muttahida Mahaz, Bengaluru
292.	V Abdurahiman, Minister for Minority Welfare, Sports Waqf & Haj Pilgrimage- Railways, Posts & Telegraphs, Govt of Kerala
293.	Kajhi Seva Sangh (Maharashtra State)
294.	Mumbai Regional Congress Committee (Minority Department)
295.	Adv Ayesha Sayed Ali Baroodkar, Bombay High Court
296.	Firdos Mirza, Senior Advocate
297.	All India Momin conference, Mumbai
298.	Gulam Dastagir Shaikh, Adv Bombay High Court
299.	Samajwadi Yuva Jansabha, Maharashtra State
300.	Jamiat Ulama-i-Maharashtra
301.	Al Aqsa Sports, Educational & Welfare Society
302.	Yasir, Mustafa Syed, Hereditary Mutawalli of Islamia Masjid Trust
303.	Federation of Maharashtra Muslims
304.	Adv Asim Waseem Siddiqui LLM
305.	Mufti Manzur Ziyae, All India Ilmo Hunar Foundation, Mumbai
306.	AUQAF Protection & Development Foundation
307.	Waqf Board Badhithula Ikya Karyacharana Samithi (WBB JAC)
308.	Mohd Farhat Mohiuddin (Pasha)
309.	K Anthoney Reddy, Adv
310.	Vanavasi Kalyana Parishad- Telangana
311.	Muslim Advocates Associations
312.	Bharat Rashtra Samithi
313.	Mohammed Mahmood Ali, Member of Telangana Legislative Council
314.	T. V Kalyaan Singh, Adv
315.	All India Muslim Women Association
316.	The Association of T. G. Sajjadanashen Mutawallis and Khidmat Guzaran of Waqfs.
317.	Jamiat Ulama Telangana & A.P.

318.	The Siasat Daily
319.	Amer Ali Khan, Member of Legislative Council
320.	Minority Hakkula Parirakshana Samiti
321.	Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, Member of Parliament
322.	Md Saleem Pasha, Adv, High Court of Andhra Pradesh
323.	Md Ahmed Sharif, Member Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council
324.	Ranga Reddy District Court
325.	Jamait Ulama-i-Hind Telengana & Andhra Pradesh
326.	Kulhind Anjuman E-Sufi Sajjadgan
327.	Venkatesh Gouli S/o Babu Rao Gouli
328.	Mohammed Khaja Kaleemuddin
329.	Ishtiaq Ahmed
330.	K Sunil Goud, Bar Council of Telangana
331.	Farmers of Kongarakurd - A Village
332.	Adv TSHC Hyderabad
333.	Hindi Vahini Telangana State
334.	T Venkateswara Rao
335.	Dr Hussaini & A Md. Imtiaz
336.	Hafiz Ataullah Khan
337.	P Chandrashekar
338.	G Srikanth Goud, Adv H.C
339.	Siddhanathi Divya Jyothi
340.	Eatala Rajender, Member of Parliament
341.	B Shiva Prasad, Adv Secy South India States, Telengana
342.	B Narsimha Murthy, State President Telengana
343.	Mohammed Faheem Qureshi
344.	West Maruti nagar Colony Owner Welfare Association
345.	Maruti nagar Residential Welfare Association
346.	Colony Associations of Boduppall, Medchal malkajgiri, Hyderabad
347.	Sri Sai Nagar Colony Welfare Assication
348.	RNS Colony Phase-I & II Owners Welfare Association
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350.	Pentareddy Colony Welfare Association
351.	Mahalaxmi Nagar Colony Welfare Association
352.	Sri Sai Enclave Phase-2 Welfare Association
353.	V Vijaya Sai Reddy, Member of Parliament
354.	Sh Mohibulla + Mohamad Jawed + Dr Syed Naseer Hussain, MPs
355.	Govt of Telangana Dated 22 Sept 2020
356.	Govt of Telangana Dated 19.02.2016
357.	Hyderi Educational and Social Welfare Society
358.	Rythu Hakkula Sadhana Samithi
359.	Jubilee Pallavi Enclave Welfare Association
360.	All India Pasmanda Muslim Mahaaz
361.	Telangana Women Advocate Forum
362.	Asfer Pasha (Educationist)

363.	Pallavi Enclave Owners' Welfare Association
364.	Telangana Jana Samithi
365.	Metropolitan Criminal Courts Bar Association, Hyderabad
366.	All India Milli Council Telangana
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369.	WP No. 41488/2022
370.	Mr. Shahbaz Akhtar, Kagjimohalla, Siwan, Bihar
371.	Mr. R. Rafeeq Sharieff, S.B.M Colony, Bangalore
372.	Mr. Naeem Khan, Advocate, Jalandhar , Punjab
373.	Mrs. Mahjabeen. S. S.B.M Colony, Bangalore
374.	Mr. Meshwa H. Bhatt, Advocate
375.	Adv. Kuldeep Yadav, G.T.B Nagar, Mumbai
376.	Mr. Shabbir Ahmed Ansari, President, Tehrike Auqaaf, Agripada, Mumbai
377.	Mohammad Rahim Khan, President, Act Public Welfare Foundation, Hyderabad, Telangana
378.	Mr. Bilal Ahmed, Distt Gurdaspur, Punjab
379.	Mr. Huzaifa A. Sodagar, Advocate, Vadodara, Gujarat
380.	Mrs. Saniya Fathima, Bangalore, Karnataka
381.	Mr. K.K. Parik, Parik Samaj, Maharshi Prashar Smriti Vikas Sansthan, Trust, Registered. Duasa, Rajasthan
382.	Mr. Gulabkhan M. Pathan, Advocate, Adhmedabad, Gujarat
383.	Mr. Rizwan Khan, National Organiser, Khudai Khidmatgar, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi
384.	Adv. Naresh Hastimal Gugale, Adv. N. H. Gugale & Associates, Pune
385.	Shaikh Naieem Shaikh Lal, National President, Virat R. Lokmanch Council, Hingoli, Maharashtra
386.	Dr. Mohammad Jawed, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha, (Copy enclosed- South Asian Minorities Lawyers Association)
387.	Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, President/Secretary, Borghat Jame Masjid
388.	Muhammad Yunus, Mukhya Karyakari Adhikari, All India Pasmanda Muslim Mahaj, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
389.	Mr. Farruq Ameen, ITS retired, Mysuru, Karnataka
390.	Mr. Iqbal Ansari, Rashtriya Adhyask, All India Muslim OBC Organisation, Pune
391.	Mr. C. Mohammed Samiulla, President, Chitradurga District Muslim, Advocate Welfare Trust(R), Karnataka
392.	Mr. Arun Prakash Dixit, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow
393.	Mr. Tejal Vishweshwar, JVPD Scheme, Mumbai
394.	Mohammed Musheer, Bandappa garden Bangalore-560054
395.	Mr. Anil R. Desai, Advocate, Rajkot Gujarat
396.	Rakshit V. Kalola, Advocate, Rajkot, Gujarat
397.	Tibetan Settlement Office, Dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh
398.	Jamatul Muslimin Tandel Masjid, Poona, Maharashtra
399.	Mr. Azfar Ali Khan, Director and Founder, The Aligarh Renaissance,
400.	Mr. Ajay Prakash Srivastav, Advocate, Narmadapuram, Madhya Pradesh
401.	Mr. Faquir Mohammed, Peatron, Muslim Front Punjab

402.	Mr. Ashfaq H. Saiyed, Advocate, Surat, Gujarat
403.	Harmilapi Shri Hanuman Mandir Dharmshala, Sriganga Nagar
404.	Mr. Nitin Vora, Coordinator, Shree Mumbai Jain Sangh Sangathan, Mumbai
405.	Hakim Dr. Parvaz Uloom, National General Secretary, Urdu Development Organisation
406.	Madhya Pradesh Rajya Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
407.	Shri K. Rahman Khan, Former Union Minister of Minority Affairs, Former Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, A/O D-18, 2 nd Floor, Nizamuddin, West Delhi-110013
408.	Advocate Mohammed Ateeq Belim, Jodhpur, Rajasthan
409.	CA Suniel Ramkrishna Karbhari, Akurdi, Pune
410.	Mr. KP Sudharkaran Kartha, Boduppall, Hyderabad
411.	Mr. Feroze Ahmad Ansari, Advocate, All India Momin Conference
412.	Mr. Bipin Bihary, Nirmala Bhavan, East Gopalpur, Motihari
413.	Sr. Adv. Dr. Sofia Begum & Associates, Masab Tank, Hyderabad, Telangana
414.	Mr. Balkrishnan Aggarwal, Rashtriya Chairman, Bhartiya Udyog Vyapar Mandal
415.	Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha
416.	Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha
417.	Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, MP, Rajya Sabha
418.	Mr. Girish R. Gojiya, Advocate, Jamnagar, Gujarat
419.	Masjid-E-Hazrath Tippusultan Shaheed Samithi, Davangere, Karnataka
420.	Shri Baba Pandit nand kishor Mishr, Rashtriya Adhyask, Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha(estd. 1915), Model Town-I, Delhi
421.	Mr. Harshad G. Desai, Advocate, Mumbai
422.	Shri Ashok Arya, Adhyask, Shrimadh Dayanand Satyard Prakash Nyas, Udaipur, Rajasthan
423.	Mr. Husain Dalwai, President, Maulana Azad Vichar Manch, Mumbai
424.	Anjuman-E-Shiate Ali, Mumbai
425.	Mr. Mufti Ashraf Shaikh, Maharashtra General Secretary (Minority), Nationalist Congress Party, Mumbai
426.	Waqf Awareness Forum Kausa, Mumbai Shil
427.	Mr. Sher Mohammad Shah, Sansathapak Adhyask, Akhil Bhartiya Mujawar Sena, Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh
428.	Mr. Vishnu Kant, Joint General Secretary, Akhil Bharatiya Vanavasi Kalyan Ashram, Malka Ganj, Delhi
429.	Mr. Vivek Kochar, Advocate, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh
430.	Mr. Ahmad Wali Faisal Rahmani, Ameer Shariat Bihar Odisha & Jharkhand/Secretary AIMPLB, Imarat Shariah, Bihar
431.	Mr. S. Syed Anwar Basha, Muthavalli Masjid Aboobacker Siddique (Rali), Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu
432.	Mr. Surendra Kumar Gupta, Advocate, Agra, Uttar Pradesh
433.	Mr. P. Wilson, Sr. Advocate, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha)
434.	Mr. Mahesh Tenginkai, MLA, Hubballi-Dharwad, Karnataka
435.	Mr. Surinder Kumar, Punjab State Secretary
436.	Holy Vedas Study & Research Programme, Bangalore, (forwarded by GNCTD)
437.	Mr. Abdul Khaleque, former MP, Nagarik Adhikar Samiti
438.	Mr. N.H. Mazarbhuiyan, Advocate, Assam State Jamiat Ulama

439.	Moulana Ataur Rahman Mazrbhuya, General Secretary, North East India Emarat E Shariah and Nadwatut Tameer, Badarpur
440.	Mr. Monjirul Hashan Akond, General Secretary, All Deshi Janagosthiya Jatiya Sansad, Assam
441.	Dr. Hasan I. Khan, Advocate, Bubhaneshwar, Odisha
442.	Mr. Pravat Ravi, General Secretary, Oddiyyan Society
443.	Prof. Gopal Krushna Das, Chairman, Khorda Sahitya Parliament, Odisha
444.	Dr. Niranjan Mohanty, President, Bharatiya Sanskruti Bichar Manch
445.	Dr. Dharendra Nanda, Chairman, Jayee Rajguru Smruti Sansad, Odisha
446.	Mr. Priyadarsan Pathnaik, Advocate, Odisha
447.	Sr. Adv. Zahidur Rahman,
448.	Sayed Ekram Hossain, General Secretary Jama Maszid Managing Committee, Cuttack, Odisha
449.	Mufti Gufran, President, Jamiat Ulema I Odisha, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
450.	Maulana Saikh Nuruddin, President, Jamiat Ulema Khordha, Odisha
451.	Mr. Safdar Hashim, Chairperson, Jazba Hashim Abdullah Trust, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
452.	Muslim Youths Cultural Association, Cuttack, Odisha
453.	Syed Yousuf Iqbal, President, Cuttack, Odisha
454.	Sri Sri Jagannath Temple Managing Trust, Bhubaneswar, Dist-Khordha
455.	Janjati Kalyan Ashram, Odisha affiliated to Akhil Bharatiya Vanbasi Kalyan Ashram
456.	Mr. Shashishekhar Das, Odisha
457.	Hafiz Rashid Ahmed Choudhary, Chief Adviser, North East India Shariah Protection Council(NEISPC)
458.	Kazi Masum Akhtar, Kolkata
459.	Mr. SK Asfaq Ali, Advocate, Odisha
460.	Mr. Hussain Burhanuddin, Dawat-e-Hadiyah
461.	Shri Salman Khurshid, President, India Islamic Cultural Centre
462.	Shri Kanthapuram AP Aboobacker Musliyar, President, Kerala Muslim Jamaath
463.	Shri Abbas Ibrahim Firthous, Treasurer, India Thowheed Jamaath
464.	Prof.(Dr.) Shadab Khurshid (Rtd.), Chairman, GIS/GPS Mapping of Waqf
465.	P. Venkateshwar Reddy, convenor, Rythu Hakkula Sadhana Samithi Zaheerabad
466.	Dr. M. Manzoor Alam, General Secretary
467.	Shri Shahid Ali, Advocate
468.	Shri M.Iqbal A. Shaikh, Former Member, Central Waqf Council,
469.	Mohammad Jawahar Ali, Advocate, Muslim Advocates Association
470.	Advocate Momin Mujeeb Ahmed, President, Auqaf Protection & Development Foundation
471.	Shri Arun K Sinha, Advocate, All India Milli Council
472.	Adv. Momin Musaddique Ahmed, President, APCR
473.	Shri Gopinath P Ravindrana Than R, Co-ordinators
474.	Shri Gopinath P, Proprietor, Hotel Shivan
475.	Mohammad Azharuddin
476.	Shri Firdos Mirza, Senior Advocate
477.	Smt. Reena N Singh, Advocate Supreme Court of India
478.	Shri Mahavir Singh Verma, Retd. MD (IT&HR) Central Electronics Limited

479.	Shri Subhasish Choudhary
480.	Shri Islamuddin, Sachiv, Aman Bharti Vikas Sansthan, Mahond (N.G.O)
481.	K K Durraj Kamankar, President Khidmate Khalq Foundation
482.	K K Durraj, Secretary, Urdu Qabila Foundation
483.	Adv. Asim Waseem Siddiqui, LLM, W and A Legal Associates
484.	Syed Farooq Syed Karim, Member, Maharashtra State Haj Committee, Mumbai
485.	M. R. Madhavan, President, PRS Legislative Research
486.	Dr. Atiqur-Rahman Muniri, General Secretary, Rabita Society, Bhatkal, Karnataka
487.	Shri Javed Khan, Pradesh Adhyaksh, Indian Union Muslim League
488.	Shri Gaffar Baig, Former General Secretary, Bengaluru Urban District Congress Committee's Minority Department, Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee, Bengaluru
489.	Shri Syed Mohammed Ibrahim Hussain Qadri
490.	Shri Hemant Kumar Jaiman, Philanthropic Sr. Journalist, State Member of Public against Corruption Rajasthan Organisation,
491.	Shri Afzal Ansari
492.	Shri Saghir Ahmed A Ansari, Coordinator
493.	Shri Bharatbhai J. Dangariya, President, Seva Sahkar Foundation
494.	Shri Rajeshbhai Chovatiya, Laghu Udhayog Bharti Jamnagar
495.	Shri Pradeep Kumar Jain, Vice President of Trust
496.	Shri Feroz Khan Ghazi, Secretary-General, South Asian Minorities Lawyers Association
497.	Shri Shaikh Uvesh Saddir Husen
498.	Abhinav Gaur & Siddharth Shankar Dubey, Advocates,
499.	Prof. K. Alikutty Musliyar, General Secretary, Samastha Kerala Jem-iyyathul Ulama
500.	Shri Soeb F. Shaikh, Advocate
501.	Shri Shahid Modi, Ex-Adhyask Zila Waqf Committee
502.	Shri Shahbaz Ahmad IFS Retd
503.	Shri K.T. Patel, Ex-Principal
504.	Shri Rama Shankar Khandelwal, Individual
505.	Shri Feroze Ahmad Advocate, President
506.	Shri Masoud Hasan
507.	Dr. Ajay Aggarwal
508.	Shri Sudhir Sachdeva
509.	Shri Sanjay Poddar, Sr. Advocate
510.	Nation First, Policy Research Centre, Maharashtra, India
511.	Dr. Mrs. Medha Vishram Kulkarni, MP, Rajya Sabha, His Highness Prince Aga Khan Shia Imami Ismaili Council for India (1 representation)
512.	Mr. Apurva Vinod, Mumbai, Maharashtra
513.	Mr. Asif Porbanderwala, President, His Highness Prince Aga Khani Shia Imami Council for India
514.	Dr. Mukulita Vijayawargiya, ILS, former Additional Secretary, Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice
515.	Mr. Sikandar Ali, State President, BJP Minority Morcha, Odisha
516.	Dr. Mrs. Medha Vishram Kulkarni, MP, Rajya Sabha, His Highness Prince Aga Khani Shia Imami Ismaili Council for India

	(2 representation)
517.	Mrs. Shahezadi + others
518.	Mr. Saleem Khan, GM & Secretary, ISECT Welfare & ED. Society
519.	Dr. Altaf Ahmed Nijami, Chief Spokesperson and Advisor (TSAK) JSK
520.	Mr. Kesh Alam, Rang Rej Foundation and others
521.	Sunni Social Forum, Nishatganj, Lucknow
522.	Prof. Dr. Mahrukh Mirza, Qaiserganj, Lucknow
523.	Mufti Shamoom Qasmi, Chairman, Uttarakhand Madarsa Education Board, Govt. of Uttarakhand
524.	Dr. Safina, Parvaaz-e-khwateen Foundation, Daryanganj, Delhi
525.	Mr. Saddam Hussain, Dara Shlikoh Research Foundation
526.	Syed Abubakr Naqvi, Ex- Chairman, Waqf Board, Rajasthan
527.	Dr. Mohammad Irshad, National Muslim Intellectuals Front (NMIF), South Delhi
528.	Mr. Saif Kha Rana, All India Muslim Rajput Federation, Mohalla Sari, Shahdara, Delhi
529.	Mrs. Reshma Hussain, Adhyask, Jahida Welfare Society, Jaipur
530.	Mr. Siddu K. Savadi, MLA
531.	Mr. Jannadi. Ru. Balirai, Karanataka, Mb. 9535956330
532.	Mr. M.M. Laxetti Adv. Adhivaktra Parishad, North Karnataka
533.	Mr. M.S. Hambli, Farmers Welfare Committee, Belgaum, Karnataka
534.	Mr. Heman Gowda Basana Gowda, National Vice President, Ratna Bharat Raita Samaja, New Delhi
535.	Karnataka Rajya Raitha Sangha and Green Brigade
536.	Muslim Muttahida Council, Karnataka
537.	Shri Iranna Kadadi, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha
538.	Mr. Sunil Bhairawadagi, Vishwa Hindu Parishad Vijayapur, Karnataka
539.	Mr. B.P. Katt, Karnataka
540.	Smt. Shobha Karandlaje, MP, Lok Sabha, Wakf Hathavo Desh Bachavo Janandolan
541.	Mr. Rijara Khara Tandi Narasamulu, Karantaka
542.	By the poor farmers of Honwada Village, Vijayapura, Karanataka
543.	Mr. Gururaj Kambhar, Karnataka
544.	Office of Shri Tejasvi Surya, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha, Karnataka
545.	Shri Vijugouda Patil, Vijayapur district BJP Leader, Karnataka
546.	Honawad Farmer's & Villager's , Karnataka
547.	Mr. Prakash B. Chavan, Rashtriya Banjara Parishad, Karnataka
548.	Mr. Bhimsen M. Kokare, State President, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh Karnataka Pradesh
549.	Mr. Y.B. Kulakaru, Vijayapur, Karnataka
550.	Mr. Basavaraja Veerabhadrappe, Karanataka
551.	Mr. K.S Manjunath, Vijayapur, Karnataka
552.	Shri Vijay S Kadagi, Advocate and Agriculturist, Haveri, Karnataka
553.	Mr. Chandrakant R. Dhongadi, Belagavi, Karnataka
554.	Mr. Banavu na Vallana, Karnataka
555.	Mr. Pramod Mutalika, Shri Ram Sena, National President
556.	Faluk President BT Manjunath, Karnataka
557.	Mr. Banavaraja, Karnataka
558.	Villagers of Kotumachagi, Karnataka

559.	Dambal Village in Mundargi, distt Gadag, Karnataka
560.	Shri Arvind Chandrakanth Bellad, Deputy Leader of Opposition, Karnataka Legislative Assembly
561.	Mr. Govind Karjol, President, Fact Finding Committee, Vijayapura district, Karnataka
562.	Mr. R.J. Poddameti, General Secretary, Shree Annadana Vijaya Vidya, Prasarak Samiti, Naregal, Gadag, Karnataka
563.	The General Public, The Farmers of Nargund Assembly Constituency, Gadag dist, Karnataka
564.	Mr. Ashwin Bhujan, Karanataka
565.	Mr. Ayyappa(Muttu) T. Kadagad, President, BJP Ron Mandal, Karnataka
566.	Public (Residents) of Hospeti ONI, Uppinbetageri, distt. Dharwad, Karantaka
567.	Mr. Chidananda Hanamantappa, Karnataka
568.	Mr. Ulhas Madhavarao Anegundi, Hubli, Karnataka
569.	Mr. Vivek Moray, President, Bhartiya Kisan Sangh, Karnataka Uttar Prant
570.	Mr. Ulavannavar Madivalappa, Karnataka
571.	Sri B.C. Patil, Ex-Agriculture Minister of Karnataka, Bengaluru
572.	Mahammad Jafar H Tahasildar, Karnataka
573.	Mr. Bhavani Randera, Karnataka+ 1 Others
574.	Mr. Tanna Mirvi, Karnataka+ 1 Others
575.	Mr. Chitta Aaduvedi, Karnataka+ 1 Others
576.	Mr. Kallu Ansari, Rashtriya Saiyajak, Muslim Rashtriya Manch, Agra
577.	Kunwar Arif Ali Khan, Rashtriya Adhyask, Kalam Ki Taqat
578.	Masjid-e-Aazam Ahl-e-Sunnath Jamath, Krishnagiri Distt. Tamil Nadu
579.	Madrassa-e-Noorul Islam, Krishnagiri Distt, Tamil Nadu
580.	Mr. Gaffar Abbas, Advocate, Bhartiya Communist Party Zila Mathura, Uttar Pradesh
581.	Dr. Mrs. Medha Vishram Kulkarni, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha, (Ref.Akhil Bhartiya Grahak Panchayat, Delhi)
582.	Mr. Bipin Vihari, Bihar
583.	Shiya Jagat Dharmguru, Moulana Kokab Mujtaba, Ulomas Foundation
584.	Syed Taraq Quadri, Advocate, Former Member Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Commission
585.	Adv. Mr. Sagar Sunil Bedarkar, Ahilyanagar, Maharashtra
586.	Shri Bajrang Manohar Sonwane, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha
587.	Km. Shobha Karandlaje, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha
588.	Mr. Rafeek Khan, MLA, Rajasthan
589.	Mr. Irfan Engineer, General Secretary, Central Board of Dawoodi Bohra Community

ANNEXURE-C**DETAILS OF THE DISCUSSIONS HELD BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE WAQF (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024 DURING THE STUDY VISIT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE TO MUMBAI, AHMEDABAD, HYDERABAD, CHENNAI AND BENGALURU FROM 26 SEPTEMBER, 2024 TO 01 OCTOBER, 2024.**

Sitting No.	Date of Sitting	Agenda of the Sitting
1.	26.09.2024	Informal discussion with the representatives of Government of Maharashtra, Department of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Maharashtra Waqf Board, Maharashtra State Minority Commission etc on the ‘Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024’ .
2.		Informal discussion with the representatives of Bar Council /Lawyers Association/ Muttawalli Associations and other stakeholders in the State of Maharashtra on the ‘Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024’ .
3.		Informal discussion with the representatives of Madhya Pradesh Waqf Board.
4.	27.09.2024	Informal discussion with the representatives of Government of Gujarat, Department of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Gujarat Waqf Board, Gujarat State Minority Commission etcon the subject ‘Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024’ .
5.		Informal discussion with the representatives of Bar Council /Lawyers Association/ Muttawalli Associations and other stakeholders in the State of Gujarat on the ‘Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024’ .
6.	28.09.2024	Informal discussion with the representatives of Government of Telengana/ Government of Andhra Pradesh, Department of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Andhra Pradesh Waqf Board , Telengana/, Andhra Pradesh State Minority Commission etcon the subject ‘Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024’ .
7.		Informal discussion with the representatives of Bar Council /Lawyers Association/ Muttawalli Associations and other stakeholders in the States of Telengana& Andhra Pradesh on the ‘Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024 .
8.		Informal discussion with the representatives of Chhattisgarh Waqf Board.

9.	30.09.2024	Informal discussion with the representatives of Government of Tamil Nadu, Department of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department and Department of Legal Affairs), Tamilnadu Waqf Board, Tamilnadu State Minority Commission, District Collector of Thiruchirapalli District and representatives of Thiruchendurai Village etcon the subject ‘Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024’ .
10.		Informal discussion with the representatives of Bar Council /Lawyers Association/ Muttawalli Associations and other stakeholders in the State of Tamil Nadu on the ‘Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024’ .
11.	01.10.2024	Informal discussion with the representatives of Government of Karnataka, Department of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department and Departmet of Legal Affairs), Karnataka Waqf Board, Karnataka State Minority Commission etcon the subject ‘Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024’ .
12.		Informal discussion with the representatives of Kerala Waqf Board.
13.		Informal discussion with the representatives Bar Council /Lawyers Association/ Muttawalli Associations and other stakeholders in the State of Odisha on the ‘Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024’ .

DETAILS OF THE DISCUSSIONS HELD BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE WAQF (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024 DURING THE STUDY VISIT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE TO GUWAHATI AND BHUBANESWAR FROM 09 NOVEMBER, 2024 TO 11 NOVEMBER, 2024.

Sitting No.	Date of Sitting	Agenda of the Sitting
1.	09.11.2024	Informal discussion with the representatives of Government of Assam Department of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department and Department of Legal Affairs) , Assam Waqf Board, Assam State Minority Commission etc on the ‘Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024’ .
2.		Informal discussion with the representatives of Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya Waqf Boards .
3.		Informal discussion with the representatives of Bar Council/ Lawyers Association and other stakeholders in the State of Assam on the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024’.
4.	11.11.2024	Informal discussion with the representatives of Government of Odisha, Department of Minority Affairs, ministry of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department and Department of Legal Affairs), Odisha Waqf Board, Odisha State Minority Commission etc on the ‘Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024’ .
5.		Informal discussion with the representatives of Bar Council /Lawyers Association/ Muttawalli Associations and other stakeholders form the States of Odisha on the ‘Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024 .

DETAILS OF THE DISCUSSIONS HELD BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE WAQF (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024 DURING THE STUDY VISIT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE TO PATNA, KOLKATA AND LUCKNOW FROM 18 JANUARY, 2025 TO 21 JANUARY, 2025.

Sitting No.	Date of Sitting	Agenda of the Sitting
1.	18.01.2025	Informal discussion with the representatives of Government of Bihar, Department of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department and Department of Legal Affairs), Bihar (Shia & Sunni) Waqf Board, on the ‘Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024.
2.		Informal discussion with the representatives of Jharkhand Waqf Board.
3.		Informal discussion with the representatives of Bar Council/ Lawyers Association and other stakeholders in the State of Bihar on the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024’.
4.	20.01.2025	Informal discussion with the representatives of Government of West Bengal, Department of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department and Department of Legal Affairs), West Bengal Waqf Board, West Bengal State Minority Commission etc on the ‘ Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024’.
5.		Informal discussion with the representatives of Bar Council /Lawyers Association/ Muttawalli Associations and other stakeholders form the States of West Bengal on the ‘ Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024’.
6.	21.01.2025	Informal discussion with the representatives of Government of Uttar Pradesh, Department of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department and Department of Legal Affairs), Uttar Pradesh (Shia & Sunni) Waqf Board, on the ‘Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024.
7.		Informal discussion with the representatives of Bar Council/ Lawyers Association and other stakeholders in the State of Uttar Pradesh on the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024’.

Annexure-D**List of Memoranda received during Study Visits**

Sl.No	Name of Stakeholders
1.	Shri Sanjeev Chaurasia, MLA Patna Digha
2.	Shri Danish Eqbal
3.	Shri Tanvir Ahmed
4.	Shri Asad Mohsin, President ,Managing committee Waqf estate no. 735, Chhoti masjid,
5.	Shri Khalid Ameen , Secretary, District Auqaf Committee Gaya
6.	Shri Akhtarul Iman , AIMIM Bihar President MLA Amour Assembly and, Adv Aadil Hasan
7.	Bharatiya Jan Kranti Dal (Democratic)
8.	Pavan Sut Sarvangin Vikas Kendra
9.	Divya Jirnodhar Foundation
10.	Surya Puja Parishad
11.	Hindu Mahasabha
12.	Hindu Janajagruti Samiti
13.	Lok Chetna Yuva Manch
14.	Rashtriya Samajik Nyaya Morcha
15.	Bharat Vikas Parishad, South Bihar, Patna
16.	ISKCON Temple, Patna
17.	Vivekananda Kendra, Patna
18.	Brahmin Bhumihar Samajik Front
19.	Senior Citizen Forum, Patna
20.	Rajput Mahasangh ,Bihar
21.	Mithila Sanskriti Vikas Samiti
22.	Syed Shah Shamimuddin Ahmad Munemi, Sajjadah Nasheen, Khanqah Munemia, Mitanghat, Patna City
23.	Syed Shah Saifuddin Firdausi Sajjadah nasheen, Khanqah Muazzam, Bihar Sharif
24.	Syed Shah Misbahul Haq Emadi Sajjadah nasheen, Khanqah Emadia, Mangal Talab,

	Patna City
25.	Janab Shah Mushahid Asdaq Sajjadah Nasheen, Khanqah Asdaqiya, Peer Beegha, Nalanda
26.	Syed Maseehuddin Khanqah Chishtiya, Chota Shaikhpura, Nawada
27.	Dr. Zarin Rehman sahiba and others (Women Intellectuals)
28.	Jb. Manzoor Ali sb and others (Social workers/Retired bureaucrats)
29.	Jb. Maulana Arif Rahmani and others (Representatives of Khanqah/Dargahs)
30.	Jb. Nashoor Ajmal sb and others (Minority educational Institutions and Trusts)
31.	Jb. Adv Md Haroon Rashid and others (Advocates, Journalists , professionals etc)
32.	Jb. Qaisar Khan, Congress
33.	Azad samaj party kanshi Ram
34.	LJP Minority
35.	Hindustani Awam Morcha
36.	LJP Minority
37.	Indian National Congress Minority
38.	RJD Minority
39.	Congress
40.	RJD Youth
41.	JDU Youth
42.	Swaraj Party Minority President
43.	Youth Power
44.	District Auqaf Committee Gaya
45.	Managing committee Waqf estate
46.	Jb. Chairman Eijaz, Politicians
47.	Jb. Dr. Faiz Ahmad Quadri sb. and others (Milli Jamaat)
48.	All India Milli Council, West Bengal
49.	West Bengal Mutwalli Association
50.	Islamia Hospital (Registered Society)
51.	Society for the Welfare of the Mosques
52.	Progressive Intellectuals of Bengal (PIB)
53.	Joint Forum for Waqf Protection

54.	Md. Ghulam Rabbani, MLA
55.	Tahaffuz E Shariat, Alhind
56.	Chairman West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee Minority Department
57.	Calcutta Khilafat
58.	Progressive Employees Association for Community Empowerment (PEACE)
59.	All India Waqf Raksha Council (AIWRC)
60.	Advocate, High Court
61.	Babul Uloom
62.	Bar Association, High Court, Calcutta
63.	Social Workers
64.	Minority Edu Institution & Trusts
65.	Khanqah-Dargah
66.	Womens Group
67.	. Purple Foundation
68.	All India Muslim Women Association
69.	All Bengal Muslim Women Association
70.	Milli Jamats
71.	Jamaat-e-Islami Hind, West Bengal Chapter
72.	Joint Forum Against NRC
73.	Human Help Foundation
74.	Mysore Family Fateha Fund Waqf Estate
75.	Professionals /advocates
76.	The Muslim Institute
77.	Milli Educational organisation
78.	Pratchi Institute & Know your Neighbour
79.	Jb. Mufti Mohammad Anwar Quasmi sb., Islamic scholars
80.	Uzma Alam,Secretary Purple Foundation
81.	Jb. Afzal Anis Sb., Jamat-Fikr
82.	Shahid Azmi Sb, Advocate
83.	Maulana Khalid Rasheed farangi Mahli Chairman, Islamic Centre of India, Farangi

	Mahal Lucknow
84.	Maulana Sufyan Nizami, Uttar Pradesh Waqf Tameer o Taraqqi Board
85.	Maulana Mohammad Mushtaq, All India Sunni Board
86.	Masood Jilani, All India Milli Council Uttar Pradesh
87.	Mr. Malik Faisal, Jamiat-e-Islami Uttar Pradesh
88.	Maulana Shahabuddin Madni, Jamiat Ahle Hadees
89.	Prof. S. Nauman, Jamiat Ulama Uttar Pradesh
90.	Mr. H.G.S. Parihar, (Ex President Oudh Bar Association) , ADVOCATE FORUM
91.	Mr.Akram Ansari, MOMIN ANSAR SABHA
92.	Mr.Marroof Ali Ansari, ALL INDIA PASMANDA MUSLIM MAHAJ
93.	Mr. Anis Ansari, IAS (R), Former Vice Chancellor, Hzt Khawaja Moinuddin University, Lucknow, Waqf Welfare Forum
94.	Mr. Shaukat Ali, State President, AIMIM Uttar Pradesh

ANNEXURE- E

APPENDIX
FORM
(See rule 15)

1. Name of the Waqf Board
2. Name of the *mutawalli* or management committee.
3. Name of Waqf and its nature and object.
4. Details of the Waqf properties attached with the Waqf.
5. Period of lease intended.
6. Place where the waqf property is situated.
7. Name and address of the lessor.
8. A. Particular of land to be leased

Area of Waqf land	Type of Waqf land	Revenue/Cess/tax/assessment	Average annual yield	Structure, if any on the Waqf land	Gross income likely to be generated	Litigation/Court cases, if any

B. Particular of house/building

Area of site	Type of house/building	Plinth Area	Total rate applicable	Cost of structure	Facilities (Garage, sanitary, electric installation, etc.	Year of construction	Litigation/Court cases, if any

9. Market value of the above property
10. Terms and conditions, if any of lease
11. Reference No.

MODEL SPECIMEN
DRAFT WAKF DEED
Deed of Wakf

To all to whom these presents shall come I.....wife of a Mahomedan by faith and religion governed by *sunni/shia* school of Mahomedan Law etc. send greeting whereas I am of my free will and own accord desirous of permanently dedicating my properties, movable and immovable, full mentioned and described in the schedule hereunder written for purposes recognised by the Mahomedan Law as religious, pious and/or charitable now know ye and I hereby declare as follows:

1. I dedicate all the properties mentioned and described in the schedule hereunder written with all appurtenances and the rents, issues and profits thereof absolutely and permanently by way of wakf for the purposes as aforesaid with intent to extinguish all my rights and claim therein and vest the same in God and complete the same by delivery of possession to the *mutawalli* in the manner hereinafter mentioned.
2. The ultimate benefit under this wakf is reserved for purposes and objects recognised by the Hanafi of Sunni School of Mahomedan Law as religious, pious and/or charitable and indicated in the paragraph next succeeding.
3. The purposes and objects referred to in the last preceding paragraph are *inter alia* as follows:
 - (i) The payment of my just debts.
 - (ii) The maintenance and support of myself and my.....
 - (iii) The distribution of *alms* to poor and indigent persons on every Thursday in the week the amount or value of such weekly alms not to be less than Rupees.....
 - (iv) The observance of the tenth day of Mohurrum by distribution of milk and other food.
 - (v) The celebration of ceremonies known as Mound Shariff.
 - (vi) To help poor and meritorious students professing Islam faith and reading in any recognised institution.
 - (vii) The performance of the annual fateha of myself after my death and of my husband after his death and the members of.....
 - (viii) Other religious, pious and/or charitable purposes any may be thought fit by the *mutawalli* from time to time or a Court of Law including pecuniary reliefs or assistance to indigent members of my family and the family of my.....
4. The moneys which may be realized by execution of the decrees in the suits mentioned in the said Schedule hereto shall, after payment therefrom of my debts, be invested in landed properties and such landed properties shall form a part of the estate hereby mode wakf estate.
5. Out of the income of the said wakf estate the said.....shall each receive a monthly sum of not more than Rs.....only for the benefit of themselves and their respective families and descendants. As regards the respective amounts to be spent for the other purposes aforesaid, the *mutawalli* or *mutawallis* for the time being shall have absolute discretion.

MODEL SPECIMEN

95

6. For the appointment of mutawalli, the following rules are laid down:

- (i) I shall be the *mutawalli* for my life.
 - (ii) After my death Sri.....and.....son of..... shall be joint *mutawallis* and each of them shall be at liberty to appoint one of his or her lineal male descendants as his or her successor failing which each shall be succeeded by his or her eldest lineal male descendant. All the *mutawallis* for the time being and each of them shall have the power of appointing their, his or her successors or successor.
7. The *mutawalli* or *mutawallis* for the time being (jointly if there are more than one) shall, as and by way of remuneration, be entitled to receive jointly one-fourth part of the net income of the wakf estate and to retain all expenses of management including the costs of all necessary litigation.
 8. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, no *mutawalli* will directly or indirectly grant or extent any benefit out of the wakf estate to my.....or any descendants of theirs.
 9. In cases of necessity and for the benefit of the wakf estate, the *mutawalli* or *mutawallis* for the time being shall after obtaining sanction of the Wakf Board Constituted under the Wakf Act, 1995 and in accordance with its directions, be at liberty, to sell, mortgage, transfer, alienate, partition and/or demise the wakf properties mentioned in the said schedule hereto or any part thereof and to invest the moneys thereby raised and in the event of such sale, mortgage, transfer, alienation, partition and/or lease the proceeds thereof as well as such investments shall form part of the wakf estate but no purchaser, mortgagee, transferee, alienee, co-sharer or lessee of the said properties shall be concerned to enquire whether the respective sales, mortgages, transfers, alienations, partition or leases are necessary for or beneficial to the wakf estate or to see to the application of the proceeds thereof.
 10. The dedication hereby made will bind my heirs, executors and representatives.
 11. The properties hereby dedicated are valued at Rs.....

The Schedule above referred to:

Part I

Part II

In witness whereof the said.....has executed these presents on thisday of.....20..... at.....

In presence of:

(1).....

Signature

and

(2).....

Seal

Annexure- F

Encroachment Data as per WAMSI Portal				
Sr. No.	State	Encroached Properties (At the time of Registration)	Encroachment Cases	Alienation Cases
1	Andaman and Nicobar Waqf Board	0	7	0
2	Andhra Pradesh State Waqf Board	1802	844	4
3	Assam Board of Waqfs	1	21	4
4	Bihar State (Shia) Waqf Board	22	39	1
5	Bihar State (Sunni) Waqf Board	221	167	3
6	Chandigarh Waqf Board	11	1	0
7	Chhattisgarh State Waqf Board	67	90	0
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Waqf Board	0	0	0
9	Delhi Waqf Board	1	0	0
10	Gujarat State Waqf Board	521	94	12
11	Haryana Waqf Board	183	29	1
12	Himachal Pradesh Waqf Board	1269	0	0
13	Jammu and Kashmir Auqaf Board	1886	0	0
14	Jharkhand State (Sunni) Waqf Board	4	0	0
16	Kerala State Waqf Board	0	89	36
17	Lakshadweep State Waqf Board	0	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh Waqf Board	906	155	74
19	Maharashtra State Board of Waqfs	1871	126	7
20	Manipur State Waqf Board	0	2	0
21	Meghalaya State Board of Waqfs	0	0	0
22	Odisha Board of Waqfs	29	18	16
23	Puducherry State Waqf Board	4	0	0
24	Punjab Waqf Board	42684	48	0
25	Rajasthan Board of Muslim Waqfs	0	0	1
26	Tamil Nadu Waqf Board	291	131	1
27	Telangana State Waqf Board	536	2461	141
28	Tripura Board of Waqfs	4	1	0
29	U.P. Shia Central Board of Waqfs	96	0	0
30	U.P. Sunni Central Board of Waqfs	2133	146	0
31	Uttarakhand Waqf Board	122	216	33
32	West Bengal Board of Waqfs	3365	127	58
Total		58898	5220	1340

ANNEXURE-G**Indicative list of Protected Monuments listed as Waqf**

SL.NO	Name of the monument as per ASI Notification	Locality
1.	Mausoleum known as Abdul Wahab Khan's tomb and adjoining buildings	Kunrnool, Non-Living. Andhra Pradesh
2.	Tombs of Shah Makhdum Daulah Maneri and Ibrahim Khan	Maner in the Dinapur,Bihar
3.	Tomb of Muhammad Shah known as Mubarik Khan Ka Gumbaz, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.	Khairpur, Delhi
4.	UnnamedtombMunirka313, Wazirpur, NewDelhi	Munirka313,Delhi
5.	UnnamedtombMunirka315, Wazirpur, NewDelhi	Munirka315,Delhi
6.	UnnamedTomb,Munirka316, Wazirpur, NewDelhi	Munirka316,Delhi
7.	Tomb and mosque of maulana Jamali Kamali, LadhaSarai	Mehrauli, Delhi
8.	Enclosure wall with enclosure of the Tomb of Najaf Khan measuring 42 bighas 15 biswas inclusive of Tomb, Qutb Road.	Aligunj, NewDelhi
9.	UnnamedTomb,Munirka317, village Wazirpur,NewDelhi.	Munirka317,Delhi
10.	The Mosque, AlipurRoad, Delhi	Qudsia Garden,Delhi

11.	Unnamed Tomb, Munirka 322, village Wazirpur	Munirka 322, Delhi
12.	1. The tomb 2. The mosque 3. The bridge	Wazirabad, Delhi
13.	The Pir ghaib. To the north of and near Hindu Rao's house on the Ridge, Delhi	Ridge, Delhi.
14.	Tinbhurjiwala gumbad Muhammadpur village	Muhammadpur, II .304, Delhi
15.	Kotla Firoz Shah, Firozabad, with the remaining walls, bastions and gateways, and gardens, the old mosque, and well and all the other ruined buildings it contains	Kotla Feroj Shah., Delhi
16.	Unnamed tomb, Muhammadpur village	Muhammadpur Village 305, Delhi
17.	Tomb of Ghiyas-ud-Din, Tughlaqabad, including its walls and bastions, gates, and causeway, along with the Tomb of Daud Khan.	Tughlakabad New Delhi., Delhi
18.	Walls, gateways, bastions, and internal buildings of both the inner and outer citadels of Tughlaqabad Fort.	Tughlakabad New Delhi., Delhi
19.	Unnamed tomb Munirka 313	Munirka 313, Delhi
20.	Choti Gumti-283	Kharehra Village, tombs located between Hauz Khas and Qutab Road, Delhi

21.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The tomb of Firoz Shah. 2. Domed building to the west of No. 1. 3. Dalans between No. 1 and No. 2. 4. Domed building and its court to the south of No. 3. 5. Dalans and all ruined buildings to the north of No. 1, extending up to No. 10. 6. Five Chhatris to the east of No. 1 and No. 5. 7. Old gate to the north of No. 6. 8. Three Chhatris to the northwest of No. 7. 9. Old cemetery to the east of No. 7. 10. Ruined courtyard and its dalans with the domed building to the northwest of No. 8. 11. Old wall running east from No. 4. 12. 2.25 acres of land surrounding the 	HaujKhas, Delhi
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	<p>above monuments, bounded as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North: By the house of Chhanga and Mehr Chand, sons of Hansram, and the house of Uderam, son of Kusla. • South: By Ghairmumkin Rasta. • East: By the village site belonging to the village community, house of Nota and Zadar, sons of Jaisingh Chhmar, and field Nos. 330 and 331 belonging to Niader and others. • West: By field No. 185 belonging to Uderam, son of Kusla Jat; field No. 186 belonging to Jagina and Sajawal Rajput; field No. 195 (Ghairmumkin 	
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	Joohar), common to Jats and Muslims; and field No. 196 (Ghairmumkin Pall).	
22.	UggarSain's Baoli	In Madhoganj near the Jantar Mantar observatory, Delhi
23.	Mundagumbad	Munrika320,Delhi

24.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The tomb of Firoz Shah. <input type="checkbox"/> Domed building to the west of No. 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Dalans between No. 1 and No. 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Domed building and its court to the south of No. 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Dalans and all ruined buildings to the north of No. 1, extending up to No. 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Five Chhatris to the east of No. 1 and No. 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Old gate to the north of No. 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Three Chhatris to the northwest of No. 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Old cemetery to the east of No. 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Ruined courtyard and its dalans, along with the domed building to the northwest of No. 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Old wall running east from No. 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 2.25 acres of land surrounding the above monuments, bounded as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North: By the house of Chhanga 	Hauz Khas, NewDelhi, Delhi
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	<p>and Mehr Chand, sons of Hansram, and the house of Uderam, son of Kusla.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South: By Ghairmumkin Rasta. • East: By the village site belonging to the village community, the house of Nota and Zadar (sons of Jaisingh Chhmar), and field Nos. 330 and 331, belonging to Niader and others. • West: By field No. 185, belonging to Uderam, son of Kusla Jat; field No. 186, belonging to Jagina and Sajawal Rajput; field No. 195 (Ghairmumkin Joohar), common to Jats and Muslims; and field No. 196 (Ghairmumkin 	
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	Pall).	
25.	Tomb of Safdar Jang (Mirza Muqim Mansur Ali Khan), including all enclosure walls, gateways, gardens, and the mosque on the east side of the gardens	Nizam-ud-Din Railway Station, Delhi.
26.	<input type="checkbox"/> The tomb of Firoz Shah. <input type="checkbox"/> Domed building to the west of No. 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Dalans between No. 1 and No. 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Domed building and its court to the south of No. 3.	Hauz Khas, NewDelhi, Delhi

	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Dalans and all ruined buildings to the north of No. 1, extending up to No. 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Five Chhatris to the east of No. 1 and No. 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Old gate to the north of No. 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Three Chhatris to the northwest of No. 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Old cemetery to the east of No. 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Ruined courtyard and its dalans, along with the domed building to the northwest of No. 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Old wall running east from No. 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 2.25 acres of land surrounding the above monuments, bounded as follows: </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North: By the house of Chhanga and Mehr Chand, sons of Hansram, and the house of Uderam, son of Kusla. • South: By Ghairmumkin Rasta. 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East: By the village site belonging to the village community, the house of Nota and Zadar (sons of Jaisingh Chhmar), and field Nos. 330 and 331 belonging to Niader and others. • West: By field No. 185 belonging to Uderam, son of Kusla Jat; field No. 186 belonging to Jagina and Sajawal Rajput; field No. 195 (Ghairmumkin Joohar), common to Jats and Muslims; and field No. 196 (Ghairmumkin Pall). 	
27.	LalBangla	Babarpur(late),Delhi
28.	Idgah of Kharehra	Idgah, Hauz Khas, NewDelhi
29.	Mosque with its dalans	including the Bara Gumbaz (the domed entrance to the mosque).

	and courtyard	
30.	Purana Quila (Indrapat) or Delhi (Sher Shahi), including all its walls, arcades, gateways, bastions, and gardens; the mosque of Sher Shah (Kila Kohna Masjid); the Sher Mandal; and the entrances to the subterranean passages	Purana Qila Mathura Road, New Delhi
31.	The Khair-ul-Manazil, bounded on the north by Khasra No. 375, on the south and west by Khasra No. 372, and on the east by the Grand Trunk Road.	Babarpur Bazidpur, Delhi
32.	Lal Bangla	Babarpur (late), Delhi
33.	Idgah of Kharehra,	Kharera, Delhi
34.	Makhdum Ki Khasra No.355 of ShahpurJat.	ShahpurJat, Delhi
35.	Maqdoom ki Khasra No.355, ShahpurJat	ShahpurJat, Delhi
36.	Chhoti Gumti	Village, Mehrauli, New Delhi

37.	BiwiorDadikaGumbad-281	Village,Mehrauli, New Delhi
38.	Bandi or Potika Gumbad III-280	Village,Mehrauli, NewDelhi
39.	BirankaGumbad-282	Village,Mehrauli, NewDelhi
40.	SakriGumti-284	VillageKharera Mehrauli, NewDelhi
41.	SakriGumpti	Kharera,Delhi
42.	Nili Mosque	Kharera,Delhi
43.	Tomb of Usuf Qatal, situated at Khirki in Field No. 81, within the property of Shamlat Deh	Village Khirki, MalviyaNagar, New Delhi
44.	Tomb of Atgah Khan at Nizamuddin.	Nizamuddin,Delhi
45.	The Chausath Khamba or Tomb of Mirza Aziz Kokaltash.	Nizamuddin,Delhi
46.	Arabki Serai, Patti Ghiaspur in Mouja Inderpat	Humayun's Tomb,Delhi

47.	<p>The tomb of Isa Khan, with its surrounding enclosure walls and turrets, garden, gateways, and mosque (Khasra No. 281), bounded as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the east by Arab Sari, Khasra No. 238, • On the west by Khasra No. 283, graveyard of Peare Lal, and Khasra No. 238 of Budan, • On the north by Khasra No. 236 of Pandit Braj Ballabh, • On the south by Abadi Arab Sarai, Khasra No. 238 	Nizamuddin, Delhi
48.	<p>Humayun's Tomb, its platform, gardens, enclosure walls, and gateways (Khasra No. 258), bounded as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the east by Khasra Nos. 180, 181, and 244 of 	Nizamuddin, Delhi

	<p>Miri Singh,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the west by Khasra Nos. 268 and 253, • On the north by Khasra No. 206, <p>On the south by Khasra No. 245 of Miri Singh and Khasra Nos. 249 and 248 of Syed Mohammad</p>	
49.	Area between Jamali Kamali and Balban's Tomb	Lado Serai, New Delhi.
50.	Tomb and mosque of Maulana Jamali Kamali	Mehrauli, Delhi
51.	<p>Nila Gumbaz, located outside the south corner of the enclosure of Humayun's Tomb (Khasra No. 243), bounded as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the east by Khasra No. 182, • On the west by Humayun's Tomb, • On the north by Khasra No. 181, • On the south by Khasra No. 244 of Miri Singh 	Nizamuddin New Delhi.,

52.	The tomb of Afsahwala, immediately near and to the south of No. 3.	Nizamuddin NewDelhi.
53.	Bara Khamba, outside the north entrance to the shrine (until recently used by the District Board).	Nizamuddin NewDelhi.,
54.	Tomb of Khan-i-Khana	South of Nizamuddin NewDelhi.,
55.	Remaining gateways of Abadi Arab Sarai and of Abadi Bagh Bu Halima	Near Humayun's Tomb, Delhi
56.	Tomb of Mirza Muzaffar, called Bara Batasha	Ghiaspur, NewDelhi.,
57.	Grave of Mirza Jahangir	Nizamuddin, NewDelhi.
58.	Begampuri Masjid in Begumpur village	Begumpur, New Delhi.
59.	Tohfe wala Gumbad	Hauz Khas, Delhi
60.	MohamdiWala- Khasra No.14 of ShahpurJat.	Village Shahpurjat, New Delhi.,
61.	Sunderwala Burj.	Nizamuddin, New Delhi.
62.	Sunderwala Mahal.	Nizamuddin, New Delhi.

63.		
64.	Grave of Jahanara Begum	Nizamuddin, New Delhi.
65.	Grave of Muhammad Shah	Nizamuddin, New Delhi.
66.	The Qutb archaeological area as now fenced in, including the mosque, iron pillar, Minar of Qutb-ud-Din, unfinished Minar, all colonnades, screen arches, tomb of Altamsh, college buildings of Ala-ud-Din, tomb of Imam Zamin, and all carved stones in the above area, along with gardens, paths, and water channels. This also includes all gateways, including the Alai Darwaza, as well as all graves in the above area	Mehrauli, Delhi
67.	Tomb of Adham Khan (RestHouse)	Mehrauli, New Delhi.,
68.	Tomb of Sheikh Kabir-ud-Din, also known as Rakabwala Gumbad, in Field No. 84, situated at Sarai Shahji, property of Thuks Shahpur and Adhchini. Moti Masjid	Malviya Nagar, Delhi

69.	MotiMasjid	Mehrauli, NewDelhi.
70.	Tomb of Mubarik Shah in Mubarikpur, Kotla	Kotla Mubarakpur,New Delhi.
71.	Tomb of Mubarik Shah in Mubarikpur, Kotla.	Kotla Mubarakpur,New Delhi.
72.	Tombs of Wadde Khan and Chote Khan,MubarakpurKotl.	Kotla Mubarakpur,New Delhi.
73.	Kala gumbad	Kotla Mubarakpur,New Delhi.
74.	Mosque attached to Mubarik Shah's tomb in Mubarikpur, Kotla	Kotla Mubarakpur,New Delhi.
75.	Tomb of Darya Khan	GattoSarai,Delhi
76.	Sidi Sayyid Musjid	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
77.	Shah Khupai Musjid	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
78.	Jami Musjid	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
79.	Tombs of the Queens of Ahmedahah	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
80.	Ahmedshah'sTomb	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
81.	TheQueen's Mosque in Sarangpur	Ahmedabad.Gujarat

82.	Kutab Shah's Mosque	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
83.	Dada Harir's Mosque and Tomb	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
84.	Achyut Bibi's Musjid and Tomb	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
85.	Darya Khan's Tomb	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
86.	Muhafiz khan's Mosque	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
87.	Rani Rupavanti's Mosque in Mirzapur.	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
88.	Sayyid Usman's Mosque and Tomb	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
89.	Shah Alam's Tomb with all surrounding buildings in the group.	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
90.	Small Stone Mosque (Rani Masjid)	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
91.	Rauza of Azam Khan and Moazzam Khan	Vasna, Ahmedabad.Gujarat
92.	Masjid and outergate way in City Survey No.	Ahmedabad.Gujarat

	6814.	
93.	Rani Sipri's Mosque and Tomb	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
94.	Malik Alam's Mosque	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
95.	BibiJi's Masjid at Rajpur Hirpur	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
96.	HaibatKhan'sMusjid	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
97.	BabaLului'sMusjid	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
98.	Masjid and outer gateway in City Survey No. 6814.	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
99.	Nawab Sardar Khan's Roza with its compound, bearing City Survey No. 6811	Jamalpur road,Ahmedabad.Gujarat
100.	Tomb of Mir Abu Turab	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
101.	Small stone mosque south of Malik Isan-ul-Mulk's mosque	Ishanpur, Ahmedabad.Gujarat
102.	Tombs	Vatva, Ahmedabad.Gujarat
103.	The Great Mosque	Ahmedabad.Gujarat

104.	The Great Tank, Palace and Harem	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
105.	Pavilion before the last	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
106.	Tomb of Bibi Rajbai	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
107.	Tomb of Mahomed Begarah	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
108.	Tomb of Sheikh Ahmed Khata Ganj Baksh.	Ahmedabad.Gujarat
109.	Jami Musjid	Dhoka, Ahmedabad.Gujarat
110.	KhanMusjid	Dhoka, Ahmedabad.Gujarat
111.	Bahlol Khan Gazi's Mosque	Dhoka, Ahmedabad.Gujarat
112.	The Masjid of Rajusha Pir	Ranpur, Ahmedabad.Gujarat
113.	The Jami, Sayyid, Cazi, and Ganjni Musjid	Mandal, Ahmedabad.Gujarat
114.	Jami Masjid	Khambhat, Kheda.Gujarat
115.	The Jami Musjid	Bharuch.Gujarat
116.	Tomb of Sikandar Shah	Halol, Panchmahal.Gujarat
117.	The Ek-Minar-ki-Masjid	Halol, Panchmahal.Gujarat

118.	ThePanch-Mahuda-ki-Masjid.	Halol, Panchmahal.Gujarat
119.	Tomb near Panch Mahudaki Masjid	Halol, Panchmahal.Gujarat
120.	SakarKhan's Durgah	Champaner, Vadodara.Gujarat
121.	The Jami Musjid.	Champaner, Vadodara.Gujarat
122.	Kevda Musjid	Champaner, Vadodara.Gujarat
123.	Cenotaph of Kevda masjid.	Champaner, Vadodara.Gujarat
124.	The Nagina Musjid	Champaner, Vadodara.Gujarat
125.	The Lili-Gumbaz-ki-Masjid.	Champaner, Vadodara.Gujarat
126.	Kamani masjid.	Champaner, Vadodara.Gujarat
127.	BawaMan's Mosque	Champaner, Vadodara.Gujarat
128.	Jami Masjid	Mangrol, Junagadh.Gujarat
129.	Rahimat Maajid	Mangrol, Junagadh.Gujarat
130.	Raveli Masjid	Mangrol, Junagadh.Gujarat
131.	Masjid and Dargah known as Khwaja	Surat.Gujarat

	Dana Saheb's Roza	
132.	Tomb of Khwaja Safar Sulemani	Surat.Gujarat
133.	Mosque of Ala Vardi Khan	Gurgaon.Haryana
134.	Tomb of Khawaja Khizr	Sonipat.Haryana
135.	Group of Tombs	Jhajjar. Haryana
136.	Shah Ibrahim's tomb, together with adjacent land.	Narnaul.Haryana
137.	Kabuli Bagh Mosque with enclosure wall.	Panipat.Haryana
138.	Khanqah of Shah Hamdan Mosque,	Srinagar. J&K(UT)
139.	Mosque of Akhun Mulla Shah, together with adjacent area	Srinagar. J&K(UT)
140.	Pathar Masjid,	Srinagar. J&K(UT)
141.	Madrassa Mahmud gawan	Bidar, Karnataka
142.	Barid Shahi Tombs,Bidar	Bidar, Karnataka
143.	Safa Masjid	Belagavi,Karnataka

144.	Gulbarga Fort and Great Mosque in the Fort	Kalaburagi,Karnataka
145.	Haft Gumbad Tomb of Firoz Shah	Kalaburagi,Karnataka
146.	Jahan Begam's tomb	Bijapur,Karnataka
147.	Allishahid Pir's Masjid	Bijapur,Karnataka
148.	Ali I Rauza	Bijapur,Karnataka
149.	Allahapur Gate ,Bijapur, Dist.Bijapur	Bijapur,Karnataka
150.	Andu Masjid,	Bijapur,Karnataka
151.	Asar Mahal	Bijapur,Karnataka
152.	Bukhari Masjid,	Bijapur,Karnataka
153.	The Chand Bavri	Bijapur,Karnataka
154.	Chhoti Asar Mosque	Bijapur,Karnataka
155.	Dakhni Idgah,	Bijapur,Karnataka
156.	Hyder(Upli)Buruj	Bijapur,Karnataka
157.	Ibrahimpur Masjid / Ibrahim Jami Masjid	Bijapur,Karnataka

158.	Ikkhalas Khan's Mosque	Bijapur,Karnataka
159.	The Jod Gumbaz	Bijapur,Karnataka
160.	The Juma Masjid	Bijapur,Karnataka
161.	Karim-Uddin's Mosque	Bijapur,Karnataka
162.	The Zanjiri or Malik Jahan Begam's Mosque	Bijapur,Karnataka
163.	Mangoli Fateh Gate, Bijapur, Dist. Bijapur (Not Listed).	Bijapur,Karnataka
164.	The Makka Masjid	Bijapur,Karnataka
165.	The Mihtari Mahal	Bijapur,Karnataka
166.		
167.	The mosque at the Gol Gumbaz	Bijapur,Karnataka
168.	The Mulla Mosque	Bijapur,Karnataka
169.	Mustafa Bad Gun,	Bijapur,Karnataka
170.	Mustafakhan's Mosque	Bijapur,Karnataka

171.	The Nan Gambaz	Bijapur,Karnataka
172.	Shikandar Shah's tomb	Bijapur,Karnataka
173.	Tomb of Pir Shaikh Hamid Khadir	Bijapur,Karnataka
174.	Tomb No22 on the western bank of Chandabavdi.	Bijapur,Karnataka
175.	Water towers Nos. 61, 67, 91, 114, 115, 142, 147, 286, and 289	Bijapur,Karnataka
176.	Yakub Dabali's Mosque and tomb No.204	Bijapur,Karnataka
177.	Ain-ul-mulk's Tomb	Bijapur,Karnataka
178.	Hyderkhan's Tomb	Bijapur,Karnataka
179.	The Ibrahim Rouza	Bijapur,Karnataka
180.	Moti Darga	Bijapur,Karnataka
181.	Afzulkhan's wives' Tombs	Bijapur,Karnataka
182.	The Sonheri Masjid	Bijapur,Karnataka
183.	Jumma Masji	Sira, Tumakuru District,Karnataka

	d,	
184.	Mallik Rihan Darga ,	Sira, Tumakuru District, Karnataka
185.	Gumbaz containing the tomb of Tipu Sultan, Srirangapatna, Mandya District.	Srirangapatna, Mandya District, Karnataka
186.	Jumma Masjid, Srirangapatna, a,	Srirangapatna, Mandya District, Karnataka
187.	Bidar Fort	Bidar, Karnataka
188.	Bahmani Tombs, Ashtur, Bidar	Ashtur, Bidar District, Karnataka
189.	Dhaiwadi Masjid near Allapur Gate	Vijayapura, Karnataka
190.	Batula Khan's Masjid	Vijayapura, Karnataka
191.	Mahalat Ainapur in field	Vijayapura, Karnataka
192.	Mosque No.366	Vijayapura, Karnataka
193.	Chinch Didi Masjid	Vijayapura, Karnataka
194.	Mosque No.213	Vijayapura, Karnataka

195.	Nitya Navari Tomb and Masjid near Moti Masjid	Vijayapura,Karnataka
196.	Shaha Navazkhan's tomb	Vijayapura,Karnataka
197.	Yasuf's old JamiMasjid	Vijayapura,Karnataka
198.	Jumma Masjid at Sampgaon	Belagavi,Karnataka
199.	The Grave of Aurangzeb's Wife in the Navbag	Bijapur,Karnataka
200.	Tomb and mosque of Baljati Shah	Dhamoni, SagarDistrict, MadhyaPradesh
201.	DamriMasjid	CantonmentBoard, Ahmednagar.
202.	Kotla of Twelve Imams	Ahmednagar,Maharashtra
203.	Macca Masjid	Ahmednagar
204.	Old tomb near Changiz Khan's palace	Ahmednagar
205.	The Tomb of Nizam Ahmedshah	Ahmednagar
206.	The Faria Bagh	Ahmednagar
207.	Salabatkhan's Tomb	Ahmednagar,Maharashtra
208.	Tomb of Rabia Daurani(Bibi-ka-	Aurangabad,Maharashtra

	Maqbara)	
209.	Daulatabad Fort and Monuments therein (e.g.ChandMinar)	Aurangabad,Maharashtra
210.	Tomb of Aurangzeb	Aurangabad,Maharashtra
211.	Tomb of Malik Ambar	Aurangabad,Maharashtra
212.	Fort	Pratapgarh,Gondia
213.	Mosque	Fatehkheda, Buldhana
214.	Mosque	Rohinkhed, Buldhana
215.	The Adhaidin-ka-Jhonpra,Ajmer	Ajmer, Rajasthan
216.	The Tomb of Allauddin Khan known as “SolaThumba”	Ajmer, Rajasthan
217.	LalMasjid	Alwar, Rajasthan
218.	JamaMasjid	Amer, Rajasthan
219.		
220.	JamiMasjid	Banda, UttarPradesh

221.	JumaMasjid	Mahoba,Uttar Pradesh
222.	Jama Masjid within the complex of CPM Makbara of Nawab Diler Khan, a distinguished officer of Shah Jahan	Shahabad, UttarPradesh
223.	Mosque	Orai.,Uttar Pradesh
224.	JamaMasjid,	Erichh,Distt.-Jhansi U.P.
225.	Hathikhana Mosque or Jaichandi Mosque	Hathgaon,Fatehpur, UttarPradesh
226.	The domes and buildings inside the inner enclosure, including the ancient walls of the inner enclosure of Saiyid Salar Masaud's celebrated Dargah	Singha Parasi,Bahraich,UttarPradesh
227.	The tomb of Rajab Salar, alias Hatila Salar	Bahraich. UttarPradesh
228.	The tomb of Salar Saif-ud-Din, alias Surkhru Salar	Bahraich. UttarPradesh
229.	Mosque within the complex of CPM The Residency Buildings.	Gumti, Uttar Pradesh
230.	Mosque within the complex of CPM	Lucknow.UttarPradesh

	Amjad Ali Shah's Mausoleum.	
231.	Mosque within the complex of CPM Karbala of Tal Katora	Lucknow. Uttar Pradesh
232.	Mosque within the complex of CPM Malka Jahan's Karbala.	Lucknow. Uttar Pradesh
233.	The entire building known as the Atala Masjid.	Jaunpur city, Sarnath
234.	The entire building known as the Jama Masjid.	Jaunpur city. Sarnath
235.	The entire building known as the Lal Masjid (Lal Darwaza	Jaunpur city. Sarnath
236.	Jhanjhri Masjid	Situated in Sipahmuhalla on the bank of the river Gumti. Sarnath
237.	The Khalis Mukhalis or Char Ungli Masjid.	Jaunpur city. Sarnath
238.	The entire building known as the Rauza of Shah Firoz	Jaunpur city. Sarnath
239.	The Gateway of Hazarat Chirag-i-Hind's palace in the Zafarabad town	Zafarabad town Jau
240.	Dhorara Masjid	Sarnath U.P.
241.	Mosque at Isauli	At Isauli, Sultanpur. Sarnath

242.	Tomb of Haji Iqbal, eunuch of Sadar Jahan Begam of Fyzabad, including the mosque and the whole compound enclosing them	In Fyzabad City.Sarnath
243.	Beni Khanam's tomb	In Fyzabad City.Sarnath
244.	GulabBari	In Fyzabad City.Sarnath
245.	Tomb of Shuja-ud-daula	In Fyzabad City.Sarnath
246.	Bahu Begam's Mosque	In Fyzabad City.Sarnath
247.	Old Nawabi Mosque	In the compound of Akbarpurtahsil..Sarnath
248.	Tomb of Fariduddin alias Mian Fidu.	Shekupur Garhi,Rapri, Shikhohabad, Firozabad.Agra
249.	Tomb of Nasiruddin	Shekupur Garhi,Rapri, Shikhohabad, Firozabad,Agra
250.	Tomb of Nizamuddin.	Rapri, Shikhohabad,Firozabad,Agra
251.	Juma Masjid at Agra	Agra, UttarPradesh
252.	Mosque at Isauli	Isauli, SultanpurDistrict,Uttar Pradesh
253.	Juma Masjid	Near Hussainabad,Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

254.	Masjid connected with Asaf-ud-daula	Lucknow, UttarPradesh
255.	The KazMain buildings	Lucknow, UttarPradesh
256.	Tomb of Ghazi-ud-din Haider (FirstKingofOudh)	Lucknow, UttarPradesh

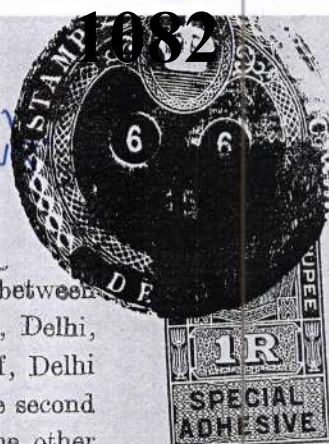
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S.No. 30. 7/10 लापतागोवा मस्जिद
इंडिया गेट के पास, भात सिंदर



THIS AGREEMENT made this *Seven* day of *June* 19*45* between the Governor General in Council, through his agent the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, hereinafter called the first party of the one part and the Sunni Majlis-e-Aukaf, Delhi (established under "the Delhi Muslim Wakfs Act, 1943"), hereinafter called the second party, its successors in office, executors, administrators or representatives of the other part.

WHEREAS the first party is in control of the property described and defined in Appendix 'A' and which has for greater clearness been delineated and shown on the plan enclosed and is desirous of making arrangements so that the same may be conveniently used by Muslims as a mosque, and the second party is prepared to assume control to undertake those arrangements and to ensure that the property is used for the said purpose and for no other, this indenture is executed on the day and year first above mentioned to witness the terms and conditions between the parties.

(1) This agreement will be deemed to have come into force on the day and year first above mentioned.

(2) That the second party shall use the said property for religious purposes only as a mosque and the second party shall not be entitled to make any alterations or to carry out any repairs, in the existing building or buildings or to make any grave or to build any new structure, even if it be purely of a temporary nature, without first obtaining the sanction of the first party, in writing, and that the second party shall use the property only as a mosque in a reasonable manner.

(3) That all taxes, rates, fees and any other moneys claimable under the Municipal Act or under any other law in force at the time being shall be paid by the second party in accordance with the provisions of the Punjab Municipal Act or any other law or rules or under byelaws or directions as may lawfully be made under the Punjab Municipal Act or any other Act.

(4) That the second party shall be bound by the conservancy and sanitary requirements of the byelaws of the New Delhi Municipal Committee and shall in all respects comply with and be bound by the building, drainage, and other byelaws for the time being in force for the area.

(5) That the well if any at the site shall be closed by the second party and a regular water connection taken from the Municipal Committee. In case the well is required for religious purposes, it shall be made mosquito proof and otherwise covered to the satisfaction of the Health Officer.

(6) That the second party will not without the previous consent in writing of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, use any part of the property for the construction of shops or erect or suffer to be erected any kind of structure.

(7) That the property shall not be used for purposes of residence except with the permission of the first party in writing.

(8) That in the event of the first party permitting the property to be used for purposes of residence the second party shall make such sanitary arrangements as are required by the first party and shall comply with such conditions as to the number of residents and their functions in respect of the property as the first party may impose.

(9) That the second party shall at all reasonable times grant access to the demised premises to the first party or to such officer or body as the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, may authorise in this behalf or to the sanitary staff appointed for the purpose of maintaining premises in the New Capital of Delhi in a sanitary condition.

(10) In case the second party shall commit any breach or make default in the performance of all or any one or more of the covenants on his part hereinbefore contained,

it shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, or any officer in his employ on his behalf to enter into and upon and take possession of the said property and thereafter this agreement shall be void.

IN WITNESS whereof the said parties have put their signatures to this agreement.

Signed by the Sunni Majlis-e-Aukaf, Delhi, in the presence of

} [Signature]

(1) [Signature]

(2) [Signature]

Signed by _____
Chief Commissioner
of Delhi, by the order and direction of the
Governor General in Council in the presence of

} [Signature]

[Signature]
Registrar,
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.



[Signature]

[Signature]

Sign
of Delh
Governor

to the C

8/1/45
GIPD-L112

13

APPENDIX 'A'.

The site is situated on the south half of the Central Vista, between the water channel and the line of the Kingway and the road, on the south side of the former and east of the latter. It is about 0.025 acre and is bounded on the North by the water channel, on the East & West by the water channel and on the South by the grass land of the Central Vista.

Signed by the Sunni Majlis-e-Aukaf, Delhi, in the presence of

Abdullah Khan
Sadar,
Sunni Majlis-e-Aukaf,
Delhi.

(1) _____

Muhammad Ali
Nazir,
Sunni Majlis-e-Aukaf,
Delhi.

(2) _____

Signed by A. V. Asquith,
Chief Commissioner
of Delhi, by the order and direction of the
Governor General in Council in the presence of

A. V. Asquith

for
Registrar,
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

for
Deputy Commissioner,
Delhi.

(M).

- 4 -

Presented by Khan Sahib Ch. Mustaq Ahmed, retired Extra
 Assistant Commissioner, & Nazim Administration of Sunni Masjid-e-
 at the office of the Sub-Registrar, Delhi (Nazul) Sub
 District, New Delhi this 3rd day of July 1945
 at the hours of 11:30 AM

3-7-1945

Khan Sahib

Mustaq Ahmed

Admitted by the said Khan Sahib Ch. Mustaq Ahmed
 who is married by ;

was personally known to me. Having satisfied

that this deed has been duly executed by P. V. Aswathi Eng C. I. S.
 of the D. I. T. in his official capacity, his

name and signatures are dispensed with. The
 contents of the deed has been explained to the executioners
 and it is correct. It is therefore admitted
 for registration. The corrections are duly
 made.

3-7-1945

Khan Sahib
 REGISTRAR

Mustaq Ahmed

Registered as no 634 in additional Book
 No 1 Volume no 99, on pages 191 to 193, on
 this 3rd day of July 1945

H. Narayan



SUB REGISTRAR
 DELHI (NAZUL) SUB DISTRICT

3-7-1945

ABOUT
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रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० 1620

भारत सरकार

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REGISTERED NO. D. 1620.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DELHI ADMS

दिल्ली राजपत्र Delhi Gazette

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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दिल्ली, बृहस्पतिवार, अप्रैल 16, 1970/चैत्र 26, 1892

No. 14]

DELHI, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1970/CHAITRA 26, 1892

भाग IV

PART IV

भाग I में सम्मिलित अधिवृत्तनामों को छोड़कर दिल्ली प्रशासन के विभागों की अधिवृत्तनाम

Notifications of Departments of the Delhi Administration
other than notifications included in Part I



DELHI ARCHIVES

दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली

DELHI ADMINISTRATION, DELHI

Delhi, the 10th December 1969

No. 166/69.—In pursuance of the provisions of Sub-Section (2) of Section 5 of the Wakf Act, 1954, the Delhi Wakf Board hereby publishes first part of the list of wakfs existing in the Union Territory of Delhi at the date of commencement of this Act (1st October, 1962) in the annexed schedule containing the prescribed particulars after having examined the report forwarded to it by the Administration of Delhi under Sub-Section (1) of the said Section.

By Order of
the Delhi Wakf Board,
ABDUL HAMID,
Secretary,
Delhi Wakf Board.

(247)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	Rs.
						NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL	
17	Zabta Ganj mosque	Over 100 years	Worship	..	Near India Gate, Man Singh Road, (mosque)	35000	..
18	Sunchri Bagh Road mosque	Do.	Do.	..	Near Udyog Bhavan (mosque with 4 hujras).	30000	..
19	Mazar near Sunchri Bagh mosque.	Do.	Ziarat	..	Behind 8, Moti Lal Nehru Marg (mazar).	500	..
20	Krishi Bhavan mosque.	Do.	Worship	..	Inside Krishi Bhawan compound, Rafi Marg (mosque).	15000	..
21	Mir Dard Road, mosque & mazar of Shah waliullah mohaddis.	Do.	Worship & Ziarat	..	Behind Irwin Hospital, Mir Dard Road, Inside graveyard compound (mosque).	20000	..
22	Mosque inside Irwin Hospital compound & dargah.	Do.	Do.	..	Behind Irwin Hospital compound, Circular Road, (mosque & dargah).	25000	..
23	Mosque inside Maulana Azad Medical College compound.	Do.	Worship	..	Inside Maulana Azad Medical College compound, Mathura Road, (mosque).	20000	..
24	Pucca graves opp. to Lady Hardinge Hospital.	Do.	Ziarat	..	Opposit to Lady Hardinge Medical College, Panchkuin Road (paccagraves)	2000	..
25	Pucca Mazar	Do.	Do.	..	Near mosque inside Irwin Hospital, New Delhi (mazar)	5000	..
26	Shah Kamal mosque.	Do.	Worship	..	Haig Square, Peshwar Road, New Delhi (mosque).	20000	..
27	Nizam Gate house mosque	Over 25 years	Do.	..	Inside, Nizam Palace, New Delhi.	10000	..
28	Maqbara Gola Gumbad.	over 100 years	Ziarat	..	Lodi Road, New Delhi P. 114/32 Tomb (graves & compound.)	50000	..
29	Ghosian mosque Alias Jheel Piao.	Over 100 years	Worship	..	Opposit Link House, Mathura Road, New Delhi (Mosque 2 hujras with compound).	20000	..
30	Dhobian mosque	Do.	Do.	..	Near Link Road, New Delhi (mosque with one room & compound).	40000	900

GAZE DELO_null_1970_Part-IV_101_014_063



IN THE COURT OF SH. NARENDRA N.C. KOCHHAR ADDL. DISTRICT JUDGE DELHI
CIVIL SUIT No. 128 of 1973.

Union of India

...Plaintiff.

Versus.

Delhi Wakf Board through its secretary
having its office at Darya Gang Delhi-6.

...Defendant.

Suit For Declaration

ATTESTED
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1. The Number of Applications
2. The Name of the Applicant
3. The Name of the Opponent
4. Fees

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Total Rs

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prepared by the copyist

M. S. Z

29/9/74

5. The Name of the Applicant
6. The Name of the Opponent
7. Cause of the Application
8. Name of the Applicant

IN THE COURT OF SH. K. N. C. KODHAR ADM. DISTRICT JUDGE DELHI

CIVIL SUIT No. 102 of 1973.

Plaintiff.

Union of India

versus.

Delhi West Bench through its secretary
having its office at Darya Gang Delhi-6.

Defendant.

For declaration
20/11

In the court of Shri N.C. Koonhar, Addl. District Judge, Delhi.

Civil suit No. 128 of 1971.

UNION OF INDIA vs. DELHI WAKF BOARD.

JUDGMENT.

The Union of India (hereinafter to be referred as the plaintiff-government) has filed this suit against Delhi Wakf Board (hereinafter to be referred as the defendant-Board) for declaration that the property mentioned at serial No. 17 of page 308 of Delhi Gazette notification No. 14 dated 16.4.70 (hereinafter to be referred as the Gazette notification) is in fact the property of the plaintiff-Government and that the inclusion of the same in the list of wakfs published by the defendant-Board in the Gazette notification is wrongful, illegal, without jurisdiction, ultra vires, null and void and does not affect the rights, interest and title of the plaintiff-government therein.

2. The facts giving rise to this suit are that the defendant-Board published the list of wakfs in Delhi vide the Gazette notification and included in it a mosque near India Gate, Men Singh Road, New Delhi known as Zabta Ganj mosque and mentioned at serial No. 17 of page 308 (hereinafter to be referred as the property in dispute) of the gazette notification. The gazette was published on April 25, 1970. The plaintiff-government instituted this suit on 15.4.71, alleging that the property in dispute is the property of the plaintiff-Government who had been in exclusive possession of the same in their own right, without any interruption from any one else, including the defendant, and that the same was granted by the plaintiff-Government in 1945 to the then Sunai-Majlis-A-Jukaf Delhi, which was the predecessor-in-interest of the defendant-Board for use for religious purposes with the condition that the user of the said

1

property would be only religious so long as the plaintiff-Government would allow the user of the same and that the property was taken under the said arrangement by the licensee. It was mentioned that the licence could be terminated by the plaintiff-government on the breach of any of the covenants mentioned therein and that the licence deed clearly showed that the property is owned by the plaintiff-government to the exclusion of every body else including the defendant. It is alleged that the defendant fully knowing the property in dispute to be one belonging to the plaintiff-government, has, illegally, unlawfully and by mis-representations got the same included as the wakf property in the gazette notification and that while making such mis-representations the defendant-Board had with-held and concealed the information regarding the licence under which the property had been given by the government. It is alleged that the property in dispute has never been a wakf property and that neither the defendant-Board nor any one else on its behalf had been in possession of the same as such. It was stated that in view of section 6(4) of the wakf Act (hereinafter to be referred to as the Act) it was apprehended that unless the inclusion of the property in the gazette notification is challenged by way of suit, the defendant-Board may illegally seek to use the gazette notification as final and conclusive against the plaintiff-government and which would cast a cloud on the ownership rights of the plaintiff-government who would be deprived of its valuable property. It is alleged that the plaintiff-government has requested the defendant-Board to have the said property deleted from the gazette-notification but the defendant has neglected to do so in spite of registered A.D. notice dated 9.2.71 issued u/s. 56 of the Act and hence the suit. In these circumstances, it has been prayed that a decree for declaration be passed to the effect that the inclusion of the property in dispute in the

44/10/71
1/8/71
ATTORNEY

gazette-notification as wakf property is wrongful, illegal without jurisdiction, ultra vires, null and void and does not affect the rights, interest and title of the plaintiff therein. It has also been prayed that costs of the suit be also awarded.

3. The defendant-Board has contested the suit. It has been pleaded by way of preliminary objections that plaint is not properly signed and verified by a duly authorised person; that the plaintiff has no locus standi to file the suit; that the suit is not maintainable in view of section 34 of the Specific Relief Act; the plaintiff being out of possession; that the suit is barred by time; that the proper court fees has not been paid on the plaint, that the suit is bad for non-joinder of the parties as Mutwalli Managing Committee of the property has not been included in the presentsuit. It has also been pleaded that the property is a wakf property since times immemorial and is in possession and control of the defendant-Board. The suit is also alleged to be bad for want of valid notice u/s.56 of the Act. The ownership of the plaintiff-government has been denied and it has been contended that title of the property vests in God and that the supervision and control of the same vests in the defendant-Board under the Act. It has been contended that the property has been rightly included in the list published in the gazette notification and it has been prayed that the suit be dismissed with costs.

4- In the replication the plaintiff controverted the pleas of the defendant and re-asserted the contents of the plaint. After taking the replication the following issues were framed by Shri H.K.S. Malik, Sub Judge in Cases, Delhi (as he then was) on 8.12.1972 before who

1. Whether plaintiff is the owner of the property in suit?
 2. Whether the property in suit is wakf property as alleged by the defendant?
 3. Whether the suit is time barred?
 4. Whether notice u/s.56 of the Wakf Act has been given to the defendant?
 5. Whether the suit is not maintainable under the provision of section 34 of the Specific Relief Act?
 6. Whether the impugned notification is illegal for the reasons given in clauses (iii) and (vi) of para 9 of the plaint?
 7. Whether the plaint is not properly signed and verified by a duly authorized person?
 8. Whether the court fee paid is not sufficient?
 9. Whether the suit is bad for non-joinder of necessary or proper parties?
 10. To what relief, if any, is the plaintiff entitled?
5. I have heard the learned counsel for the parties and have gone through the record of the case.

6. The evidence of the plaintiff-government in suits Nos.124, 125, 126 and 128 of 1973 (which the plaintiff-government had filed against defendant-Board in respect of different properties) had been recorded separately and all the cases had been filed for evidence of the defendant on 19.11.1973, on which date the learned counsel for the parties prayed that the four suits be consolidated and the learned counsel for the defendant also made a statement that the defendant had not to lead any evidence. On the basis of the same I had ordered the consolidation of the cases and ordinarily should have decided all these cases by one and judgment. But however looking to the fact that evidence in all the cases had been recorded separately I have thought it proper and convenient to write different judgments. My findings on the issues are as under:-

ISSUE No.3.

1. The present suit has been filed u/s.6(1) of the Act for

declaration that the property included in the gazette notification is actually not the wakf property but the property of the government. Proviso to sub-section(1) of Sec.6 of the act has prescribed the period of limitation for filing of such suits as one year from the date of the publication of list of wakf properties under sub-section(11) of Sec.5 of the Act.

8. It is not disputed that ^{the} gazette notification including the property in dispute in the list of wakf properties was published on 16.4.1970. The suit has been filed on 15.4.71, i.e. within a period of one year. It is therefore within time and cannot be said to be time barred. I, therefore, decide this issue in favour of the plaintiff and against the defendant.

ISSUE No.4.

9. The plaintiff in the statement of Shri I.D.Gupta PW1 has proved Ex.PW1/8 as copy of the notice sent to the defendant-Board by the Land & Development Officer, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi intimating the defendant-Board that the property in dispute vests in the Union of India and is not the wakf property and requesting him to get cancelled the gazette notification in respect of the same within 2 months, failing which suit will be filed in the court. This notice was sent by registered post A.D. to the Secretary of the defendant-Board at the same address on which the summons of the present suit were served on the defendant-Board. It is not disputed that the address mentioned in the notice or in the plaint is ~~not~~ correct one. In his statement PW1 has deposed that he ^{had} himself sent the registered letter containing the notice in question from the post-office. Ex.PW1/9 has been proved as copy of the acknowledgment received by the department in respect of the notice in question, from the defendant-Board. Even on the A.D. receipt, the address mentioned is the same as mentioned in the

Int. It has been contended that copy could not have been proved and the original A.D. receipt should have been filed in the court. It may be noted that notice Ex. PW1/8 was in respect of so many properties which are sought to be got deleted from the list published in the gazette notification and the plaintiff-government has filed many suits in respect thereof. The copy of notice has been filed in this court and the copy of the A.D. was proved by the witness who had brought the original A.D. receipt with him while proving the copy Ex. PW1/9. It has been contended that PW1 could not say as to who had received the notice or had signed the A.D. receipt in token of having received the same. Once it has been proved that the notice had been despatched at the correct address of the defendant-Board by registered post and the acknowledgment in respect thereof had been received by the department it is to be held that the notice was served on the defendant-Board specially when there is no rebuttal evidence to that effect. A.D. receipt shows that the notice was served on 10.2.71, the suit was filed on 15.4.1971 i.e. after more than two months of the date of the service of the notice. I therefore decide this issue in favour of the plaintiff and against the defendant.

Issue No. 5.

10. The present suit has been filed u/s. 6(1) of the Act challenging the inclusion of the property in dispute in the list of wakf properties in Delhi. The Gazette notification is in favour of the defendant-Board who has declared the same to be the wakf property. The defendant-Board is not in possession of the same and in view of its declaration, as the wakf property, in the gazette notification only becomes entitled for its general supervision and control under the provisions of the Act. The defendant-Board is thus denying the title of the plaintiff-government and the plaintiff-government has rightly claimed only the relief of declaration u/s. 6(1) of the Act. Even if it be assumed that sectn 34 of Specific Relief Act will not

apply in cases like the present one, in view of the facts of the present case no suit would be barred for not claiming further relief of possession. I, therefore, decide this issue in favour of the plaintiff and against the defendant.

ISSUE No.7.

11. The plaint in this case has been signed by Shri P.K. Jaitley and has been verified by Shri Parkash Narain, Land & Development Officer, Government of India, on the basis of his knowledge based on official records and also on the basis of legal advice received by him. Vide notification No. SRO 351 dated 25.1.1958 Ex. P-1/1, ⁴ issued by Ministry of Law, Land & Development Officer and the Deputy Land & Development Officer have been appointed as the persons authorised to sign and verify the pleadings in the suits by or against the Central Government. According to the High Court Rules and Orders Vol-I Chapter VIII the plaint can be signed by Government Pleader in Delhi or by the Deputy Commissioner Delhi or any other Gazetted Officer concerned who is acquainted with the facts of the case. Shri Jaitley is a Government counsel and had signed the plaint which has been verified by Shri Parkash Narain who is Land & Development Officer. No defect therefore ⁵ cannot be found with the plaint in the present case. In these circumstances, I decide this issue in favour of the plaintiff and against the defendant. JP

ISSUE No.8.

12. The present suit is only for declaration and as per my finding on issue No.5 the same is maintainable. The court fee paid in the present case is Rs.20/- whereas the one prescribed for suit for declaration is Rs.19-50 Paise. The court fees is therefore sufficient. This issue is also decided in favour of the plaintiff and against the defendant.

ISSUE No.9.

In this case it has ⁹³¹ contended that Mutwalli etc. of

property in dispute is a necessary party and it ought to have been impleaded as such and that the said party not having been ^{impleaded} ~~included~~ the suit is bad for non-joinder parties. The suit is regarding title of the property. It is only the defendant-Board who claims the property to be the wakf property and the dispute regarding the title of the property is between the defendant-Board and plaintiff-Government only and whichever way the dispute is decided the licensee/lessee are not affected. They are therefore not necessary parties to the suit and it cannot be said that the suit is bad for their non-joinder. This issue is, therefore, decided in favour of the plaintiff and against the defendant.

ISSUES 1, 2 and 6.

14. These issues are inter connected and I will decide them together.

15. The plaintiff has proved on record Ex. PW1/5 as the certified copy of the Award No. 65 dated 25.3.1913 under which the property dispute was acquired by the government alongwith the said property situated in village Babarpur Wazidpur after notification (copy Ex. P) for its acquisition was issued by the government on 21.12.1911. This Award shows that while acquiring the property in dispute the ^{compens} ~~amount~~ in respect thereof was paid under the heading building and the same was ~~originally~~ originally a grave associated with the name of Pir Bakar Wizamuddin Aulia and was surrounded by a wall.

16. The plaintiff has proved on record licence/lease deed Ex. PW1/ dated 18.9.1940 under which the government had given the property in dispute to the Secretary Managing Committee Jama Masjid Delhi (hereinafter to be referred as the licensee) for use as religious purposes only as a mosque and by which restraint was placed on the licensee not to make any alteration or to carry out any repairs, merely temporary nature without ¹⁹³² obtaining the sanction

the Govt. of the agreement Ex. PW1/2 clearly asserts the property is in dispute as the one belonging to the Govt. This is - 9-9 - 1099

in dispute as the one belonging to the government registered one and a site plan Ex. PW3 is attached thereto. The Award Ex. PW1/5 and the lease deed Ex. PW1/2 with its site plan Ex. PW1/4 clearly show that the property in dispute belonged to the government.

17. The defendant-Board has not produced any documentary evidence of title to the property but has only relied on the notification which shows that the property in dispute is a wakf property by user. There is no evidence whatsoever of the user of this property in dispute by the public at large not to talk of long and uninterrupted user. In these circumstances it cannot be said that the defendant-board can claim the property in dispute to be the wakf property by user. In these circumstances the only conclusion to which I can arrive at is that the property in fact belongs to the government and that the same is not a wakf property and could not have been legally included in the list of wakf properties published in the impugned notification. I therefore decide all these issues in favour of the plaintiff and against the defendant.

ISSUE No. 10.

18. In view of my findings on the above said issues 1, 2 and 3 I grant a decree for declaration in favour of the plaintiff and against the defendant to the effect that the property in dispute is the property of the Union of India and that inclusion of the same in the list of wakf published in the impugned gazette notification is wrongful, illegal, null and void and is not binding on the plaintiff-government. There will be no order as to costs. *Court fees Rs. 100/-*

Announced.

31.1.1974.
(2 copies).

Sd/-
29/1/74
Sd/- M. C. Kochhar
Addl. District Judge: Delhi.

- 33 -



Decree in suits of for declaration

IN THE COURT OF ST. N. G. KOCHHAR ADDL. DISTRICT JUDGE DELHI

CIVIL SUIT No. 128 of 1973

Union of India

...Plaintiff.

Versus.

Delhi Wakf Board through its secretary

having its office at Darya Ganj Delhi-6.

...Defendant.

Claim For Declaration

Plaint presented on the 15-4-1971.

This suit coming on this day for final disposal before me

in the presence of Sh. P.K. Jaitely Advocate counsel for the plaintiff

and Sh. Jagdishwar Sharma, Advocate, counsel for the Defendant.

it is ordered that the plaintiff that suit is decree for declaration

is hereby passed in favour of the plaintiff against the defendant to the

effect that the property in dispute is the property of the Union of India and the

inclusion of the same in the list of Wakfs published in the impugned

gazette notification is wrongul illegal null and void and is not

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EXAMINED

binding on the plaintiff-government. No order as to costs.

Costs of suit.

Plaintiff	Defendant
Stamp for plaint 20-00	Stamp for powers 1-25.
Do for power —	No petition —
No for exhibits --	Pleader fee on Rs. 30,000/-
	No certificate fee filed.

Pleader fee on Rs.
30,000/- as fixed by
the court

100— Substance for witness

Substance for witness

Commissioner fee

Commissioner fee

— Miscellaneous

Service of process

—

Miscellaneous

2-25

Total

122-25

Total

1-25.

Given under my hand and the seal of court this 21st day of
January, 1974.Seal
Sd/- N.C. Kochhar
Addl. District Judge Delhi

is hereby passed in favour of the plaintiff against the defendant and the

effect that the property in dispute is the property of the Union of India and is

the same in the list of assets. Writs are issued in the manner

for all cases. It is hereby ordered that the writs be issued in the manner