



Waqf Management System of India

April 2016 Updates

An e-Governance Initiative under the aegis of Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India

Utilize Waqf properties for socio-economic-educational empowerment of the Muslims

National Conference of Chairpersons & Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of State/UT Waqf Boards (SWBs) was inaugurated by Dr. Najma Heptulla, Hon'ble Union Minister for Minority Affairs on Wednesday, March 30, 2016 at IICC, New Delhi. While deliberating, she expressed concerns over indifferent attitude of some of the SWBs. The Hon'ble Minister said Central Waqf Council (CWC) is an Advisory-cum-Regulatory Body to oversee the functioning of the SWBs and due administration of the Auqaf across the country. The main objective of the CWC is to safeguard the interest of the Waqf and to bring transparency in the affairs of the Auqaf. The Annual Conference provides us the platform to share our previous year's experiences in connection with Waqf Administration and to chalk out strategies to further improve the same. Our aim is to take up the issues directly with SWBs as they are the Administrative Units, so that the various problems faced by the Auqaf across the country are comprehended and remedial steps are taken to resolve them too.

To increase the income of the Auqaf and to fairly streamline the leasing process, Govt. of India has made **The Waqf Properties Lease Rules, 2014** and it is expected that the SWBs should lease the properties as per the policy laid down and let the achievement be in the public domain as there are demands from various corners for the same. It should be assured today that the follow-up proceedings of the CWC are suitably responded to. It has been genuinely felt that there should be a stringent legislation to deal with unauthorized occupation and encroachment on the Waqf properties across the country, since the provisions of the Waqf Act, 1995 have not been found to be effective. Let me assure you that our government is committed to curbing the menace of illegal occupation of Waqf properties and is in the process of bringing a standalone legislation to be called **The Waqf Properties Eviction of Unauthorised Occupant Bill** along the lines of Public Premises (EUO) Act.

Besides the challenges mentioned above, there are other contentious issues like Computerization of the records of the State Waqf Boards. This scheme is implemented by our Ministry with the involvement of the CWC will definitely serve the larger interest of proper administration of the Auqaf. We need to speed up the process to complete the remaining work of the Scheme within the recommended timeline. The CWC is also implementing a Scheme for developing of Waqf properties since 1974-75 with the annual Grant-in-Aid received from the Ministry. The Scheme has helped a number of Waqf Institutions to develop their properties on commercial lines to augment their income for the welfare of the community. More than 16 states have been benefited from it and over 200 projects have been funded. Government has taken another initiative to speed up the development of Waqf properties by establishing a separate specialized corporation called National Waqf Development Corporation (NAWADCO).



While delivering valedictory address Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Minority Affairs & Parliamentary Affairs had expressed confidence that CWC will work towards connecting Waqf properties with development of Muslim Community. He said even after new Waqf (Amendments) Act, 2013, several States have not been able to utilize Waqf properties for socio-economic-educational empowerment of Muslim Community. Several Waqf properties have been encroached by "Waqf mafia". There is a need for a campaign to ensure usage of Waqf for whom it is meant.

Shri Naqvi said that new Waqf (Amendments) Act, 2013 has been improved but there is a need for further improvements. Steps towards further improving Waqf Act will be taken-up after suggestions from States, Common People, Educational Institutions and Religious Organizations. Shri Naqvi said that after enactment of this new Waqf (Amendments) Act, 2013, responsibilities of CWC & SWBs have increased.

Shri Naqvi further said that the Centre has advised all the SWBs to computerize the records pertaining to their Waqf properties; there should be a transparent system so that anybody can get information about these Waqf properties. Several SWBs have been working well in this regard but few SWBs are not serious about on-line registration of their Waqf properties and other computerization modules.

Shri Naqvi said that the Central Government has been moving forward with strong commitment to over-all development of all sections of the society including Minorities. Inclusive growth of Muslim community is the target. Protection and development of waqf properties is an important step in this regard.

Suggestions are invited to improve the "Public Interface of WAMSI System" @ <http://wamsi.nic.in/> at the following address:
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Waqf Records Computerization Project - Data Ingestion Status as on April 30, 2016														Note:(%) = > percent complete w.r.t. declared Waqf Estates; (Nos.) = > plus/minus w.r.t. last month	
S.No.	State/UT Waqf Board (WB)	Waqf (Declared/ Registered by WB)	Pre-Digitization Work * (*Information provided by CWC)	WAMSI-DMS Off- line System * (*Information provided by CWC)	Records in WAMSI On-line System REGISTRATION Module					Records in WAMSI RETURN Module	Records in WAMSI LEASING Module	Records in WAMSI LITIGATION Module			
					Waqf Estates(Waqf)	Immovable Properties	GPS	Photo	Movable Properties			External Cases (Courts)	Internal Cases (WB)		
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)		
1	Andaman & Nicobar	84	(0.00 %)	(0.00 %)	49 (58.33 %)	83 (0)			(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)		
2	Andhra Pradesh	3546	3450 (97.29 %)	3012 (84.94 %)	3533 (99.63 %)	6319 (0)			(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)		
3	Assam	987	941 (95.34 %)	941 (95.34 %)	941 (95.34 %)	987 (0)	2	1	(0)	394 (0)	11 (0)	7 (0)	(0)		
4	Bihar (Shia)	227	219 (96.48 %)	219 (96.48 %)	220 (96.92 %)	574 (0)		1	16 (0)	20 (0)	(0)	19 (0)	1 (0)		
5	Bihar (Sunni)	2458	2458 (100.00 %)	1900 (77.30 %)	2455 (99.88 %)	3885 (0)			18 (0)	41 (0)	7 (0)	60 (0)	15 (0)		
6	Chandigarh	33	33 (100.00 %)	33 (100.00 %)	33 (100.00 %)	34 (0)			(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)		
7	Chhattisgarh	800	794 (99.25 %)	794 (99.25 %)	800 (100.00 %)	2006 (0)			(0)	31 (0)	(0)	87 (0)	276 (0)		
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17	(0.00 %)	(0.00 %)	(0.00 %)	(0)			(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)		
9	Delhi	1964	1930 (98.27 %)	1930 (98.27 %)	1964 (100.00 %)	854 (0)	5	5	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)		
10	Gujarat	11681	10956 (93.79 %)	(0.00 %)	10957 (93.80 %)	20125 (0)	7	33	4986 (1)	2284 (0)	(0)	11 (0)	6 (0)		
11	Haryana	12975	12633 (97.36 %)	4003 (30.85 %)	12602 (97.13 %)	20552 (190)			(0)	(0)	7688 (195)	(0)	(0)		
12	Himachal Pradesh	1099	70 (6.37 %)	36 (3.28 %)	945 (85.99 %)	2025 (0)			(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)		
13	Jammu & Kashmir	214	(0.00 %)	(0.00 %)	1 (0.47 %)	1 (0)			(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)		
14	Jharkhand	145	144 (99.31 %)	144 (99.31 %)	55 (37.93 %)	54 (44)			(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)		
15	Karnataka	30455	14000 (45.97 %)	7500 (24.63 %)	30455 (100.00 %)	44809 (936)	8	7	19 (0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)		
16	Kerala	9030	9030 (100.00 %)	9030 (100.00 %)	9030 (100.00 %)	37742 (124)	7	4	(0)	1174 (7)	(0)	1178 (0)	763 (0)		
17	Lakshadweep	338	338 (100.00 %)	338 (100.00 %)	338 (100.00 %)	892 (0)	7	7	(0)	805 (0)	(0)	4 (0)	37 (0)		
18	Madhya Pradesh	14871	14871 (100.00 %)	14864 (99.95 %)	14864 (99.95 %)	23118 (0)	7	3199	237 (0)	741 (0)	134 (0)	426 (0)	2904 (0)		
19	Maharashtra	8284	8090 (97.66 %)	7910 (95.49 %)	8284 (100.00 %)	20641 (4)			112 (0)	5224 (0)	(0)	7 (0)	(0)		
20	Manipur	953	710 (74.50 %)	710 (74.50 %)	758 (79.54 %)	777 (0)			(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)		
21	Meghalaya	61	18 (29.51 %)	18 (29.51 %)	43 (70.49 %)	58 (0)	9	9	51 (0)	56 (0)	(0)	(0)	(0)		
22	Odisha	3729	2968 (79.59 %)	2980 (79.91 %)	3502 (93.91 %)	6413 (0)			(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)		
23	Puducherry	45	45 (100.00 %)	45 (100.00 %)	45 (100.00 %)	671 (0)		1	254 (0)	201 (0)	90 (0)	1 (0)	(0)		
24	Punjab	24540	21385 (87.14 %)	325 (1.32 %)	24540 (100.00 %)	34135 (0)	3	4	(0)	(0)	467 (0)	4 (3)	(0)		
25	Rajasthan	18950	18096 (95.49 %)	18096 (95.49 %)	18737 (98.88 %)	23589 (0)	7	7	(0)	218 (0)	(0)	(0)	19 (0)		
26	Tamil Nadu	7453	7453 (100.00 %)	7453 (100.00 %)	7453 (100.00 %)	53369 (0)			8604 (0)	8712 (0)	1597 (0)	549 (0)	320 (0)		
27	Telangana State	32157	30240 (94.04 %)	29200 (90.80 %)	30508 (94.87 %)	26301 (0)	9	9	(0)	(0)	1 (0)	(0)	(0)		
28	Tripura	1869	1869 (100.00 %)	812 (43.45 %)	1818 (97.27 %)	2516 (8)			62 (0)	14 (0)	1 (0)	2 (0)	(0)		
29	Uttarakhand	2054	2020 (98.34 %)	1500 (73.03 %)	2051 (99.85 %)	4318 (0)	9	81	(0)	250 (0)	(0)	3 (0)	(0)		
30	Uttar Pradesh (Shia)	10500	5317 (50.64 %)	0 (0.00 %)	1270 (12.10 %)	1261 (0)			(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)		
31	Uttar Pradesh (Sunni)	123115	96488 (78.37 %)	57996 (47.11 %)	78377 (63.66 %)	85441 (15728)		1	3 (0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)		
32	West Bengal	6770	6744 (99.62 %)	3881 (57.33 %)	6760 (99.85 %)	78595 (0)			1 (0)	(0)	6 (0)	2 (0)	(0)		
GRAND TOTAL		331404	273310 (82.47 %)	175670 (53.01 %)	273388 (82.49 %)	502145 (17034)	80	3369	14363 (1)	20165 (7)	10002 (195)	2360 (3)	4341 (0)		