

About Karnataka State Board Of Auqaf

- The Karnataka State Board of Waqfs is a statutory body constituted under the Waqf Act 1995 which is a Central Act. About 45,468 Waqfs are registered with the Board. These include Masjid, Dargahs, Idgahs, Khabrastans (burial grounds), Ashoorkhanas, Orphanages, Makans, etc.,
- The Board is made up of nominated and elected members from various categories and the Chairman is elected by the members. The staff of the Board is headed by the Chief Executive Officer who is a KAS Officer in the Senior scale. There are District Waqf Advisory Committee Offices in all the 30 districts of the State.
- The Board exercises powers of superintendence and control over all the waqf institutions. The Board appoints Muthawallies and managing committees to the Waqf institutions from time to time after election or nomination by Jamaath as per their Scheme of Management. All the Waqf institutions are required to submit their Budget Estimate and financial accounts to the Board and the Board undertakes audit of the major institutions. The financial transaction of the Board itself is audited by the Government (State Accounts Dept.) and the Accountant General. The Board takes various steps to protect Waqf properties from encroachment and unauthorized occupation. The Board gives the administrative and legal support to the Waqf institutions who carry out their developmental and socio welfare activities.



How the Board helps the Wakf institutions?

The Government of Karnataka releases Grant-in-Aid to take up repairs, renovations and constructions. So many Waqf institutions benefit from this every year.

Small waqf institutions in remote villages having no sources of income benefit the most from this Scheme.

The Board also engages Advocates to help the waqf institutions in protecting and safeguarding their properties. The Board is a party in cases before the Waqf Tribunal, Civil Courts & High Court and thus defends the interest of the Auqaf.



Prevention of encroachment of Wakf properties:

Valuable Wakf properties go into the hands of unscrupulous land grabbers and the Board takes action to remove such encroachments by exercising powers under Section 54 of the Wakf Act.



Recoveries of rents by Wakf institutions and eviction of unauthorized occupants:

Karnataka and Rajasthan are the only two States in the country who have adopted the Public Premises Act for the Wakf properties. The Chief Executive Officer of the Board is the Competent Authority under the Karnataka Public Premises Act and he receives complaints from Wakf institutions whose tenants have become defaulters in the payment of rents or have overstayed the lease period. More and more Wakf institutions are utilizing this facility to find redress from the chronic problem of defaulting tenants who have occupied properties of the Mosques and are paying rents at a pittance.



Finances of the Board:

The Board gets 7% wakf contribution from out of the income derived by the Wakf institutions after meeting their expenses, of which 1% is sent by the Board to the Central Wakf Council, New Delhi.