

**An Ordinance to provide for the proper Management  
and Administration of Waqf Properties in the Province of Sind**

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“Waqf property” means property of any kind permanently dedicated by a person professing Islam for any purpose recognized by Islam as religious, pious or charitable, but does not include property of any Waqf such as is described in section 3 of the Musalman Waqf Validating Act, 1913 (VI of 1913), under which any benefit is for the time being claimable for himself by the person by whom the Waqf was created or by any member of his family or descendants.

Explanation 1 – If a property has been used from time immemorial for any purpose recognized by Islam as religious, pious or charitable, then in spite of there being no evidence of express dedication, such property shall be deemed to be Waqf property.

Explanation 2 – Any property allotted in lieu or in exchange of Waqf property left in India shall be deemed to be Waqf property.

Explanation 3 – Any property acquired with the sale proceeds or in exchange of or from the income arising out of Waqf property or from subscription raised for any purpose recognized by Islam as religious, pious or charitable shall be deemed to be Waqf property.

Explanation 4 – The income from boxes placed at the shrine and offerings, subscriptions or articles of any kind, description or use presented to a shrine or to any person at the premises of a shrine, shall be deemed to be Waqf property.

Explanation 5 – Property permanently dedicated for the purposes of a mosque, takia, khankha, dargah, or other shrine shall be deemed to be Waqf property.

Explanation 6 – Relief of the poor and the orphans, education, worship, medical relief, maintenance of shrines or the advancement of any other object of charitable, religious or pious nature or of general public utility shall deemed to be charitable purpose.