

providers by formulation EHR Standards 2016. This uniform standard helps ensure the interoperability within different system.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has set up National Resource Centre for EHR Standards (NRCeS) to augment facilitation for adoption of the notified EHR Standards in technical association with Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune for providing assistance in developing, implementing and using EHR standards effectively in healthcare Information Technology (IT) applications.

(e) and (f) The estimated cost is ₹ 23.59 crores, out of which an amount of ₹ 4 crores have been released to Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune for setting up of National Resource Centre for EHR Standards (NRCeS).

Utilisation of illegally occupied lands by wakf properties

2368. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large parts of the Wakf Board's immovable properties have been illegally transferred, sold or leased or encroached in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and

(c) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to free these illegally occupied lands for the utilisation of Wakf properties in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) and (b) As per Section 32 of the Waqf Act, 1995 as amended, the general superintendence of auqaf in a State is vested with the State Waqf Board (SWB) and it is the duty of the concerned SWB to ensure that Waqf properties are properly maintained, controlled and administered. Further, as per section 51(1A) of the Waqf Act, any sale, gift, exchange, Mortgage or transfer of the waqf property has been declared void *ab initio* w.e.f 1st November, 2013. As per the provision of Section 54, the Chief Executive Officer of the Waqf Board is empowered to remove the encroachment from the Waqf property. Such removal is normally carried out with the help of State Government machinery. As per the available information with Central Waqf Council received from various State Waqf Boards, 49,118 waqf properties are facing encroachment.

(c) Major provisions added in the amended Waqf Act 1995 giving more power to State/UT Waqf Boards to deal with encroachment on waqf properties *inter alia*

include: stringent definition of “encroacher”; mandate to State Governments to appoint Survey Commissioners and complete the survey of waqf properties in a time bound manner; rigorous imprisonment for alienation of waqf properties without prior approval of the State/UT Waqf Boards; alienation of waqf property to be cognizable and non-bailable offence and three member Tribunals with extended jurisdiction to deal with disputes concerning eviction of a tenant. Central Government monitors and reviews compliance of various provisions of Waqf Act by State Governments/ State Waqf Boards from time to time.

Control of Government on Waqf Board land

2369. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of registered land belonging to Waqf Boards in the country, State- wise; and

(b) the nature of control by Government over Waqf Board’s lands especially in cases of complaints against the funds of Boards?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):
(a) As per Section 32 of the Waqf Act, 1995 as amended, the general superintendence of all auqaf in a State is vested in the State Waqf Board (SWB) established by the State/UT Government. The SWB is vested with powers under this Act to ensure that auqaf under its superintendence are properly maintained, controlled and administered. Hence, this information is not maintained by the Central Government. However, this Ministry has developed Waqf Management System of India (WAMSI) Portal for maintaining data of Waqf Properties. So far, State/UT Waqf Boards have entered 5,72,587 Immovable Waqf Properties in WAMSI registration module as on 31.07.2018. State-wise details of moveable and immovable Waqf Properties are available on the portal at www.wamsi.nic.in.

(b) As per Section 13 of the Waqf Act, SWBs are established by the concerned State Governments. It is the duty of the SWB to maintain detailed records of Waqf properties under Section 36 and 37 of the Act. Further, Central Government has established Central Waqf Council (CWC) under the Act for the purpose of advising the Central Government, the State Government and the Boards on matters concerning the working of SWBs and due administration of auqaf. The CWC also has powers under Section 9(4) of the amended Waqf Act 1995 to issue directive to the Waqf Boards.