

824

EX.--(7) Translation of the Annual Report of management of
Dargah Huzoor Khwaja Sahib Ajmer.

About A. D. 1943 - 1944 Page No. 1. & "

The learned Judicial Commissioner Sahib has accepted the statement of the Committee was correct and declared that in the bigning the two leading offices of the Dargah Shareef that is say TAULIYAT (MUTAWALLI) and the Sajjadanashin combined in the hereditary descendant of the Saint, and the Sajjadanashin were to be hereditary who was from the descendant of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishty Rehmat-ullah-Alaih.

But in the regin of the Emperor Shah Jahan 1627- 1658 .
A.D. the post of Mutawalli had become a Government appointment whereas the Sajjadanashin remained and has remained to this day a Hereditary Descendant of the Original Saint, and so till at present the Sajjadanashin recognize as per Hereditary Custom and Tradition.

By this decision this confusion has been removed and clear that Mutawalli and Sajjadanashin hold their post accordingly which is in the mind of the public at large.

EX-8 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DARGAH HAZRAT KHWAJA
SAHEB, AJMER FOR THE YEAR OF 1956-57.

Historical Background of Dargah Administration.

Emperor Akbar was the first ruler who took personal and keen interest in the maintenance of the Dargah owing to his intense devotion to the holy saint. He endowed 18 villages and one percent of the income, out of the sale proceeds of Sambhar salt vide his Farman granted in 1567 A.D. Subsequently his grandson Shahjahan in the 10th year of his reign in 1637 A.D. revoked the old Farman and granted a new Jagir consisting of 17 villages, the revenues of which were meant for the maintenance of the Shrine, Langar, Urs, Light, Flowers, Sandal, Scholarships, aid to needy and poor, Staff etc. Subsequently Farrukh Sayar added 2 more villages and also the Manaraja Scindhia granted 2 villages in 1802 A.D. The income of the Jagir villages varied from time to time and it appears that the income was more than enough for the maintenance of the Dargah in those days. From historical records it appears that originally the management was in the hands of the descendants of the holy Saint but during the reign of Akbar, owing to uncertainties about the existence of the descendants of the great saint and also on account of certain local disputes, spiritual and secular functions were separated, and subsequently during the reign of Shahjahan in 1729 A.D. a clear out system was evolved regarding the functions and powers of both the offices and a Mutawalli was appointed exclusively for the secular management

86

Ex.8 Administration Report of the Dargah Hazrat
Khwaja Saheb, Ajmer for the year 1956-57.....(2)

of the Dargah religious functions and performance of ceremonies were left to the Sajjadanashin. The post of Mutawalli was not hereditary, while that of Sajjadanashin was so, as far as the direct descendants of Khwaja Sahib were concerned. The post of Mutawalli ceased to exist after the enforcement of Dargah Khwaja Saheb Act 1955 and thus a very unhappy chapter of the Dargah Administration was closed in the best interest of Dargah Administration. The only problem which now remains to be solved is in regard to the functions of the Sajjadanashin and his claims in relation to Dargah endowment etc.

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