

**SYNOPSIS**

Fundamental Right to religion under Article 25 of the Constitution of India, must include the right to believe or not to believe, as per the judgment of this Hon'ble Court in Indian Young Lawyers Assn. v. State of Kerala, (2019) 11 SCC 1 para 215 @ page 158. To have meaning for that Right, the person who leaves her faith should not incur any disability or a disqualification in matters of inheritance or other important civil Rights.

Through this writ petition, Petitioner is seeking a declaration that the persons who do not want to be governed by the Muslim Personal Law must be allowed to be governed by the secular law of the country, viz, the Indian Succession Act, 1925 both in the case of intestate and testamentary succession.

The issue raised in the present petition is having wide ramifications throughout the country and therefore this Hon'ble Court may kindly interfere. The pendency of SLP (Civil) No.9546 of 2016 before this Hon'ble Court, regarding the succession among Muslim women is having direct nexus with the issues raised herein and therefore this Petition is filed before this Hon'ble Court. While the issue in the SLP (Civil) No.9546 of 2016 is for all Muslim women, the present petition is for those who were born Muslim but wanted to leave the religion. Petitioner herself has filed application for intervention being IA.No.114796 of 2023 in SLP (Civil) No.9546 of 2016 and the intervention was allowed by the Order of this Hon'ble Court dated 16.10.2023.

Petitioner, a born Muslim woman to a non-practising Muslim father, who has not officially left the religion, is facing the peculiar problem in protecting her precious civil rights. The Petitioner is the general Secretary of Ex-Muslims of Kerala.

As of now, in India any person who is born as a Muslim is governed by the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937. (the Act)

As per Sharia law, the person who leaves her faith in Islam, will be ousted from her community and thereafter she is not entitled for any inheritance right in her parental property. Further, the Petitioner is apprehensive about the application of the law in the case of her lineal descendant, her only daughter, if the Petitioner officially leaves the religion.

The Petitioner wishes to get a declaration that she shall not be governed by Muslim Personal Law for any of the matters listed in section 2 or 3 of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937, but there is no provision either in the Act or in the Rules wherein she can obtain such a certificate. It is submitted that this is a clear vacuum in the statute which can be plugged by judicial interpretation. As of now, the petitioner will not be governed by the secular laws of the country, viz, the Indian Succession Act, 1925 even if she officially gets a no-religion, no-caste certificate from any authority.

Thus the Petitioner's precious fundamental Rights under Article 25 are made meaningless by the absence of such a protection from the State. This Hon'ble Court may be pleased to declare that the persons who do not want to be governed by the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937, must be allowed to be governed by the secular law of the country, viz, the Indian Succession Act, 1925 both in the case of intestate and testamentary succession.

Hence the present Writ Petition.

### **LIST OF DATES**

The Petitioner is a born Muslim. Petitioner's father is a non-practising Muslim but he has not officially left the religion. Petitioner was never a practising Muslim but she has not officially left the religion. The Petitioner has approached this Hon'ble Court for the enforcement of her Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India which will be extinguished only on

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account her leaving the faith. It is submitted that this is clearly against the law laid down by this Hon'ble Court that “the fundamental postulate of secularism which treats all religions on an even platform and allows to each individual the fullest liberty to believe or **not to believe**”

{pl see **Indian Young Lawyers Assn. v. State of Kerala, (2019) 11 SCC 1 para 215 @ page 158**}.

The Petitioner is the General Secretary of “Ex-Muslims of Kerala”, a social activist associated with organizations fighting for the Rights of women, has given various lectures on the human Rights issues and in particular Muslim women.

The Petitioner strongly believes that the practices under Sharia law are highly discriminatory towards Muslim women and hence it violates the fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Indian Constitution. The main reason why the Petitioner is not following the tenets of Islam is the discriminatory practices of Sharia law, against women. It will be a failure of justice if the Petitioner is to be governed by Sharia law, even if she officially leaves the religion.

A writ Petition No.31299 of 2008 was filed by Khuran Sunnath Society & Ors v Union of India, before the Hon'ble High Court praying for relief

“to declare that the practice now followed by the Muslims based on Sharia based on Shariat, which is a law under Article 13, in regard to inheritance of Muslim women is violative of Articles 14, 15, 19, 21 and 25 of the Constitution of India and therefore, void

and unenforceable”

02.07.2015 The Hon'ble High Court of Kerala by its Order dated 02.07.2015 in Writ Petition No.31299 of 2008 dismissed the writ petition. A Special Leave Petition was filed against the said Order being, SLP (C) No.9546 of 2016 and this Hon'ble Court was pleased to interfere in the said SLP and it is pending consideration before this Hon'ble Court.

16.10.2023 The Petitioner has filed an intervention application, IA.No.114796 of 2023 in the pending matter before this Hon'ble Court in SLP (Civil) No.9546 of 2016 titled as Khuran Sunnath Society v. Union of India Ministry and this Hon'ble Court by its Order dated 16.10.2023 was pleased to allow the application for intervention. The said writ petition is challenging the discriminatory practices of inheritance in the case of Muslim women.

Being born to Muslim parents, Petitioner's religion was mentioned as "Islam" and against caste, it was written "Muslim" in her SSLC book. The Petitioner was minor while in school and it was not her choice to record her religion as such.

Though her school record shows religion, Petitioner was not practising religion as her father is also a non-believer and non-practising Muslim. Petitioner wants the recognition by the State of her choice of **No Religion, No Caste**, as her identity.

Ms.Sneha Partibharaja, Advocate, Madras High Court has received such a certificate from the Tahsildar, Tirupattur Circle & City, Tamil Nadu.

It is submitted that as of now, in India any person who is born as a Muslim is governed by the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937. There is no choice to be out of its ambit, for someone who has left her faith. Moreover, the Petitioner would lose her precious civil Rights, if she officially declares herself as a non-religious citizen. As per Sharia law, the person who leaves her faith in Islam, will be ousted from her community and thereafter she is not entitled for any inheritance right in her parental property.

This is against the fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India. The Petitioner wanted to be governed by the secular laws of the State, instead of Muslim personal law in the matter of intestate and testamentary succession in her case. It is submitted that it would be violative of her precious Rights if there is no such option. Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937.

For the convenience of this Hon'ble Court, the relevant provision of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 (as amended and applicable in Kerala) is extracted herein below

*“2. Application of Personal Law to Muslims.— Notwithstanding any custom or usage to the contrary, in all questions regarding intestate succession, special property of females, including personal property inherited or obtained under contract or gift or any other provision of personal law, marriage, dissolution of marriage, including Talaq, Ila, Zihar, Lian, Khula and Mubaraat, maintenance, dower, guardianship, gifts, trusts and trust properties and*

*wakfs (other than charities and charitable institutions and charitable and religious endowments) the rule of decision in cases where the parties are Muslims shall be the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat)”*

It is submitted that section 2 conclusively says that the inheritance is governed by Muslim personal law.

Section 3 is extracted below:

**“3. Power to make a declaration.—***(1) Any person who satisfies the prescribed authority—*

*(a) that he is a Muslim, and*

*(b) that he is competent to contract within the meaning of Section 11 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (9 of 1872), and*

*(c) that he is a resident of the territories to which this Act extends, may by declaration in the prescribed form and filed before the prescribed authority declare that he desires to obtain the benefit of the provisions of this section, and thereafter the provisions of Section 2 shall apply to the declarant and all his minor children and their descendants as if in addition to the matters enumerated therein adoption, wills and legacies were also specified.*

*(2) Where the prescribed authority refuses to accept a declaration under sub-section (1), the person desiring to make the same may appeal to such officer*

*as the State Government may, by general or special order, appoint in this behalf, and such officer may, if he is satisfied that the appellant is entitled to make the declaration, order the prescribed authority to accept the same”.*

Thus, it is submitted that the two areas left out in the previous section 2, viz, wills and legacies can also be made applicable, provided a person goes before the prescribed authority and seeks such a declaration.

Section 4 of the said Act reads:

*“4. Rule-making power.—(1) The State Government may make rules to carry into effect the purposes of this Act.*

*(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely—*

*(a) for prescribing the authority before whom and the form in which declarations under this Act shall be made;”*

In Kerala, there was no such prescribed authority before whom a declaration could be sought under section 3 of the Act. Therefore, a petition was filed before the Kerala High Court, viz, the case titled as Thadevoos @ Abu Thalib v. State of Kerala being W.P. (C) No.6403 of 2018. The prayer therein was that “in terms of Sec.4 of the Act the Government is under an obligation,

rather a duty, to make rules prescribing the Authority before whom and the form in which the declaration under the Act shall be made.”

26.06.2018 The Hon’ble High Court of Kerala by its judgment dated 26.06.2018 in Thadevoos @ Abu Thalib v. State of Kerala in W.P. (C) No.6403 of 2018 was pleased to dispose of the writ petition by recording the submission that the Government would make appropriate rules in exercise of the power under Sec.4 of the Act and for taking the needful in that regard, within the above stipulated period.

#### **Rules made by the Government of Kerala**

In compliance with the Order of the Hon’ble High Court, the Government of Kerala has issued Notification G.O.(P) No.13/2018/Law dated 21<sup>ST</sup> December, 2018.

By the said GO, the Government has made the following Rule. The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Kerala) Rules, 2018.

As per clause 2(d) of the said Rules, “prescribed authority” means Tahasildar having jurisdiction over the areas where the party is permanently residing.

As per clause 2(a) of the said Rules, “Appellate Authority” means Additional District Magistrate having jurisdiction over a district.

As per clause 3 of the said Rules, a Muslim who desires to obtain a declaration shall file Form No.1 as prescribed therein.

The Petitioner wishes to get a declaration that she shall not be



governed by Muslim Personal Law for any of the matters listed in section 2 or 3 of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937, but there is no provision either in the Act or in the Rules wherein she can obtain such a certificate. It is submitted that this is a clear vacuum in the statute which can be plugged by judicial interpretation. It is submitted that such an interpretation is possible in view of the Constitution Bench judgment of this Hon'ble Court that the right under article 25 includes the right to believe or not to believe.

It is submitted that the absence of any provision for obtaining a certificate that the Petitioner shall not be governed by Muslim Personal Law, is infringing her precious fundamental Rights guaranteed under Articles 14, 15 and 21 of the Constitution of India.

It is prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to declare that the persons who do not want to be governed by the Muslim Personal Law must be allowed to be governed by the secular law of the country, viz, the Indian Succession Act, 1925 both in the case of intestate and testamentary succession.

27.01.2024 Hence the present Writ Petition.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

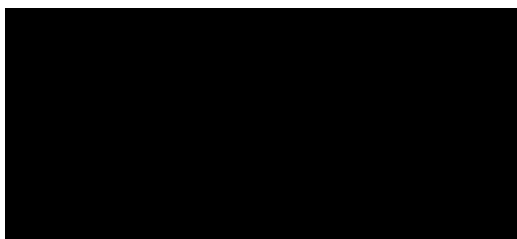
UNDER ORDER XXXVIII OF SCR, 2013

**WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. \_\_\_\_\_ OF 2024**

(UNDER ARTICLE 32 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA)

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

**SAFIYA P.M.**



.. Petitioner

versus

1. **The Union of India**  
Through the Cabinet Secretary,  
Rashtrapati Bhawan,  
New Delhi - 110 004  
...Contesting Respondent No.1
  
2. **The State of Kerala**  
Rep through Chief Secretary  
Room No.202,  
North Sandwich Block, Secretariat,  
Thiruvananthauram,  
Kerala  
...Contesting Respondent No.2

TO  
THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA AND HIS  
HON'BLE COMPANION JUSTICES OF THE HON'BLE  
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE  
PETITIONER ABOVE-NAMED:

**MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:**

1 By way of the present petition under Article 32 of the Constitution of India, r/w. Order XXXVIII of the Supreme Court Rules, 2013, the Petitioners herein are praying for issuance of an appropriate writ or order or direction ensuring civil Rights in the case of citizens who left their faith and thereby violative of the

fundamental Right guaranteed under Articles 14, 15, 19, 21 and 25 of the Constitution of India.

2. FACTS:-The facts of the case in brief are that:

### **Introduction**

2.1 The Petitioner is a born Muslim. Petitioner's father is a non-practising Muslim but he has not officially left the religion. Petitioner was never a practising Muslim but she has not officially left the religion. The Petitioner has approached this Hon'ble Court for the enforcement of her Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India which will be extinguished only on account her leaving the faith. It is submitted that this is clearly against the law laid down by this Hon'ble Court that "the fundamental postulate of secularism which treats all religions on an even platform and allows to each individual the fullest liberty to believe or **not to believe**"

{pl see **Indian Young Lawyers Assn. v. State of Kerala, (2019) 11 SCC 1 para 215 @ page 158**}.

2.2. The Petitioner is the General Secretary of "Ex-Muslims of Kerala", a social activist associated with organizations fighting for the Rights of women, has given various lectures on the human Rights issues and in particular Muslim women.

2.3. The Petitioner strongly believes that the practices under Sharia law are highly discriminatory towards Muslim women and hence it violates the fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Indian Constitution. The main reason why the Petitioner is not following the tenets of Islam is the discriminatory practices of Sharia law, against women. It will be a failure of justice if the Petitioner is to be governed by Sharia law, even if she officially leaves the religion.

2.4. A writ petition no.31299 of 2008 was filed by Khuran Sunnath Society & Ors v Union of India, before the Hon'ble High Court praying for relief

“to declare that the practice now followed by the Muslims based on Sharia based on Shariat, which is a law under Article 13, in regard to inheritance of Muslim women is violative of Articles 14, 15, 19, 21 and 25 of the Constitution of India and therefore, void and unenforceable”

The Hon'ble High Court of Kerala by its Order dated 02.07.2015 in writ petition no.31299 of 2008 dismissed the writ petition. A Special Leave Petition was filed against the said Order being, SLP (C) No.9546 of 2016 and this Hon'ble Court was pleased to interfere in the said SLP and it is pending consideration before this Hon'ble Court.

2.5. The Petitioner has filed an intervention application, IA.No.114796 of 2023 in the pending matter before this Hon'ble Court in SLP (Civil) No.9546 of 2016 titled as Khuran Sunnath Society v. Union of India Ministry and this Hon'ble Court by its Order dated 16.10.2023 was pleased to allow the application for intervention. The said writ petition is challenging the discriminatory practices of inheritance in the case of Muslim women. Copy of the Order dated 16.10.2023 passed by this Hon'ble Court in IA.No.114796 of 2023 in SLP (Civil) No.9546 of 2016 is annexed hereto and marked as Annexure P/1. (pg. 13 )

2.6. Being born to Muslim parents, Petitioner's religion was mentioned as “Islam” and against caste, it was written “Muslim” in her SSLC book. The Petitioner was minor while in school and it was not her choice to record her religion as such. Copy of the SSLC book of the Petitioner is annexed herewith as Annexure P/2. (pg. 14 )

2.7. Though her school record shows religion, Petitioner was not practising religion as her father is also a non-believer and non-practising Muslim. Petitioner wants the recognition by the State of her choice of **No Religion, No Caste**, as her identity.

2.8. Ms.Sneha Partibharaja, Advocate, Madras High Court has received such a certificate from the Tahsildar, Tirupattur Circle & City, Tamil Nadu. A true translated copy of the Certificate from the Tahsildar, Tirupattur Circle and City Tamil Nadu is annexed herein as Annexure P/3. (pg 15-19 )

2.9. It is submitted that as of now, in India any person who is born as a Muslim is governed by the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937. There is no choice to be out of its ambit, for someone who has left her faith. Moreover, the Petitioner would lose her precious civil Rights, if she officially declares herself as a non-religious citizen. As per Sharia law, the person who leaves her faith in Islam, will be ousted from her community and thereafter she is not entitled for any inheritance right in her parental property.

This is against the fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India. The Petitioner wanted to be governed by the secular laws of the State, instead of Muslim personal law in the matter of intestate and testamentary succession in her case. It is submitted that it would be violative of her precious Rights if there is no such option. A true copy of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937, is annexed herewith as Annexure P/4. (pg 20 ).

2.10. For the convenience of this Hon'ble Court, the relevant provision of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 (as amended and applicable in Kerala) is extracted herein below.

*“2. Application of Personal Law to Muslims.—Notwithstanding any custom or usage to the contrary, in all questions regarding intestate succession, special property of females, including personal property inherited or obtained under contract or gift or any other provision of personal law, marriage, dissolution of marriage, including Talaq, Ila, Zihar, Lian, Khula and Mubaraat, maintenance, dower, guardianship, gifts, trusts and trust properties and wakfs (other than charities and charitable institutions and charitable and religious*

*endowments) the rule of decision in cases where the parties are Muslims shall be the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat)”*

It is submitted that section 2 conclusively says that the inheritance is governed by Muslim personal law.

Section 3 is extracted below:

**"3. Power to make a declaration.**—(1) *Any person who satisfies the prescribed authority—*

*(a) that he is a Muslim, and*

*(b) that he is competent to contract within the meaning of Section 11 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (9 of 1872), and*

*(c) that he is a resident of the territories to which this Act extends, may by declaration in the prescribed form and filed before the prescribed authority declare that he desires to obtain the benefit of the provisions of this section, and thereafter the provisions of Section 2 shall apply to the declarant and all his minor children and their descendants as if in addition to the matters enumerated therein adoption, wills and legacies were also specified.*

*(2) Where the prescribed authority refuses to accept a declaration under sub-section (1), the person desiring to make the same may appeal to such officer as the State Government may, by general or special order, appoint in this behalf, and such officer may, if he is satisfied that the appellant is entitled to make the declaration, order the prescribed authority to accept the same”.*

Thus, it is submitted that the two areas left out in the previous section 2, viz, wills and legacies can also be made applicable, provided a person goes before the prescribed authority and seeks such a declaration.

Section 4 of the said Act reads:

**“4. Rule-making power.**—(1) *The State Government may make rules to carry into effect the purposes of this Act.*

*(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely—*

*(a) for prescribing the authority before whom and the form in which declarations under this Act shall be made;”*

2.11. In Kerala, there was no such prescribed authority before whom a declaration could be sought under section 3 of the Act. Therefore, a petition was filed before the Kerala High Court, viz, the case titled as Thadevoos @ Abu Thalib v. State of Kerala being W.P. (C) No.6403 of 2018. The prayer therein was that “in terms of Sec.4 of the Act the Government is under an obligation, rather a duty, to make rules prescribing the Authority before whom and the form in which the declaration under the Act shall be made.”

2.12. The Hon’ble High Court of Kerala by its judgment dated 26.06.2018 in Thadevoos @ Abu Thalib v. State of Kerala in W.P. (C) No.6403 of 2018 was pleased to dispose of the writ petition by recording the submission that the Government would make appropriate rules in exercise of the power under Sec.4 of the Act and for taking the needful in that regard, within the above stipulated period. A copy of the judgment dated 26.06.2018 passed by the Hon’ble High Court of Kerala in Thadevoos @ Abu Thalib v. State of Kerala in W.P. (C) No.6403 of 2018 is annexed herein as Annexure P/5. (pg 21-29 ).

### 2.13. Rules made by the Government of Kerala

In compliance with the Order of the Hon’ble High Court, the Government of Kerala has issued Notification G.O.(P) No.13/2018/Law dated 21<sup>ST</sup> December, 2018. Copy of the GO (P) No. 13/2018/Law dated 21<sup>ST</sup> December, 2018 is annexed hereto as Annexure P/6. (pg 30-34 ).

2.14. By the said GO, the Government has made the following Rule. The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Kerala) Rules, 2018.

As per clause 2(d) of the said Rules, “prescribed authority” means Tahasildar having jurisdiction over the areas where the party is permanently residing.

As per clause 2(a) of the said Rules, “Appellate Authority” means Additional District Magistrate having jurisdiction over a district.

As per clause 3 of the said Rules, a Muslim who desires to obtain a declaration shall file Form No.1 as prescribed therein.

2.15. The Petitioner wishes to get a declaration that she shall not be governed by Muslim Personal Law for any of the matters listed in section 2 or 3 of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937, but there is no provision either in the Act or in the Rules wherein she can obtain such a certificate. It is submitted that this is a clear vacuum in the statute which can be plugged by judicial interpretation. It is submitted that such an interpretation is possible in view of the Constitution Bench judgment of this Hon’ble Court that the right under article 25 includes the right to believe or not to believe.

2.16. It is submitted that the absence of any provision for obtaining a certificate that the Petitioner shall not be governed by Muslim Personal Law, is infringing her precious fundamental Rights guaranteed under Articles 14, 15 and 21 of the Constitution of India.

2.17. It is prayed that this Hon’ble Court may be pleased to declare that the persons who do not want to be governed by the Muslim Personal Law must be allowed to be governed by the secular law of the country, viz, the Indian Succession Act, 1925 both in the case of intestate and testamentary succession.

### **GROUND**

3.1. The fundamental Right guaranteed under Article 25 of the Constitution must include the Right to believe or not believe.



3.2. The absence of any provision for having the inheritance rights, even after leaving the religion, puts the citizen in a dangerous situation as neither the secular laws of the State nor the religious laws would protect her. As per Sharia law, one who has left Islam will lose her inheritance rights. It is the prayer of the Petitioner that she should be governed by the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1925.

3.3. Petitioner has got only one daughter and as per Sharia law, she will be entitled for only fifty percent (50%) of the Petitioner's property. Petitioner wanted to give her entire property to her only one daughter and for that purpose, she ought to have the right to bequeath her property as per Indian Succession Act, 1925. In case the Petitioner dies intestate, her daughter must succeed to her property as per the Indian Succession Act, 1925. For this, a declaration from this Hon'ble Court is required.

3.4. Under Section 3(1)(b) of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937, a person can ask for a declaration from the prescribed authority that she be governed by the Sharia even in the case of wills and legacies. However, there is no similar option to get a declaration that the Petitioner shall not be governed by Sharia law in any of the subjects contained in section 2 or section 3. The automatic application of Sharia under the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 to all persons who are born to Muslim parents without an option to get out of its ambit is violative of the Fundamental Right to be non-religious.

3.5. There is no option for obtaining a certificate of 'no religion, no caste' either in the Act or in the Rules.

3.6. The issue raised in the present petition is having wide ramifications throughout the country and therefore this Hon'ble Court may kindly interfere. The pendency of SLP (Civil) No.9546 of 2016 before this Hon'ble Court, regarding the succession among Muslim women is having direct nexus with the

issues raised herein and therefore this Petition is filed before this Hon'ble Court. While the issue in the SLP (Civil) No.9546 of 2016 is for Muslim women, the present petition is for those who were born Muslim but wanted to leave the religion.

4. The Petitioner has no other equally efficacious remedy except to approach this Hon'ble Court by way of present Writ Petition. All annexures annexed to the Writ Petition are true copies of their respective originals.

5. The Petitioner has not filed any other Petition either before this Hon'ble Court or any other court High Court for seeking same or similar relief.

6. There is no civil, criminal or revenue litigation, involving the petitioner or any of the petitioners, which has or could have a legal nexus with the issues involved in the public interest litigation.

7. Petitioner has not moved any government authority as it would not resort in any fruitful purpose.

8. The petitioners have no personal gain, private motive or oblique reason in filing this Writ Petition in public interest.

### **PRAYERS**

Under the circumstances, it is most respectfully prayed: -

- a) For a declaration that the Petitioner, a non-believer Muslim will be governed by the provisions of Indian Succession Act, 1925, in the case of intestate and testamentary succession for her lineal descendant; and
- b) For a declaration that the Petitioner, a born but non-believer Muslim, has a choice to seek a declaration from the 'prescribed authority' under Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937, that she may no longer be governed by the Sharia law; and

- c) For a declaration that the Petitioner, even after leaving Islam and obtaining a 'no religion, no caste' certificate from the authority, shall be entitled to inherit her parental property; and
- d) For such other further Order/Orders as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case.

AND FOR THIS ACT OF KINDNESS YOUR HUMBLE PETITIONER AS IN DUTY BOUND SHALL EVER PRAY.

DRAWN AND FILED BY



**PRASHANT PADMANABHAN**  
ADVOCATE FOR THE PETITIONER

Drawn on: 20.12.2023  
Filed on: 27.01.2023  
New Delhi