

AZAD GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR
LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
MUZAFFARBAD.

Dated: 9 March, 1986.

No. 346-50/LD/Leg (A)/86. The following Act of the Assembly received the assent of the President on Sth day of March 1986 is hereby published for general information.

(ACT VI OF 1986)

AN
ACT

to provide the measures for preservation and protection of antiquates

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide the law for preservation and protection of antiquates and to provide for the matters connected therewith or ancillary thereto

It is hereby enacted as follows: -

1. Short title, Extent and Commencement.- (1) This Act may be called Antiquates Act, 1986.

(2) It extends to the whole of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions.- In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the

subject or context:-

(a) 'Advisory Committee' means the advisory Committee constituted under Section3;

(b) 'ancient' means belonging or relating to any period prior to may, 1857;

(c) 'antiquity' means:-

(i) any ancient product of human activity, movable

or immovable, illustrative art, architecture, craft, custom, literature of art, architecture, craft, custom, literature, morals policies religion, warfare or science or of any aspect of civilization or culture;

(ii) any ancient object or site of historical, orthographical anthropological military or a scientific interest;

(iii) any national monument; and

(iv) any other object or class or such objects declared

by the Governance by notification in the official
gazette, to be an antiquity for the purpose of this
Act;

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(d) 'dealer' means person engaged in the business of buying and selling antiquities; and 'deal in antiquities'

means to carry on such business;

(e) 'export' means taking out of Azad Jammu and Kashmir by any means;

(f) 'Government' means the Azad Government of State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(g) 'immovable antiquity' means an antiquity of any of the following description namely:-

(i) Any archaeological deposit on land or under

water:

(il) Any archaeological mound, tumulus, burial

place or place of interment, or any ancient garden, structure, building, erection or other work of historical, archaeological, military or scientific interest;

Gii) Any rock, cave or other natural object of historical archaeological, artistic or scientific interest or containing sculpture, engraving, inscription or painting of such interest includes:-

d) any gate, door, window, paneling, dado,

ceiling, inscription, wall painting of such interest and includes:-

(2) the remains of an immovable antiquity;

(3) the site of an immovable antiquity;

(4) such portions of land or water adjoining

the site of an immovable antiquity as are reasonably required for fencing or covering or otherwise preserving such antiquity; and

(5) the reasonable means of access to, and convenience inspection of an immovable antiquity; and

(6) any urban site, street, group of buildings or public square of special value which the Government being of the opinion that its preservation is a matter of public interest by reason of its arrangement architecture or materials of construction by notification in the official Gazette, declares to be an immovable antiquity

for the purposes of this Act;

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‘national monument’ means any building structure, erection, place of internment, garden, portion of land or any other place or thing of national importance as may be determined and notified as such from time to time by the Government in consultation with Advisory committee.

“owner” includes-

(0) any person legally competent to act on behalf of the owner, when by reason of infancy or other disability the owner is unable to act;

(ii) a joint owner invested with powers of management on behalf of himself and other joint owners and the successor in interest of such owner; and

(iii) | any manager or trustee exercising the powers of management and the successor in office of such manager or trustee;

‘Protected antiquity’ means an antiquity which is declared under Section 10 to be a protected antiquity;

‘rules’ means rules made under this Act;

‘Director General’ means the Director General of Archaeology Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and include an officer authorized by him to exercise or perform all or any of the powers or function of the Director General under this Act.]

Advisory Committee.- (1)For the purposes of this Act the Government shall constitute an Advisory Committee consisting of the following members, namely:-

(a)

(b)

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the [Director General], who shall also be its Chairman;

one representative each of the Education Department, Tourism Department;

three other persons having special knowledge of antiquities, to be nominated by the Azad Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Substituted by the Antiquities (Amendment) Act, 2001 (IX of 2001) dt. 12-12-2001. Original is reproduced as under:

“(1) Director General” means the Director General of Archaeology Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and include an officer authorized by him to exercise or perform all or any of the powers or function of the Director General under this Act.”

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(2) No act or proceeding of the 'Advisory Committee shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the existence of a vacancy in, or defect in the constitution of the Committee.

Dispute as to whether any product, etc. is an antiquity. If any question arises whether any product, object or site is an antiquity

within the meaning of this Act it shall be referred to the Government which shall, after consultation with the Advisory Committee, decide the same, and the decision of the Government shall be final.

Custody, preservation, etc. of certain antiquities. (1) where the '[Director General] receives any information or otherwise

has the knowledge of the discovery or existence of an antiquity of which there is no owner, he shall, after satisfying himself as to the correctness of the information or knowledge, take such steps as he may consider necessary for the custody, preservation and protection of the antiquity.

(2) Where the owner of an antiquity is not traceable the 2[Director General] may, with the approval of the Government, take such steps as he may consider necessary for the custody, preservation and protection of the antiquity.

Accidental discovery of antiquity to be reported to *[Director General].- (1) Whoever discover, or finds accidentally, any

movable antiquity shall inform the "[Director General] within seven days of its being discovered or found and preserve it for the period specified in sub-section (2).

(2) if within seven days of his being informed under subsection (1) of the discovery of immovable antiquity or of a movable antiquity having been found, the *[Director General] decides to take over the antiquity for purposes of custody, preservation and protection, the person discovering or finding it shall hand it over to the '[Director General] or a person authorized by him in writing.

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(3) Where the '[Director General]' decides to take over an antiquity, he may pay to the person by whom it is handed over to him such cash reward as the *[Director General] may deem fit.

(4) if any person who discovers or finds any movable antiquity intentionally contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) or subsection (2) he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both and the Court convicting such person shall direct that the antiquity in respect of which such contravention has taken place shall stand forfeited to the Government.

Power of entry, inspection etc. (1) The *[Director General] may after giving reasonable notice, enter into, inspect and examine

any premises, place or area which or the sub-soil of which he may have reason to believe to be or to contain an antiquity and may cause any site, building, object or any antiquity or the remains or any antiquity in such premises, place or area to be photographed, copied or reproduced by any process schedule for the purposes.

(2) The owner or occupier of the premises, place or area shall afford all reasonable opportunity and assistance to the '[Director General]' for the purpose of sub-section (1).

(3) No photograph, copy or reproduction taken or made under or for the purpose of sub-section (1) shall be sold or offered for sale except by or with the consent of the owner of the object of which the photograph, copy or the reproduction has been taken or made.

(4) Where substantial damage is caused to any property as a result of the inspection under subsection (1), the *[Director General] shall pay to the owner thereof reasonable compensation for the damage.

Acquisition of land containing antiquities.- If the Government has reasonable grounds to believe that any land contains any

antiquity it may acquire such land or any part thereof under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894) as for public purpose.

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Purchase, taking lease, etc. of antiquity.- (1) The '[Director General] may, with the previous sanction of the Government, purchase, or take lease or accept a gift or bequest of an antiquity.

(2) The [Director General] may receive voluntary contributions and donations for the acquisition, preservation or restoration of antiquities and may make suitable arrangement for the management and application of the fund created by sub contributions and donations:

Provided that a contribution or donation made for any specified purpose shall not be applied to any purpose other than that for which it has been made:

Right of pre-emption in case of a sale of antiquity. (1) Where the *[Director General] receives any information or otherwise

has the knowledge that any antiquity or any immovable property containing an antiquity is offered for sale or is about to be sold, he may, with the approval of the Government, exercise the right of pre-emption with respect to such antiquity or property and, if he intends to exercise the right, shall give to the person competent to serve a notice in writing accordingly.

(2) If the Secretary does not exercise with respect to any antiquity or property the right of pre-emption with a period of three month from the date of notice given under sub-section (1), the antiquity or property be sold to any person after the expiry of the said period and a notice of such sale shall be given to the Secretary.

(3) Save as provided in sub-section (2), no antiquity or property in respect of which a notice under sub-section (1), has been given shall be sold to any person.

(4) All sales in contravention of subsection (3) shall be void and the antiquities or property so sold shall be forfeited to the Government.

Declaration of protected antiquities.- (1) The Government may by notification in the official Gazette, declare any antiquity to be protected antiquity for the purposes of this Act.

(2) A copy of a notification under subsection (1) shall be served on the owner of the antiquity and, in the case of an

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immovable antiquity, shall also be fixed up in a conspicuous place of or near the antiquity.

(3) A notification under subsection (1) shall, unless it is cancelled by the Government, be conclusive evidence of the fact that the antiquity to which it relates is a protected antiquity for the purposes of this Act.

(4) Ancient monuments shall be deemed to be protected antiquities for the purposes of this Act.

Representation against declaration of protected antiquities.

(1) The owner of antiquity to which a notification under section

10 relate, or any person having any right or interest in the antiquity may, within three months of the service of a copy of the notification make representation in writing to the Government against the notification.

(2) Upon the receipt of a representation under sub-section (1) against a notification the Government after giving the person making it an opportunity of being heard and after consultation with the Advisory Committee may, if it is satisfied that there are good and sufficient reasons for objection to the notification cancel it.

The guardianship of antiquity by agreement.- (1) The owner of any immovable antiquity or protected antiquity may, by an

agreement in writing constitute the [Director General] the guardian of such antiquity and the *[Director General], may, with the previous sanction of the Government, accept such guardianship.

(2) where the [Director General] has accepted the guardianship of an antiquity in pursuance of an agreement under subsection (1) the owner shall, except as expressly provided in this Act and in agreement, have the same right, title and interest in and to the antiquity as if the "[Director General]" had not been constituted the guardian thereof.

(3) An agreement under this Section in relation to an antiquity may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

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(a) the maintenance of the antiquity;

(b) the custody of the antiquity and the duties of any person who may be employed to watch it;

(c) the restrictions upon the right of the owner to alienate, destroy, remove, alter or deface the antiquity or to build on or near the site of the antiquity;

(d) the facilities of access to be allowed to the public;

(e) the facilities to be allowed to person deputed by the owner or the '[Director General]' for inspection and maintenance of antiquity;

(f) the expenses to be incurred in connection with the preservation of the antiquity and payment of such expenses if incurred by the owner;

(g) compensation to be paid for any loss sustained by the owner or occupier or any other person as a result of the enforcement or observance of the agreement; and

(h) any other matter concerned with the custody, management and preservation of the antiquity.

(4) The terms of an agreement under this section may be altered from time to time with the sanction of the Government and with the consent of the owner.

(5) An agreement under this section in relation to an antiquity may be terminated upon six months notice in writing given by the *[Director General], with the previous sanction of the Government, to the owner or by the owner to the 3 [Director General].

Purchasers at certain sales and persons claiming through

owner bound by agreement entered into by owner.-

Notwithstanding any thing property, or any right or interest in

land or property, which contains, or in which is situated and antiquity in respect of which an agreement under section 12 subsists, and every person claiming any title to any antiquity from, through or under an owner who entered into such agreement, shall be bound by such agreement.

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Application of endowment for maintenance and preservation of antiquity.- (1) Where any endowment has been created for the maintenance and preservation of any protected antiquity, for or that purpose among other, and the owner or other person competent in this behalf fails in the proper application of such endowment and, when proposed to him by the '[Director General] refuses or fails to enter into an agreement under section 13, the *[Director General] may, for the proper application of such endowment or part thereof, institute a suit in the Court of the District Judge, or, where the estimated cost of maintaining and preserving the antiquity does not exceed one thousand rupees, make an application to the District Judge.

(2) On the hearing of an application under subsection (1), the District Judge may summon and examine the owner and any person whose evidence appears to him necessary, and may pass an order for the proper application of the endowment or of any part thereof, and any such order may be executed as if it were the decree of a Civil Court.

Compulsory acquisition of protected immovable antiquity.

(1) If the Government apprehends that a protected immovable

antiquity is in danger of being destroyed, injured or allowed to fall into decay, it may, acquire such antiquity or any part thereof under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894), as for a public purpose.

(2) The power of compulsory acquisition under subsection

(1) shall not be exercised in the case of —

(a) any antiquity which or any part of which is periodically used for religious observances; or

(b) any antiquity which is the subject of a subsisting agreement under Section 13.

Compulsory acquisition of movable _antiquities.- (1) If the Government, is of the opinion that an movable antiquity should,

by reason of its cultural, historical archaeological importance, be acquired for the purpose of preservation the Government may, by order in writing addressed to the owner acquire such antiquity;

Provided that the power to acquire under this subsection shall not extend to-

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upon the owner, the antiquity to which the owner relates shall immediately vest in the Government free from all encumbrances and the owner shall be entitled compensation, the amount of which shall be determined in the manner, and in accordance with the principles, hereinafter set out, that is to say-

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any image or symbol in actual use for the purpose of any religious observance; or

anything which the owner desires to retain on any reasonable ground personal to himself or to any of his ancestors to any member of his family.

When an order under subsection (1) has been served

where the amount of compensation can be fixed by agreement it shall be paid in accordance with such agreement;

where no such agreement can be reached, the Government shall appoint as arbitrator a person who has been, or is qualified for appointment as, a Judge of High Court;

at the commencement of the proceedings before the arbitrator, the Government and the person to be compensated shall state what in their respective opinions is a fair amount of compensation;

the arbitrator in making his award shall have regard to the price which the antiquity is likely to fetch on a sale in open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other;

an appeal shall lie to the High Court against any award

of an arbitrator except in case where the amount thereof does not exceed an amount prescribed in this behalf by rules; and

save as provided in this subsection and in any rules made in this behalf, nothing in any law for the time being in force shall apply to arbitrations under this subsection.

Protection of place of worship from misuse, etc.- (1) A place of worship or shrine, being an antiquity maintained by the

Government, shall not be used for any purpose inconsistent with its character.

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(2) A place of worship or shrine in respect of which the [Director General] has accepted guardianship in pursuance of an agreement under section 13 shall, unless the agreement otherwise provides, be maintained by the person in whom it is vested or, if there is not such person, by the Government.

(3) Where any antiquity in respect of which the Government has acquired any right under his Act or the *[Director General] has accepted guardianship is periodically used for religious worship or observance by any community the [Director General] shall provide for the protection of such antiquity from pollution or desecration-

(a) by prohibiting the entry therein except in accordance with the conditions prescribed with the concurrence of the person in charge of the antiquity, of any person not entitled so to enter by the religious usages of the community by which the antiquity is used; and

(b) by taking with the concurrence of the persons in charge of the antiquity such other action as he may think necessary for the purpose.

(4) Whoever contravenes the provisions of subsection (3) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Restriction _on_use_of_protected_immovable_ antiquity. A

protected immovable antiquity shall not be used for any purpose inconsistent with the its character or for a purpose other than that directly related to its administration and preservation.

Prohibition of destruction, damage etc. of protected antiquities.- (1) No person shall, except for carrying out the

purpose of this Act, destroy, break damage, alter, injure, deface or mutilate or scribe, write or engage any inscription or sign on, any antiquity or take manure from any protected antiquity.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) shall be punishable with religious imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

(3) The court trying an offence under subsection (2) may direct that the whole or any of the fines recovered shall be

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applied in defraying the expenses of restoring the antiquity to the condition in which it was before the commission of the offence.

Restriction on repairs, renovation, etc. of protected immovable antiquity.- (1) The owner of a protected immovable

antiquity shall not make any alteration or renovation in, or addition to the antiquity;

Provided that he may, with permission of the '[Director General], make minor adjustments considered necessary for the day to day use of the antiquity:

Provided further that the work for which permission has been given shall be carried out under the supervision of the 2[Director General] or a person authorized by him in this behalf.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend on year, or with fine, or with both.

Direction to the owner to take measures for preservation of antiquity.- (1) Where the *[Director General] considers that any

antiquity is not being preserved or conserved properly by its owner, the "[Director General] may, by order in writing direct the owner to take such measures for its proper preservation and conservation, and within such time, as may be specified in the order.

(2) If the owner fails to take the measures specified in the order referred to in subsection (1) the *[Director General] may take all such measures in respect of the antiquity and the expenses incurred for the purpose shall be recoverable from the owner as an arrear of land revenue.

Execution of development schemes and new constructions in

proximity to immovable antiquity.- Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, no

development plea or scheme or new construction on or within distance of two hundred feet of, a protected immovable antiquity

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shall be undertaken or executed accepted with the approval of the ![Director General].

Prohibition to bill posting, neon signs, other kinds of advertisement etc. (1) No person shall put any neon signs or

other kinds of advertisement, including bill posting, commercial signs, poles or pylon, electricity or telephone cables and television aerials, on or near nay protected in movable antiquity.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

(3) The Court trying an offence under subsection (2) may direct that the whole or any part of the fine recovered shall be applied in defraying the expenses of restoring the antiquity to the condition in which it was before the commission of the offence.

Penalty for counterfeiting etc. of antiquity.- (1) Whoever

counterfeits, or commits forgery in respect of any antiquity with intent to commit fraud or knowing it likely that fraud will thereby be committed, or causes anything to appear like, or to be believed to be, an antiquity with intents to cause wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine, or with both.

(2) The Court trying an offence under subsection (1) may direct that anything the making or forgoing of which has constituted such offence shall stand forfeited to the Government.

Dealing in antiquities.- (1) No person shall deal in antiquities except under, and in accordance with a licence granted by the *[Director General].

(2) Every dealer shall maintain a register in such manner and form as the *[Director General] may prescribed from time to time.

(3) A licence granted under subsection (1) may be cancelled by the [Director General] for the breach of any condition of the licence.

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(4) The '[Director General]' may, with a view to securing compliance with the provisions of this section:

(a) require any person dealing in antiquities to give such information in his possession with respect to any business carried on by him as the *[Director General] may demand;

(b) inspect or cause to be inspected any book, register or other document belonging to or under the control of any person dealing in antiquities; and

(c) enter and search, or authorize any officer subordinate to him to enter and search any premises and seize, or authorize any such officer or a police officer, to seize, any antiquity in respect of which he has reasons to believe that a contravention of any provisions of this section or a breach of any condition of the licence has been committed.

(5) Whoever contravenes the provisions of this section shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

(6) The Court trying an offence under subsection (5) may direct that any antiquity in respect of which the offence has been committed shall stand forfeited to the Government.

Export of antiquities.- No person shall export any antiquity except under licence to be granted by the *[Director General].

Traffic _in movable antiquities. (1) If the Government apprehends that movable antiquities in any place in Azad Jammu

and Kashmir are being sold or removed to the detriment of Azad Jammu and Kashmir it may, by notification in the office Gazette, prohibit or restrict the movement of any such antiquity or any class of such antiquities for such period and between such places in Azad Jammu and Kashmir as may be specified in the notification, except with, and in accordance with the terms of, the written permissions of the "[Director General].

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of notification under subsection (1) shall be punishable with rigorous

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imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

(3) The Court trying an offence under sub-section (2) may direct that any antiquity in respect of which the offence has been committed shall stand forfeited to the Government.

Regulation of mining, quarrying, etc.- (1) If the Government is of the opinion that for the purpose of protecting or preserving

any immovable antiquity it is, necessary so to do, it may, by notification in the official Gazette, prohibit or restrict, within such area as may be specified therein, mining, quarrying, excavating, blasting and other operations of a like nature, or the movement of heavy vehicles except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the '[Director General]' and rules, if any, made in this behalf.

(2) Any owner or occupier of land who sustains any loss by reasons of any prohibition or restriction by a notification under subsection (1) shall be paid reasonable compensation for such loss.

(3) Whoever contravenes the provisions of subsection (2) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine or with both.

Prohibition of archaeological excavation or exploration without licence. (1) No person shall make on any land any

excavation or exploration for archaeological purposes, or unearth or make any digging in any land or site for taking out antiquities, except under, and in accordance with, a licence granted by the 2[Director General].

(2) A licence under sub-section (1) in respect of any land shall not be granted to any person other than the owner of the land except in accordance with the term of an agreement with the owner, and any such agreement may provide for:-

(a) the restriction of the owner's rights in respect of the use and occupation of such land;

(b) the compensation or any other consideration to be paid to the owner; and

(c) any other matter connected with the use of the land for the purpose of such excavation.

For the word "Secretary" the word "Director General" Substituted by the Antiquities (Amendment) Act, 2001 (IX of 2001) dt. 12-12-2001.

For the word "Secretary" the word "Director General" Substituted by the Antiquities (Amendment) Act, 2001 (IX of 2001) dt. 12-12-2001.

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(3) A licence under sub-section (1) shall not be refused to an owner if he undertakes to carry on the excavation in such manner that it will not result in the loss of archaeological or historical material which in the national interest should be preserved.

(4) Whoever contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine or with both.

(5) The Court trying an offence under subsection (4) may direct that any object found in the course of an excavation, exploration, unearthing or digging constituting such offence shall stand forfeited to the Government.

Prohibition of making copies of protected antiquities without licence.- No person shall, for any commercial purpose, make a

cinematograph film of any protected antiquity or any part thereof except under, and in accordance with a licence granted by the '[Director General].

Right of access to protected immovable antiquities.- Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules the public shall have a

right of access to any immovable protected antiquity maintained by the Government under this Act.

Penalty.- A contravention of any provision of this Act or the rules shall, where no punishment has been specifically provided, be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

Jurisdiction to try offences.- No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act except upon a complaint in writing made by an officer generally or specially empowered in this behalf by the Government and no Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the first Class shall try any such offence.

Power to arrest without warrant. (1) The '[Director General] or any officer duly empowered by him in this behalf may arrest without warrant any person against whom there is reasonable

ground to believe that he has committed an offence under
Section 6, 20, 26, 27, 28, or 30.

For the word "Secretary" the word "Director General" Substituted by the Antiquities
(Amendment) Act, 2001 (IX of 2001) dt. 12-12-2001.

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(Amendment) Act, 2001 (IX of 2001) dt. 12-12-2001.

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(2) Subject to subsection (3), every person arrested under subsection (1) shall be taken forthwith to the officer in charge of the nearest Police Station.

(3) The '[Director General] or the officer arresting any person, or the officer in charge of a Police Station to whom any person is taken under subsection (2), shall either admit him to bail to appear before the magistrate having jurisdiction or have him taken in custody before such Magistrate.

Confiscated antiquities to be made over to 7[Director General].- Any antiquity which is confiscated or forfeited under

this Act shall be made over to the *[Director General] for custody, preservation and protection.

Indemnity.- No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against Government or any person for any thing which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Power to make rules.- (1) The Government may, after previous publication, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for--

(a) the form and the conditions of any licence granted under this Act.

(b) regulation of admission of the public to any immovable protected antiquity;

(c) the levy of fees for the grant of any licence under this

Act and for admission of the public to an immovable protected antiquity;

(d) the procedure to be followed in arbitrations, the principles to be followed in apportioning the cost of proceedings before the arbitrator and on appeal, and the maximum amount of an award against which no appeal shall lie, under subsection (2) of Section 17;

(e) such other matters as are or may be required for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(3) Rules made under this Section may provide that the

contravention of any of the provisions thereof or of any condition of licence granted under this Act, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

For the word "Secretary" the word "Director General" Substituted by the Antiquities (Amendment) Act, 2001 (IX of 2001) dt. 12-12-2001.

For the word "Secretary" the word "Director General" Substituted by the Antiquities (Amendment) Act, 2001 (IX of 2001) dt. 12-12-2001.

For the word "Secretary" the word "Director General" Substituted by the Antiquities (Amendment) Act, 2001 (IX of 2001) dt. 12-12-2001.

39. Saving.- Notwithstanding any judgment, decree or Order of any Court including high Court, every thing done, all actions taken, notifications issued, Orders or appointments made, proceedings initiated, jurisdiction or powers exercised under the provisions of the Antiquities Ordinance, 1978 (Ordinance LXXVI of 1978) or its succeeding Ordinances issued from time to time shall be deemed to have been validly done, taken, issued made, initiated or exercised under this Act.

40. Repeal.- The antiquities Ordinance, 1986, (Ordinance XXXII of 1986) is hereby repealed.

Sd/-

(Syed Atta Mohy-ud-Din Qadri)
Deputy Secretary Law.