

THE AZAD GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR
LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT,
MUZAFFARABAD.

Dated the 23rd October, 1985.

No. LD/Leg (A)/2162-64/85, The following Act approved by the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly at its meeting held on 5th October, 1985 and assented by the President on 21st October, 1985, is hereby published for general information:-

(ACT V OF 1985)

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to bring n conformity with the Injunctions of Islam the Law relating to the offence of Zina.

WHEREAS it is necessary to modify the existing Law relating to Zina so as to bring it in conformity with the Injunctions of Islam as set-out in the Holy Quran and Sunnah;

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

1. Short title Extent and Commencement.- (1) This Act may be called the Offence of Zina (Enforcement of Hadood) Act, 1985.

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

(3) It shall come into force at once and shall be deemed to have taken effect on and from the 2nd day of October, 1985.

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

the subject or context.-

(a) "adult" means a person who has attained, being a male the age of eighteen years or, being female, the age of sixteen years, or has attained puberty;

(b) "hadd" means punishment ordained by the Holy Quran or Sunnah;

(c) "marriage" means marriage which is not void according to the personal Law of the parties, and "married" shall be construed accordingly;

(d) "muhsan" means--

qa) a Muslim adult man who is not insance and has sexual intercourse with a Muslim adult woman who, at the time he had sexual intercourse with her, was married to him and was not insance; or

(ii) A Muslim adult woman is not insane and has had sexual intercourse with a Muslim adult man who, at the time she had sexual intercourse with him, was married to her and was not insane; and

(e) "Tazir" means any punishment other than hadd, and all other terms and expressions not defined in this Act shall have the same meaning as in the Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), or the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

Act to override other Laws.- The Provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in any other Law for the being in force.

Zina.- A man and a woman are said to commit 'Zina' if they wilfully have sexual intercourse without being validly married to each other.

Explanation.- Penetration is sufficient to constitute the sexual intercourse necessary to the offence of zina.

Zina liable to hadd.- (1) Zina is Zina liable to hadd if--

(a) it is committed by a man who is an adult and not insane with a woman to whom he is not, and does not suspect himself to be, married; or

(b) it is committed by a woman who is an adult and is not insane with a man to whom she is not, and does not suspect herself to be, married.

(2) Whoever is guilty of zina liable to hadd shall, subject to the provision of this Act.

(a) if he or she is a muhsan, be stoned to death at public place; or.

(b) if he or she is not a muhsan, be punished, at a public

place, with whipping numbering one hundred stripes.

(3) No punishment under sub-section (2) shall be executed until it has been confirmed by the Court to which an appeal from the order of conviction lies; and if the punishment be of whipping, until it is confirmed and executed, the convict shall be dealt with in the same manner as if sentenced to simple imprisonment.

Zina-bil-jabr.- (1) A person is said to commit zina-bil-jabr if he or she has sexual intercourse with woman or man, as the case may be, to whom he or she is not validly married, in any of the following circumstances, namely:-

- (a) against the will of the victim,
- (b) without the consent of the victim,
- (c) with the consent of the victim, when the consent has

been obtained by putting in fear of death or of hurt, or

- (d) with the consent of the victim, when the offender knows that the offender is not validly married to the victim and that the consent is given because the victim believes that the offender is another person to whom the victim is or believes her-self or himself to be validly married.

Explanation.- (1) Penetration is sufficient to constitute the sexual intercourse necessary to the offence of zina-bil-Jabar.

(2) Zina-bil-Jabar is Zina-bil-jabar liable to hadd if it is committed in the circumstances specified in sub-section (1) of Section 5.

(3) Whoever is guilty of zina-bil-jabar liable to hadd shall, subject to the provisions of this Act.-

- (a) if he or she is a musan, be stoned to death at a public place ; and
- (b) if he or she is not a musan, punished with whipping

numbering one hundred stripes, at a public place, and with such other punishment, including the sentence of death as the Court may deem fit having regard to the circumstances of the case.

(4) No punishment under sub-section (3) shall be executed until it has been confirmed by the Court to which an appeal from the order of conviction lies; and if the punishment be of whipping, until it is confirmed and executed, the convict shall be dealt with in the same manner as if sentenced to simple imprisonment.

Punishment for zina or zina-bil-jabr where convict is not an adult.- A person guilty of zina or zina-bil-jabr shall, if he is not an adult, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both, and may also be awarded the punishment of whipping not exceeding thirty stripes:

Provided that, in the case of zina-bil-jabr, if the offender is not under the age of fifteen years, the punishment of whipping shall be awarded with or without any other punishment.

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Proof of zina or zina-bil-jabr liable to hadd.- Proof of zina, or zina-bil-jabr, liable to hadd shall be in one of the following

forms, namely:-

(a) the accused makes before a Court of competent jurisdiction a confession of the commission of the offence; or

(b) at least four Muslim adult male witnesses, about whom the Court is satisfied, having regard to the requirements of tazkiyah al-shuhood, that they are truthful persons and abstain from major sins (Kabair) give evidence as eye-witnesses of the act of penetration necessary to the offence:

Provided that, if the accused is a non-Muslim, the eye-witnesses may be non-Muslims.

Explanation.- In this section 'Tazkiyah Al-shuhood' means the mode of inquiry adopted by a Court to Satisfy itself as to the credibility of a witness.

Cases in which hadd shall not be enforced.- (1) In a case in which the offence of zina or zina-bil-jabr is proved only by the confession of the convict, hadd, or such part of it as is yet to be enforced, shall not be enforced if the convict retracts his confession before the hadd or such part is enforced.

(2) In a case in which the offence of zina or zina-bil-jabr is proved only by testimony, hadd, or such part of it is yet to be enforced, shall not be enforced if any witness resiles from his testimony before hadd or such part is enforced so as to reduce the number of eye-witnesses to less than four.

(3) In the case mentioned in sub-section (1), the Court may order retrial.

(4) In the case mentioned in sub-section (2), the Court may awarded tazir on the basis of the evidence on record.

Zina _ or zina-bil-jabr liable to tazir.- (1) Subject to the provisions of section 7, whoever commits zina or zina-bil-jabr

which is not liable to hadd, or for which proof in either of the forms mentioned in section 8 is not available and the punishment of qazf liable to hadd has not been awarded to the complainant, or for which hadd may not be enforced under this Act, shall be liable to tazir.

(2) Whoever commits zina liable to tazir shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years and with whipping numbering thirty stripes, and shall also

be liable to fine.

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(3) Whoever commits zina-bil-jabr liable to tazir shall be punishment with imprisonment for a term which may extend to twenty five years and, if the punishment be one of imprisonment, shall also be awarded the punishment of whipping numbering thirty stripes.

(4) When Zina Bil-Jabar liable to Tazir is committed by two or more persons in furtherance of common intention of all, each of such persons shall be punishable with death.]

Kidnapping, abducting or inducing woman to compel for marriage, etc. Whoever kidnaps or abducts any woman with intent that she may be compelled, or knowing it to be likely that she may be compelled, to marry any person against her will, or in order that she may be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse, or knowing it to be likely that she will be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse, shall be punished with imprisonment for life and with whipping not exceeding thirty stripes, and shall also be liable to fine; and whoever by means of criminal intimidation as defined in the Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) or of abuse of authority or any other method of compulsion, induces any woman to go from any place with intent that she may be, or knowing that it is likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person shall also be punishable as aforesaid.

Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject person to unnatural lust.- Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person in order that such person may be subjected, or may be so disposed of as to be put in danger of being subjected, to the unnatural lust of any person or knowing it to be likely that such person will be so subjected or disposed of, shall be punished with death or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to twenty five years, and shall also be liable to fine and, if the punishment be one of imprisonment, shall also be awarded the punishment of whipping not exceeding thirty stripes.

Selling person for purposes of prostitution, etc.- Whoever sells lets to hire, or otherwise disposes of any person with intent

that such person shall at any time be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such person will at any time be employed or used for any such purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment for life and with whipping not exceeding thirty stripes, and shall also be liable to fine.

Inserted by the Offence of Zina (Enforcement of Hudood) (Amendment) Act, 2006 (VI of 2006) dt. 08-11-2006.

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(a) When a female is sold, let for hire, or otherwise disposed of to a prostitute or to any person who keeps or manages a brothel, the person so disposing of such female shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have disposed of her with the intent that she shall be used for the purpose of prostitution.

(b) For the purposes of this Section and Section 18, illicit intercourse' means sexual intercourse between person not united by marriage.

Buying person for purposes of prostitution, etc.- Whoever hires or otherwise obtains possession of any person with intent that such person shall at any time be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such person will at any time be employed or used for any such purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment for life and with whipping not exceeding thirty stripes, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation.- Any prostitute or any person keeping or managing a brothel, who buys, hires or otherwise obtains possession of a female shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have obtained possession of such female with the intent that she shall be used for the purpose of prostitution.

Cohabitation caused by a man deceitfully inducing a belief lawful marriage.- Every man who by deceit causes any woman who is not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him and to cohabit with him in that belief, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment term which may extend to twenty-five years and with whipping not exceeding thirty stripes, and shall also be liable to fine.

Enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a woman.- Whoever takes or entices away any woman with intent

that she may have illicit intercourse with any person, or conceals or detains with that intent any woman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and with whipping not exceeding thirty stripes, and shall also be liable to fine.

Mode of execution of punishment of stoning to death.- The punishment of stoning to death awarded under section 5 or section 6 shall be executed in the following manner, namely:-

Such of the witness who deposed against the convict as may be available shall start standing him and, while stoning is being carried on, he may be shot dead, whereupon stoning and shooting shall be stopped.

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Punishment for attempting to commit an offence.- Whoever attempt to commit an offence punishable under this Act with imprisonment or whipping, or the cause such an offence to be committed, and in such attempt does any act towards the commission of the offence, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one-half or the longest term provided for that offence, or with whipping not exceeding thirty stripes, or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with any tow of, all, the punishments.

Application of certain provisions of Penal Code (Act XLV of

1860 and amendment.- (1) Unless otherwise expressly provided in the Act, the provisions of Sections 34 to 38 of chapter II, Section 63 to 72, of Chapter II] and Chapter V and VA of the Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), shall apply, mutatis mutandis, in respect of offences under this Act.

(2) Whoever is guilty of the abetment of an offence liable to hadd under this Act shall be liable to the punishment provided for such offence as tazir.

(3) In the Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).-

(a) Section 366, section 372, section 373, section 375 and section 376 of Chapter XVI and section 493, section 497 and section 498 of Chapter XX shall stand repealed; and

(b) in section 367, the words and comma "or to the unnatural lust of any person, "shall be omitted.

Application of Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V_of 1898),

and amendment.- (1) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (Act V of 1898), hereafter in this section referred to as the Code, shall apply, mutatis mutandis, in respect of cases under this Act:

Provided that, if it appears in evidence that the offender has committed a different offence under any other law, he may, if the Court is competent to try that offence and award punishment there for, be convicted and punished for that offence:

Provided further that offences punishable under this Act shall be triable by a Tehsil Criminal Court, except to offences under Section 5, 6 and 12, which be triable by a District Criminal Court.

(2) An appeal from order of conviction of a person by the

Tehsil Criminal Court shall lie to the District Criminal Court and appeal from the orders of the District Criminal Court under this Act shall lie to the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Shariat Court.

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(3) The provisions of section 198 section 199 section 199-A or section 199-B of the Code shall not apply to the cognizance of an offence punishable under section 15 or section 16 of this Act.

(4) The provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 391 or section 393 of the Code shall not apply in respect of the punishment of whipping awarded this Act.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, if a member of the District Criminal Court or Tehsil Criminal Court as the case may be, is for any reason unable to attend the sitting, the other member of the court may hear and decide bail applications or grant remand or adjournment under section 167 and 344 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, respectively.

(6) The provisions of Chapter XXIX of the Code shall not apply in respect of punishments awarded under section 5 or section 6 of this Act.

(7) In the Code, section 561 shall stand repealed.

Application of the Azad_Jammu_and_Kashmir Islami (Tazirati) Qawanin Nafaz Act, 1974.- Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the provisions of Section 23, section 25, section 28 and section 31 of the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Islami (Tazirati) Qawanin Nafaz Act 1974, (Act XI of 1974) shall apply, mutatis mutandis in respect of cases under this Act.

Presiding Officer_of Court _to be Muslim.- The Presiding Officer of the Court by which a case is tried, or an appeal is

heard, under this Act shall be a Muslim:

Provided that, if the accused is a non-Muslim, the Presiding Officer may be a non-Muslim.

Pending cases.- Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the cases pending before any court immediately before the commencement of this Act, or the offences committed before such commencement.

Savings.- 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 provisions of Zina (Enforcement of Hudood) Ordinance, 1979 (Ordinance XXX of 1979), 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.

25. Repeal.- The Offence of Zina (Enforcement of Hudood)
Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance CXLIV of 1985) is hereby repealed.

Sd/-

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