

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

Dated the 23rd October, 1985.

No. LD/Leg (A)/2159-61/85, 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 IV OF 1985)

AN

ACT

to modify the existing law relating to prohibition of intoxicants so as to bring it in conformity with the Injunctions of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

WHEREAS it is expedient to modify the existing law relating to prohibition of intoxicants 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:-

CHAPTER-I

PRELIMINARY

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

(2) It extent 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 5th 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 the age of eighteen years or puberty;

(b) "authorised medical officer" means a medical officer, howsoever designated, authorised by the Government;

(c) "bottle" or "bottling" means to transfer intoxicating liquor from a cask or other vessel to a bottle, jar, flask, pot or similar receptacle for the purpose of sale, whether any process of manufacture be employed or not, and includes rebottling;

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“buy” or “buying” includes any receipt by way of gift or other wise;

“Collector” means any person appointed under this Act to exercise or perform all or any of the powers or functions of a Collector under this Act;

“hadd” means punishment ordained by the Holy Qurran or Sunnah;

“intoxicant” means an article specified in the Schedule and includes intoxicating liquor and other article or any substance which the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be an intoxicant for the purposes of this Art;

“intoxicating liquor” includes toddy, spirits of wine, beer and all liquids consisting of or containing alcohol normally used for purposes of intoxication, but does not include a solid intoxicant even if liquefied;

“manufacture” includes every process, whether natural or artificial, by which any intoxicant is produced, prepared or blended, and also reinstallation and every process for the rectification of intoxicating liquors;

“place” includes a house, shed, enclosure, building, shop, tent, vehicle, vessel and aircraft;

“Prohibition Officer” means the Collector or any officer

appointed or invested with powers under Section 21;

'public place' means a street, road, thoroughfare, part, garden or other place to which the public have free access and includes a hotel, restaurant, motel mess and club, but does not include the residential room of a hotel in the occupation of some person;

"rectification" includes every process whereby intoxicating liquors are purified, coloured or flavored by mixing any material therewith;

"sale" or "selling" includes any transfer by way of gift or otherwise;

"tazir" means any punishment other than hadd; and

"transport" means to move from one place to another.

CHAPTER-II

PROHIBITION AND PENALTIES

3. Prohibition of manufacture etc. of intoxicants.- '[(1)] ?[Subject to provision of sub-section (2), whoever--]

(a) imports, exports , transports, manufactures or processes any intoxicant; or

(b) bottles any intoxicant; or

(c) sells or serves any intoxicant; or

(d) allows any of the acts aforesaid upon premises owned by

him or in his immediate possession;

shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years and with whipping not exceeding thirty stripes, and shall also be liable to fine.

3[(2) | Whoever:-

(i) imports, transports, manufactures, or traffics, opium or coca leaf or opium or coca derivatives;

(ii) finances the import, transport, manufacturer, or trafficking of opium the coca leaf or opium or coca derivatives; shall be punishable with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment which is not less than two years and with whipping not exceeding thirty stripes, and shall also be liable to fine.]

4. Owing or possessing intoxicant.- Whoever owns, possesses or keeps in his custody an intoxicant shall be punished with

imprisonment of either description for a term which may extent to two years, or with whipping not exceeding thirty stripes, and shall also be liable to fine “[:

Provided that the nothing contained in this section shall apply to non- Muslim foreigner or to a non-Muslim citizen of Pakistan or Azad Jammu and Kashmir who keeps in his custody at or about time or ceremony presented by his religion a reasonable quantity of intoxicating liquor for the purposes of using it as a part of such ceremony;

1 Re-numbered by the Prohibition Enforcement of Hadd (Amendment) Act, 1987 (IV of 1987) dt. 14-01-1987.

For the word “whoever”, the words, brackets, figure and comma “subject to provision of sub-section (2), whoever’, substituted by the Prohibition Enforcement of Hadd (Amendment) Act, 1987 (IV of 1987) dt. 14-01-1987.

3 Added by the Prohibition Enforcement of Hadd (Amendment) Act, 1987 (IV of 1987) dt. 14-01-1987.

For the full-stop, a colon substituted and provisos added by the Prohibition Enforcement of

Hadd (Amendment) Act, 1987 (IV of 1987) dt 14-01-1987.

Provided further that, if the intoxicant in respect of which the offence committed is heroin, cocaine, raw opium or coca leaf, and the quantity exceed ten grams in the case of heroin or cocaine or one Kilogram in the case of raw opium or coca leaf the certain opium or coca leaf, the offender shall be punishable with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment which is not less than two years and with whipping not exceeding thirty strips, and shall also be liable to fine.]

Section 3 or section 4 not to apply to certain acts.- Nothing contained in section 3 or section 4 shall apply to any act done

under, and in accordance with, the provisions of this Act, or the terms of any rule, notification, order or licence issued thereunder.

Drinking.- Whoever, intentionally and without ikrah or iztirar, takes an intoxicant by any means whatsoever, whether such taking causes intoxication or not, shall be guilty of drinking.

Explanation.- In this section.--

(a) "ikrah" means putting any person in fear of injury to the person, property or honour of that or any other person; and

(b) "iztirar" means a situation in which a person is in apprehension of death due to extreme hunger or thirst or serious illness.

Two kinds of drinking.- Drinking may be either drinking liable to hadd or drinking liable to tazir.

Drinking liable to hadd.- Whoever being an adult Muslim takes intoxicating liquor by mouth is guilty of drinking liable to hadd and shall be punished with whipping numbering eighty stripes:

Provided that the punishment shall not be executed unless it is confirmed by the Court to which an appeal from the order of conviction lies, until punishment is confirmed and executed, the convict shall subject to the provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), relating to the grant of bail or suspension of sentence, be dealt with in the same manner as if sentenced to simple imprisonment:

Proof of drinking liable to hadd.- The proof of drinking 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 drinking liable to hadd; and

(b) at least two Muslim adult male witnesses, about whom the Court is satisfied, having regard to the requirement of tazkiyah-al-shuhood, that they are truthful persons

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and abstain from major sins (kabair), give evidence of the accused having committed the offence of drinking liable to hadd.

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) Hadd shall not be enforced in the following cases, namely:-

(a) when drinking is proved only by the confession of the convict by the retracts his confession before the execution of hadd; and

(b) when drinking is proved by testimony, but before the execution of hadd, any witness resiles from his testimony so as to reduce the number of witnesses to less than two.

(2) In a case mentioned in (1), the Court may order retrial in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

Drinking liable to tazir.- Whoever--

(a) being a Muslim, is guilty of drinking which is not liable to hadd under section 8 or for which proof in either of the forms mentioned in section 9 is not available and the Court is satisfied that the offence stands proved by the evidence on the record.

(b) being a non-Muslim State Subject, is guilty of drinking; or

(c) being a non-Muslim who is not a State Subject, is guilty of drinking at a public place; shall be liable to tazir and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years or whipping not exceeding thirty stripes, or with both.

Arrest on suspicion of violation of section 8 or section 11.- (1) No Police officer shall detain or arrest any person on suspicion that he has taken an intoxicant in violation of section 8 or Section 11 unless he has asked such person to accompany him to an authorised medical officer for examination and such person either refuses to so accompany him, or, having been examination by the medical practitioner, is certified by him to have taken an intoxicant.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1)

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may

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extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Punishment for vexatious delay.- Any officer or person exercising powers under this Act who vexatiously and unnecessarily delays forwarding to a Prohibition Officer any person arrested or any article seized under this Act shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Things liable to confiscation.- In any case in which an offence has been committed under this Act, intoxicant, still, utensil, implement or apparatus in respect or by means of which the offence has been committed shall be liable to confiscation along with the receptacles, packages, coverings, animals, vessels, carts or other vehicles used to hold or carry the same.

Confiscation how ordered.- (1) In any case involving anything liable to confiscation under this Act, the Court deciding the case may order such confiscation despite the acquittal of the person charged.

(2) When an offence under this Act has been committed but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or when anything liable to confiscation under this Act and not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be inquired into and determined by the Collector or other Prohibition Officer in charge of the District or any other officer authorised by the Government in this behalf, who may order such confiscation:

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of fifteen days from the date of seizure of the things intended to be confiscated or without hearing the person, if any, claiming any right thereto, and evidence, if any, which they produce in support of their claims.

Cognizance of certain offences.- (1) The following offences shall be cognizable, namely:-

(a) an offence punishable under Section 3; and

(b) an offence punishable under Section 4, Section 8 or Section 11, if committed at a public place.

(2) No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable

under-

(a) section 12 or section 13, save on a complaint made by

the person in respect of whom the offence has been
committed; and

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(b) section 20, save on a complaint made by, or under the authority of, a Prohibition Officer.

CHAPTER III LICENCES FOR MEDICAL OR SIMILAR OTHER PURPOSES

Licences for bonafide _medical_ or other _purposes.- The Government, or, subject to the control of the Government, the Collector, may issue licenses to any person in respect of any institution, whether under the management of Government or not,-

(a) for the manufacture, import, transport, sale or possession of any intoxicant or article containing intoxicating liquor on the ground that such intoxicant or article is required by such person in respect of such institution for bonafide medical, scientific, industrial or similar other purposes; or

(b) for the export of any intoxicant or article containing intoxicating liquor.

Forms and conditions of licences.- Every licence issued under this Act shall-

(a) be granted on payment of such fee, if any, for such period and on such condition; and

(b) be in such and contain such particulars, as the Government may direct, either generally or in any particular case.

Power to cancel or suspend licence.- (1) The collector may cancel or suspend the licence-

(a) If any fee payable by the holder thereof be not duly paid; or

(b) in the event of any breach by the holder there of or by his servant or by any one acting with his express or implied permission on this behalf of any of the terms or conditions of the licence.

(2) The Collector shall cancel a licence if--

(a) the holder thereof is convicted of any offence under this Act; or

(b) the purpose for which the licence is granted ceases to

exist.

(3) As and when any licence is cancelled under sub-section

(1) or sub-section (2), the holder thereof shall at once declare the Collector the stock of intoxicating liquor or articles containing such liquor lying with him, and dispose of such stock to such authorised person as the Collector may specify.

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Penalty for the breach of conditions of licence.- In the event of any breach by the holder of a licence, or by his servant or by any one acting with his express or implied permission on his behalf, of any of the terms and conditions of the licence, such holder shall, in addition to the cancellation or suspension of the licence, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable under this Act, be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year and with fine, unless he proves that he exercised all due diligence to prevent such breach; and any person who commits any such breach shall, whether he acts with or without the permission of the holder of the licence, also be liable to the same punishment.

CHAPTER-IV ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTROL

Appointment of officers.- The Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,-

(a) appoint an officer to exercise all the powers of a Collector under this Act in any area specified in notification and to have the control of the administration of the provisions of this Act in such area;

(b) appoint an officer with such designation, powers and duties as the Government may think fit to assist the collector or other prohibition officer; and

(b) delegate to any prohibition Officer all or any of its powers under this Act.

CHAPTER-V POWERS, DUTIES AND PROCEDURE OF OFFICERS, ETC.

Issue_of_search_ warrants.- (1) If any Collector, Prohibition Officer, Magistrate or Qazi, upon information obtained and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that an offence under section 3, section 4, section 8, or section 11 has been committed, he may issue a warrant for the search for any intoxicant, material, still, utensil, implement or apparatus in respect of which the alleged offence has been committed.

(2) Any person who has been entrusted with the execution of such a warrant detain and search and, if he thinks proper, but subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 12, arrest any person found in the place searched, if he has reason to

believe such person to be guilty of an offence under section 3, section 4, section 8 or section 11.

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Powers of Prohibition Officer.- In addition to the powers conferred on him by the foregoing provisions of this Act, a Prohibition Officer shall have all the powers conferred on the officer in charge of a police station while conducting an investigation into a cognizable offence.

Enhanced punishment for certain offences _after_ provisions conviction.- Whoever, having been convicted by a Court of an offence punishable under this Act, shall be guilty of that offence shall, in addition to the punishment provided for that offence, be awarded for every such subsequent offence the punishment of imprisonment provided for that offence.

Punishment for attempt to commit offence punishable under this Act.- Whoever, attempts to commit an offence punishable under this Act or to cause such an offence to be committed, and in such attempt does any act towards the commission of the offence, shall be punished, in the case an offence punishable under section 8, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and in others cases, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one half of the longest term provided for that offence, or with such whipping or fine as is provided for that offence, or with any two of, or all, the punishments.

Application of certain provisions of the Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).- (1) Unless otherwise expressly provided in this Act, the provisions of sections 34 to 38 of Chapter I], Section 63 to 72 of Chapter III, 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 be punished under this Act shall be liable to the punishment provided for such offence as tazir.

Application of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).- (1) Unless otherwise expressly provided in this Act, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), hereinafter referred to as the said Code, shall apply, Mutatis Mutandis, in respect of cases under this Act:

Provided that, if it appears in evidence that the offender has committed different offence under any other law, he may, if

the Court is competent to try that offence and to award punishment therefor, be convicted and punished for that offence:

Provided further that offences punishable under this Act shall be triable by a Tehsil Criminal Court, except offences under section 8, which shall be triable by a District Criminal Court.

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

the Tehsil Criminal Court shall

lie to the District Criminal Court

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

Court.

(3) The provisions of Chapter
or section 393 of the said code

under sub section (3) of section 391
shall not apply in respect of the

punishment of whipping awarded under this Act.

(4) The provisions of Chapter XXIX of the said Code shall
not apply in respect of the punishment awarded under section 8.

(5) Notwithstanding any thing 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.

Indemnity.- No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall
lie against the Government, a Police Officer, a Prohibition
Officer or any other officer in respect of anything which is in
good faith done under this Act or the rules made thereunder.

Act to override other laws.- This Act shall have effect
notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time
being in force.

Application of the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Islamic
Tazirati Quawanin 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 3 of the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Islamic (Tazirati) Qawanin Nafaz Act, 1974 (Act XI of 1974 shall apply, Mutatis Mutandi in respect of cases under the Act.

Presiding Officer_of Court to be a 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.

Power to make rules.- (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality or the foregoing provision, the Government may make rules-

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(a) for the issue of licences and the enforcement of the conditions; thereof;

(b) prescribing the powers to be exercised and the duties to be performed by Prohibition Officers in furtherance of the objects of this Act;

(c) regulating the delegation by the Collectors or other prohibition Officers of any powers conferred on them or under this Act;

(d) authorised any officer to exercise any power or perform any duty under this Act;

(e) regulating the delegation by the Collectors or other prohibition Officers of any powers conferred on them or under this Act;

(f) declaring in what cases or classes of cases and to what authorities appeals shall lie from orders, whether original or appellate, passed by an authority other than a Court under this Act or under any rules made thereunder, or by what authorities such orders may be revised, and prescribing the time and manner of presenting appeals, and procedure for dealing therewith;

(g) for the disposal of articles confiscated and of the proceeds thereof; and

(h) examination of person referred to in section 12.

Pending cases.- Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to cases pending before any court immediately before the commencement of this Act or to offence 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 the provisions of the Prohibition (Enforcement of Hadd) Ordinance, 1979 (Ordinance XXVII of 1979) or its succeeding Ordinance issued from time to time shall be deemed to have validly done, taken, issued, made initiated or exercised under this Act.

Repeal.- The Azad Jammu and Kashmir Prohibition of the use of Intoxicants (Khamar) Act, 1973 and the Prohibition

(enforcement of Hadd) Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance CLVII of 1985) are hereby repealed.

(THE SCHEDULE)

(See Section 2 (f))

The leaves, small stalks and flowering or fruiting tops of the Indian hemp plant (*cannabis sativa* L) including all forms know as bhang, siddhi or ganja.

Charas, that is, the resin obtained from the Indian hemp plant, which has not been submitted to any manipulations other than those necessary for packing or transport.

Any mixture, with or without natural materials, or any of the articles mentioned in entries 1 and 2, of any drink prepared therefrom.

Opium and opium derivatives as defined in the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930).

Coca leaf and coca derivatives as defined in the aforesaid Act.

Hashish.

Heroin.]

Sd/-

(Syed Atta Mohy-ud-Din Qadri)

Deputy Secretary Law.

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Added by the Prohibition Enforcement of Hadd (Amendment) Act, 1987 (IV of 1987) dt. 14-

01-1987.