LAHORE LEADS UNIVERSITY

Assignment OF

Constitution Development of Pakistan :

Topic: 2nd amendments constitution of development

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Second Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan (1974),

Passed on: 7 September 1974

Government: Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

1. **Background of the Amendment**

In 1974, a major religious and political debate began in Pakistan regarding the status of the Ahmadiyya community (also called Qadianis).

A nationwide campaign demanded that the government formally declare Ahmadis as non-Muslims according to the Constitution.

Parliament held special sessions, heard arguments, and studied religious opinions.

2. **Purpose of the 2nd Amendment**

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The main purpose was to define who is a “Muslim” in the Constitution and legally determine the status of:

Ahmadiyya (Qadiani) community

Lahori Ahmadis

3. What Exactly the Amendment Did

The Second Amendment made two major legal changes:

(i) Addition to Article 260(3) — Definition Section

For the first time, the Constitution provided a legal definition of a Muslim and a non-Muslim minority.

It stated:

A Muslim is a person who believes in:

The absolute and unqualified finality of the Prophethood of Muhammad (PBUH).

Any person who does not believe in the finality of Prophethood or claims prophethood after Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is not a Muslim.

Based on this definition, the amendment declared:

Qadianis (Ahmadis) and
Lahori Ahmadis

As non-Muslims for the purposes of law and Constitution.

4. Key Legal Outcomes

Ahmadi Community Declared Non-Muslim Minority

The amendment gave the state the constitutional power to treat Ahmadis as a religious minority, like:

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Christians

Hindus

Sikhs

Parsis

Others

A. Impact on Identity and Laws

Ahmadis could no longer claim to be Muslims legally.

This affected:

Educational records

Government jobs

Voter lists

Marriage and inheritance laws

Any documentation requiring religious status

This Amendment Is Considered Historically Important:

It was the first constitutional amendment in Pakistan's history dealing with religious identity.

It shaped Pakistan's legal framework for religious minorities.

It had a long-term impact on:

Politics

Religious relations

Society

Legislation

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5. Summary in Simple Words

The Second Amendment of 1974 officially declared Ahmadis as non-Muslims and legally defined who is a Muslim for the Constitution of Pakistan. This amendment changed the religious, political, and constitutional landscape of the country.

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