

*Brief Document*

# AHMADIYAH DI PAKISTAN: KEBIJAKAN DISKRIMINATIF DAN POLITIK ISLAM FUNDAMENTALIS

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## AHMADIYAH DI PAKISTAN: KEBIJAKAN DISKRIMINATIF DAN POLITIK ISLAM FUNDAMENTALIS<sup>1</sup>

### A. PENGANTAR

Menurut data World Directory of Minorities, Ahmadiyah di Pakistan disebut juga kelompok Qadianis atau Lahori, yang banya di wilayah Punjab and Sind. Populasinya kira-kira 3 sampai 4 juta jiwa, 3.1%-4.2% dari populasi penduduk Pakistan. Bahasa yang digunakan adalah Punjabi, Sindhi, dan Urdu. Menurut Sensus Pakistan pada tahun 1999, jumlah penduduk Pakistan secara keseluruhan sebanyak 145.5 juta jiwa. Muslim berjumlah 139.91 juta (96.16%), Ahmadiyah 509 ribu jiwa (0.35%), Hindu 1.4 juta jiwa (2.037%), dan Kristen 2.458 (1.69).<sup>2</sup>

Sebagai pusat dari kemunculan Ahmadiyah, Pakistan menjadi salah satu negara yang cukup serius berhubungan dengan kelompok minoritas Islam yang selalu diperdebatkan posisinya ini. Perdebatan ini telah muncul ketika Pakistan masih bersatu dengan India, bahkan Ahmadiyah menjadi salah satu pendukung kuat pemisahan Pakistan dari India yang dipelopori oleh Ali Jinnah. Untuk mensukseskan hal tersebut, Mirza Mahmood Bashir-ud-Din, putra Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, mengarahkan untuk memilih Liga Muslim dalam Pemilu 1946 dan menyatakan,<sup>3</sup> bahwa siapa saja yang tidak memilih Liga Muslim dianggap sebagai orang buangan. Jinnah menyambut baik sikap Ahmadi tersebut, bahkan Zafarullah Khan, salah seorang Ahmadi terkemuka, sempat menjadi Menteri Luar Negeri Pertama Pakistan.<sup>4</sup>

Kampanye Anti-Ahmadiyah di Pakistan baru terjadi sejak Maulana Usmani, salah seorang tokoh Islam militan Pakistan, berkuasa. Dengan menggandeng

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<sup>1</sup> Tulisan dibuat oleh Tim Human Rights Working Group (HRWG): Indonesia's NGO Coalition for International Human Rights Advocacy

<sup>2</sup> Population Association of Pakistan, diakses dari <http://www.pap.org.pk/statistics/population.htm>

<sup>3</sup> Liga Muslim didirikan pada tahun 1906 sebagai wadah bagi semua rakyat Muslim India untuk melindungi kepentingan umat Islam, ketika India dikuasai oleh Muslim Inggris dan meng-counter perkembangan politik Indian National Congress (1885). Peter R. Blood., ed., *Pakistan: a Country Study*, (Washington: Departmen of the Army, USA, 1995), h. 215.

<sup>4</sup> "Pakistan: Since the Second Amendment", *Ahmadiyah Times*, (Rabu, 30 Juni 2010).

kelompok Ahrar,<sup>5</sup> salah satu gerakan separatis Islam, Maulana Usman menggalakkan kampanye anti-Ahmadiyah. Tidak hanya itu, kelompok Ahrar juga mendesak agar Menteri Luar Negeri, Zafarullah, dicopot dari jabatannya, seperti halnya pejabat tinggi militer dan pemerintah, pusat dan daerah, yang berasal dari Ahmadiyah.<sup>6</sup> Propaganda anti Ahmadiyah ini berlangsung sampai Konferensi Majelis-e-Ahrar (salah satu gerakan sparatis Islam di Pakistan) pada Mei 1948 di Punjab,<sup>7</sup> setelah terlebih dahulu menghapuskan sejarah peranan Ahmadiyah dalam pembangunan Negara Pakistan. Pada tahun berikutnya, Konferensi ini mengkampanyekan bahwa Ahmadiyah di luar Islam.<sup>8</sup>

Awalnya, pada bulan Maret 1949, sidang pertama Majelis Konstituante Pakistan mengenalkan sebuah resolusi (yang dikenal dengan Objective Resolution) yang seiring dengan DUHAM dan berjanji bahwa Konstitusi Pertama Pakistan ini akan membuat ketentuan yang memadai bagi non-muslim untuk menikmati kebebasan beragama secara penuh. Setelah Resolusi ini disahkan oleh Majelis Umum Pakistan inilah kelompok Ahrar mulai melancarkan serangan dan agitasinya kepada kelompok Ahmadiyah.<sup>9</sup> Pada era 1950-an kelompok fundamentalis Islam di Pakistan semakin kuat dan mengkampanyekan bahwa pemerintah Pakistan sangat

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<sup>5</sup> Kelompok Ahrar awalnya merupakan partai Nasionalis, tetapi keluar dari Kongres dan mengadakan pertemuan di Lahore pada 4 Mei 1931 dan mendirikan Majelis al-Ahrar al-Islam. Lihat, *Report of the Court of Inquiry constituted under Punjab Act II of 1954 to Inquire into the Punjab Disturbances of 1953*. Laporan ini merupakan penyelidikan terhadap kerusuhan yang dilakukan oleh Muhammad Munir dan Malik Rustam, yang secara langsung ditunjuk oleh Gubernur Punjab, dengan tujuan untuk: 1) menuju kepada penetapan Darurat Militer di Punjab pada tanggal 6 Maret 1953; 2) tanggung jawab atas kerusuhan ini; 3) tindakan yang diambil oleh Pemerintah Provinsi untuk mencegah dan menangani kerusuhan ini. (Laporan diterbitkan di Lahore, Superintendent, Government Printing, Punjab, 1954), h. 10.

<sup>6</sup> "Pakistan: Since the Second Amendment", *Ahmadiyah Times*, (Rabu, 30 Juni 2010); Secara historis, serangan atau kriminalisasi kelompok Ahmadiyah terjadi pertama kali di Afghanistan pada tahun 1924. Pada tahun 1903, Mirza Ghulam Ahmad sempat datang ke Afghanistan dan menyatakan diri sebagai pembaharu. Namun, saat itu Mirza Ghulam Ahmad telah dituduh murtad dan keluar dari Islam. Pada tahun 1924, terjadi eksekusi (hukuman mati) pertama terhadap salah seorang Ahmadis. Lihat, "Stoning to Death of Ahmadis in Afghanistan and The 'Ash-Shahab'", *Report of The Court of Inquiry*, diakses dari <http://www.thepersecution.org/archive/munir/p17.html>

<sup>7</sup> Dalam pemerintah Liga Muslim, Punjab merupakan salah satu wilayah yang dilindungi oleh Pemerintah. Acara atau kegiatan besar yang diselenggarakan oleh kelompok Islam militan dilarang untuk dilakukan di sini, karena dapat mengancam konflik horizontal atau kekerasan fisik kepada kelompok Ahmadiyah. Pelanggaran ini bahkan dinyatakan dalam Surat Edaran Gubernur Punjab No. C/347, SBB dt: 2 July, 1935. Penyelenggaraan Konferensi Majelis Ahrar ini dapat dikatakan sebagai salah satu kemenangan kelompok militan Islam di Pakistan. Bashir Ahmad, *Ahmadiyya Movement: British-Jewish Connection*, (Islamabad: Islamic Study Forum, 1994), h. 173.

<sup>8</sup> "Pakistan: Since the Second Amendment", *Ahmadiyah Times*, (Rabu, 30 Juni 2010);

<sup>9</sup> Amjad Mahmood Khan, "Persecution of the Ahmadiyya Community in Pakistan: An Analysis Under International Law and International Relations", *Harvard Human Rights Journal*, Vol. 16, tahun 2003, h. 223.

tidak islami dan mulai menekan pemerintah Pakistan untuk mengubah sistem negara menjadi teokrasi Islam.

Abu A'la al-Maududi merupakan pimpinan gerakan baru ini, sebagai pimpinan Jamaat al-Islami (Party of Islam),<sup>10</sup> sebuah gerakan revivalis Islam Pakistan. Ia berusaha menyatukan aspirasi umat Islam Pakistan untuk mengucilkan Ahmadiyah dari Pakistan. Dengan ini, Parta Liga Islam Pakistan bertentangan dengan gagasan kelompok ini, baik dalam membentuk sebuah negara teokrasi di Pakistan ataupun teo-demokrasi kegiatan Jamaat al-Islami. Tindakan keras Pemerintah terhadap Jamaat justru menghasilkan sebuah demonstrasi kekerasan terhadap kelompok Ahmadiyah oleh Jamaat al-Islami pada tahun 1953. Pada posisi ini, Pemerintah mengancam aksi kekerasan tersebut dan gerakan Jamaat al-Islami dan anti-Ahmadiyah dianggap menentang kebijakan Pemerintah Pakistan.<sup>11</sup>

Pada awal Maret 1953, kerusuhan besar terjadi di Punjab, Pakistan, yang terjadi sampai pertengahan April tahun ini. Hal ini dianggap sebagai ancaman dan kondisi yang mengkhawatirkan bagi Pemerintah Pakistan, sehingga menuntut adanya keterlibatan militer di Pakistan dan penetapan Darurat Militer di Punjab, Pakistan, sampai pertengahan Mei 1953. Sebelum adanya darurat militer, polisi di Punjab harus memukul mundur dan menembak beberapa perusuh, yang kemudian dapat mengamankan kerusuhan. Kerusuhan ini disebabkan oleh penolakan Khwaja Nazim ud-Din, sebagai Perdana Menteri Pakistan waktu itu, terhadap ultimatum yang dikirimkan kepadanya di Karachi pada 21 Januari 1953 oleh utusan Ulama di Majelis e-Amal.<sup>12</sup> Ultimatum ini mengatasmakan kesepakatan partai dan seluruh umat Islam Pakistan yang dihasilkan dari *All-Pakistan Muslim Parties Convention* pada 16-18 January 1953. Ultimatum ini di antaranya berisi: “Jika dalam sebulan Komunitas Muslim Ahmadiyah atau kelompok Qadiani tidak diumumkan sebagai kelompok minoritas non-muslim dan Muhammad Zafarullah Khan, Menteri Luar Negeri Pakistan, yang merupakan jemaat Ahmadi, atau anggota Ahmadiyah lainnya yang menempati posisi strategis di Negara tidak dihapus dari jabatan mereka, maka Majelis e-Amal terpaksa untuk melakukan tindakan langsung (*rast iqdam*). Menyikapi ultimatum ini, dalam rapat yang dilakukan oleh Kementerian Pusat dan

<sup>10</sup> Kelompok ini didirikan pada tahun 1941 sebagai kelompok oposisi terhadap Gerakan Liga Muslim Pakistan. Jamaat al-Islami berposisi terutama pada gagasan sekular pemimpin-pemimpin Liga Muslim. Lihat, Ian Talbot, *Pakistan: A Modern History*, (USA: St. Martin's Press, 1998), h. 407.

<sup>11</sup>Amjad Mahmood Khan, “Persecution of the Ahmadiyya Community in Pakistan”, h. 224.

<sup>12</sup> *Report of the Court of Inquiry constituted under Punjab Act II of 1954*, h. 240.

perwakilan dari Provinsi Pakistan Barat pada tanggal 17 Februari 1983 diputuskan untuk menangkap para tokoh terkemuka Majelis e-Amal di Karachi dan beberapa pemimpin gerakan di Punjab. Kerusuhan ini merupakan akibat langsung dari penangkapan ini.<sup>13</sup>

Namun pada tahun 1954, Pemerintah melunak dan seakan memberikan porsi kepada kelompok fundamentalis. Para Ulama Pakistan pun memanfaatkan propaganda Ahrar sebagai dasar untuk menyatukan kampanye menentang Ahmadiyah. Dua dekade dari sini, Ahmadiyah menjadi target kekerasan, penyerangan, dan diskriminasi di Pakistan.<sup>14</sup>

Dalam pemilihan umum tahun 1970, kelompok Ahmadiyah di Pakistan didukung oleh Presiden Buttho dan mengembalikan permasalahan Ahmadiyah kepada Majelis Nasional dan Majelis di Provinsi Punjab. Meskipun kuat mendorong diakuinya Ahmadiyah sebagai bagian dari Islam, voting dalam Konferensi Negara-negara Muslim tahun 1974 justru mengalahkan upaya tersebut dan Konferensi secara resmi melarang kelompok Ahmadiyah untuk menunaikan ibadah haji ke Mekah. Pada April – Mei 1974 terjadi gelombang kerusuhan di Pakistan terkait permasalahan Ahmadiyah, sehingga Buttho meninjau kembali posisi Ahmadiyah. Lalu, pada September tahun ini Majelis Nasional merevisi Konstitusi Pakistan dan menyatakan, bahwa orang-orang yang tidak percaya pada finalitas mutlak kenabian Muhammad secara hukum dianggap di luar Islam dan tidak memenuhi syarat untuk menjadi Presiden atau Perdana Menteri, menikahi perempuan muslim.<sup>15</sup> Amandemen ini mengubah Konstitusi tahun 1973 Konstitusi (Amandemen Kedua) 1974 (UU XLIX Tahun 1974) untuk mengubah Pasal 260. Hasil amandemen ini secara lengkap menyebutkan:

#### **Article 260**

“A person who does not believe in the absolute and unqualified finality of Prophethood of Muhammad (peace be upon Him) the last of the prophets or claims to be a prophet in any sense of the word or of any description whatsoever, after Muhammad (pboH) or recognises such a claimant as a

<sup>13</sup> *Report of the Court of Inquiry constituted under Punjab Act II of 1954*, h. 1

<sup>14</sup> Amjad Mahmood Khan, “Persecution of the Ahmadiyya Community in Pakistan”, h. 224.

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.faqs.org/minorities/South-Asia/Ahmadis-of-Pakistan.html>

prophet or a religious reformer, is not a Muslims for the purposes of the Costitution or Law.”

Secara umum, konteks keagamaan penduduk di Pakistan tidak menyetujui adanya Gerakan Ahmadiyah dan menganggap hal itu sebagai bid'ah. Politisi juga mendapatkan momentumnya untuk menjadikan Ahmadiyah sebagai agitasi politik agama mereka. Kekerasan yang terjadi hampir di seluruh Pakistan terjadi pertama kali pada tahun 1953. Suatu penelitian serius dilakukan dan menemukan fakta bahwa hal ini terjadi karena pertimbangan dan kepentingan politik dari para elit. Pada beberapa tahun kemudian, 1974, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto menemukan momentum politik yang menguntungkan untuk mengatakan bahwa Ahmadiyah merupakan minoritas non-Muslim. Hal ini dilakukan setelah agitasi besar-besaran di seluruh Pakistan terjadi, yang direkayasa oleh Pemerintah dan dilaksanakan oleh *Mullah*.<sup>16</sup> Saat pemilu tahun 1970, Buttho memang diuntungkan dengan suara Ahmadiyah dan memberikan janji politik kepada kelompok Ahmadiyah untuk diakui, tetapi pada perjalanannya, demi mendapatkan dukungan politik dari Ulama, dengan mengorbankan Ahmadiyah.<sup>17</sup>

Diskriminasi terhadap kelompok Ahmadiyah ini belum terjadi signifikan sampai politik Islamisasi hukum Pakistan dilakukan oleh Buttho setelah maraknya desakan dan dorongan dari kelompok muslim, termasuk partai Islam. Dalam proses ini, selain larangan terhadap Ahmadiyah, muncul pula UU yang melarang minuman keras.<sup>18</sup> Pada tahun 1978, setelah 25 tahun didesak oleh kelompok muslim militan, Zulfiqar Ali Buttho kemudian menerima permintaan dari kalangan Muslim mayoritas untuk menetapkan Ahmadiyah sebagai kelompok minoritas non-Muslim.<sup>19</sup>

Kemudian, diktator militer Pakistan, Zia al-Haq melanjutkan agitasi tersebut secara lebih kuat lagi. Pada tahun 1984, ketika ia mendapatkan dukungan kuat dari fundamentalis Islam di Pakistan, ia mengeluarkan suatu kebijakan Anti Ahmadiyah, yang dikenal dengan Ordonansi XX Tahun 1984 dan penambahan Bagian 298-B

<sup>16</sup> Religious Persecution of Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, *Annual Report 2010: Persecution of Ahmadis in Pakistan during the Year 2010*, (Pakistan, 2010), h. 3-4.

<sup>17</sup> Syed Rashid Ali, “Anti Qadiani Ordinance of 1984”, Anti dalam *Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam*, (Januari 2001), diakses dari <http://alhafeez.org/rashid/constipak1.html>

<sup>18</sup> Dr. Richard Blue and Richard Hoffman, Esq., *Pakistan Rule of Law Assessment – Final Report*, (USAID- November 2008), h. 6.

<sup>19</sup> Parvaiz Iqbal Cheema, dkk., *Political Role Religious Communities in Pakistan*, (Pakistan: Islamabad Policy Research Institute, Oktober 2007), h. 16.

dan 298-C dalam KUHP Pakistan. Pada masa ini, melalui UU, para Ahmadi tidak diberikan hak dasar mereka sebagai manusia dan hak kebebasan meyakini apa yang mereka imani, karena beberapa kebijakan ini telah mengkriminalisasi aktivitas kelompok Ahmadi Pakistan.<sup>20</sup> Dalam konteks inilah, baik Buttho atau Zia sama-sama memanfaatkan Ahmadiyah sebagai target popularitas politik mereka di hadapan mayoritas muslim Pakistan yang menolak Ahmadiyah.<sup>21</sup>

Sejak pemerintah militer Jenderal Zia-ul-Haq melakukan dan memulai gelombang penganiayaan di tahun 1980, kekerasan terhadap komunitas Ahmadiyah tidak pernah benar-benar berhenti. Ahmadi terus dibunuh dan terluka, rumah-rumah dan bisnis milik mereka dibakar dalam serangan anti-Ahmadi. Pihak berwenang terus melakukan penangkapan, memenjarakan dan menuduh kelompok Ahmadiyah untuk menghujat dan pelanggaran lain, karena kepercayaan agama mereka. Dalam beberapa kasus, polisi telah terlibat dalam pelecehan dan pembuatan tuduhan palsu terhadap Ahmadiyah atau juga mengambil posisi berhadapan-hadapan dengan kelompok anti-Ahmadi.<sup>22</sup>

Pada tahun 1990-an, selain banyaknya korban kriminalisasi kelompok Ahmadiyah oleh Pemerintah Pakistan, serangan terhadap kelompok Ahmadiyah pun semakin garang. Resim Anti Ahmadiyah di Pakistan semakin bercokol, bahkan memberikan kekuasaan kepada Pemerintah untuk menghukum secara bebas praktik keagamaan Ahmadiyah sebagai suatu bentuk ke-*mutrad*-an, sehingga praktik kekerasan terhadap Ahmadiyah meningkat tajam.<sup>23</sup>

## B. HUKUM DISKRIMINATIF PAKISTAN

Kelompok Ahmadi di Pakistan menjadi target kekerasan. Para kelompok ekstremis keagamaan di Pakistan melakukan kekerasan tersebut, di antaranya didorong oleh beberapa peraturan hukum yang ada di Pakistan, yaitu keputusan peradilan, hukum dan prosedur yang tertuju kepada kelompok Ahmadi, yang semuanya

<sup>20</sup> Religious Persecution of Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, *Annual Report 2010: Persecution of Ahmadis in Pakistan during the Year 2010*, (Pakistan, 2010), h. 3-4.

<sup>21</sup> Syed Rashid Ali, "Post Anti Qadiani Ordinance of 1984" dalam *Anti Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam*, (31 Januari 2000), <http://alhafeez.org/rashid/constipak2.html>

<sup>22</sup> HRW, *Pakistan: Massacre of Minority Ahmadis*, MAY 31, 2010, <http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2010/05/31/pakistan-massacre-minority-ahmadis>

<sup>23</sup> Amjad Mahmood Khan, "Persecution of the Ahmadiyya Community in Pakistan", h. 224; Lihat daftar kasus-kasus persekusi terhadap Ahmadiyah pada Lampiran.

melanggar kebebasan dasar konstitusional dan hukum internasional dan membenarkan pembunuhan terhadap kaum Muslim Ahmadi yang tidak bersalah, seperti pada peristiwa Pembantaian Lahore.<sup>24</sup>

Selain itu, Islam yang menjadi dasar negara Pakistan berimplikasi pada mandat Konstitusi kepada Parlemen untuk secara spesifik melakukan islamisasi hukum. Kewenangan ini kemudian membawa hukum negara menjadi sesuai dengan hukum Islam dan Konstitusi (1973) ini menjadi legitimasi adanya islamisasi hukum.<sup>25</sup>

## 1. Konstitusi Pakistan

Republik Islam Pakistan merupakan Negara yang berdasarkan pada Agama Islam. Hal ini tercantum jelas di dalam Konstitusi Pasal 1 ayat (2) yang menyebutkan: “Islam shall be State Religious of Pakistan”.<sup>26</sup> Dari sini kemudian Pemerintah Pakistan memastikan rakyatnya secara konstitusional dapat menikmati kehidupan keberagaman mereka sesuai prinsip-prinsip dan konsep dasar Islam untuk memahami arti kehidupan berdasarkan pada Al-Qur’an dan Sunnah.<sup>27</sup> Kemudian ditegaskan pada ayat selanjutnya Pasal 31 Konstitusi ini, bahwa Negara akan mengakui dan menghormati hak setiap umat Islam Pakistan. Dengan keketapan ini, Pakistan menjadi negara modern pertama yang menjadikan agama (Islam) sebagai dasar Negara. Dalam pada itu, Pakistan menghadapi cukup banyak permasalahan, baik dalam pendefinisian Syariat pada masa perumusan Konstitusi ataupun secara politik ketika pergantian kepemimpinan di Pakistan. Fakta sejarah membuktikan, isu tentang penerapan dan substansi Syariat Islam menjadi salah satu aspek penting dalam suksesi kepemimpinan (Presiden) di Pakistan.<sup>28</sup>

### Pasal 260

In the Constitution and all enactments and other legal instruments, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context “Muslim”:

<sup>24</sup> “Anti-Ahmadi Laws”, *Repeal Now: A Human Rights Campaign to Abolish Religious in Pakistan*, diakses dari [http://www.repealnow.net/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=103&catid=1](http://www.repealnow.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=103&catid=1)

<sup>25</sup> Dr. Richard Blue and Richard Hoffman, Esq., *Pakistan Rule of Law Assessment*, h. 6

<sup>26</sup> Pasal 1 ayat (2) The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, diamandemen terakhir pada 31 Juli 2004.

<sup>27</sup> Hal ini dicantumkan dalam Konstitusi Republik Islam Pakistan Pasal 30 ayat (1).

<sup>28</sup> Lihat, Taufik Adnan Amal dan Samsu Rizal Panggabean, *Politik Syariat Islam: Dari Indonesia hingga Nigeria*, (Jakarta: Pustaka Alvabet, 2004), h. 138

- a. Means a person who believes in the unity and oneness of Almighty Allah, in the absolute and unqualified finality of the Prophethood of Muhammad (peace be upon him), the last of the prophets, and does not believe in, or recognize as a prophet or religious reformer, any person who claimed or claims to be a prophet, in any sense of the word or of any description whatsoever, after Muhammad
- b. "Non-Muslim" means a person who is not a Muslim and includes a person belonging to the Christian, Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist or Parsi community, a person of the Qadiani Group or the Lahori Group who call themselves 'Ahmadis' or by any other name or a Bahai, and a person belonging to any of the Scheduled Castes

Sebagaimana dalam Konstitusi di atas, Pakistan memposisikan Ahmadiyah pada posisi yang sangat diskriminatif. Pengucilan secara konstitusional ini tidak hanya mewujud dalam Konstitusi, tetapi juga menjadi justifikasi kelompok militan Islam untuk melakukan penganiayaan, penyerangan, dan kekerasan terhadap kelompok Ahmadi. Konstitusi ini menjadi senjata politik yang efektif bagi kelompok ini.<sup>29</sup>

## 2. Ordinance No. XX of 1984 (The Gazette of Pakistan, Islamabad, Thursday, 26 April 1984 No.F.17 (1) 84-Pub.)

Hukum Pidana Pakistan merupakan warisan hukum dari Inggris, berisi empat bagian, yang dapat dikatakan seiring dengan kebebasan beragama, terutama Pasal 295 dan 298. Sisanya adalah tambahan dalam proses revisi yang dilakukan selama Pemerintahan Zia al-Haq pada tahun 1980-an. Tambahan tersebut selesai pada tahun 1985 dan dilanjutkan oleh masyarakat yang memberikan masukan ketika di bawah kekuasaan Jenderal Zia.<sup>30</sup>

Dalam UU yang direvisi pada tahun 1984 ini, Parlemen Pakistan telah meloloskan peraturan yang menargetkan kelompok agama minoritas, yaitu dengan beberapa point larangan: menghukum mencemarkan Al Qur'an, larangan terhadap menghina para istri, keluarga, atau sahabat Nabi Islam, dan dua undang-undang khusus membatasi kegiatan-kegiatan Ahmadi, yang

<sup>29</sup> Amjad Mahmood Khan, "Persecution of the Ahmadiyya Community in Pakistan: An Analysis Under International Law and International Relations", *Harvard Human Rights Journal*, Vol. 16, tahun 2003, h. 223.

<sup>30</sup> Farooq Hassan, "Religious Liberty in Pakistan: Law, Reality, and Perception", dalam *Brigham Young University Law Review*, 6/6/02, h. 292

dikenal sebagai "Ordonansi XX." Undang-undang yang mengkriminalisasi perilaku Islam oleh Ahmadi Muslim, termasuk ibadah dasar.

Pasal 3 Bagian II UU ini tentang Perubahan Hukum Pidana Pakistan Act XLV of 1860), menyebutkan:

Addition of new sections 298B and 298C, Act XLV of 1860. In the Pakistan Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), in Chapter XV, after section 298A, the following new sections shall be added, namely: 298B. Misuse of epithets, descriptions and titles, etc., reserved for certain holy personages or places:

- (1) Any person of the Qodiani group or the Lahori group (who call themselves 'Ahmadis' or by any other name) who by words, either spoken or written, or by visible representation:
  - (a) refers to, or addresses, any person, other than a Caliph or companion of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), as 'Ameer-ul-Mumineen' [Leader of the Faithful], 'Khalifa-tul-Mumineen' [Caliph of the Faithful], 'Khalifa-tul-Muslimeen' [Caliph of the Muslims], 'Sahabi' [Companion] or 'Razi Allah Anho' [May God Be Pleased With Them];
  - (b) refers to, or addresses, any person, other than a wife of the Holy prophet (peace be upon him), as 'Ummul-Mumineen' [Mother of the Faithful];
  - (c) refers to, or addresses, any person, other than a member of the family (Ahle-bait) of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), as Ahle-bait; or
  - (d) refers to, or names, or calls, his place of worship as 'Masjid' [Mosque]; shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine
- (2) Any person of the Qadiani group or Lahori group (who call themselves 'Ahmadis' or by any other name) who by words, either spoken or written, or by visible presentation, refers to the mode or form of call to prayers followed by his faith as 'Azan', or recites Azan as used by the Muslims, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine. 298C. Person of Quadiani group, etc., calling himself a Muslim or preaching or propagating his faith.
- (3) **298C. Person of Quadiani group etc., calling himself a Muslim or preaching or propagating his faith.** Any person of the Quadiani group or the Lahori group (who call themselves 'Ahmadis' or by any other name) who directly or indirectly, poses himself as a Muslim, or calls, or refers to, his faith as Islam, or preaches or propagates his faith, by words, either spoken or written, or by visible representations, or in any manner whatsoever outrages the religious feelings of Muslims, shall be punished with imprisonment of either

description for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.<sup>31</sup>

Menurut pemantauan yang dilakukan oleh HRW, Ordonansi XX ini melemahkan kegiatan kelompok agama minoritas secara umum, tetapi secara khusus menimpa kelompok Ahmadiyah, terutama dalam pelarangan kelompok Ahmadiyah untuk secara "langsung atau tidak langsung mengaku/bersikap sebagai seorang Muslim." Kelompok Ahmadiyah kemudian tidak bisa lagi menyatakan keimanan mereka, baik secara lisan maupun tertulis. Polisi Pakistan mengancurkan terjemahan dan tafsir tentang Kelompok Ahmadi terhadap al-Quran dan melarang publikasi Ahmadi, termasuk pula penggunaan setiap istilah Islam di undangan pernikahan Ahmadi, persembahan doa-doa Ahmadi dalam pemakaman, dan menampilkan *Dua Kalimat* Syahadat (pernyataan bahwa "tidak ada Tuhan selain Allah, Muhammad adalah nabi Allah") pada batu nisan Ahmadi. Selain itu, Ordonansi XX juga melarang kelompok Ahmadiyah untuk menyatakan keimanan mereka secara terbuka, menyebarkan keimanan, membangun masjid, atau membuat panggilan untuk doa bagi umat Islam. Singkatnya, hampir semua tindakan publik ibadah atau ketaatan oleh Ahmadi dapat diperlakukan sebagai tindak pidana.<sup>32</sup>

### 3. Penambahan Pasal 295C dalam Hukum Pidana Pakistan (revisi)

Penyisipan bagian baru 295-C, UU XLV pada tahun 1860. Dalam KUHP Pakistan (UU XLV of 1860), setelah bagian 295-B, tambahan ini dimasukkan, yaitu:

"295-C, Use of derogatory remarks, etc., in respect of the Holy Prophet. Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by visible representation, or by any imputation, innuendo, or insinuation, directly or indirectly, defiles the sacred name of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) shall be punished with death, or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine."

("295-C, Penggunaan komentar menghina, dll, sehubungan dengan Nabi saw". Barangsiapa dengan kata-kata, baik lisan atau tertulis, atau dengan representasi terlihat, atau oleh tuduhan atau sindiran, secara langsung atau tidak langsung, mengotori kesucian Nabi Muhammad (saw) harus dihukum dengan kematian, atau penjara seumur hidup, dan juga dikenakan denda.")

<sup>31</sup> Lihat lebih lanjut <http://www.thepersecution.org/50years/paklaw.html>

<sup>32</sup> HRW, *Pakistan Massacre of Minority Ahmadis*, MAY 31, 2010, <http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2010/05/31/pakistan-massacre-minority-ahmadis>

**Kriminalisasi Penghujatan/Fitnah dalam Hukum Pidana Pakistan (PPC)**

PPC	Penjelasan	Sanksi
295	Injuring or defiling places of worship, with intent to insult the religion of any class	Up to two years' imprisonment or with fine or with both
295A	Deliberate and malicious acts intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or religious beliefs	Up to ten years' imprisonment, or with fine, or with both
295B	Defiling, etc. of Holy Quran	Imprisonment for life
295C	Use of derogatory remarks, etc; in respect of the Holy Prophet	Death and fine
298A	Using derogatory remarks about holy personages	three years
298B	Misuse of epithets or titles of holy people	three years
298C	Persons of Qadiani (Ahmadi) Group claiming to be Muslim	three years.

Sumber: Religious Persecution of Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, 2010

**4. UU Larangan perayaan Acara Centenary (Seratus Tahun)**

Pada tahun 1989, para Ahmadi Muslim Community hendak merayakan seratus tahun Ahmadiyah,<sup>33</sup> namun Hakim Distrik Jhan mengeluarkan peraturan yang melarang kegiatan tersebut. Dalam keputusan ini, Hakim Disktrik Jhang, Muhammad Saleem, menyatakan bahwa Kelompok Qadian di Jhan tetap merencanakan Acara Seratus Tahun, pada 23 Maret 1989, sehingga hal ini cenderung mengganggu ketenangan publik dan menimbulkan bahaya bagi kehidupan masyarakat.

Keputusan ini didasarkan pada Larangan kegiatan di Provinsi Punjab ini oleh Dinas Departemen Dalam Negeri dalam surat No. 7-1-H-SPL-L11/88 tanggal 23 Maret 1989. Keputusan ini juga mengacu kepada Pasal 298-C Hukum Pidana Pakistan, sebagaimana tercantum di atas. Berdasarkan dua landasan ini, Hakim Distrik Jhang memiliki otoritas untk melarang kegiatan tersebut, karena dikhawatirkan akan menimbulkan bahaya terhadap kehidupan

<sup>33</sup> Menurut catatan awal berdirinya Ahmadiyah, yang ditandai dengan realisasi ide pembaruan oleh Mirza Ghulam Ahmad terjadi pada tahun 1888. Pada tahun ini, Ghulam Ahmad secara terang-terang menyatakan diri mendapatkan perintah Tuhan melalui ilham ilahi untuk menerima bai'at dari para pengikutnya. Lihat, Iskandar Zulkarnain, *Gerakan AHmadiyah di Indonesia*, (Yogyakarta: Elkis, 2005), h. 63.

manusia, serta mengganggu ketertiban umum. Dari sini kemudian Hakim Jhang melarang kegiatan dalam bentuk:

- Pencahayaan pada bangunan dan tempat.
- Pembuatan dekorasi pada gerbang.
- Menggunakan loadspeaker atau megaphone.
- Mengadakan perayaan secara besar-besaran.
- Memamerkan slogan
- Mendistribusikan pamphlet dan poster
- Menunjukkan spanduk, banner, atau bendera.
- Membagikan manisan (permen) dan makanan
- Kegiatan lain yang langsung atau tidak dapat melukai perasaan umat Islam.<sup>34</sup>

### C. PERSEKUSI TERHADAP KELOMPOK AHMADIYAH

Menurut catatan Religious Persecution of Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, persekusi terhadap kelompok Ahmadiyah telah terjadi sejak tahun 1940-an. Pada tahun ini, salah seorang tokoh terkemuka Ahmadiyah dan merupakan sahabat dari Mirza Ghulam Ahmad mati dibunuh bersama dengan isteri dan anak perempuannya di Ambala, India. Pada tahun 1984, terjadi 6 kasus pembunuhan, di antaranya adalah Choudhry Naseer Ahmad Sahib dibunuh di Kashmir, Dr. Mahmood Ahmad dibunuh di Quetta, Pakistan, Manzoor Ahmad Ojalvi, Abdul Razaq, Mohammad Aslam Mangut, Barkat Ali, dan Allah Rakha, semuanya dibunuh di Kashmir. Pada tahun 1949, 5 kasus pembunuhan, yaitu Sakhi Mung, Mian Ghulam Yaseen, Mohammad Khan, Basheer Ahmad dan Abdur Rehman Riaz. Demikian pula pada tahun 1950, tercatat Sahibzada Mohammad Akram Khan, Ghulam Mohammad Master dan Badar Din Chaudhry dibunuh. Pada tahun ini pula, mulai terjadi Penyiksaan dan melempari batu pada Jalsa (jemaat) dari Jamaah Ahmadiyah Sialkot (19 Januari) dan 7 orang disiksa di Okara Ahmadiyah, muka mereka dicat dengan tinta hitam. Lumpur dan debu yang dilemparkan kepada mereka.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>34</sup> District Magistrate-Jhang, Muhammad Saleem, NO 1905/GB, dated 21-3-1989, 21st March, 1989.

<sup>35</sup> History of persecution 1940 to 1950, [www.thepersecution.org](http://www.thepersecution.org)

Secara umum, gambaran persekusi terhadap Jemaat Ahmadiyah di Pakistan meningkat dari tahun ke tahun, terutama sejak kebijakan pemerintah Pakistan memosisikan Ahmadiyah sebagai kelompok non-muslim minoritas di Pakistan. Pada periode tahun 1950 – 1960 terdapat 31 kasus kekerasan terhadap Ahmadiyah dan pada periode 1961 – 1970 hanya terdapat 6 kasus. Persekusi meningkat tajam pada periode 1971 – 1980 terdapat 85 kasus kekerasan terhadap Ahmadiyah. Demikian pula pada periode 1981 – 1990 terdapat 122 kasus kekerasan terhadap Ahmadiyah dan 134 kasus kekerasan pada periode 1991 – 2000.<sup>36</sup>

Dari beragam kasus di atas, dapat dilihat bahwa meskipun status Ahmadiyah telah dibuat oleh Pemerintah di luar Islam, hal tersebut tidak merupakan jaminan bagi Ahmadiyah untuk tidak diserang dan dipersekusi oleh kelompok Islam garis keras. Data menunjukkan, kekerasan justru semakin mendapatkan legitimasinya dan mengalami eskalasi secara signifikan.

#### **D. KESIMPULAN**

Dari penjelasan di atas, baik terkait dengan sosial-politik keagamaan Ahmadiyah ataupun posisi legal-yuridisnya di Pakistan, ada beberapa kesimpulan yang dapat dikemukakan, di antaranya adalah:

1. Perkembangan Ahmadiyah di Pakistan tidak luput dari politisasi Syariat Islam di Pakistan, yang digunakan oleh kelompok Islam fundamentalis untuk menekan pemerintah yang sedang berkuasa. Dari proses politik di Pakistan, terbukti bahwa politisasi ini berhasil dilakukan, karena kelompok fundamentalis juga didukung oleh muslim mayoritas.
2. Akibat dari politisasi ini, kelompok Ahmadiyah Pakistan mengalami diskriminasi dari Pemerintah Pakistan dan menjadi target kekerasan yang dari masyarakat sipil, terutama dari kelompok muslim mayoritas.
3. Upaya pemerintah Pakistan untuk menghentikan persekusi dan mengikuti desakan dari kelompok Islam fundamentalis untuk melarang Ahmadiyah dan memutuskan bahwa Ahmadiyah menjadi bagian non-Muslim minoritas ternyata juga tidak memberikan jawaban terhadap kebebasan beragama penganut

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<sup>36</sup> Table Kasus dapat dilihat dalam Lampiran.

Ahmadiyah. Pada praktiknya, meskipun kebijakan diskriminatif yang menempatkan Ahmadiyah sebagai kelompok minoritas non-muslim pada tahun 1978, persekusi atau kekerasan terhadap Ahmadiyah juga tidak selesai. Bahkan, kekerasan cenderung meningkat, karena mendapatkan legitimasi dari negara.

4. Secara politik, sikap lemahnya pemerintah untuk mengikuti desakan kelompok fundamentalis Islam justru tidak akan memberikan jawaban terhadap prospek kebebasan beragama di suatu negara, justru sebaliknya, semakin desakan tersebut diikuti dan diberikan peluang oleh Pemerintah, justru gerakan itu semakin menguat dan bertindak semena-mena, seakan mendapatkan legitimasi dari Negara.

## Lampiran I

## Kasus Persekusi Pakistan

1950-1960

1951	
May 13	Ahmadiyya Mosque set on fire in Sumandari, Distt: Faisalabad. Many Ahmadis present in mosque sustained injuries.
Sep 21	Abdul Lateef, 7 year old son of Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Moulvi, Companion of Promised Massih (as), martyred in Mansehra.
Nov 18	Opponents created disturbance on the occasion of Seeratun Nabi conferences held by Ahmadis in Multan & Faisalabad.
1952	
Feb 16	40 Ahmadis seriously injured in violent attack by opponents. At the end of first session of annual Jalsa of Jamaat Ahmadiyya Sialkot, opponents attacked the gathering; seriously injuring 40 Ahmadis. Rest of the program had to be cancelled.
Feb 22	Mr. Ghulam Hussain Chaudhry martyred in Gumbat, Distt: Khairpur Sindh. He sustained serious injuries in an assault on 19th February.
May 17	Ahmadiyya Hall and Library set on fire by opponents on the occasion of annual Jalsa of Jamaat Ahmadiyya, Karachi.
Jun 02	Majlis-e-Ahrar, in a press conference, demanded that Ahmadis be declared as non-Muslim and Sir Zafrullah Khan should resign from the post of Foreign Minister.
Dec 16	A boycott campaign was launched against Ahmadis of Gujranwala.
1953	
Jan	After the convention of All Pakistan Muslim League at Dhaka, anti-Ahmadiyya elements threatened to take direct action after 22nd Feb. 1953, if their demands (to declare Ahmadis as non-Muslim) were not met.
Feb 01	Burial of an Ahmadi was resisted by anti-Ahmadiyya elements in Sargodha.
Feb 23	Anti-Ahmadiyya riots break out in West Pakistan specially in Punjab Province.
Feb 27	Publication of daily Alfazal, published from Lahore, banned by Government for one year. The vacuum was filled by starting another periodical titled Farooq. First issue of Farooq was published on 4th March but after the second issue, it was forced to stop publishing on 11th March.
Mar 03	Mr. Soma, Mr. Oson, Mr. Surman, Mr. Jumli, Ms. Advet and Ms. Adeena martyred in Indonesia.
Mar 05	Master Manzoor Ahmed, a Teacher was martyred in Baghbanpura, Lahore.
Mar 06	Ahmadiyya Noor Mosque, Rawalpindi was attacked and set on fire by unruly mob.
...	Press belonging to an Ahmadi was burnt to ashes.
...	Many shops and houses belonging to Ahmadis and President of Jamaat Ahmadiyya, Rawalpindi were ransacked.
Mar 06	Countrywide riots including torture, murder attempts and arson started against Ahmadiyya community, especially in Lahore.
...	Three Ahmadis Mr. Mohammad Shafi, Mr. Jamal Ahmad and Mirza Kareem Baig martyred in Lahore.
...	Government imposes Martial Law in Lahore at 13:30 hrs. This Martial Law was lifted at 03:00 hours on 15th May.
Mar 08	Havaldar Abdul Ghafoor and another Ahmadi perfumer were martyred in Lahore.
Mar 12	Additional Magistrate Jhang prohibits Supreme Head of Ahmadiyya Community from

	commenting on anti-Ahmadiyya riots and anti-Ahmadiyya movement.
Apr 01	Hazrat Sahibzada Mirza Shareef Ahmad and Hazrat Sahibzada Mirza Nasir Ahmad were arrested in Lahore during the ongoing riots. They were released on 28th May.
...	Superintendent of Police Jhang searched Qasre Khilafat and central offices of Sadar Anjuman Ahmadiyya, Rabwah.
...	Hazrat Syed Zainul Abideen Waliul Allah Shah, Nazir Tableegh, was arrested.
<b>1954</b>	
Mar 10	After Asr prayers, Abdul Hameed attacked Hazrat Khalifatul Massih II (ra) with a knife in Masjid Mubarak. Huzoor sustained an injury in the neck near the artery.
<b>1955</b>	
Mar	In early March, Ahmadi in Sierra Leon were persecuted, tortured and imprisoned.
<b>1956</b>	
Feb 25	Mr. Dawood Jan was shot and martyred in Afghanistan. He was 30.
<b>1957</b>	
Jun 29	Moulvi Mohammad Ahmad martyred in Kohat.
...	Haji Fazal Mohammad Khan along with his son martyred in Afghanistan.

Sumber: [www.thepersecution.org](http://www.thepersecution.org)

**Lampiran II****Persekusi Terhadap Ahmadiyah Pakistan****1960-1970**

<b>1963</b>	
Nov 03	Mr. Usman Ghani martyred in Bangladesh.
...	Mr. Abdur Rahim martyred in Bangladesh.
<b>1966</b>	
Feb 11	Mr. Rustam Khan Khattak martyred in Mardan.
Dec 21	Mr. Abdul Haq Noor martyred in Krundi, Sindh.
<b>1967</b>	
Oct --	Mr. Ghulam Hussain Master martyred in Gilgit.
<b>1969</b>	
Jun 13	Chaudhary Habibullah martyred in Qaboola Pakpattan.

Sumber: [www.thepersecution.org](http://www.thepersecution.org)

## Lampiran III

**Persekusi Ahmadiyah Pakistan  
1971-1980**

<b>1974</b>	
May 29	Students of Nishter Medical College Multan attack on Ahmadis present in Rabwah Railway Station. This incident triggered year long country-wide attacks on Ahmadis leading to loss of many lives and property.
May 29	Mr. Basheer Ahmad Tahir martyred in Kundiario district Nawabshah.
May 30	22 shops and 5 houses belonging to Ahmadis were ransacked in Chiniot. Ahmadiyya Mosques were damaged in Gojra, Shorkot and Rawalpindi.
May 31	26 Shops belonging to Ahmadis in Faisalabad, 7 shops in Bhera, 3 in Bahawalnagar, 7 in Rahim Yar Khan and 6 in Gujranwala were ransacked and burnt.
Jun 01	Seven Ahmadis Mohammad Afzal Khokhar, Mohammad Ashraf Khokhar, Saeed Ahmad Khan, Manzoor Ahmad Khan, Mahmood Ahmad Khan, Sajjad Pervaiz and Ahmad Ali were martyred in Gujranwala.
Jun 01	Chaudhry Shaukat Hayat martyred in Hafizabad.
Jun 02	Six Ahmadis Basheer Ahmad, Muneer Ahmad, Mohammad Ramzan, Mohammad Iqbal, Inayatullah and Ghulam Qadir martyred in Gujranwala.
Jun 02	Ahmadiyya Mosque occupied by opponents in Lala Musa.
Jun 03	Two Ahmadis martyred in Gujranwala.
Jun 03	12 shops belonging to Ahmadis ransacked in Jhang.
Jun 04	Mohammad Ilyas Arif martyred in Wah Cantt.
Jun 04	Ahmadiyya Library burnt to ashes in Mardan.
Jun 05	Supply of Milk was stopped to residents of Rabwah.
Jun 05	12 Ahmadis were severally tortured in Islamabad. One Ahmadi's mouth was filled with cow dung.
Jun 06	Factories and Houses belonging to two Ahmadis were burnt in Sargodha.
Jun 07	Opponents offered Friday Prayers in Ahmadiyya Mosque, Kohat after forcibly occupying it. House belonging to an Ahmadi ransacked in Haripur Hazara.
Jun 08	Naqab Shah Mehmund martyred in Peshawar.
Jun 09	Syed Moulood Ahmad martyred in Quetta.
Jun 09	Two Ahmadis Ghulam Sarwar and Israar Ahmad martyred in Topi (NWFP Province). Israar Ahmad's dead body was sprayed with bullets and mutilated.
Jun 10	7 shops belonging to Ahmadis were ransacked and burnt in Mardan.
Jun 11	Mohammad Fakhruddin Bhatti martyred in Abbotabad. His corpse was also set on fire.
Jun 11	Two Ahmadis (father and son) Mohammad Zaman Khan and Mubarak Ahmad martyred in Balakot.
Jun 12	All Ahmadis were arrested in Dera Ismail Khan.
Jun 13	Wheat crop and agricultural machinery of an Ahmadi's farm was looted in Shah Nagdar.
Jun 14	Shop of an Ahmadi was burnt to ashes in Mailsi.
Jun 15	House belonging to President of Jamaat Ahmadiyya, Sadhoki Gujranwala, was set on fire.
Jun 17	Crops belonging to Ahmadis were destroyed in Chak 39DB Sargodha.
Jun 18	12 Ahmadis were arrested in Pakpattan.

Jun 19	Social Boycott of Ahmadis in Mureedke.
Jun 20	Ahmadiyya Mosque set on fire in Tulwandi, Khajoorwali.
Jun 21	All Ahmadiyya population of Rahim Yar Khan confined to their homes.
Jun 22	An Ahmadi's dead body was disinterred in Khushab.
Jun 24	All Ahmadi shops in Sargodha were picketed.
Jun 29	An Ahmadi father and son were tortured by Police in Chak 303GB, Toba Tek Singh.
Jul 01	Faces of Ahmadis were blackened and they were forcibly moved through streets of Bhera.
Jul 02	Sethi Maqbool Ahmad martyred in Jehlum.
Jul 05	Ahmadiyya Mosque occupied by opponents in Pak Pattan.
Jul 07	An Ahmadi's dead body was disinterred in Khushab.
Jul 12	Ahmadi families in Bhera started starving due to severe boycott.
Jul 14	Doors of Ahmadiyya houses in Meeruk district Sahiwal were barricaded.
Jul 14	All Ahmadi men were arrested in district Sargodha.
Jul 16	Ahmadiyya delegation who went to meet detainees of Sargodha were fired upon at Sargodha Railway Station.
Jul 18	Flour Mills refused to grind the wheat for Ahmadis.
Jul 19	Ahmadiyya Mosque attacked and occupied in Takht Hazara district Sargodha.
Jul 21	Ahmadiyya Mosque attacked and occupied in Moghulpura, Lahore.
Jul 22	Ahmadiyya Mosque attacked and occupied in Lala Musa.
Jul 23	Supply of milk was denied to Ahmadis in Bahawalnagar.
Jul 24	Shops of Ahmadis were forced to shut down in Sheikhpura.
Jul 26	Ahmadiyya Mosque ransacked and destroyed in Uch Shareef, Bahawalpur. All record and valuable things were burnt to ashes.
Jul 27	Shops belonging to two Ahmadis were burnt to ashes in Okara.
Jul 28	Punjab Chief Minister refused to meet with Ahmadiyya delegation.
Jul 28	Ahmadiyya Mosque demolished in Bhoyanwala, Gujrat.
Jul 29	Ahmadiyya Mosque sealed in Samburial, Sialkot.
Jul 29	Ahmadis forbidden to take water from common well in Dolian Juttan.
Jul 30	All Ahmadi residents of Burewala were expelled.
Jul 30	Water supply and sanitation facilities were refused to Ahmadi residents of Haroonabad, Bahawalnagar.
Jul 31	Shops of Ahmadis were forced to shut down in Duska.
Aug 01	Severe social boycott of Ahmadis in Hafizabad. Purchased goods were forcibly taken back.
Aug 02	An Ahmadi was tied to tree and severally beaten in Mundi Bahauddin.
Aug 04	A barber's face was painted black for providing hair cut to Ahmadis.
Aug 06	Three shops belonging to Ahmadis were set on fire.
Aug 09	Ahmadis were barred to enter their Mosque in Gujranwala.
Aug 09	In Gujranwala 14 Ahmadis were dismissed from their jobs only because of their faith.
Aug 13	Ahmadiyya Mosque demolished in Da'ata district Hazara.
Aug 18	Burial of an Ahmadi woman was not allowed in Campbellpur. Other old graves were also dug out.
Aug 18	Mr. Mohammad Akbar, an Ahmadi, was tied up in a jungle for three days in Barali, Azad

	Kashmir.
Aug 24	Stone pelting and destruction of Ahmadiyya Mosque in Kot Momin, Sargodha.
Aug 24	Ahmadi students were beaten up in Multan.
Aug 27	An Ahmadi youngster, kidnapped from Gurmoola Virkan, Gujranwala, was released after 17 days of confinement. He lost his conscious due to severe torture.
Sep 02	Professor Abbas bin Abdul Qadir was martyred in Hyderabad.
Sep 03	Stone pelting on Ahmadiyya houses in Chak 32 South, Sargodha.
Sep 07	Pakistan's National Assembly declared Ahmadis as "non-Muslim" by amending the Constitution.
Sep 07	Five Ahmadi students were thrown out of the University in Faisalabad. Faces of two students were painted with black ink and they were forced to ride the donkeys in the streets of city.
Sep 10	Police took over the Ahmadiyya Mosque in Gojra.
Sep 26	Chaudhry Abdur Rahim and Chaudhry Mohammad Siddique were martyred in Moosawala, Sialkot.
Sep 29	Master (Teacher) Ziauddin Arshad martyred in Sargodha.
Oct 03	Mr. Abdul Hameed martyred in Kunri, Sindh.
Oct 05	Despite the presence of Punjab Chief Minister in city, opponents played havoc with lives and property of Ahmadis in Sargodha. Ahmadiyya Mosque was demolished. 38 houses and shops belonging to Ahmadis were set on fire after looting valuables. 5 Ahmadis sustained severe injuries.
Oct 07	Mr. Basharat Ahmad martyred in Tahal district Gujrat.
...	All meetings/conventions of auxiliary Ahmadiyya organizations were cancelled for not getting permission from Government.
<b>1978</b>	
Aug 09	Ms. Rasheeda Begum martyred in Sangla Hill.
Aug 22	Malik Mohammad Anwar martyred in Sangla Hill.
<b>1979</b>	
Apr 05	Moulvi Noor Ahmad martyred in Kashmir, India.
Jun 27	Mr. Basheer Ahmad, Rasheed Ahmad and Jay Rasheed Ahmad martyred in Sri Lanka.
Aug 13	Munshi Ilm Din martyred in Kotli, Azad Kashmir.

Sumber: [www.thepersecution.org](http://www.thepersecution.org)

## Lampiran IV

**Persekusi Ahmadiyah Pakistan  
1981-1990**

<b>1982</b>	
Feb 19	Chaudhry Maqbool Ahmad martyred in Panu Aqil. Sindh.
<b>1983</b>	
Apr 08	Grave of an Ahmadi disinterred and was buried at an unknown place in Leyyah.
Apr 18	Master Abdul Hakeem Abro, President of Ahmadiyya Muslim community martyred in Larkana.
Aug 09	Dr. Muzaffar Ahmad martyred in Michigan, USA. Detroit Mission House destroyed in Bomb Blast.
Sep 18	Sheikh Nasir Ahmad martyred in Okara on Eidul Azha day.
<b>1984</b>	
Feb 26	Government of Pakistan did not permit to hold All Pakistan Nasir Basketball and Badminton tournaments in Rabwah.
Apr 10	Mr. Abdul Hameed martyred in Mehrabpur district Nawabshah.
Apr 18	A 70 years old Ahmadi resident of Rabwah, Syed Niaz Mohammad Shah was severally tortured in Chiniof.
Apr 20	Ahmadiyya Mosque burnt in Jhang.
Apr 20	Ahmadiyya Mosque destructed in Bagar Sargana district Multan.
Apr 26	Gen. Ziaul Haq promulgated anti-Ahmadiyya Ordinance XX restricting Ahmadis to preach and profess their belief. Many Ahmadis were arrested within days of promulgation of this ordinance.
May 01	Supreme Head of Ahmadiyya Muslim Community left Pakistan to live in UK as a result of notorious anti-Ahmadiyya ordinance XX.
May 03	Qureshi Abdur Rehman martyred in Sukkur, Sindh.
Jun 16	Dr. Abdul Qadir martyred in Faisalabad.
Jun 25	Hakeem Khursheed Ahmad, President Amoomi, Chaudhry Zahoor Ahmad Bajwa, Nazir Amoor Aama and four other Ahmadis arrested in a false case.
Oct 26	Students of a religious seminary attacked Ahmadiyya Mosque in Sahiwal to remove Kalima Tayyeba. On resistance from Ahmadi caretaker, a case was registered against 11 Ahmadis.
Dec 12	Government sealed Ziaul Islam Press Rabwah for three months. Declaration of daily Alfazal, Rabwah was cancelled.
<b>1985</b>	
Jan 24	An Ahmadi from Data district Hazara was sentenced to one year imprisonment and Rs.500 fine for Aitekaaf
Jan 28	Mr. Najmul Hassan, President District Sukkur sustained serious injuries in an attack.
Mar 15	Dr. Enaamur Rehman martyred in Sukkur.
Mar 19	An Ahmadi of Mansehra was sentenced to six months imprisonment and Rs1,000 fine for saying Assalam-o-Alaikum (Islamic Salutation).
Apr 07	Chaudhry Abdul Razzaq, President district Nawabshah martyred in Bhirya Road district Nawabshah.
May	Ahmadiyya Mosque in Oslo, Norway was partially damaged in Bomb Blast.
Jun 09	Dr. Aqeel Bin Abdul Qadir, a leading Eye Specialist, martyred in Hyderabad, Sindh.
Jun 16	Special Military Court handed out death sentence to Mohammad Ilyas Muneer, Ahmadiyya

	missionary and Rana Naeem-uddin Ahmad, caretaker of Sahiwal Mosque. Four other Ahmadis were sentenced to imprisonment of 7 years each.
Jul 08	Shop belonging to an Ahmadi was ransacked in Chiniot.
Jul 29	Chaudhry Mahmood Ahmad martyred in Pannu Aqil district Sukkur.
Aug 10	Qureshi Mohammad Aslam, Ahmadi Missionary martyred in Trinidad.
<b>1986</b>	
Feb 19	Chaudhry Maqbool Ahmad martyred in Pannu Aqil, Sindh.
Apr 18	Mirza Munawwar Beg martyred in Lahore.
May 09	Ahmadiyya Mosque in Quetta sealed by authorities after it was attacked by a mob. Many Ahmadis were arrested.
May 11	Syed Qamrul Haq and Rao Khalid Suleman martyred in Sukkur.
Jun 09	Ms. Rukhsana martyred on Eidul Fitr day in Mardan.
Jul 09	Babu Abdul Ghaffar aged 80 martyred in Hyderabad.
Jul 27	7 Ahmadis arrested in Mardan.
Aug 17	Ahmadiyya Mosque ransacked in Mardan on Eidul Azha day. All the valuables were looted and Mosque was razed. 90 Ahmadis were arrested out of which, 86 were released on Aug 18.
<b>1987</b>	
Feb 25	Ghulam Zaheer Ahmad martyred in Sohawa, Jehlum.
Aug	An attempt was made to arson Noor Mosque, Holland.
<b>1988</b>	
Jan 05	Mr. Maqbool Ahmad Zabeeh, Ahmadi Missionary was arrested in Malawi. He was released on 30th March.
Jan 18	Dr. Naseer Ahmad escapes murder attempt in Pudedan, Sindh.
Feb 18	Mr. Abdul Azeez escapes murder attempt in Qazi Ahmad, Nawabshah.
Mar 08	An Ahmadi was arrested for inscription of Kalima Tayyeba on his house at Sargodha.
Apr 10	A criminal case was registered against an Ahmadi for inscription of Kalima Tayyeba on his house at Gojra.
May 14	An Ahmadi was arrested in Wara district Larkana for his belief.
May 14	Session Court, Jhang rejected bail application of an Ahmadi booked for inscribing Kalima Tayyeba on his house.
May 18	An Ahmadi was sentenced to six months imprisonment for writing Bismillah (In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Ever Merciful) on wedding card at Attock.
May 23	An Ahmadi resident of Nankana Sahib was beaten mercilessly for recitation of Holy Quran.
May 25	An Ahmadi student was tortured and later arrested under Section 298-C at Sargodha.
May 26	Four Ahmadis were arrested in Gorgej, Larkana.
Jun 10	Hakeem Mohammad Rafi, owner of Nasir Dawakhana, Rabwah was arrested on the charges for printing Kalima Tayyeba on Calendar.
Jun 14	Two Ahmadis were arrested in Toba Tek Singh.
July	Many Ahmadis were arrested countrywide including Rabwah, on charge of distributing literature containing Mubahila challenge from Supreme Head of Ahmadiyya Jamaat.
Aug 19	An Ahmadi was arrested for his belief at Peer Mahal district Toba Tek Singh.
Sep 09	9 Ahmadis were arrested for their faith in Chak 88-GB district Faisalabad. They were sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fine on Nov. 16, 1992.

Sep 11	Authorities removed Kalima Tayyeba from Ahmadiyya Mosque in Dijkot, district Faisalabad.
Sep 12	A case was registered against an Ahmadi resident of Gojra.
Sep	Two Ahmadis were arrested at Kothiwala district Multan and five Ahmadis were arrested at Chak 97 district Sahiwal, for their faith.
Oct 22	Five Ahmadis arrested in Gujranwala.
Oct 25	A case was registered against an Ahmadi Missionary along with his two relatives at Shurgpur district Sheikhupura. In March, 1995 the case was changed to include blasphemy charges. They were sentenced to life imprisonment and Rs.50,000 fine each on 1st December, 1995.
Oct 29	An Ahmadi was arrested in Mardan.
Nov 30	Six Ahmadis were arrested for writing Bismillah (In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Ever Merciful) on a wedding card at Islamabad. They were arrested just a few hours before the wedding ceremony.
Dec 12	An Ahmadi resident of Rabwah was tortured at Chiniot while he was on his way to Faisalabad. Police registered a case against him and arrested him instead of arresting the culprits.
Dec 13	Case was registered against the Editor and Publisher of Alfazal.
Dec 27	Case registered against two Ahmadis of Khushab for writing Quranic Verses on wedding card.
Dec 31	Another case was registered against the Editor and Publisher of Alfazal.
Dec	An Ahmadi of Gujranwala was sentenced to one year imprisonment and Rs.1,000 fine for wearing a badge of Kalima Tayyeba.
<b>1989</b>	
Jan 01	An Ahmadi was arrested for using Islamic Salutation (Assalam-o-Alaikum) at Faisalabad.
Jan 06	Qazi Muneer Ahmad, Manager Ziaul Islam Press, Rabwah arrested.
Mar 09	Khawaja Sarfraz Ahmad, a renowned Ahmadi Advocate of Sialkot was stabbed by one Aslam Qureshi. Mr. Ahmad sustained serious injuries.
Mar 12	An Ahmadi student of Phagla district Mansehra was sentenced to one year imprisonment and Rs.1,000 fine.
Mar 23	Provincial Government of Punjab imposed ban on Ahmadiyya centenary celebration. Lighting, distribution of sweets and/or food, displaying of banners/posters were banned. Many Ahmadis were arrested for allegedly violating these restrictions.
Apr 08	Cases registered against Editors, Printers and Publishers of daily Alfazal, Monthly Khalid, Tasheez-ul-Azhaan and Misbah, Rabwah. Another case was registered against an Ahmadi of Rabwah.
Apr 10	Ahmadiyya Mosque, Library and two shops were set on fire at Chak 563 GB district Faisalabad.
Apr 12	17 Ahmadi houses were attacked at Nankana Sahib out of which 6 houses were burnt to ashes. Five Ahmadis were seriously injured in riots. Ahmadiyya Mosque was destroyed. (Pictures)
Apr 15	Ahmadiyya Mosque burnt in Nawabshah. Two Ahmadis sustained injuries.
May 14	Dr. Munawwar Ahmad martyred in Skrund, Sindh.
May 17	Ahmadiyya Mosque desecrated in Chak 46 North, Sargodha. Police removed Kalima Tayyeba from Mosque.
May	Seven cases registered against Ahmadiyya papers and periodicals including 12 issues of daily Alfazal.
Jun 04	An Ahmadi was arrested for writing Kalima Tayyeba on his shop in Khushab.

Jun 04	House of the President of Ahmadiyya Muslim Community in Phagla district Mansehra was set on fire.
Jun 12	Police desecrated Ahmadiyya Mosque in Lahore and covered Kalima Tayyeba with wooden sheets. This was done around 3 AM in the morning.
Jun 15	Kalima Tayyeba was removed from an Ahmadi's house at Chawinda, Sialkot. Loud Speaker was removed from Ahmadiyya Mosque. Three Ahmadi advocates were arrested.
Jun 21	An Ahmadi was sentenced to two years imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine for writing Quranic Verses in Sargodha.
Jun 21	Two Ahmadis were arrested in Chak 275GB Pensera and Chak 84 Sursheem Road district Faisalabad for writing Kalima Tayyeba on their shops' sign board.
Jun 23	Four Ahmadis including President and Ahmadiyya Missionary were arrested in Mardan.
Jul 12	A case was registered against three Ahmadis for writing Kalima Tayyeba on Ahmadiyya Mosque in Chak 37 South, district Sargodha.
July 16	Riot and arson in Chak Sikandar district Gujrat. Three Ahmadis Mr. Nazeer Ahmad Saqi, Mr. Rafique Ahmad Saqib and a minor Ms. Nabeela Qamar aged 10 were martyred. 100 houses were burnt to ashes. 13 Ahmadis were arrested.. (Pictures)
Jul 25	Kalima Tayyeba was removed from Ahmadiyya Mosque and from the house of President Ahmadiyya Muslim Community in Kharian. Residence of Ahmadiyya Missionary was searched by authorities.
Jul 26	Five Ahmadis were arrested at Chak 164 South, district Sargodha.
Aug 02	Dr. Abdul Qadeer Jadran martyred in Qazi Ahmad district Nawabshah.
Aug 29	A case was registered against two Ahmadis of Peer Mahal district Toba Tek Singh. They were arrested on 9th September and were released after 22 days.
Sep 11	Ahmadiyya Missionary was tortured and then arrested. He remained 14 days behind bars.
Sep 16	Kalima Tayyeba was removed from all Ahmadi houses in Burewala district Vihari.
Sep 16	More cases were registered against daily Alfazal and other periodicals. Till this date there were 7 cases against daily Alfazal, 4 against monthly Khalid, 3 each against Tasheez-ul-Azhaan and Tehrek-e-Jadeed. Total 34 cases were pending against Muneer Ahmad, printer of above papers and periodicals.
Sep 28	Dr. Abdul Qudoos Jadran martyred in Nawabshah.
Oct 06	Two Ahmadis were arrested in Mundi Bahauddin for writing Kalima Tayyeba on tombstone. One of them was 80.
Oct 19	Old Ahmadiyya Mosque was sealed by authorities in Kharian.
Oct 20-22	Permission to hold Annual Ijtimaat (Congregations) of Ahmadiyya youth and ladies was cancelled abruptly when they were in progress. Permission to hold Ijtimaat was granted a week earlier but was cancelled on Oct 21. Nazir Amoor-e-Aama Sahibzada Mirza Khursheed Ahmad, Nazir Islah-o-Irshaad Maqami Mirza Ghulam Ahmad and two workers of Nizarat Amoor-e-Aama were arrested on the night of 21st October. They were later released on 22nd.
Nov 01	Kalima Tayyeba was removed from two different places in Rabwah.
Nov 06	Opponents auctioned the looted household items belonging to Ahmadis of Chak Sikandar.
Nov 13	An Ahmadi lady teacher was arrested in Phurra district Gujrat.
Nov 16	Ahmadiyya Mosque desecrated at Kot Nawabshah district Mundi Bahauddin. Kalima Tayyeba inscription was removed.
Nov 20	An Ahmadi of Khushab was sentenced to two years imprisonment for printing Bismillah on wedding card.
Nov 20	All Ahmadi residents of Chak Sikandar district Gujrat were given an ultimatum to recant or get ready to be killed.
Nov 24	A case was registered against 9 Ahmadis for setting up a free medical camp in

	Bahawalpur. Eight of them were arrested.
Dec 05	President Ahmadiyya Muslim Community was arrested at Marala district Gujrat.
Dec 15	A case under anti-Ahmadiyya section 298-C was registered against entire Ahmadi population of Rabwah.
Dec 15	An Ahmadi traveling in a Bus was tortured at Jauharabad, Khushab.
Dec 18	Case was registered against thirteen leading officials of Jamaat Ahmadiyya Pakistan.
<b>1990</b>	
Jan 13	Four Ahmadis were arrested at Abbotabad.
Jan 17	Qazi Basheer Ahmad Khokhar martyred at Sheikhpura.
Feb 23	An Ahmadi Engineer of Multan was sentenced to one year imprisonment and Rs.5,000 fine for wearing badge of Kalima Tayyeba and offering prayers.
Mar 10	An Ahmadi of Sargodha was arrested for wearing a ring containing inscription of AlaisuAllah o Bekafin Abdohoo (Is God not sufficient for His servant?).
Mar 28	An Ahmadi of Fort Abbas was arrested for inscribing Kalima Tayyeba at his house.
Apr 03	11 Ahmadis were sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and Rs.5,000 fine each. These included Maulana Dost Mohammad Shahid, Historian of Ahmadiyyat. They were released on bail after one month.
Apr 08	Another case was registered against Editor, Publisher and Printer of daily Alfazal.
Jun 21	Ziaul Islam Press and daily Alfazal were shutdown by Government.
Jun 30	Mubashir Ahmad martyred in Timapur, Karnataka (India).
Nov 09-11	Permission to hold Annual Ijtimaat (congregations) of Ahmadiyya youth and ladies were cancelled hours before commencements despite the fact that thousands had already reached Rabwah from all corners of the country. A ban under Section 144 was imposed. Permission was earlier granted by authorities on 3rd November. On 8th November permission to use loud speakers was cancelled.
Nov 16	Mr. Naseer Ahmad Alvi martyred in Dour, district Nawabshah.

Sumber: [www.thepersecution.org](http://www.thepersecution.org)

## Lampiran V

Persekusi Ahmadiyah Pakistan  
1991-2000

1991	
May 21	District Magistrate Jhang imposed ban for two months to hold all type of gatherings by Ahmadiyya Community within the limits of Town Committee Rabwah.
Nov 24	Malik Mohammad Din, an Ahmadi prisoner in Sahiwal died in prison at the age of 70.
1992	
Jan 13	Two imprisoned brothers from Sukkur, Qureshi Nasir Ahmad and Qureshi Rafi Ahmad were acquitted after remaining in prison for seven years. They were implicated in a false murder case in May, 1985 and were sentenced to death, which was later converted to life imprisonment. They were released from Jail on Aug 14, 1992. Qureshi Nasir Ahmad died six months later on 24th July, 1992.
Apr 08	A case was registered against Five Ahmadi for writing Bismillah (In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Ever Merciful) on wedding invitation cards.
Jun 26	A case was registered against Two Ahmadi of Sharqpur district Bahawalpur. They were arrested on July 20 and were sentenced to two years imprisonment and Rs.5,000 fine on 2nd April, 1996.
Dec 16	Mohammad Ashraf martyred in Jilhan district Gujranwala.
Dec	Ahmadiyya Mosque at Rajshahi, Bangladesh was demolished
1993	
Jun 07	Burial of an 90 year old Ahmadi was obstructed in Chak 38GB district Toba Tek Singh.
Jul 10	Ahmadiyya Mosque Bait Al-Noor, Karachi was attacked. One Ahmadi sustained injuries.
Jul 17	An Ahmadi was arrested from Dera Ismail Khan on charges of possessing banners containing Quranic Verses.
Jul 27	A case was registered against an Ahmadi of Phagla Abbotabad for giving Ahmadiyya book.
Aug 28	An attempt was made to execute District President of Ahmadiyya Muslim Community at Rahim Yar Khan.
Sep 24	A case was registered against two Ahmadi for using loud speaker during Friday prayers in Anayatpur Bhattiyan district Jhang.
Oct 08	An Ahmadi student of Lahore Engineering University was tortured and thereafter a case was registered against him.
Oct 14	An Ahmadi was arrested on charges of preaching at Moong, district Gujrat.
Oct 21	An Ahmadi student was kidnapped and tortured in Lahore.
Oct 30	An Ahmadi student was tortured in Lahore.
Nov 04	An Ahmadi Doctor was tortured in Lahore.
Nov 16	Another case was registered against daily Alfazal, Rabwah.
Nov 21	A case was registered against four Ahmadi of Chak 15DB Mianwali. This was the only family in the village. All the male members of the family were arrested on Nov. 23.
Nov 28	A case was registered against monthly Ansarullah, Rabwah.
Dec 29	Another case was registered against monthly Ansarullah, Rabwah.
1994	
Jan 04	An Ahmadi student was tortured at Lahore.
Jan 14	Burial of an Ahmadi was obstructed in Chak 5/14-L district Sahiwal.
Jan 15	A case was registered against daily Alfazal and monthly Ansarullah, Rabwah.

Jan 21	Another case was registered against daily Alfazal, Rabwah.
Jan 24	Three Ahmadi students were tortured and severally injured in Lahore.
Feb 02	Rana Riaz Ahmad martyred in Lahore.
Feb 07	Ahmad Nasrullah martyred in Lahore.
Feb 07	Editor daily Alfazal Naseem Saifi, Publisher and Manager Agha Saifullah, Printer Qazi Muneer Ahmad, Editor monthly Ansarullah Mohammad Din Naz and Publisher Chaudhry Mohammad Ibraheem were arrested. They were presented in court in handcuffs on February 22. They were released on March 8.
Feb 15	9 more cases were registered against daily Alfazal, Rabwah.
Feb 22	An Ahmadi's house was raided and he was arrested in Khushab.
Feb 23	9 Ahmadi from Pattoki city including Ahmadiyya Missionary were arrested for lighting and holding gathering on completion of 100 years Moon and Sun eclipse. They remained imprisoned for 13 days in Qasoor Jail. 24 Ahmadi were arrested from Rabwah.
Feb 24	14 more Ahmadi youths were arrested from Rabwah.
Mar 07	5 more Ahmadi were arrested from Pattoki for holding congregation in connection with Moon and Sun eclipse.
Mar 09	Resident Magistrate Rabwah bans all ceremonies relating to Moon and Sun eclipse.
Mar 20	Release of Ahmadi Prisoners of Conscience from Sahiwal Jail.
Apr 15	27 Ahmadi arrested in Gujranwala. Satellite Receivers and Dish were removed.
May 02	Ahmadi houses were attacked in Gulshan-e-Lateef, Karachi. All 11 Ahmadi families were forced to leave their houses.
Jun 29	A case was registered against an Ahmadi of Bhukkur.
Aug 30	Waseem Ahmad Butt and Hafeez Ahmad Butt martyred in Faisalabad.
Sep 15	Ahmadiyya Mosque located in Mohalla Raja Sultan, Rawalpindi demolished.
Sep 24	An Ahmadi arrested in Dajjil district Rajanpur.
Oct 03	A case was registered against President, Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, Mundi Bahauddin.
Oct 09	Professor Dr. Naseem Babar martyred in Islamabad.
Oct 13	District President Ahmadiyya Muslim Community Mian Iqbal Ahmad, Advocate arrested in Rajanpur.
Oct 28	Abdur Rehman Bajwa martyred in Karachi.
Oct 30	Dilshaad Hussain Khitchhi martyred in Larkana.
Nov 03	Three Ahmadi arrested in Jhang.
Nov 10	Saleem Ahmad Pal martyred in Karachi.
Dec 19	Anwar Hussain Abro martyred in Larkana.
Dec --	Graves of four Ahmadi were damaged in Kot Momin.
<b>1995</b>	
Jan 26	An Ahmadi house was ransacked at Tanoli, Mansehra.
Apr 08	Members of Ahmadiyya Muslim Community attacked at Maligaon near Mumbai, India. 5 Ahmadi sustained injuries.
Apr 09	Chaudhary Riaz Ahmad martyred in Shubqadar, Peshawar. Dr. Abdur Rasheed sustained serious injuries in the incident.
Apr 23	An Ahmadi from Nankana Sahib sentenced to 6 years imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine for writing Bismillah (In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Ever Merciful) on wedding

	Invitation card. The case was registered on May 17, 1992.
May 03	Mubarak Ahmad Sharma martyred in Shikarpur, Sindh.
Jul 30	Construction of Ahmadiyya Mosque at Garh Maharaja, district Jhang stopped and a case was registered against two Ahmadis.
Aug 04	A case was registered against an Ahmadi from Faisalabad and he was arrested at Abbotabad.
Aug 11	Kalima Tayyeba was removed from Ahmadiyya Mosque at Chak 84JB Sirshumeer Road, Faisalabad.
Aug 31	Two Ahmadis were sentenced to one year imprisonment and Rs.500 fine each for praying. The case was registered on March 9, 1992.
Sep 29	A case was registered against an Ahmadi at Khushab.
Sep --	Burial of an Ahmadi was obstructed at Chak 591GB district Faisalabad.
Oct 01	A case was registered against four Ahmadis at Sukheki district Gujranwala.
Oct 04	Ahmadiyya Missionary arrested at Chak 57 Jhamaliya district Faisalabad.
Oct 09	A case was registered against an Ahmadi at Hafizabad.
Oct 10	A case was registered against an Ahmadi at Goth Shah Mohammad district Khairpur, Sindh.
Oct 14	Niche of Ahmadiyya Mosque was demolished at Goth Theh Ghulam Nabi district Mirpur Khas.
Nov 16	A case was registered against two Ahmadis at Larkana.
<b>1996</b>	
Jan 12	Many Ahmadis were tortured in Abbotabad.
Jan 15	Ahmadiyya Mosque sealed by authorities in Abbotabad.
Jan 17	An Ahmadi was arrested at Abbotabad.
Jan 28	A case was registered against an Ahmadi at Rajanpur.
Mar 23	A case was registered against two Ahmadis at Rabwah for holding a rally on Pakistan Day.
Mar 26	Two Ahmadi women were attacked and seriously injured by a fanatic tailor at Karachi. A case of Blasphemy was registered against one of them (Details)
Mar --	Graves to two Ahmadis were damaged. Tombstones were destroyed.
Apr 02	Four Ahmadis from Ahmadpur Sharqiyya were sentenced to two years imprisonment and Rs.5,000 fine each
Apr 21	An Ahmadi was arrested at Chak 109 Masoodabad district Faisalabad.
Apr 22	Murder attempt on an Ahmadi at Khushab.
Jul 21	A case was registered against 6 Ahmadis of Alipur Chatha district Gujranwala.
Aug 02	A case was registered against 12 Ahmadis of Lalian district Jhang.
Sep 02	A bomb exploded in Baitul Mehdi Mosque, Gole Bazaar, Rabwah. 13 Ahmadis sustained injuries.
Oct 18	Jamaat Ahmadiyya Quetta prohibited to hold Annual convention.
Oct --	Burial of an Ahmadi was obstructed at Duniyapur district Lodhran.
Nov 08	Mian Mohammad Sadiq martyred at Chak Chatha district Hafizabad.
Nov --	Burial of an Ahmadi Doctor was obstructed at Rachna Town, Lahore.
<b>1997</b>	
Mar 06	A case was registered against two Ahmadis of Hafizabad.

Apr --	Eight Ahmadis were arrested in Chak 32 South district Sargodha. Ahmadiyya Mosque was sealed.
Apr --	An Ahmadi was shot at in Bhuddal district Sialkot.
May 08	House of Ahmadiyya Missionary was raided at Mughalpura, Lahore. Missionary was arrested.
May 26	Two Ahmadis were arrested from Pattoki for keeping Quranic Verses in their shops. They remained imprisoned for 75 days in Qasoor Jail.
Jun 20	Chaudhary Atiq Ahmad Bajwa martyred in Vihari.
Sep 15	A case was registered against an Ahmadi at Fatehpur district Sanghar, Sindh.
Sep 15	Unruly mob throws stones at Ahmadiyya Mosque and houses of Ahmadis at Shahdadpur, Sindh. Strikes and Processions against Ahmadis.
Oct 30	Dr. Nazeer Ahmad martyred in Dhoneki district Gujranwala.
Dec 12	Muzaffar Ahmad Sharma martyred in Shikarpur Sindh.
<b>1998</b>	
Feb 08	Mian Mohammad Akbar Iqbal martyred in Uganda.
Jul 07	Ayub Azam martyred at Wah Cantt.
Aug 04	Malik Naseer Ahmad martyred at Vihari.
Aug 25	Ahmadiyya Mosque was attacked and set on fire at Naukot Sindh. Fourteen Ahmadis were arrested and remained in prison for almost 3½ years before they were acquitted.
Oct 10	Master Nazeer Ahmad Bughio martyred in Nawabshah, Sindh.
Oct 12	Registration of a case against Four Ahmadis in Chak 20 Kukh Tehsil Shakurgudh.
Oct 30	Chaudhry Abdur Rasheed Shareef martyred at Lahore.
Nov 18	Punjab Provincial Assembly adopts the motion to change the name of Rabwah, a town with more than 95% Ahmadi population, to Chenab Nagar.
Dec 01	Malik Ejaz Ahmad, a resident of Dhoneki district Gujranwala, was martyred at Wazirabad.
<b>1999</b>	
Apr 14	Sahibzada Mirza Ghulam Qadir martyred near Rabwah after he successfully foiled kidnap attempt. He belonged to the family of Hazrat Masih Maud (as), founder of Ahmadiyya Muslim Community.
Apr 30	Hazrat Sahibzada Mirza Masroor Ahmad, Nazir Aala and Ameer Maqami, arrested in false case along with three other Ahmadis. They were released on 10th May.
May 09	Mrs. Mubarka Begum wife of Umar Saleem Butt martyred in Chawinda.
Sep 08	An Ahmadi was arrested at Chishtian district Bahawalnagar. He was later sentenced to two years imprisonment.
Oct 08	Seven Ahmadis Noor-ud-din Ahmad, Mohammad Jahangir Hussain, Mohammad Akbar Hussain, Subhaan Ali Mourri, Mohammad Mohibullah, Dr. Abdul Majid and Mumtazuddin Ahmad were martyred in a bomb explosion at Ahmadiyya Mosque, Khulna, Bangladesh.
Dec 15	An unruly mob attacked and burnt to ashes house and clinic of Dr. Nawaz, President Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, Haveli Lakhha (Okara).
<b>2000</b>	
Jan 18	A renowned Ahmadi Orthopedic Surgeon Dr. Shamsul Haq Tayyeb martyred at Faisalabad.
Mar 22	A fabricated criminal case of 'hostage taking' was registered against three Ahmadi men and three Ahmadi women at police station Sambarial. On denial from alleged hostage in court, the accused were acquitted in October.

Apr 15	Maulana Abdur Rahim martyred at Ludhiana, India.
Apr 27	Four Ahmadis of Bhakku Bhatti District Sialkot were accused of preaching, and a case was registered against them at police station Sabz Peer under the anti-terrorism section PPC-295A.
Apr 28	Six Ahmadis were implicated in false criminal cases under pressure from clergy at Duryapur, district Gujrat.
Jun 08	Chaudhry Abdul Lateef Athwaaal martyred at Chak Bhauru, Sheikhpura.
Jul 29	A case was registered against six Ahmadis, from Bharokey, under section 295-A and 298-C PPC for watching MTA (Muslim Television Ahmadiyya) at Daska. Case against two of them was dropped later when witnesses testified that they were not present
Aug 24	Authorities handed over the Ahmadiyya Mosque at Merajkey to the opponents.
Aug 31	Housing and Physical Planning Department, Jhang, forbids Ahmadis to buy land in Muslim Colony, Rabwah.
Sep 09	Three Ahmadis were arrested at Multan in a case registered under PPC 298-C.
Sep 11	A case under PPC 298-C was registered against six Ahmadis at Bucha Band, Distt: Umar Kot (Sindh).
Sep 19	A case under 298-B and 298-C PPC was registered against Mr. Asad Zahur, an Ahmadi of Kuddhar district Sialkot, for writing a letter to Head of Ahmadiyya Muslim Community addressing him as Amir-ul Momineen i.e. 'Leader of the faithful'.
Sep 20	Mr. Muneer Ahmad, an Ahmadi school teacher was charged and arrested under PPC 295-B in district Faisalabad.
Sep 29	Mr. Allah Yar, president of local Ahmadiyya Community of Chak 163 W.B; district Vihari was shot at by unknown assailants.
Oct 12	In two separate cases three Ahmadis were awarded two years imprisonment and Rs.5,000 fine each at Qasoor for displaying Kalima Tayyeba. One case was registered in 1987.
Oct 13	The police registered a case under PPC 295B, 341 & 506 at police station Mohammad Pur, Ilahabad, Distt: Rajanpur. against Mr. Nasir Ahmad, on a false accusation of defiling the Holy Quran.
Oct 21	Authorities handed over Ahmadiyya Mosque to non-Ahmadis at Golarchi district Badin (Sindh).
Oct 30	Unknown terrorists intruded Ahmadiyya Mosque at Ghatialian district Sialkot, and fired upon indiscriminately at the worshippers. Five Ahmadis Iftikhar Ahmad, Shahzad Ahmad, Ghulam Muhammad, Ata-Ullah and Abbas Ali were martyred and six seriously injured in the incident. Case Report - Pictures
Nov 10	A violent mob attacked the Ahmadiyya Mosque at Takht Hazara in District Sargodha, Punjab, martyred five Ahmadis Mohammad Arif, Mohammad Nazir, Mubarak Ahmad, Mudassar Ahmad and Nasir Ahmad, President of the local Ahmadiyya Community. The mob ransacked the mosque and set it on fire. Case Report
Dec --	Police arrested five Ahmadis, who are also prime witness, in Takht Hazara massacre case in counter cases filed by Mullahs.
Dec 22	An Ahmadi youth Naimatullah, guarding Aqsa Mosque at Rabwah, was arrested under PPC 188 on false charges of showing off his weapon. He only had his licensed gun in his car.
Dec 28	Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad, Ahmadi was arrested under PPC 188 for playing audio cassette loudly at his shop in Rabwah. PPC 188 is applicable in case of Section 144 if in force by the Deputy Commissioner; that was not the case.

Sumber: [www.thepersecution.org](http://www.thepersecution.org)