



SHRI MATA VAISHNO DEVI UNIVERSITY

KATRA, JAMMU&KASHMIR

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGE & LITERATURE

REPORT ON:

Citizenship Amendment Act 2019

(Including all incidents related to CAA)

Submitted to

Dr Anurag Kumar

By

Praveen kumar

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requirement for the degree of Bachelor of technology
in electronics & communication engineering.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all I would like to express my gratitude to Almighty god for enabling me to complete the report on “**Citizenship Amendment Act**” of India.

Successfully completion of any type of project, report work requires help from a number of persons. I have also taken help from different people for the preparation of this report. Now there is little effort to show my deep gratitude to them.

I convey my sincere gratitude to my Academic Supervisor **Dr Anurag Sir, Assistant professor smvdu, school of language & literature**. Without his direction and proper guidance this study would have been a little success. In every phases of this report his supervision and guidance shaped this report to complete perfectly.

I would also like to thanks my colleagues of for providing a clear idea about CAA(citizenship amendment act).

ABSTRACT

This project report entitled to a study on “Citizenship Amendment Act” of India.

The main objective of the study was to know all the fact that taken in to consideration while passing the citizenship amendment bill, the changes that made in the bill while finalizing it as the act.

And what are the amendments that made in the Citizenship Act of 1955.

As a true citizen of India we also need to know what are pros and cons of this amended act for us and our nation and was it necessary or not and the logic behind and the internal response on CAA.

As this Act was passed in the Indian parliament, there was a rumor that a group of people belonging to a particular religion (saying Muslims) may lost their citizenship of India, how far is this correct and was there any plot behind the crowd protests and the damage made to public property or not. Does this act really taking away any rights from Muslim?

The report fairly provides all the answers and the information about of above queries and finally the conclusion to all this is made at the end of this report, the data and all the fact has been taken from different platform which is provided in the reference section.

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INTRODUCTION

The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (CAA) is an act that was passed in the Parliament on December 11, 2019. The 2019 CAA amended the Citizenship Act of 1955 allowing Indian citizenship for Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, and Christian religious minorities who fled from the neighboring Muslim majority countries of Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan before December 2014 due to "religious persecution or fear of religious persecution". However, the Act excludes Muslims. Under CAA 2019 amendment, migrants who entered India by December 31, 2014, and had suffered "religious persecution or fear of religious persecution" in their country of origin, were made eligible for citizenship by the new law. These types of migrants will be granted fast track Indian citizenship in six years. The amendment also relaxed the residence requirement for naturalization of these migrants from eleven years to five.

“THE ECONOMICS TIMES” in one of his article wrote that the Act seeks to amend the definition of illegal immigrant for Hindu, Sikh, Parsi, Buddhist and Christian immigrants from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh, who have lived in India without documentation. They will be granted fast track Indian citizenship in six years. So far 12 years of residence has been the standard eligibility requirement for naturalization.

What's Citizenship(Amendment) Act 2019

An Act further to amend the Citizenship act, 1955.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

1. (1) This Act may be called the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. In the Citizenship Act, 1955 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 2, in sub-section (1), in clause (b), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:

"Provided that any person belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi or Christian community from Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan, who entered into India on or before the 31st day of December, 2014 and who has been exempted by the Central Government by or under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 or from the application of the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 or any rule or order made there under, shall not be treated as illegal migrant for the purposes of this Act;"

3. After section 6A of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:

'6B. (1) The Central Government or an authority specified by it in this behalf may, subject to such conditions, restrictions and manner as may be prescribed, on an application made in this behalf, grant a certificate of registration or certificate of naturalization to a person referred to in the proviso to clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 2.

(2) Subject to fulfilment of the conditions specified in section 5 or the qualifications for naturalization under the provisions of the Third Schedule, a person granted the certificate of registration or certificate of naturalization under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be a citizen of India from the date of his entry into India.

(3) On and from the date of commencement of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019, any proceeding pending against a person under this section in respect of illegal migration or citizenship shall stand abated on conferment of citizenship to him:

Provided that such person shall not be disqualified for making application for citizenship under this section on the ground that the proceeding is pending against him and the Central Government or authority specified by it in this behalf shall not reject his application on that ground if he is otherwise found qualified for grant of citizenship under this section:

Provided further that the person who makes the application for citizenship under this section shall not be deprived of his rights and privileges to which he was entitled on the date of receipt of his application on the ground of making such application.

(4) Nothing in this section shall apply to tribal area of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram or Tripura as included in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution and the area covered under "The Inner Line" notified under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.'.

4. In section 7D of the principal Act,

(i) after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:

"(da) The Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder has violated any of the provisions of this Act or provisions of any other law for time being in force as may be

specified by the Central Government in the notification published in the Official Gazette; or";

(ii) after clause (f), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:

"Provided that no order under this section shall be passed unless the Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.".

5. In section 18 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (ee), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:

"(eei) the conditions, restrictions and manner for granting certificate of registration or certificate of naturalization under sub-section (1) of section 6B;".

6. In the Third Schedule to the principal Act, in clause (d), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:

'Provided that for the person belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi or Christian community in Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan, the aggregate period of residence or service of Government in India as required under this clause shall be read as "not less than five years" in place of "not less than eleven years".'.

The above detailed text of the citizenship amendment act explaining what it is and what's there in it is taken from the BUSINESS-STANDARD.COM and also been confirmed from THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY.

Chronology

4 December

The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was cleared by the Union Cabinet for introduction in the parliament.

After the bill was cleared, violent protests erupted in Assam, especially in Guwahati, and other areas in the state. In Dispur, several thousands of protesters broke down police barricades to protest in front of the Assam Legislative Assembly building. Demonstrations were held in Agartala. Six people died and fifty people were injured in the protests against the Act.

9 December

The bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Home Affairs, Amit Shah. Next day the bill was passed with 311 members voting in favour and 80 against. **11 December**

The bill was subsequently passed by the Rajya Sabha with 125 votes in favour and 105 votes against it. Those parties that had voted in favour include BJP allies such as the Janata Dal (United) and the AIADMK and non-aligned parties such as the Biju Janata Dal.

12 December

After receiving assent from the President of India, the bill assumed the status of an act. The act would come into force on 10 January, chosen by the Government of

India, and would be notified as such. Dipanjal Das and Sam Stafford were killed in police firing during a protest in Guwahati. Akhil Gogoi was taken in preventive custody.

UK, USA, France, Israel and Canada issued travel warnings for their citizens visiting India's north-east region, where the protests were mainly taking place, asking them to "exercise caution". The Chief Ministers of the Indian states of West Bengal, Punjab, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh had stated that they would not implement the ct.

15 December

In Assam, Abdul Alim died due to police firing in a protest the previous day. In Jamia Nagar, Delhi, three Delhi Transport Corporation buses were torched as protests took a violent turn. A group of artists in Guwahati staged a concert in protest against the Citizenship Amendment Act 2019. Police forcefully entered the campus of Jamia Milia Islamia university and detained students. According to video footage, the police used batons and tear gas on the students. More than two hundred students were injured and around a hundred were detained. The police action was widely criticized, and resulted in protests across the country and abroad. There were also allegations that the police attacked students who were not part of the protests.

Protests were held outside the campus of the Aligarh Muslim University. In the evening, police officers forcefully entered the campus and attacked students. At least 80 students were injured in the attacks. In West Bengal, violent protests occurred and five trains were set on fire by protesters in Lalgola and Krishnapur railway stations in Murshidabad district.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi appealed for calm on Twitter and clarified that CAA was for immigrants.

17 December

Violent clashes occurred in Delhi's Seelampur area. Police retaliated with tear gas and batons against the stone throwing protesters. Several protesters and officers were injured. A police station was set on fire and buses were vandalised in the area. A dawn-to-dusk hartal (shutdown) was observed in Kerala by the Welfare Party of India, Bahujan Samaj Party, Social Democratic Party of India and 30 other organisations against the Citizenship Amendment Act and the police violence against students at various universities across the country, in relation to anti-CAA protests.

18 December

The Supreme Court of India heard 60 petitions challenging the Act and declined to stay implementation of CAA. 22 January 2020 was set as the next date of hearing on the constitutional validity of the act. A statement "condemning the recent police action and brutalisation of students at Jamia Millia University and Aligarh Muslim University" was signed by signatories from more than 1,100 academic institutions across the world.

Internet was suspended in certain regions of Uttar Pradesh including the state capital, Lucknow where data and text services were restricted till noon of 21 December 2019. Internet services were also suspended in Sambhal, Aligarh, Mau, Ghaziabad, and Azamgarh districts, as well as Dakshina Kannada district in Karnataka. Protest meetings were held defying bans in Delhi's Red Fort and Bengaluru. Tens of thousands of people protested in Hyderabad, Patna,

Chandigarh, Mumbai and other cities. Calls were made on social media platforms asking people to turn up and protest peacefully. In Delhi, politicians Yogendra Yadav and Sitaram Yechury along with around 1,200 protesters were detained by the police. at least 700 flights were delayed and more than 20 cancelled due to traffic jams caused by police closing roads to stop protests.

In Bengaluru, historian Ramchandra Guha along with several other professors were detained by the police. According to the police, around 200 protesters had been detained in Bengaluru. Curfew was imposed in Mangaluru until 20 December, after violent clashes and the death of 2 people due to police firing. The police later allegedly forced its way into the hospital where the 2 victims were brought.

UNICEF issued a statement asking the government to respect children's right of freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and protest as per the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In Ahmedabad, during a violent clash in the Shah-e-Alam's Roza area police used tear gas to defend themselves and counter stone pelting while trying to disperse a crowd of around 2000 protesters. 90 protesters including 50 students of the Hyderabad university were detained by Hyderabad police. A crowd consisting of thousands of protesters gathered at Moulali in central Kolkata to peacefully protest against CAA and NRC. Protests involving 20,000 protesters concluded peacefully at the August Kranti Maidan at Mumbai.

21 December

Chandrashekhar Azad was arrested along with 27 people and three FIRs were registered for certain violent incidents on 20 December at Delhi Gate and Seemapuri. 1100 academics and academia staff from around the world issued a joint statement supporting the act. Peaceful protests were conducted in West

Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Maharashtra and Delhi. An all-woman protest was organized across Assam. A spontaneous protest march, approximately 1.5 km long occurred in Kolkata. Clashes were reported during protests near Chennai Central railway station. 1 protester dies and several are injured in clashes at multiple locations in Uttar Pradesh. Access to the internet is still restricted at many places.

22 December

The Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Ashok Gehlot held a protest march termed the "Samvidhan Bachao Rally" which was attended by around 300,000 people. The Karnataka government announced an ex-gratia compensation of ₹10 lakh (US\$14,000) each to the families of the two men killed in violent protests against the Citizenship Amendment Act in Mangaluru on 19 December. However, the compensation was withheld on 26 December, impending an enquiry on the killed men

The Uttar Pradesh government created a panel to assess the damage to the property and to recover the losses by seizing the property of the alleged protesters.

23 December

Protests involving 80,000 protesters concluded peacefully in Bangalore. Dibrugarh police arrested 55 people for involvement in acts of violence in the district during protests against the Amendment. Unidentified people assaulted three migrant labourers from West Bengal for allegedly taking part in anti-CAA protests. An FIR was registered against AAP MLA Amanatullah Khan over charges of "sharing an objectionable post" on the social media against the act. 31 people were arrested for violence during an anti-CAA protest in Rampur, Uttar Pradesh.

25 December

Despite widespread ongoing protests, the central government approved the updation of the National Population Register (NPR) and allocated ₹3,941.35 crore (US\$550 million) for it. A German exchange student at IIT Madras was deported by the Indian authorities for participating in the CAA protests. Reports of police vandalising homes, shops and cars and accusing and arresting protesters of taking part in vandalism emerged from various parts of the state of Uttar Pradesh.

1,000-1,200 protesters were booked for organising a candle march in Aligarh Muslim University for violating Section 144.

26 December

In Sambhal, UP, the government sent notices to 26 people for their alleged involvement in damaging properties during protests and asked them to explain their position or pay for the loss due to damage of property. The losses to the property were assessed to be ₹11.66 lakh (US\$16,000).

27 December

357 people including 75 women protesting against CAA and police atrocities were detained by the Delhi police near the UP Bhavan.

28 December

The Indian National Congress, on its foundation day, undertook a flag march in Mumbai and coined the slogan "Save Bharat-Save Constitution". Similar marches were held in many parts of the country. In Meerut, U.P. government demanded ₹25,000 (US\$350) each from more than 140 people, a total of ₹40 lakh (US\$56,000) as penalty for damages caused during protests on 20 December.

29 December

The Shaheen Bagh protests, which started on 15 December and was participated in mainly by house wives and old women with their children, gathered main stream media attention on 29 December. Despite Delhi experiencing the second coldest night in the last 100 years, the women protesters sat on an indefinite protest at Shaheen Bagh, .

Shaheen Bagh protests on 4 January 2020. Protesters were still gathered blocking a major New Delhi road for over three weeks. (Bottom) Huge anti-CAA NRC banners across a footbridge at Shaheen Bagh.

LGBT Rights activists protested against the CAA and NRC at the Kolkata Pride Parade.

31 December

Protests were held during New Year's Eve celebrations in DelhiHyderabad, Bhubaneshwar, Mumbai and Kolkata.

4 January

More than 100,000 protesters attended a protest march named "Million March" against the Citizenship Amendment Bill held in Hyderabad. In Bangalore hundreds of protesters participated in a rally and accused the Modi government of attempting to divide India on the basis of religion, and distracting people from the issues of economic slowdown and unemployment in the country.

8 January

PM Modi cancelled his visit to Assam, while the CAA protests continue. AASU had planned huge protests during Modi's visit. Thousands of people joined the anti-CAA protests at Dibrugarh, Guwahati and other parts of Assam.

10 January

The Citizenship Amendment Act came into force.

The Delhi High Court dismissed a plea to remove the protesters occupying Shaheen Bagh.

11 January

PM Modi visited Kolkata on a two day official visit. Hundreds of people protested against CAA at the Kolkata airport. Several parties and student unions launched a protest at the Dorina Crossing at Esplanade in Kolkata. SFI leader stated that the protests would continue till Sunday, until PM Modi (who had been visiting the city) was in Kolkata. A "Tiranga Rally" against the CAA was held in Hyderabad, with thousands of people displaying the national flag. Police officers were seen caning peaceful protesters. Pradyot Manikya Debbarma, the royal scion of the Manikya dynasty, led the largest protest in Tripura as of 11 January 2020 consisting of thousands of people. Debbarma stated that beneficiaries of CAA will not be allowed to settle in Tripura. He added that the state has already accommodated many migrants from East Pakistan and further immigration due to CAA will endanger the threatened indigenous residents of Tripura.

13 January

The Parliamentary panel on Home Affairs criticized the Delhi Police for the violent crackdown on Jamia and JNU and asked them not to be harsh.^[258]

A meeting of 20 opposition parties in Delhi released a statement demanding a revocation of the CAA and asked all the Chief Ministers who have refused to implement the NRC in their states to stop the work of updating the National Population Register, as it is the foundation of NRC.

At Jamia Millia Islamia, several student groups protested outside the office of Vice-Chancellor Najma Akhtar asking to reschedule the exam dates, filing a case against Delhi Police and ensuring the safety of students. The VC announced in the afternoon, that a case will be filed against police on 14 January.

14 January

The Kerala government approached the Supreme court to challenge the CAA under Section 131 of the Constitution and became the first state to do so. Mani Shankar Aiyar of the Indian National Congress joined the anti CAA protesters at Shaheen Bagh.

16 January

Police in Chennai banned all protests in the city for a period of 15 days. 5 women and 1 man (including a physically disabled person) were detained by the police for protesting against CAA.

Several Labour Party MPs of the UK Parliament discussed concerns regarding the CAA, in a meeting organised by South Asia Solidarity Group (SASG) and Ambedkar International Mission (UK) in London. The MPs expressed concern on its implications on human rights and disenfranchisement of the Muslim community.

21 January

More than 300,000 people join an anti-CAA protest rally at Kalaburagi in Karnataka. In a unique way of protesting, more than a hundred women protesters at Khureji Khas in Delhi released 10,000 gas filled black coloured balloons with the message "No CAA NPR NRC". Police register cases against 160 women for violation of the ban on assembly. In a pro CAA public rally at Lucknow, Amit Shah said that the protesters could continue protesting but the government would not revoke the CAA.

22 January

Thousands of students from 9 universities in North-East India boycott classes and join protest march in the states of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. 144 CAA related petitions scheduled for hearing in the Supreme Court of India were brought up. Chief Justice of India Sharad A. Bobde had led the three-judge bench. The court gave notice to the government on the petitions and allowed one month to respond in the next hearing in February. The Supreme Court also segregated the case of Assam and Tripura considering the fact of cross-border infiltration and assured of looking into the matter separately.

24 January

Curfew was imposed in Jharkhand's Lohardaga district after a clash and violence between pro and anti CAA protesters.

The Bidar police interrogated 85 school-children studying in classes 4–6 for participating in an anti-CAA play.

Ahead of the 2020 Delhi Legislative Assembly election, two bike-borne men allegedly opened fired in the air near an anti-Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA)

protest site in Northeast Delhi's Jafraabad. The police, however, suspected personal enmity.

16 February

Imran Pratapgarhi, an Indian National Congress politician was fined ₹1.04 crore (US\$146,000) for violating Section 144 by addressing protestors, participating in an anti-CAA protest in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, and allegedly instigating protesters at the Idgah ground.

17 February

Over 150 prominent citizens including former judges, bureaucrats, army officers and academicians wrote to President Ram Nath Kovind, claiming that the anti-CAA protests were based on a false narrative, and urged the centre to look into the ongoing protests with all seriousness, safeguard the nation's democratic institutions and take stern action against the people behind them.

Magsaysay Award recipient Sandeep Pandey was arrested by the Lucknow police for attempting to protest. He was released on bail after being produced in the District Magistrate's court.

The Uttar Pradesh government informed the Allahabad High Court that 22 had been killed in the protests and a total of 883 people had been arrested in connection with violence during the protests.

19 February

Secretary-General of the United Nations António Guterres expressed concerns over the possibility of millions being rendered stateless due to the CAA and NRC. In Chennai, a confederation of Muslim groups led a massive rally towards the Secretariat of Tamil Nadu in a demonstration against the CAA. It came a day after the Madras High Court denied permission to protesters to protest near the state assembly and press for passage of a resolution against CAA, NRC and NPR.

20 February

All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen leader and spokesperson Waris Pathan stoked controversy at a rally in Karnataka's Gulbarga district by stating "To those saying we have only put our women at the forefront – only the lionesses are out and you're already sweating. Imagine what would happen if we all came together. We are 15 crore, but that can outweigh 100 crore, remember that." The politician withdrew his statement on 23 February, saying that he had no intentions of hurting the sentiments of any community, after criticism from both the ruling and opposition parties.

About 200 Women gathered near the Jaffrabad Metro Station in Delhi at night protesting against the CAA and NRC. Chief Minister of Maharashtra Uddhav Thackeray decided to not pass a resolution against the CAA, making Maharashtra the first UPA-ruled state to decide not to pass a resolution.

24 February

One policeman and four protestors were killed and several shops and vehicles were burnt during a violent protest in Delhi. 13 people were killed in the North East Delhi riots. And then, A shoot-at-sight order was issued in the evening by Delhi Police after the Anti-CAA and Pro-CAA protests became violent. The Central

Board of Secondary Education postponed board examinations for classes 10 and 12 in northeast Delhi, in view of ongoing riots in the area. However, exams for the rest of Delhi and India were conducted as per schedule.

26 February

The Delhi High Court in an emergency late-night hearing, asked the police to ensure safe passage for those injured in the North East Delhi riots to the hospitals. The Delhi High Court asked the police to file First information reports against various politicians who were involved in making inflammatory speeches, provoking rioters in North East Delhi. One day after Delhi High Court judge S. Muralidhar directed Delhi police to file an FIR against those who had made inflammatory speeches, the President of India ordered his transfer with the recommendation of Supreme Court of India.

3 March

The UN High Commissioner filed an intervention application in the Supreme Court to be made a party in the case.

Why Protest against CAA

There have widespread protests across the country including the national capital region and northeastern states against the CAA amendment. According to TIMES OF INDIA (news paper), the protest in Assam and other northeastern states turned violent over fears that the move will cause a loss of their "political rights, culture and land rights" and motivate further migration from Bangladesh. The agitators say that new amendment in Citizenship Act discriminates against Muslims and violates the right to equality enshrined in the Constitution of the country. Sects like Shias and Ahmedis also face persecution in Muslim-majority countries like Pakistan but are not included in the CAA. Questions were also raised on the exclusion of persecuted religious minorities from other regions such as Tibet, Sri Lanka and Myanmar. Protest leads to (according to Wikipedia)

Death(s)	65+
Injuries	175 (reported as of 16 December)
Arrested	3000+ (reported as of 17 December)

Opposition's argument

The CAA ring fences Muslim identity by declaring India a welcome refuge to all other religious communities. It seeks to legally establish Muslims as second-class citizens of India by providing preferential treatment to other groups. This violates the Constitution's Article 14, the fundamental right to equality to all persons. This basic structure of the Constitution cannot be reshaped by any Parliament.

Centre's logic behind the CAA

Honorable home minister of India said that while no where does this bill target India's minority community, no illegal immigrants would be allowed to stay in the country at any cost. He also underlined that population of minorities in the Islamic States of Pakistan and Bangladesh had reduced considerably over the years, as they were either killed or forced to change their religion, and thus were forced to flee to India. He said that partition of India on religious lines and subsequent failure of the Nehru-Liaquat pact of 1950 in protecting the rights and dignity of the minorities in Pakistan and Bangladesh are the reasons for bringing this Bill. He added, “Had this bill come 50 years ago, this situation would not have arisen. The biggest mistake in history was partition of India on religious lines. The CAB was in our manifesto and the people gave us a resounding mandate in 2019, thus it is the solemn resolve of this Government to fulfill its commitment”. The Central government has stated that Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh are Muslim-majority countries therefore Muslims are "unlikely to face religious persecution" there. Amit Shah says that the Bill would not have been necessary if the Congress did not agree to Partition on the basis of religion

CAA challenged in Supreme Court.

At the first hearing on petitions challenging the CAA, the Supreme Court declined to stay the contentious law but asked the Centre to file its reply against the petitions that say it violates the Constitution. The petitioners say the Bill discriminates against Muslims and violates the right to equality enshrined in the

Constitution. The legislation applies to those who were “forced or compelled to seek shelter in India due to persecution on the ground of religion”. It aims to protect such people from proceedings of illegal migration.

The cut-off date for citizenship is December 31, 2014 which means the applicant should have entered India on or before that date. Indian citizenship, under present law, is given either to those born in India or if they have resided in the country for a minimum of 11 years. The Bill also proposes to incorporate a sub-section (d) to Section 7, providing for cancellation of Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) registration where the OCI card-holder has violated any provision of the Citizenship Act or any other law in force.

Limitations and specification in citizenship amendment act

Minorities of three countries namely Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh are considered and Muslims are not included.

Central government said that at different points of time in the past, citizenship had been given to refugees coming from countries like Uganda, Sri Lanka. Then, refugees coming from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan were not considered. The process of awarding citizenship to refugees has been undertaken by different governments in the past on case to case basis from time to time, on reasonable qualifications to Article 14. This time the case of refugees fleeing religious persecution from these three countries has been considered through this Bill, which is not unconstitutional. He also informed that more than 560 Muslims from these three countries have been granted citizenship in the last 5 years. Further, the previous UPA government granted citizenship to 13000 Hindus and Sikhs only but this time government is giving citizenship rights to 6 persecuted minorities, including Hindus and Sikhs.

Central government's appeal to Muslims and tribal

The central government reiterated that Indian citizens of Muslim community do not need to fear anything, as this act would not affect their citizenship in any way. This act aims at granting rather than taking away someone's citizenship. the provisions of the amendments to the Act would not apply to tribal area of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram or Tripura as included in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution and the area covered under 'The Inner Line' notified under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873. Linguistic, cultural and social identity of Assamese would be preserved, the Home Minister lamented that a Committee under Clause 6 of the Assam Accord (1985) was not constituted for over three decades till BJP Government came at the centre. Reiterating the Government's commitment to protect and preserve the rights of the indigenous people, home ministry urged the Committee to submit its report at the earliest to the Central Government for effective steps to be taken to fulfill provisions of the Accord. The amended act is arbitrary, as he expressed confidence in the fact that the Bill, if challenged in the court of law, would stand the scrutiny and also the test of times to come.

International Responses

According to report of “CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE” Pakistan’s government condemned the CAA as “discriminatory legislation.”

The lead U.S. diplomat for the region, Acting Assistant Secretary of State for South and Central Asia Alice Wells, expressed “genuine concern” that social issues such as the CAA “not detract from India’s ability to stand for the values and to stand with us in trying to promote, again, this free and open Indo-Pacific.” Yet Trump Administration criticism of India on human rights grounds has been relatively muted.

The U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) expressed being “deeply troubled” by the CAA’s establishment of “a legal criterion for citizenship based on religion,” and it urged the U.S. government to consider sanctions against Home Minister Amit Shah “and other principal leadership”(India’s External Affairs Ministry rejected USCIRF’s criticism as “neither accurate nor warranted”). Human Rights Watch (HRW) claims that the CAA violates India’s international legal obligations, as well as Articles 14 and 15 of the Indian Constitution. It said New Delhi’s claim that the law seeks to protect religious minorities fleeing persecution in neighboring countries “rings hollow” given the exclusion of Pakistani Ahmadis and Burmese Rohingya. The U.N. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights called the CAA “fundamentally discriminatory in nature,” saying it appears to undermine India’s constitutional commitment to equality before the law.

DECLIMERS

The report is prepared by taking all the factual data and information from different platforms and credit for their effort, survey and work goes to them only for providing info. Their name is provided after or before their article in this report and also given in the reference section.

I don't confirm the 100percent correctness of any section of any articles in my report. There may be a few mistakes but all the information here is best of my knowledge and taken from trusted websites and newspaper.

The report is fully unbiased and no vulgar words or sentence are used for any communities. And this report doesn't mean to prove anyone wrong or right here just the clear information and the talks that we heard read and I come to know from different sources is provided.

And most importantly the report is written by me and I confirm that non's report is copied and edited for submission .and all the information is also collected by me from different sources under the supervision of DR ANURAG SIR.

Praveen Kumar

BIBLIOGRAPHY

International responses on CAA is taken from the document prepared by the Congressional Research Service(CRS) which operates solely at the behest of and under the direction of congress information relied upon the purposes of public understanding.

The chronology of the event and all the protests that took place before and after the CAA was passed in the Indian parliament is taken from “WIKIPEDIA THE FREE ENCYCLOPEDIA” for that the link is also provided below:-

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Citizenship_Amendment_Act_protests

The basic detail about the citizenship amendment act was read from a article of “THE TIMES OF INDIA” from its online site the link for that is

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/what-is-cao/articleshow/73153785.cms>

The copy of the original paper of act that was passed in the parliament was the most trusted source of information which I got from the website of THE GAZZATE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY .which helps a lot in completion of my report.

<http://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2019/214646.pdf>

All the appeal made by central government and the argument of oppositions on CAA 2019 is read from business-standard.com

And whatever and however the negative and positive impact of CAA going to be on our nation is also taken in consideration and also why it's not implemented in tribal area all these information was gathered from “THE ECONOMICS TIMES” and “THE HINDU”.

CONCLUSION

The act amends the Act of 1955 and provides a faster and direct line to attain citizenship to Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Parsi, Christian, Buddhist people coming from the neighboring countries.

The act states that people of the aforementioned religious faith, who have come to India on or before 31st December 2014, will be given the rights to Indian citizenship. Earlier, the criteria for citizenship were 11 years of residence which the act amended to 5 years.

The CAA is accompanied by NRC and NPR for the recognition of the immigrants. The act has led to widespread protests across the country for the exclusion of Muslims and violation of the Assam Accord of 1984.

CAA is not discriminative is my stand as it's for persecuted community of our neighbor country. Now SC has taken up the matter.

Indian citizens of Muslim community do not need to fear anything, as this act would not affect their citizenship in any way. This act aims at granting rather than taking away someone's citizenship.

Thank you