

The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019

Context:

More than four years after Parliament passed The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019, the Ministry of Home Affairs on March 11th, 2024 notified the Rules to implement the law.

1. Enlist the important features of the CAA?

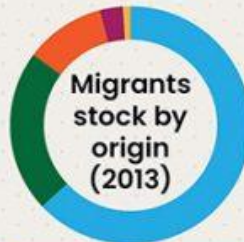
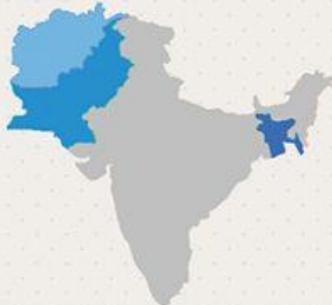
Amendment to Citizenship Act 1955.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The 2019 CAA amended the Citizenship Act of 1955 allowing Indian citizenship for Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, and Christian religious minorities who fled from the neighboring Muslim majority countries of Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan before December 2014 due to religious persecution or fear of religious persecution.
Cut off Date	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Under CAA 2019 amendment, migrants who entered India on or before December 31, 2014 become eligible for citizenship by the new law.
Residence requirement for naturalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The amendment has relaxed the residence requirement for naturalization of these migrants from eleven years to five years.
Relaxations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Under The Citizenship Act, 1955, one of the requirements for citizenship by naturalization is that the applicant must have resided in India

	<p>during the last 12 months, as well as for 11 of the previous 14 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amendment relaxes the second requirement from 11 years to 5 years as a specific condition for applicants belonging to these six religions, and the aforementioned three countries.
Illegal migrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Act, an illegal migrant is a foreigner who enters the country without valid travel documents like a passport and visa, or enters with valid documents, but stays beyond the permitted time period.
Exemptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It exempts the members of the six communities from any criminal case under the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport Act, 1920. • The two Acts specify punishment for entering the country illegally and staying here on expired visas and permits.
Sixth Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provisions of the Act will not apply to the tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram or Tripura as included in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution and States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland that are protected by the Inner Line Permit (ILP). • This means that those “illegal” migrants who will be deemed Indian citizens through the Act will not be able to settle down in the exempted areas.

Citizenship Amendment Act 2019

Why India Needs Citizenship Amendment Act?

India aims to grant quicker citizenship to those refugees who have faced religious persecution in neighbouring countries.



Bangladesh	Pakistan	Nepal	Sri Lanka	Myanmar
32,30,025	11,26,796	55,30,50	15,80,83	51,529

Source: UNICEF, MIGRATION PROFILES INDIA

International migrants in India (in thousands)



2000



6,411.30

2019

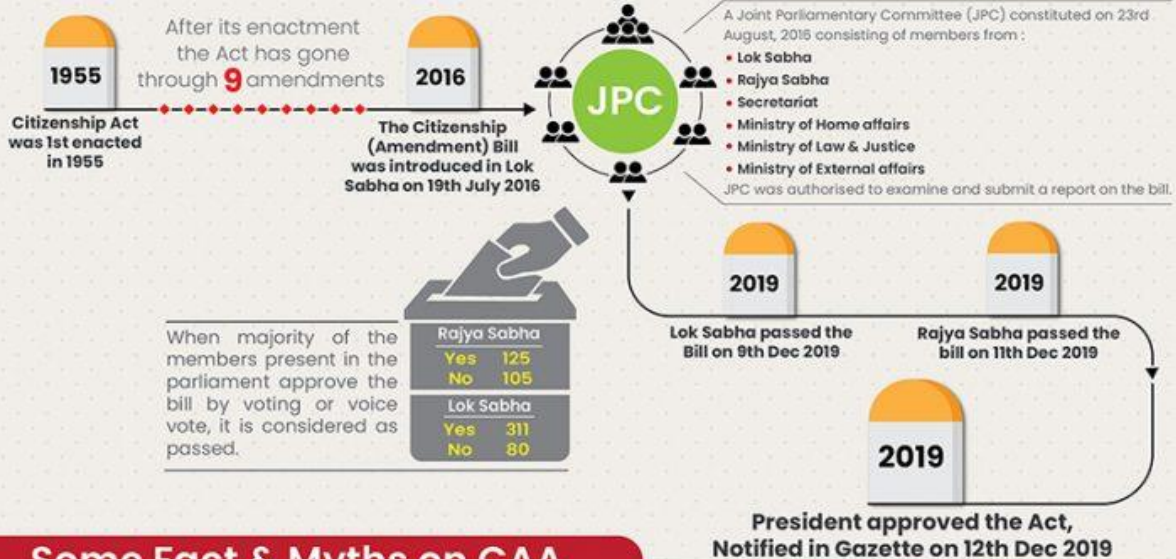
5,154.70

Refugees as a share of international migrants 2019 (percentage) in India

4.0

Source: UN Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration 2019

Know More about CAA History



Some Fact & Myths on CAA

Amendments to the existing Act

Migrants will be provided with Indian citizenship if:

- ▶ They are from Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan
- ▶ They belong to the following religions; Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi or Christian
- ▶ They are currently staying in India
- ▶ They have migrated to India before December 31st, 2014

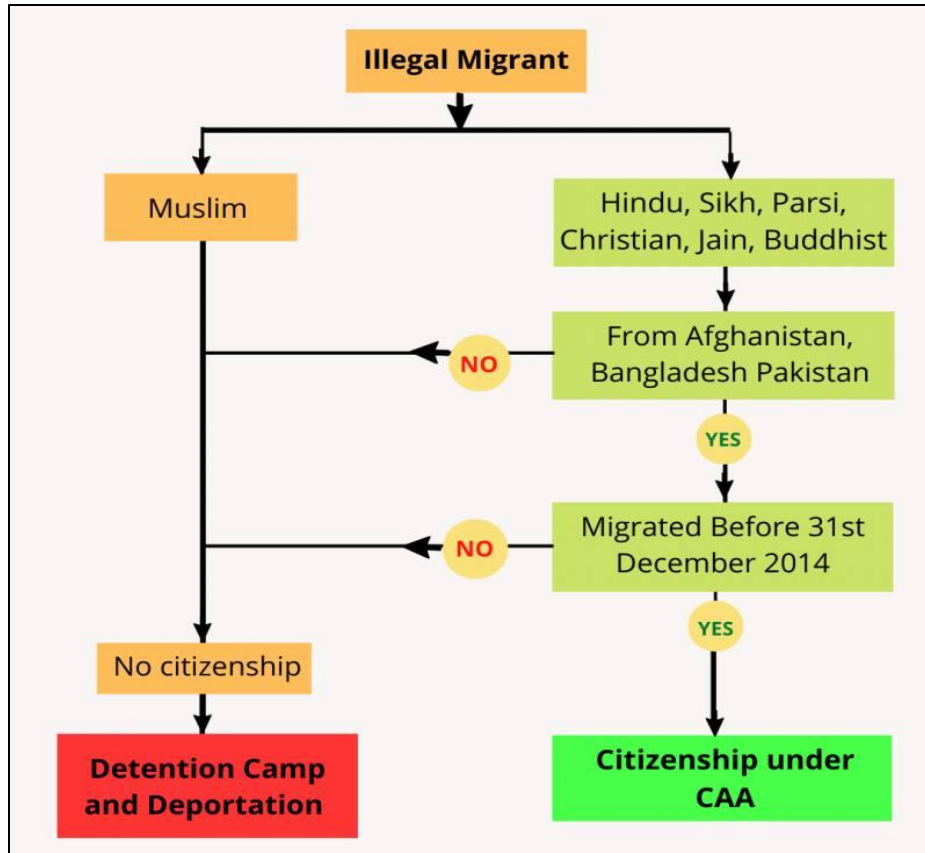
OCI registration: provision to cancel OCI registration in case the citizen violates any law in force specified by the Central government.

Who are excluded?

Tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram or Tripura as included in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution and "The Inner Line" notified under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.

Myth Busters!

- ▶ Existing Indian citizens will not be affected by the amendment.
- ▶ CAA is not against Muslims. Its only purpose is to ensure the wellbeing of the migrants who faced religious persecution.
- ▶ CAA provisions are applicable for refugees who have migrated before Dec. 31, 2014 and who have experienced religious persecution.



2. What are Rules related to CAA notified by the government?

The Centre on March 11 notified **Rules for The Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA)**, paving the way for the implementation of CAA four years after it was passed by Parliament in December 2019.

<p>Who can apply for Citizenship?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Person must be a national of any one of the following countries- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pakistan ▪ Afghanistan ▪ Bangladesh 2. Person belongs to any one of the following minority communities in the respective country-
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hindu ▪ Sikh ▪ Jain ▪ Buddhist ▪ Parsi ▪ Christian <p>3. Person must have entered India on or before 31st December, 2014.</p> <p>4. The amendment has relaxed the residence requirement for naturalization of these migrants from 11 years to five.</p>
<p>What is the mode for applying?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only Online through designated portals. • A mobile app 'CAA-2019' will also be launched shortly to facilitate applications through mobile applications.
<p>What proof is required to establish the country of origin under CAA?</p>	<p>According to the CAA Rules any of the documents given below can be used as evidences of nationality or citizenship of these countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth or educational institution certificate. • Identity document of any kind. • Any license or certificate. • Land or tenancy records. • Any other document issued by these countries which proves their citizenship. • Any document that shows that either of the parents or grandparents or great-grandparents of

	<p>the applicant is or had been a citizen of one of the three countries.</p>
<p>Are Passport and Visa required for applying for citizenship?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rules have done away with the earlier mandatory requirement of a Passport of Pakistan/ Bangladesh / Afghanistan and a Visa issued by India.
<p>Are any certificates for eighth schedule languages required?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rules have done away with the requirement of producing a certificate from an educational institution. • A declaration to that effect and being able to speak the language will be enough.
<p>How will the date of entry into India be established?</p>	<p>The Rules list 20 documents, any of which would be admissible as proof of date of entry into India.</p> <p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A valid visa or residential permit issued by the Foreigners’ Regional Registration Office (FRRO) • Slip issued by census enumerators in India • A driving license • Aadhaar • Ration card • Letter issued by the government or a court • Indian birth certificate • land or tenancy records • Registered rent agreement • PAN card issuance document

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document issued by the central or a state government, PSU, or bank • Certificate issued by an elected member of any rural or urban body or officer thereof, or a revenue officer • A post office account • An insurance policy • Utility bills • Court or tribunal records • EPF documents • School leaving certificate or academic certificate • A municipality trade license • A marriage certificate. • Earlier, a visa along with certain other documents was an essential requirement.
<p>What List of documents is needed to upload online?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A copy of any one of the document in Schedule 1A (Annexure – 1 of THE CITIZENSHIP RULES, 2009) • A copy of any one of the document in Schedule 1B (Annexure – 2 of THE CITIZENSHIP RULES, 2009) • An Affidavit in format as in Schedule 1C (Annexure – 3 of THE CITIZENSHIP RULES, 2009) • A copy of the valid or expired Foreign Passport, If available

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A copy of the valid or expired Residential Permit, If available. • Evidence of the date of birth of the parents viz. a copy of the passport or birth certificate. (In case of non-availability of passport of mother/father, birth certificate of the applicant clearly indicating the name, address and nationality of mother/father).
<p>What is the process of application submission?</p>	<p>Under section 6B of the Citizenship Act, 1955, individuals seeking registration or naturalization must follow the following process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of Application: Applications should be submitted electronically by the applicant to the Empowered Committee through the District Level Committee designated by the Central Government. • Acknowledgment: Upon submission, an acknowledgment in Form IX is electronically generated. • Document Verification: Led by a Designated Officer, the District Level Committee verifies the documents submitted along with the application. • Oath of Allegiance: The Designated Officer administers the oath of allegiance specified in the Second Schedule to the Citizenship Act, 1955, to the applicant. The signed oath, along with confirmation of document verification, is forwarded electronically to the Empowered Committee.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Refusal Consideration: The selected committee has the power to reject the application if an applicant fails to appear in person despite reasonable opportunities.● Renunciation Declaration: Every application includes a declaration by the applicant renouncing their citizenship of their current country, irrevocably and without future claim.
<p>Who will be in charge of processing the applications for citizenship?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● While citizenship applications were earlier made to the district collector — who is under the administrative control of the state government — the new Rules provide for an Empowered Committee and a District Level Committee (DLC), to be instituted by the Centre, to receive and process the applications, which are to be submitted electronically.● Applications will be made to the DLC, and the final decision will be taken by the Empowered Committee.



CAA Helpline Number to assist Indian Citizenship applicants

- ◇ A Helpline Number to assist applicants of Indian citizenship under CAA-2019 starting soon
- ◇ Applicants will be able to make free calls on Helpline Number from anywhere in India and get information related to CAA-2019
- ◇ Helpline number to be available from 8 AM to 8 PM

(Helpline number to be announced soon)

What the rules state

Centre has implemented CAA, 4yrs after the law was passed, as it notified rules ahead of expected announcement of LS polls

**THE 39-PAGE NOTIFICATION...
of the Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 2024**

...STATES THAT AN APPLICANT WILL HAVE TO SUBMIT

- Form VIII A, with affidavits verifying statements and character of applicant
- Declaration that they have adequate knowledge of a language specified in 8th schedule of Constitution
- Supporting papers like a passport, or identity document to show someone in lineage was a citizen of one of the three countries

APPLICANT MUST ALSO PROVE

- 1 They entered India before December 31, 2014
- 2 The applicant or either of his parents was a citizen of Independent India

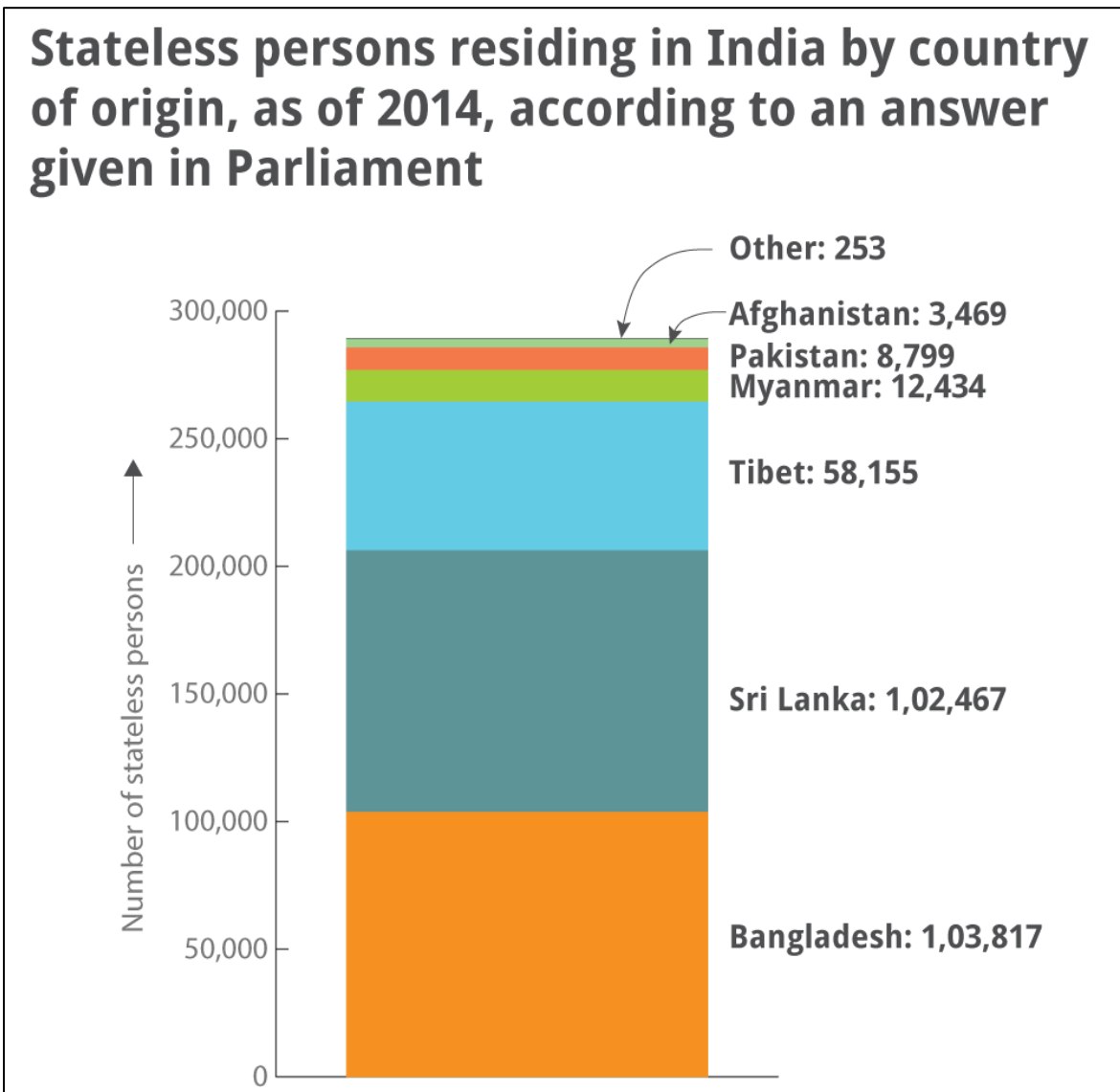
WHAT IS THE 2019 ACT? CAA made people from Hindu, Sikh, Jain Buddhist, Christian and Parsi faiths who entered India from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan eligible for citizenship

3. Which communities are likely to benefit from this Act?

- The CAA will benefit thousands of **Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, or Christian** migrants from **Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan** who entered India before December 31, 2014, and seek citizenship of India. This group of people has been living in India illegally or on long-term visas (LTV).

4. Why was there a need for CAA in India?

- As per **UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Migration 2019**, there were 6,41,1300 international migrants in India in 2000, whereas their number stood at **5154700 in 2019**.
- The percentage of refugees as a share of international migrants in **2019 in India stood at 4%**.



Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2019 enables persecuted minorities from neighboring countries like Afghanistan, Pakistan & Bangladesh to seek Indian citizenship who had sought shelter in India before 31st December 2014, due to religious persecution

It includes 6 minority communities – Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians

Removes legal barriers to rehabilitation and citizenship

It will give a dignified life to refugees who have suffered for decades

Citizenship rights will protect their cultural, linguistic, and social identity

It will also ensure economic, commercial, free movement, and property purchase rights

5. What is NRC & how is it different from CAA?

- National Register of Citizens (NRC) is a register prepared after the conduct of the **Census of 1951** in respect of each village, showing the houses or holdings in serial order and indicating against each house or holding the number and names of persons staying therein.

- **Census of 1951:** These registers covered each and every person enumerated during the Census of 1951 and were kept in the offices of Deputy Commissioners and Sub Divisional Officers according to instructions issued by the Government of India in 1951.
- Later these registers were transferred to the Police in the early 1960s.
- **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA):** This NRC was prepared under a directive from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
- **Assam:** At present, **only Assam has such a register** and the exercise may be extended to other states as well.
 - **Nagaland is already creating a similar database** known as the Register of Indigenous Inhabitants.

How will the NRC be updated?

- **Provisions** The NRC will be updated as per the provisions of The Citizenship Act, 1955 and The Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003.

Eligibility for inclusion in updated NRC

- Persons whose names appear in NRC, 1951.
- Persons whose names appear in the Electoral Rolls up to 24th March (midnight), 1971.
- Descendants of the above persons.
- Persons who came to Assam from Bangladesh between 1st January 1966 and 25th March 1971 and registered themselves with the Foreigner Regional Registration Office (FRRO) and were declared by the Foreigner Tribunal as Indian citizens.
- All Indian Citizens including their children and descendants who have moved to Assam post 24th March 1971 would be eligible for inclusion in the updated NRC on adducing satisfactory proof of residence in any part of the country (outside Assam) as of 24th March 1971.

- Persons who can provide any of the admissible documents issued up to 24th March midnight, 1971.

What is the need for such exercise?

- **Identify infiltrators:** It effectively suggests bringing legislation that will enable the government to identify infiltrators who have been living in India illegally, detain them and finally deport them where they came from.
- **It will target illegal immigrants in India:**
 - But Hindus, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis coming from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh won't be affected, if they claim they have arrived in India after fleeing religious persecution.
- **3 countries:** It essentially means, if a nationwide NRC is implemented as proposed, any illegal immigrant from other than Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh, will be affected.
 - And as for those three nations, people coming from there who belong to the Muslim community will also be affected as they are not included in the Citizenship Amendment Act.

Is there any link between the CAA and NRC?

- **There is no direct link between the CAA and NRC:** The Citizenship Amendment Act is meant to help members of the Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi and Christian communities who have migrated from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan until December 31, 2014, facing religious persecution, ensuring that they will not be treated as illegal immigrants and given Indian citizenship.
- **Approval:** The Act got the President of India's approval in December 2019 after it was passed by both Houses of Parliament.
- **Extension:** The rules of this Act are yet to be framed and the Centre has sought the extension of the deadline until 2022 in the Supreme Court.

- **The NRC:** on the other hand is a **process of valid Indian identification.**

6. Which countries (other than India) have such rules /Act which give citizenship to selective refugees on the bases of religion/ migrated minorities.

- In 1970, **Israel** took another historic step by granting automatic citizenship not only to Jews, but also to their non-Jewish children, grandchildren, and spouses, and to the non-Jewish spouses of their children and grandchildren. This addition not only ensured that families would not be broken apart, but also promised a safe haven in Israel for non-Jews subject to persecution because of their Jewish roots.

7. Enlist some CAA related major protests in India during 2019?

**Till March 2020, Over
650 Protests Were Held
Against CAA-NRC**



The first protest against the legislation was reported on December 11

800 demonstrations till March 9, 2020

85% were against the Act

Shaheen Bagh protest:

- The Shaheen Bagh protest was a peaceful sit-in protest in Delhi, India, that began on 15 December 2019 and lasted until 24 March 2020.
- The **protest was led by women** who blocked a major road at Shaheen Bagh using non-violent resistance 24×7.
- Mainly consisting of Muslim women, the protest began in response to the passage of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act (CAA) on 11 December 2019.



JNU and AMU students protest:

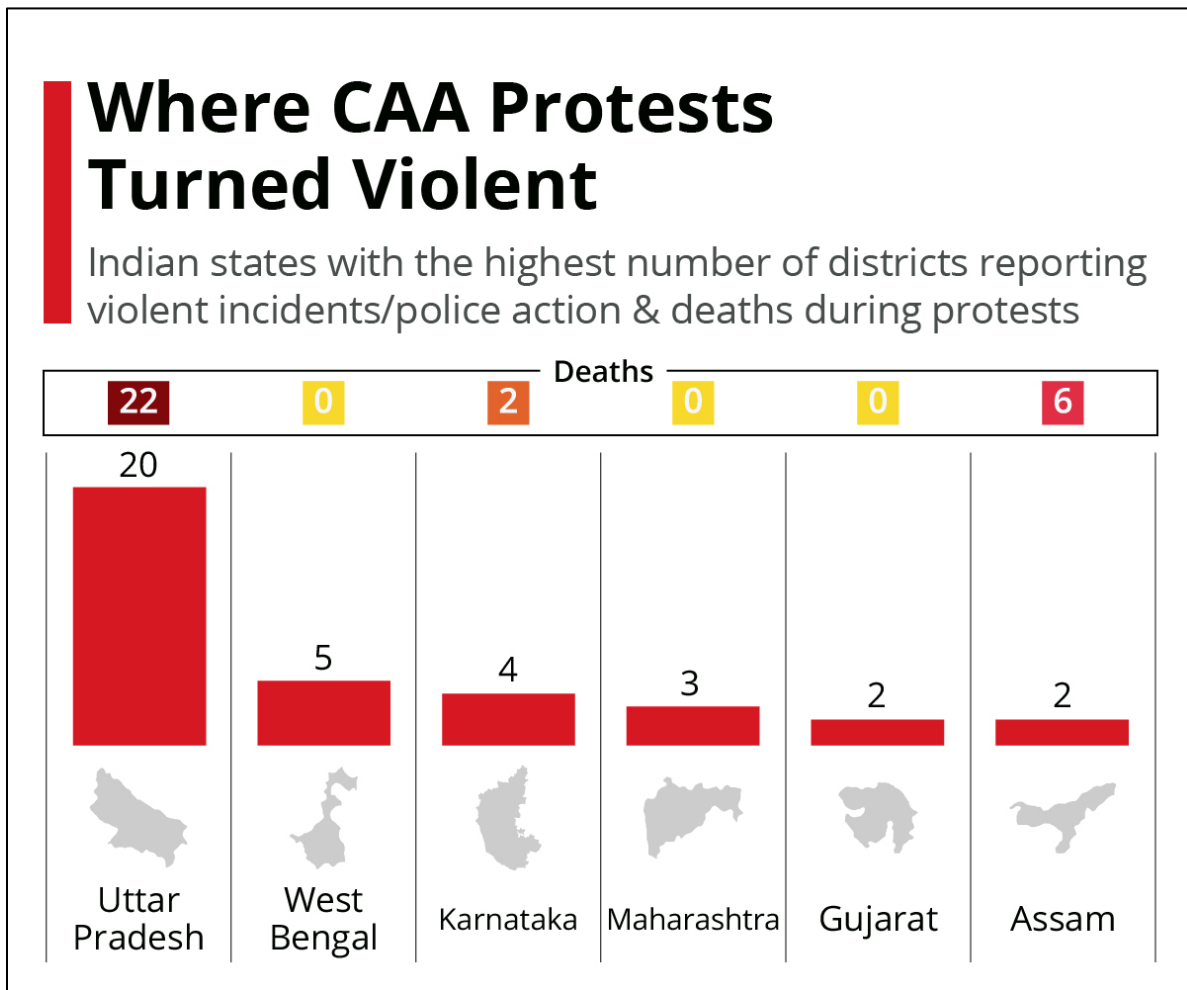
- JNU student unions called for the protest and asked students to hit the street against "undeclared emergency". in Jamia and urged police and government to help students.
- On the similar lines, at Aligarh Muslim University students and police clashed over anti Citizenship Act protest

Delhi riots:

- The 2020 Delhi riots were multiple waves of bloodshed, property destruction, and rioting in North East Delhi, beginning on 23

February 2020 and brought about chiefly by Hindu mobs attacking Muslims.

- The riots had their origin in Jaffrabad, in North East Delhi, where a sit-in by women against India's Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 had been in progress on a stretch of the Seelampur–Jafrabad–Maujpur road, blocking it.





8. Why are some people protesting against CAA?

PROTESTER'S VIEW	PROTESTER'S ARGUMENTS
<p>Violative of Article 14 of the Constitution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critics argue that it is violative of Article 14 of the Constitution, which guarantees the right to equality.


PROTESTER'S VIEW	PROTESTER'S ARGUMENTS
Specifically targets Muslims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fundamental criticism of the act has been that it specifically targets Muslims. • The protesters claimed that the law violates the Constitution as it aims to grant Indian citizenship on the basis of religion — barring Muslims. • They fear that the proposed National Register of Citizens (NCR) coupled with the CAA could lead to the removal of citizenship for Muslims without proper documentation in border states.
Violating secularism and Basic Structure Doctrine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It goes against the principle of secularism enshrined in the preamble of the constitution.
Discriminative law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discriminates on the basis of Religion and Region. • For example, the Parsi community coming to India due to fear of persecution from Afghanistan will have to wait for 5 years while the same community coming to India due to fear of persecution from Iran will have to wait for 11 years.

PROTESTER'S VIEW	PROTESTER'S ARGUMENTS
Issues wrt to Assam Accord	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It contradicts the Assam Accord of 1985, which states that illegal migrants, irrespective of religion, heading in from Bangladesh after March 25, 1971, would be expelled.
Exclusion of other persecuted minorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minorities such as Tamil Hindus in Sri Lanka, the Rohingya in Myanmar, or minority Muslim sects like Ahmadiyyas and Hazaras in Pakistan, Afghanistan have been excluded from the Act.
Disrupt Federalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizenship applications were earlier made to the district collector — who is under the administrative control of the state government. • The new Rules provide for an Empowered Committee and a District Level Committee (DLC), to be instituted by the Centre thus leaving no room for states in the entire process.

9. Can there be any loss of citizenship to any community people due to CAA?

- "I want to tell the minorities of this country that no citizen of the country will lose citizenship due to CAA. The CAA is a law that grants citizenship and does not take away anyone's citizenship. I assure you there is no provision in CAA to snatch anyone's citizenship," – **Honorable Home Minister Amit Shah.**

10. What are a few Myths associated with CAA?

 1

FAQ: Citizenship Amendment Act

Q. Does the CAA affect any Indian citizen?

Answer. No, it has absolutely nothing to do with any Indian citizen in any way. The Indian citizens enjoy fundamental rights conferred on them by the Constitution of India. No statute, including the CAA, can abridge or take them away.

*CAA: Citizenship Amendment Act


 2

FAQ: Citizenship Amendment Act

Q. Who does the CAA apply to?

Answer. It is relevant only for Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, Parsi and Christian foreigners, who have migrated from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan into India up to 31.12.2014, on account of persecution faced by them due to their religion.

*CAA: Citizenship Amendment Act


 3

FAQ: Citizenship Amendment Act

Q. How does it benefit Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, Parsi and Christian foreigners hailing from these three countries?

Answer. If their travel documents like passport and visa are not in order or are not available, they can apply for Indian citizenship if they were persecuted back home.

*CAA: Citizenship Amendment Act

 4

FAQ: Citizenship Amendment Act

Q. Does this mean that Muslims from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan can never get Indian citizenship?

Answer. No, the present legal process of acquiring Indian citizenship by any foreigner of any category through Naturalization (Section 6 of the Citizenship Act) or through Registration (Section 5 of the Act) stays operational. The CAA does not amend or alter it in any manner whatsoever.

*CAA: Citizenship Amendment Act



5

FAQ: Citizenship Amendment Act

Q. Will illegal Muslim immigrants from these three countries be deported under the CAA?

Answer. No, the CAA has absolutely nothing to do with the deportation of any foreigner from India.

*CAA: Citizenship Amendment Act



6

FAQ: Citizenship Amendment Act

Q. Can Hindus facing persecution on grounds of religion in countries other than these 3 countries apply under the CAA?

Answer. No, they will have to apply through the usual process to get Indian Citizenship just like any other foreigner for either registration or naturalization as a citizen of India.

*CAA: Citizenship Amendment Act



7

FAQ: Citizenship Amendment Act

Q. Does the CAA also cover other forms of persecution - on grounds of race, gender, membership of a political or social group, language, ethnicity etc.?

Answer. No, the CAA is a very focused law that deals specifically with foreigners of six minority community groups hailing from three neighboring countries that have their distinct state religion.

*CAA: Citizenship Amendment Act




8

FAQ: Citizenship Amendment Act

Q. The CAA will gradually exclude Indian Muslims from the citizenship of India?

Answer. The CAA does not apply to any Indian citizen at all. All Indian citizens enjoy the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India.

*CAA: Citizenship Amendment Act



9

FAQ: Citizenship Amendment Act

Q. CAA will be followed by NRC and all migrants except Muslims will be given citizenship and Muslims will be sent to detention camps?

Answer. The CAA has nothing to do with NRC. The legal provisions regarding NRC have been part of The Citizenship Act, 1955 since December 2004.

*CAA: Citizenship Amendment Act



Citizenship Amendment Act: Mythbusters focusing on North-East

Myth
CAA will violate provisions of Article 371

Fact
No provision of Article 371 would be violated by this Bill. The linguistic, cultural and social identity of the people of the North East would be preserved.

Myth
Provisions of Citizenship Amendment Act will apply to the tribal areas of NE

Fact
Provisions of the amendments to the Citizenship Act would not be applicable to the tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura, as included in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution.

*CAA: Citizenship Amendment Act




Citizenship Amendment Act: Mythbusters focusing on North-East

Myth
CAA will trigger fresh migration of Hindus from Bangladesh

Fact
As per reports, population share of Hindus in Bangladesh has declined steeply from 28% to nearly 8% now. Thus, most of the minorities have already migrated from the country. Moreover, the scale of atrocities on them in Bangladesh has been coming down in recent years. In the changed scenario, large-scale migration on account of religious persecution is now a remote possibility. Further, there is a cut-off date of December 31, 2014 and benefits under CAA will not be available for members of the religious minorities who migrate to India after the cut-off date.

*CAA: Citizenship Amendment Act

**Citizenship Amendment Act:
Mythbusters focusing on North-East**



Myth
CAA dilutes 'Assam Accord'

Fact
CAA does not dilute the sanctity of Assam Accord as far as the cut-off date of March 24, 1971 is concerned. CAA is a special legislation intended to address the concerns of only a few identified minorities on humanitarian grounds. The cut-off date of December 31, 2014, in the context of CAA in no way, dilutes the sanctity of Assam Accord.

Myth
CAA is against the interest of indigenous people of Assam

Fact
CAA is not Assam-centric. It is applicable to the whole country. CAA is definitely not against National Register of Citizens/NRC, which is being updated to protect indigenous communities from illegal immigrants

*CAA: Citizenship Amendment Act

**Citizenship Amendment Act:
Mythbusters focusing on North-East**



Myth
CAA will affect the interest of minorities in Assam


Fact
CAA applies to minorities from other countries, and has no connection to minorities in Assam. This has been clarified by the Home Minister in Parliament.

Myth
Citizenship Amendment Act 2019 will enable over 1.5 lakh undocumented Hindu Bangladeshi residing in Assam to get Indian citizenship

Fact
No foreigners will get citizenship automatically by the Act. A prescribed authority will scrutinise each application submitted for citizenship; and only those persons complying with the criteria specified in the Act will be granted Indian citizenship.

*CAA: Citizenship Amendment Act

**Citizenship Amendment Act:
Mythbusters focusing on North-East**



Myth
Bengali Hindus will become a burden for Assam

Fact
CAA is applicable to the whole country. Persons facing religious persecution are not settled only in Assam. They are staying in other parts of the country as well. As such, the fear that Assam will have to bear extra burden is misplaced

Myth
CAA will lead to domination of Bengali speaking people

Fact
Most of the Hindu Bengali population is settled in Barak Valley of Assam, where Bengali is declared the 2nd State Language. In Brahmaputra Valley, Hindu Bengalis are settled in isolated pockets and have adapted themselves to Assamese language. As such, there is no question of linguistic domination of Assamese-speaking people by Bengali-speaking people.

*CAA: Citizenship Amendment Act

**Citizenship Amendment Act:
Mythbusters focusing on North-East**



Myth
Areas regulated through 'The Inner Line Permit' will be included.

Fact
The areas regulated under 'The Inner Line' permit have been exempted. Manipur also brought under the Inner Line Permit (ILP) regime

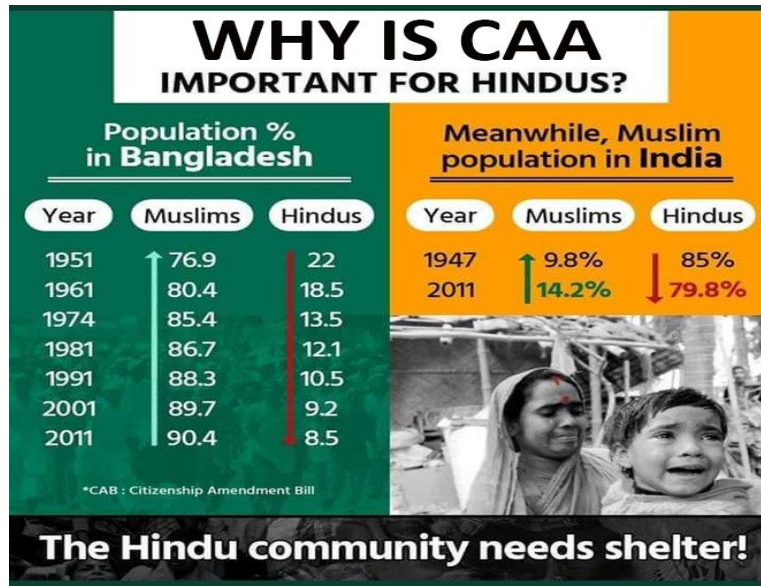
Myth
CAA aims to facilitate intruders

Fact
It is only a Constitutional process to give citizenship to those were denied basic civil rights for the last 70 years. It aims to target genuine refugees and not intruders.

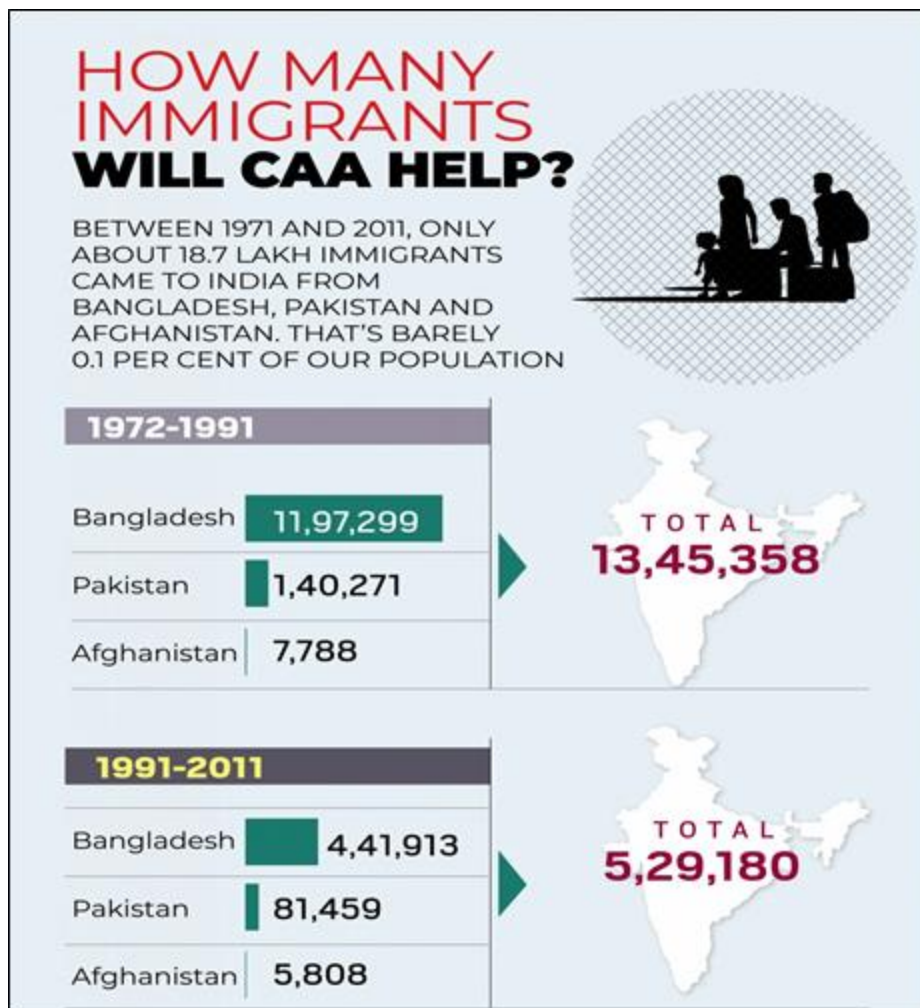
*CAA: Citizenship Amendment Act

11. Why refugees from only Pakistan, Afghanistan & Bangladesh have been considered but not from other countries included.





12. How many people will benefit from CAA?



13. What are some Constitutional provisions related to citizenship?

Constitutional Provisions:

- Citizenship is listed in the **Union List** under the Constitution and thus is under the **exclusive jurisdiction of Parliament**.
- The **Constitution does not define the term ‘citizen’** but details of various categories of persons who are entitled to citizenship are given in Part 2 (**Articles 5 to 11**).

ARTICLES	PROVISIONS
Article 5	It provided for citizenship on commencement of the Constitution.
Article 6	It provided rights of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan.
Article 7	Provided Rights of citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan. Those who had migrated to Pakistan after March 1, 1947, but subsequently returned on resettlement permits were included within the citizenship net.
Article 8	Provided Rights of citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India.
Article 9	Provided that if any person voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign State will no longer be a citizen of India

ARTICLES	PROVISIONS
Article 10	Every person who is or is deemed to be a citizen of India under any of the foregoing provisions of this Part shall, subject to the provisions of any law that may be made by Parliament, continue to be such citizen.
Article 11	It empowers “Parliament” to make any provision with respect to the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all matters relating to it.

14. Was there any Judicial review of CAA?

- The CAA was challenged before the **Supreme Court in 2020** by the Indian Union Muslim League (IUML). Since then, more than 200 petitions have been filed and tagged with the IUML’s challenge.
- In October 2022, a Bench comprising then **Chief Justice of India U U Lalit** and **Justices Ravindra Bhat and Hima Kohli** passed an order stating that final hearings would begin in December 2022 after CJI Lalit’s retirement. However, the case has not been heard since.
- **According to the Supreme Court website, the case is currently listed before a Bench headed by Justice Pankaj Mithal.**

15. Are there any exemptions given to areas under CAA?

- The provisions of the Act will **not** apply to the tribal areas of **Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram or Tripura** as included in the **Sixth Schedule** to the Constitution and States of **Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland and Manipur** that are protected by the **Inner Line Permit (ILP)**.

- This means that those “illegal” migrants who will be deemed Indian citizens through the Act will not be able to settle down in the exempted areas.

Some questions from this year and previous years interview transcripts

Board Gen Raj Shukla sir(2024)

- Why did the introduction of CAA lead to protests? What was the driving force for these protests?
- Does CAA take rights of Indian Muslims?
- What are the concerns with the law?
- What about NRC?

Board Suman Sharma mam (2024)

- Now what is CAA?

Board Dinesh Dasa sir(2024)

- Have you heard of CAA ?
- Do you support exclusions of certain communities
- What are the minorities in India

Board RN Choubey sir (2024)

- Should India allow such immigrations? Should we continue accepting them
- There has been a protest regarding CAA?
- Should India continue with this.

Board Manoj Soni sir (2023)

- Difference between NRC and NPR

Board Priti Sudan mam (2023)

- NRC-CAA protests in Assam. You certainly know all the cut off dates etc. I want to know your opinion on CAA.

Board RN Choubey sir (2023)

- What is NRC?
- What is CAA?
- What is the difference between NRC and CAA?
- Should we have NRC for the whole country?
- Why were people opposing the CAA?

Some questions for QUIZ

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding Citizenship amendment act, 2019:

1. It aims to grant citizenship to illegal migrants from Afghanistan, Bhutan and Pakistan.
2. It exempts members of these communities from prosecution under the Foreigners Act of 1946 but not under Passport Act of 1920.
3. It is applicable on immigrants who entered India on or before December 31, 2014.

How many of the above statements are correct?

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Ans. (a)

Q2. Consider the following States.

1. Sikkim
2. Manipur
3. Arunachal Pradesh
4. Nagaland
5. Mizoram

How many of the above states are exempted under Citizenship Amendment Act 2019

- (a) Only two
- (b) Only three
- (c) Only four
- (d) All five

Ans. (c)

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding CAA Rules, 2024:-

1. Applicants must provide proof of entry before Dec 31, 2014, only through Visa.
2. Applications will be made to the District Level Committee (DLC), and the final decision will be taken by the Empowered Committee.
3. DLC is under administrative control of the state government.

How many of the above statement(s) is/are correct ?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Ans. (a)

Some questions for POLL

Q1. Will implementation of CAA lead to termination of citizenship?

- (a) YES
- (b) NO
- (c) Can't say.

Q2. Can states say no for implementation of CAA?

- (a) YES
- (b) NO
- (c) Can't say.

Q3. Will implementation of CAA impact indigenous communities?

- (a) YES
- (b) NO
- (c) Can't say.

