

CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT ACT, 2019

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ABSTRACT

The citizenship Act tells about on what grounds a person can acquire Indian citizenship. Earlier Indian Citizenship was given to the person based on his/her birth in India or a person's parents or grandparents' birth in India. Now it has been restricted and illegal migrants are restricted to acquire citizenship. Now illegal migrants can be punished for entering India without a valid passport and visa. In 2015 and 2016 there was a notice issued by Central Government to exempt certain illegal migrants from entering India. Those migrants who are illegal were from Bangladesh, Afghanistan, and Pakistan which include groups of Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and Christians. "Citizenship Act, 1955" was amended in 2016 in which a bill was introduced which gave eligibility to those people from Bangladesh, Afghanistan, and Pakistan in which Hindus, Buddhists, Parsis, Jains, Christians, and Sikhs were able to acquire citizenship. A joint Parliament was sitting and the bill was passed by Lok Sabha on 8th January 2019. The "Citizenship Amendment Bill" was introduced in Lok Sabha in December 2019. Changes were also made about OCI (Overseas Citizens of India) cardholders. In which it was said that a person from foreign may work, study or travel in India if he registers under OCI cardholder. A foreigner may register as an OCI cardholder if he is from the origin of India or a spouse of an Indian origin. The OCI registration may be cancelled if the person breaks any law which the central government has notified.

Keywords: Illegal migrants, Citizenship Amendment Act, Religious persecution, Acquisition of citizenship, Loss of Citizenship.

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INTRODUCTION

“Citizenship Amendment Act” was passed by the Rajya Sabha in which 125 MPs were in favour of the act and 99 were against it. Lok Sabha passed the “Citizenship Amendment Bill” on 9th December 2019 and it was signed by President Ram Nath Kovind on 11th December 2019. “Citizenship Amendment Bill” gives Indian Citizenship to the illegal migrants/minority groups of Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Afghanistan excluding Muslims. However, “The Citizenship Act” will not apply to Muslim sectors such as Shias and Ahmedis in Pakistan who are also facing persecution, Tamils in Sri Lanka, Hazaras, Tajiks, and Uzbeks in Afghanistan, and atheists in Bangladesh. Before this amendment, a person must be a resident of the country for at least 11 yrs. but this amendment reduces the period for up to 5 years.

There is “Citizenship by Naturalization” in the present constitution of India. It provides citizenship to those whose grandparents or parents were born in India and they must be residents of India for the past 11 years. However, there were some exceptions under CAA. Firstly, citizens need to be protected under the Inner Line Permit who wishes to visit the country. Without the Inner Line Permit, the regime is given by the State Government, an Indian from another state cannot visit a state which is under the ILP regime. Secondly, some special provision was given to some states such as Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya, and Tripura which gives some special powers to ADCs (Autonomous District Councils in the given states). Here illegal immigrant means any person who is living in the country without a valid passport or living in India after the expiration of his passport time.

Before the 2014 Lok Sabha elections BJP promised to give Citizenship to Hindus from neighbouring countries and give shelter to the refugees. CAA does not affect any Indian citizen. However, there were many parties against this act which include NGOs, Congress, All India United Democratic Front. According to these parties, this amendment discriminates based on religion and there is also religious persecution which means “mistreatment of people or group of individuals”. It was also said that if the citizenship amendment bill is converted into an act then it will make NRC (National Registration of Citizenship) void. In January 2019 when the Union Home Minister declared about CAA there were many protests against it in Nagaland, Manipur, and Meghalaya. Many parties which oppose the citizenship bill are having the opinion that if the bill is passed then there will be an open floodgate of illegal migrants from the given three countries which means that there will be many illegal migrants coming to India and different people of different language and culture will be

residing in India. The protest was also made by the north-eastern part of the country. There was exemption on the part of the north-eastern as the “Citizenship amendment Act” will not apply to tribal areas of Mizoram, Tripura, Assam, and Meghalaya. Any other person including Hindus facing persecution in other countries excluding Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan will not get the benefit of this act. The government stated that the beneficiaries of this act can stay anywhere in the Country including Assam. Muslims from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan will not be termed as persecuted minorities as in these countries Muslims are in majority. In **National Human Rights Commission v. State of Arunachal Pradesh**,³ “right to life under article 21” was given to all migrants whether they are legal or illegal. It stated that rights are available to both who are citizens and non-citizens. Therefore the persecuted immigrants would enjoy the right which includes equality, work, food, vote, and life. There were many protests made against CAA like there was a large number of people protesting against CAA from the Northeast. There was a protest in Assam which led to the death of two-person due to police firing. To defy curfew there were thousands of people on the streets because of which shooting was done. Many towns including Guwahati was placed under curfew. Therefore the opposition party has moved to Supreme Court stating that the Act is violating the fundamental Right of citizens based on religion.

HISTORY

In March 1948, 22000 Muslims arrived in India from Pakistan. But only 2000 permits were allowed for permanent resettlement when the permit system was introduced. Is CAA Unconstitutional? Is it Anti Muslim or is it pro Hindu? During the country’s partition in 1947, migration took place from West Pakistan to India in two ways. At first on 1st March when the disturbance began there was a wave of migration of Sikhs and Hindus from West Pakistan to India in large numbers. Secondly, in 1948 there was much migration of Indian Muslims from West Pakistan to India. These Indian Muslims left Pakistan because they were not satisfied with Pakistan. So they returned to India which created problems for the Indian administration. However, Hindus and Sikhs who left India were referred to as “displaced persons” and Muslims who left India referred to as “evacuees”. Those properties of Muslims who left India were referred to as “evacuee property” which was used to rehabilitate Sikhs and Hindus who arrived from West Pakistan to India. So if Indian Muslims want to return to India then there will be a dispute. Therefore on 19th July 1948 Indian govt. introduced a

³ AIR 1996 SC 1234

permit system. The permit system was a system that would keep Muslims from coming back to India. If any person who left India i.e.; Muslim wanted to come back to India then the government will have the power to veto return to India where the property is located. Permanent resettlement will be refused if the person's property is being used to rehabilitate the displaced person. People who came before the "permit system" were presumed largely to be Sikhs and Hindus so there were no restrictions for them to acquire citizenship. Those who came after the permit system required a permit for permanent resettlement. In the constituent assembly debate, there were some people like Deshmukh and Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava who said that citizenship should be based on religion. When the permit system was brought there was a large number of permits would be issued which was a problem for the first President Rajendra Prasad. By August 1948 Jawaharlal Nehru explained citizenship in the constituent Assembly. Nehru explained that only 200 permits for permanent resettlement were issued. About 22000 Muslims arrived in India from Pakistan in March 1948 but after the permit system, there were only 200 permits for permanent resettlement. However, the permit system was not brought for East Pakistan as there was 16 million population of Hindus in East Pakistan at the time when the permit system came and there were only approx. seven hundred or thousand Hindus left in West Pakistan. So if the permit system had been introduced for East Pakistan then it would have prevented Hindus from coming back to India.

CITIZENSHIP ACT, 1955

It tells 5 ways about the acquisition and 3 ways of Loss of Citizenship. Important amendments of the citizenship act are- 1986 Act in which a person born in India will get the citizenship of India. Here amendment was that there must be one parent to acquire Indian citizenship. In the 1992 Act, there must be Indian citizenship of the father. Here amendment was that any parent, either mother or father must have Indian citizenship. In the 2003 amendment Act, Illegal Immigrants were introduced. Illegal immigrants were restricted from registration and naturalization. In the 2005 Amendment Act, OCI (Overseas Citizen of India).

ACQUISITION

Firstly, **Citizenship by birth** offers citizenship based on birth i.e. for those people who are born in India. From 26th Jan to 1st July 1987, those people who are born in India will get Indian citizenship irrespective of their parent's birthplace. From 1st July 1987 to 3rd Dec 2003, those people who are born in India will get Indian citizenship if his/her any one parent is born

in India. From 3rd Dec 2003 onwards, those who are born in India will get citizenship if his/her both the parents are born in India or anyone them but others must not be an illegal immigrant. An illegal immigrant means any person who is living in the country without a valid passport or living in India after the expiration of his passport time.

Secondly, **Citizenship by descent** in which. Any person born outside India can acquire citizenship. From 26th Jan 1950 to 10th Dec 1992, a person can acquire Indian citizenship if his father is an Indian citizen. From 10th Dec 1992 to 3rd Dec 2003, a person can acquire Indian Citizenship if his father or mother is an Indian citizen. From 3rd Dec 2004 onwards, a person can acquire Indian Citizenship within one year of birth by registering with an undertaking that the minor child is not having any other country's passport.

Thirdly, **citizenship by registration** under which section 5 tells about the process of registration which specifies certain types of categories who can get citizenship by registration. PIO (Person of Indian Origin) are referred to those people or their parents who are born in "undivided India" i.e. British India or after 15th Aug 1947. Categories Of Person Who Can Get Citizenship are: Those residing in India for 7 years before filing an application or living outside India or a person whose spouse is an Indian citizen or his/her minor child is an Indian citizen or a person having full capacity and age living in a country of commonwealth or person living in the Republic of Ireland.

Fourthly, **citizenship by naturalization** in which any person who gives an application for registration to the central government of Indian citizenship and having all the qualification which includes- a person should not be a part of the country where Indians are prevented to be a citizenship of the country, a person will have to renounce his citizenship of other countries so that he can acquire Indian citizenship; reside in India or doing service under the government of India after 12 months from the date of application, or before 12 months between the period of 14 years person should be residing in India or performing government of India service for at least 11 years; a person should be of good character; a person should have just enough knowledge related to the languages prescribed in the 8th schedule of the constitution; after receiving a naturalization certificate he should be intended to reside in India.⁴

⁴ Hemant Singh, "Citizenship Act of 1955: Provisions and Amendments", Jagat Josh , March 18, 2020, available at <<https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/citizenship-1434782934-1>> (last visited sep 17, 2020).

Government of India have the powerful wave of the all the above qualification if any person has performed different service in the field of arts, science, literature, philosophy, human rights and peace.

Lastly by **Incorporation of territory** under which section 7 says India will decide to select that who will be qualified as an Indian citizen who has come from foreign territory. For example: when Pondicherry was made part of India then the Government of India specifies that who will be an Indian citizen from Pondicherry

LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP⁵

Firstly, it includes **renunciation** under which Section 8 says any person declaring that he is leaving Indian citizenship. Here the person makes a declaration. The second is **terminated** under Section 9 which includes if any person acquires citizenship of another country then it will be the termination of citizenship from India. The third is **deprivation** under Section 10 which includes that if the Government of India terminates Indian Citizenship by itself then it will be deprivation of Indian citizenship. Reasons for deprivation/ when deprivation can happen if any person has obtained Indian citizenship by fraud or is disloyal to the government or has communication with the enemy country at the time of war or has been jailed for 2yrs. within 5yrs. of acquiring Indian citizenship.

CAA AND NRC

NRC refers to “the National Register of Citizens” which contains names for all Indian Citizens. Only Assam is having NRC at present. Illegal immigrants from Assam are identified in the Supreme Court’s order. Under NRC, Indian Muslims will be stripped off from Indian Citizenship and Indian Muslims will not be given Indian Citizenship in Assam under the “Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019” because the act excludes the Muslim community. If NRC comes into force then any migrant other than the given three nations which are Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh will be affected and in the given, three nations the Muslim community will also be affected because “Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019” does not include these people. Under NRC the affected people will be detained and will be taken to the detention centre and the Ministry of External Affairs will be in touch with

⁵Supra note 7

the respective nations and if the information of the detained person is matched and is accepted by the respective nations then it will be deported.

EARLIER CHANGES IN CITIZENSHIP LAW

There have been many changes in Citizenship Law:

Firstly people coming from neighbouring countries were increasing the number of the population since the 1960s and there was a hostile attitude towards them. At that time there was restraint required for them. However, there was not the same hostile attitude in Western India when people from Pakistan were not having citizenship while crossing the border. Religion is the main difference as there is a large number of Muslims as illegal immigrants in East India and a large number of Hindus as illegal immigrants in West India. Secondly, religious minorities were facing persecution in Muslim majority society was the reason for claiming citizenship to Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs, and Christians in the South Asian region but it was not for Ahmadiyahs and Shias, and Tamils from Sri Lanka.⁶ Thirdly the citizenship Bill of 2016 was introduced before Lok Sabha. Muslims tend to criticize this bill because according to them it was discriminating against them and was being biased based on religion.

PETITIONS FILED AGAINST CAA, 2019

Many petitions were filed against CAA including a petition filed by “Indian Union Muslim League and Jairam Ramesh”. According to the “Indian Union Muslim League,” the Right to Equality was violated by CAA and according to Jairam Ramesh CAA treats “equals as unequal”. There were approx. 143 petitions which were filed against CAA. Many people filed a petition including Congress MP Mahua Moitra, RJD leader Manoj Jha and many more. A petition has also been filed by other Muslim bodies against CAA. The government of Kerala has also challenged the “Citizenship Amendment Act”. Many states were against the implementation of the “Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019” including Kerala, West Bengal, and Punjab.

⁶ Mr. Sachin Tirlapu “Report on citizenship law: India”, 22 May 2018, available at <ePrints@APU, , <http://publications.azimpremjifoundation.org/168/>> (last visit, ed Sep 19, 2020).

PETITION FILED BY MAHUA MOITRA AND JAIRAM RAMESH AGAINST CAA IN SUPREME COURT

Mahua Moitra and Jairam Ramesh filed a petition against citizenship which gives Citizenship to illegal migrants belonging to the three countries which are Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh except for Muslims. However, the petition filed by Mahua Moitra was the second petition filed against CAA. According to the petition filed against Jairam Ramesh CAA is the “brazen attack on the core fundamental rights envisaged under the Constitution”. “Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019” violates Article 14 and Article 21 of the Constitution. According to the petition it is based on unreasonable classification.

PETITION FILED BY IUML (INDIAN UNION MUSLIM LEAGUE) AGAINST CAA

The petition filed by the “Indian Union Muslim League” was the first petition which was filed against CAA and according to them, it violates the “Right to equality”. IUML stated that it discriminates against Muslims by excluding them from taking the benefits of Indian Citizenship. There is discrimination based on unreasonable religion. According to the petition the Act is not having any standards as it is discriminating only on three countries which include Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh, and not the other neighbouring countries such as Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Nepal, and Bhutan. There should not be any law for illegal migrants based on religion. The petition also stated that CAA is discriminating against Secularism which comes under the “basic structure of the constitution” and there is discrimination of “Right to equality, life, and liberty”. There is discrimination of Article 14 of the Indian Constitution which states that “The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.” According to IUML there is “denial of equal treatment to all religion in the eyes of law”.

PETITION FILED BY KERALA GOVERNMENT AGAINST CAA

A petition was filed by Kerala Government against CAA under “Article 131 of the Constitution”. Article 131 of the Constitution tells that “the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction over any dispute arising between the states or between the centre and state”. Kerala government said that Article 256 will also be applicable as it says that every state shall exercise executive power to ensure the laws made by the Parliament. Hence, there is a dispute concerning legal rights between the State of Kerala and the Union of India. Kerala

Government stated that there is a violation of Article 14, Article 21, and Article 25 of the Constitution. According to the petition filed by Kerala, there is a violation of International obligation also under “Article 14 of the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#)” that everyone has the right to seek and enjoy in other countries, “Article 21 of the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#)” which states that everyone has a right to Nationality and no one should be deprived of nationality or changing his/her nationality and “Article 26 of the [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#)” which states that all person is equal before the law and everyone should get equal protection of the law and there should be no discrimination based on race, religion, sex, colour, nationality. The petition was filed by Advocate G. Prakash on behalf of Kerala Govt. The Assembly of Kerala also passed a resolution for the revocation of the “Citizenship Amendment Act”.

CAA WHETHER CONSTITUTIONAL OR UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Arguments for Unconstitutionality of CAA:-

“CAA seeks to grant citizenship to illegal migrants of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Bangladesh based on religion which is violating “Article 14 of the constitution”. It is not based on reasonable classification as the defence was taken by the govt. that it is based on reasonable classification. CAA also violates the “preamble of the constitution”. Article 15, 25, 29, and 30 of the Indian Constitution are violated under CAA along with Article 51C and Article 253. The “right to Equality under Article 14” and “Right to life and liberty under article 21” are violated which are available to all persons. In the case **NHRC vs State of Arunachal Pradesh**⁷, the question was raised about Chakma refugees that whether they are entitled to rights under Articles 14 and 21 or not. It was observed by the court that “the fundamental right to life and liberty” was guaranteed to Chakma refugees also. They were also entitled to this right even if they were not Indian Citizens. Therefore through this case, it was clear that the “Citizenship Amendment Bill” violated Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution.⁸ “Citizenship Amendment Act” also violates “Article 15 of the constitution” which prohibits discrimination on grounds of race, religion, sex, place of Birth, and caste, and “Article 25 of the constitution” which says that every person has the right to be free of conscience and

⁷ Supra note 4

⁸[Narender Nagarwal](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/337948797_The_Poisonous_Law_The_Citizenship_Amendment_Act_2019), "The Poisonous Law: The Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019", December 2019, available at <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/337948797_The_Poisonous_Law_The_Citizenship_Amendment_Act_2019> (last visited Sep 23, 2020).

freely profess, practice and propagate religion. “Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019” is unconstitutional under “Article 14 of the Indian Constitution”. Article 14 says every person has a “right to equality and equal protection of the law” within the territories of India. Another reason is that it excludes certain categories of religious groups.

ARGUMENTS FOR CONSTITUTIONALITY OF CAA

There were questions that why only Muslims are excluded from taking benefit of CAA. The number of countries in having Islam state religion is more than 50 in which many people follow Shariat law. As most of Hindu religious place is in India so there is no other Hindu majority country as Hindus have no choice left. India is subject to the Convention against Torture which means refugees who are fleeing persecution or threats of life cannot be turned away from their home country. In the case **Ram Krishna Dalmia v. Justice SR Tendolkar**⁹, it was held that class legislation is forbidden by article 14 but there is no restriction on reasonable classification for legislation purpose. In the case of **Chiranjit Lal v. Union of India**,¹⁰ it was stated that in special circumstances an individual can be treated as a class by himself. In the case of **Chiranjit Lal v. Union of India**, the Supreme Court held that “there must be nexus between the basis of classification and the object of the Act under consideration. Article 14 condemns discrimination not only by a substantive law but also by a law of procedure.” In the case of **Clarence Pais v. Union of India**¹¹ it was observed that “Historical reasons may justify differential treatment of separate geographical regions provided it bears a reasonable and just relation to the matter in respect of which differential treatment is accorded.” In the case **Parisons Agrotech (P) Ltd. v. Union of India**¹² it was held that “if there is sufficient material for taking a particular policy decision, power of judicial review would not extend to determine the correctness of such a policy decision or to indulge into the exercise of finding out whether there could be more appropriate or better alternatives.” Therefore the legislature can make reasonable classification and exercise its discretion. Article 14 is not violated by differential treatment. There is a classification of minority people based on religion in the bill. Hence there is no discrimination. Article 15 and Article 25 are also not violated under this act as Article 15 is there for all citizens of India and

⁹ AIR 1958 SC 538

¹⁰ AIR 1951 SC 41

¹¹ AIR 2001 SC 1151

¹² AIR 2015 SC 3335

article 25 is meant to guarantee the right to profess freely and freedom of conscience.¹³ Only a specific class of people is given benefit by CAA and CAA does not violate article 25 as there is no violation of people's spirit or intent.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION AGAINST MINORITIES IN PAKISTAN, BANGLADESH, AND AFGHANISTAN

After the partition, religious persecution in Pakistan gradually started increasing. Non-Muslims were forcibly converted into Muslims. The number of rape against non-Muslims was also increased. According to the "Human Rights Commission of Pakistan", more than 50 cases have reported the conversion of Hindu girls to Islam and many cases were of abduction and forced conversion. Many times India raised its voice against this conversion but Pakistan did not concerned about it. According to the "Aurat Foundation", more than 1000 minorities in Pakistan (girls and women) were forced to convert their religion into the Majority which is the Islamic religion. According to a report of the "Pakistan Human Rights Commission", more than 20 Hindu Girls were kidnapped every month. In Sindh Assembly, in Pakistan, a bill regarding court conversion was introduced which was rejected by the Pakistan people party which clearly shows that Pakistan's government did not want to tackle the problems of the minority.¹⁴

This shows that abduction, kidnapping rape, and murder against minorities in Pakistan are increasing day by day but the Pakistani Government is not concerned with this nor is trying to correct this social evil. The non-Muslims in Pakistan are considered to be "Napak" or "Impure" and do not have the right to exercise the freedom of religion.¹⁵ Researchgate

Non-Muslims were also harassed, kidnapped, and killed in Afghanistan and there were many cases in which lands of non-Muslims were also taken away forcefully. Non-Muslims were

¹³ Ashutosh Pandey and Pragya Kiran, "The New Citizenship Law: Pious or Poisonous" Law Street Journal, 21st February 2020, available at < <https://lawstreet.co/speak-legal/the-new-citizenship-law-pious-or-poisonous> > (last visited sept 26, 2020).

¹⁴ Anonyms, "The lives of Pakistani Hindus, a shrinking minority" Sabrangindia, 11th Nov 2019 , available at<<https://sabrangindia.in/article/lives-pakistani-hindus-shrinking-minority>> (last visited sept 27, 2020).

¹⁵ Dr. Khuda Bakhsh Malik, "Discrimination and problems of Religious Minority Students in Public Schools of Pakistan" Researchgate, Oct 2014, available at<https://researchgate.net/publication/268078618_Discrimination_and_problem_of_Religious_Minority_students_in_public_school_of_Pakistan>(last visited sept 27, 2020).

threatened and were compelled to leave the country. The government was not concerned about the security of non-Muslims in Afghanistan. There was also a report stating that around 99% of Sikhs and Hindus have left Afghanistan because of religious persecution and neglect of the government. They were also not provided jobs that lead to poverty. The government did not concern about it even though they requested the government to look into their matter and humanely treat them.

The percentage of the Hindu population in Bangladesh was also dropped down. In 1950 the percentage of Hindus in Bangladesh was 22.05 % which dropped down to 8.96%. Homes and temples of Hindus were destroyed by the majority religion. Hindus were attacked and were looted by the Muslims and the properties of Hindus were also snatched by the majority. Hindus were targeted by the majority and girls and women of minority religions were targeted. They were kidnapped and raped. Around 50 temples of Hindus were destroyed and around 1500 homes of Hindus were also burnt. The government also was not concerned about the safety and security of Hindus and their property. This compelled non-Muslims to leave the country.

Because of the conditions which are faced by the minorities of Bangladesh, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, the government of India has amended the Citizenship Act as the minorities in these 3 countries were facing religious persecution. The majority of Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan did not face any such problems. Therefore the government of India made this law in line with the safety of these non-Muslims and has given this law on humanitarian grounds.

CONCLUSION

CAA gives citizenship to illegal migrants from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan excluding Muslims. Before this amendment, a person must be a resident of the country for at least 11 yrs. but this amendment reduces the time up to 5 yrs.

CAA does not affect any Indian citizen. Under the “Citizenship Act, 1955” there were many modes of acquisition of citizenship under the citizenship act which include citizens by descent, birth, incorporation naturalization, and registration of territory. There were also many modes of loss of citizenship which include renunciation, termination, and deprivation. Under NRC the Muslims were not given citizenship in Assam and NRC is only in Assam which contains the names of the Indian Citizens. Here people who have been detained will be

taken to the detention center. There were many changes in Citizenship law as the number of illegal migrants coming from these three countries were increased. Minorities from Muslim majority countries were facing religious persecution. When the Citizenship bill of 2016 was introduced in Lok Sabha, there was huge criticism by the Muslims. Petitions were also filed by many people who were against CAA.

Religious persecution was faced by the minorities in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh. There is no other Hindu Majority Country except India and that is why Hindus are not having any option left. But there are many Muslim majority countries.

