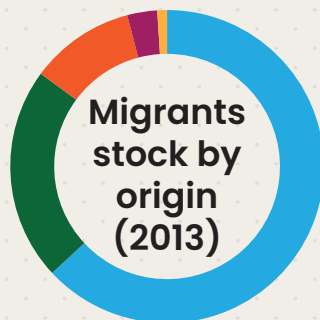
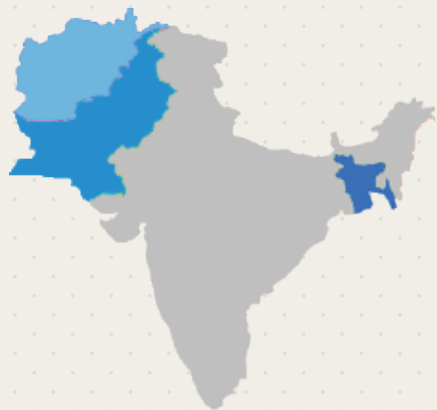


Citizenship Amendment Act 2019

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

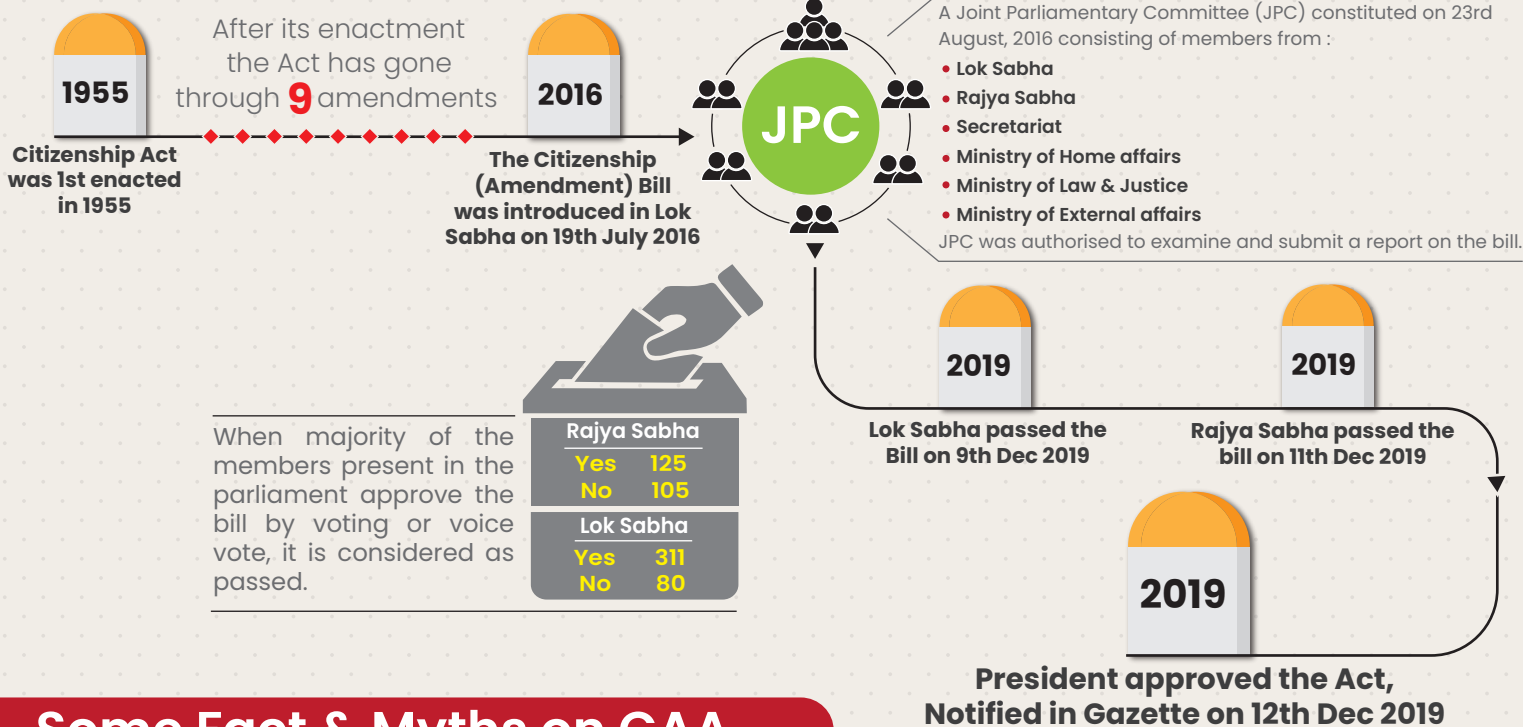
2019

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.