

**Citizenship (Amendment) Bill- Constitutionality Analysis of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 and allied subordinate Legislation: Re-Defining Identity**



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The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill is found in Assam as against the letters and soul of Clause 6 of the Assam Accord. The nearby populace from the state and different pieces of upper east India feel that, with this bill becoming effective, the locale will be overwhelmed with numerous foreigners, which will weaken their way of life and character. Then again, the Union administration of India contends that the aggrieved strict minorities from the neighbouring nations have no place to go except for India. It has additionally been explained that those individuals can go to any province of India, and not exclusively to Assam. Be that as it may, given the historical backdrop of movement and pressures because of it, an area of Assamese and individuals from the neighbouring states are not persuaded by this contention.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (hereinafter 'the Bill') that looks to alter The Citizenship Act, 1955 (hereinafter 'the Act') by acquainting a stipulation with the surviving segment 2 (1)(b) of the Act subsequently making Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan qualified for Indian citizenship, is under discussion for supposedly undermining the common establishments of the Indian Constitution by making an arrangement dependent on religion and along these lines abusing the rule of correspondence revered in article 14 of the Constitution of India. It is presented that the proposed sanctioning can possibly withstand the test dependent on absurd grouping on a course reading utilization of the uniformity investigation under article 14 for the order of illicit vagrants based on religion apparently meeting the twin prerequisites of the respected trial of 'sensible arrangement' under article 14. Although the reason for such grouping doesn't have all the earmarks of being unequivocally expressed in the Bill. A perusing of integral and subordinate enactments clarifies that the basic reason for the exception is 'strict oppression' or dread of 'strict abuse' which without anyone else's input may frame a sufficient and

substantial ground for order whenever comprehended in segregation from the universal evacuee law. Furthermore, summon of religion as a premise of grouping under article 14 is neither impermissible nor unprecedented.<sup>1</sup> As far as the charge of being hostile to mainstream is concerned, it is additionally presented that the Bill ostensibly doesn't need to fight with that challenge at all and is insusceptible from sacred examination on that tally since conventional enactments (as against protected changes) are not liable to the 'fundamental structure' (the essential structure being 'secularism' for this situation) test in established adjudication.<sup>2</sup> However, a more profound investigation would uncover that the arrangement being referred to is awful in law for having a biased item. This is very obvious in the manner that the Bill conflates the classifications of 'illicit transients' and 'displaced people' and uses a subterfuge gadget to helpfully avoid the guideline of non-separation that has ostensibly come to get one of the foundations of standard universal law.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Regardless, from the vantage reason of article 21 of the Constitution, a sacred test may additionally even now be handy in regard of the unified subordinate enactments because extradition and detainment might be ability reformatory sports aimed at the non-absolved elegance of exiles. In regard of article 21, it's miles additionally now settled that 'sizeable honest treatment's is currently the usual to be applied in instances along with lifestyles and man or woman freedom.

Firmly identified with the over, a case can also likewise be made out for the use of the trial of 'exacting research' and the ensuing inversion of the belief of defendability (and conjuring of an expanded general of survey) in regard of the terrible rights beneath article 21. The paper tries to expound on the concerns in a suggestion to land at the precise check for the sacred survey of the Bill and the valuable subordinate enactments with an end intention to count on the defendability or commonly of the equal. The paper, nevertheless, does not try and manipulate the difficulty of interior irregularity prone to emerge within the Act by distinctive feature of segment 6A that is as of now beneath project on a few grounds.

The Minister of Home Affairs brought the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 nowadays in Lok Sabha. It is scheduled to

be taken up for dialogue and passing via the House later these days. The Bill amends the Citizenship Act, 1955, and seeks to make overseas unlawful migrants of sure non secular groups coming from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan eligible for Indian citizenship. In this weblog, we examine the standards for figuring out citizenship in India, speak how the Bill proposes to exchange the criteria, and highlight other key changes proposed with the aid of the Bill.

How is citizenship obtained in India?

In India, citizenship is regulated via the Citizenship Act, 1955. The Act specifies that citizenship can be obtained in India via 5 methods – by start in India, with the aid of descent, thru registration, by way of naturalisation (extended residence in India), and by means of incorporation of territory into India.

Can unlawful migrants gather citizenship?

An illegal migrant is illegal from acquiring Indian citizenship. An illegal immigrant may be a foreigner who either enters India illegally, i.e., without valid tour documents, sort of a visa and passport, or enters India legally, but remains beyond the term accepted in their journey documents. An illegal migrant can be prosecuted in India, and deported or imprisoned.

In September 2015 and July 2016, the central government exempted sure companies of illegal migrants from being imprisoned or deported. These are illegal migrants who came into India from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, or Pakistan on or before New Year's Eve , 2014, and belong to the Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, or Christian non secular groups.

How does the Bill seek to trade the criteria for figuring out citizenship?

The Bill proposes that the required elegance of illegal migrants from the three countries will now not be treated as unlawful migrants, making them eligible for citizenship. On obtaining citizenship, such migrants will be deemed to be Indian residents from the date in their access into India and all legal court cases regarding their reputation as illegal migrants or their citizenship will be closed.

The Act allows someone to use for citizenship by naturalisation, if the individual meets positive qualifications. One of the qualifications is that the character must have resided in India or been in imperative authorities' provider for the ultimate 365 days and at the least 11 years of the previous 14 years. For the required class of unlawful migrants, the variety of years of residency has been comfy from eleven years to five years.

Are the provisions of the Bill applicable throughout the united states?

The Bill clarifies that the proposed amendments on citizenship to the desired elegance of unlawful migrants will no longer follow to certain areas. These are: (i) the tribal regions of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura, as protected in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, and (ii) the states regulated by way of the “Inner Line” permit under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulations 1873. These Sixth Schedule tribal regions consist of Karbi Anglong (in Assam), Garo Hills (in Meghalaya), Chakma District (in Mizoram), and Tripura Tribal Areas District. Further, the Inner Line Permit regulates go to of all individuals, such as Indian citizens, to Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland.

Is the differentiation a number of the special elegance of unlawful migrants and all other unlawful migrants affordable?

The Bill makes only certain illegal migrants eligible for citizenship. These are persons belonging to the six specified non secular communities, from the 3 special international locations, who entered India on or before December 31, 2014, and do no longer reside in the Sixth Schedule areas or inside the states regulated by using the Inner Line Permit states. This implies that

each one other unlawful migrant will no longer be capable of declare the benefit of citizenship conferred by using the Bill, and might remain prosecuted as illegal migrants. Any provision which distinguishes among groups can also violate the usual of equality assured beneath Article 14 of the Constitution, except you possibly can show an inexpensive purpose for doing so. [3] The Bill provides differential treatment to illegal migrants on the premise of (a) their usa of starting place, (b) religion, (c) date of access into India, and (d) location of residence in India. The question is whether those factors serve a reasonable purpose to justify the differential treatment. We observe this beneath.

The Bill classifies migrants based totally on their u . S . A . Of beginning to encompass simplest Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh. While the Statement of Objects and Reasons (SoR) within the Bill reasons that tens of millions of residents of undivided India were residing in Pakistan and Bangladesh, no motive has been furnished to provide an explanation for the inclusion of Afghanistan. The SoR also states that these international locations have a country religion, which has ended in spiritual persecution of minority companies. However, there are different countries which may match this

qualification. For example, two of India's neighbouring international locations, Sri Lanka (Buddhist kingdom religion) and Myanmar (primacy to Buddhism), have had a history of persecution of Tamil Eelams (a linguistic minority in Sri Lanka), and the Rohingya Muslims, respectively.

Further, there are different non secular minorities from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh, which include the Ahmadiyya Muslims in Pakistan (taken into consideration non-Muslims in that united states of America), and atheists in Bangladesh who have faced spiritual persecution and might have illegally migrated to India. Given that the goal of the Bill is to provide citizenship to migrants escaping from non-secular persecution, it isn't always clean why unlawful migrants belonging to other neighbouring countries, or belonging to religious minorities from those 3 certain nations, were excluded from the Bill.

The Bill additionally creates in addition differentiation among the desired class of illegal migrants based totally on when they entered India (before or after December 31, 2014), and where they stay in India (provisions now not relevant to Sixth Schedule and Inner Line Permit areas). However, the motives furnished to give an explanation for the difference is unclear. Note that certain restrictions observe to

persons (each citizens and foreigners) inside the Sixth Schedule regions and within the states regulated by means of the Inner Line Permit. Once an illegal migrant residing in those regions acquires citizenship, he might be problem to the same regulations in those regions, as are applicable to different Indian citizens. Therefore, it's far doubtful why the Bill excludes illegal migrants residing in those areas.

**The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016**  
**(as exceeded by means of Lok Sabha)**  
**Citizenship (Amendment) Bill**  
**2019**

- Eligibility for citizenship for positive unlawful migrants: The Act prohibits illegal migrants from acquiring Indian citizenship. Illegal migrants are foreigners who input India without a legitimate passport or travel record or live past the authorised time.

- The Bill amended the Act to offer that Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan will now not be treated as unlawful migrants. In order to get this advantage, they should have additionally been exempted from the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 by the relevant government. The

1920 Act mandates foreigners to hold passport, while the 1946 Act regulates the entry and departure of foreigners in India.

- The Bill similarly stated from the date of its enactment, all felony complaints pending towards such an illegal migrant could be closed.

- The Bill adds two extra provisions on citizenship to illegal migrants belonging to those religions from the three nations.

- Consequences of obtaining citizenship: The Bill says that on obtaining citizenship: (i) such individuals shall be deemed to be residents of India from the date of their entry into India, and (ii) all felony court cases towards them in admire of their unlawful migration or citizenship might be closed.

- Exception: Further, the Bill adds that the provisions on citizenship for unlawful migrants will not follow to the tribal regions of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, or Tripura, as included inside the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. These tribal regions include Karbi Anglong (in Assam), Garo Hills (in Meghalaya), Chakma District (in Mizoram), and Tripura Tribal Areas District. It can even no longer follow to the regions underneath the Inner Line” beneath the Bengal Eastern Frontier

Regulation, 1873. The Inner Line Permit regulates go to of Indians to Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland.

- Citizenship through naturalisation: The Act lets in someone to apply for citizenship by using naturalisation, if the character meets positive qualifications. One of the qualifications is that the individual must have resided in India or been in primary government provider for the closing twelve months and as a minimum eleven years of the preceding 14 years.

- The Bill created an exception for Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, with reference to this qualification. For these agencies of men and women, the 11 years’ requirement may be decreased to six years. • The Bill similarly reduces the length of naturalisation for such institution of individuals from six years to five years.

- Grounds for cancelling OCI registration: The Act gives that the primary government may additionally cancel registration of OCIs on five grounds such as registration thru fraud, displaying disaffection to the Constitution, enticing with the enemy at some stage in warfare, necessity in the hobby of sovereignty of India, safety of kingdom or public interest, or if within five years of registration the OCI has been

sentenced to imprisonment for 2 years or extra. The Bill brought one more floor for cancelling registration, this is, if the OCI has violated any law that is in force inside the united states of America.

- When the Bill turned into handed in Lok Sabha, this was amended to restriction the disqualification to violations of the Citizenship Act or of any other law so notified by using the central government. Also, the cardholder has to take delivery of an opportunity to be heard. • Same because the 2016 Bill passed by Lok Sabha.

Sources: The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016, as surpassed with the aid of Lok Sabha; The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019; PRS.

Issues to recall

Whether differentiating on grounds of religion is a contravention of Article 14

The Bill provides that unlawful migrants who fulfil 4 situations will not be treated as illegal migrants underneath the Act. The situations are: (a) they'll be Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis or Christians; (b) they're from Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan; (c) they entered India on or before December 31, 2014; (d) they are no longer in certain tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, or Tripura protected inside the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, or

regions beneath the “Inner Line” permit, i.e., Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland.

Article 14 ensures equality to all individuals, inclusive of citizens and foreigners. It simplest lets in legal guidelines to differentiate between corporations of human beings if the purpose for doing so serves an inexpensive purpose. The question is whether or not this provision violates the proper to equality beneath Article 14 of the Constitution as it presents differential remedy to illegal migrants on the premise of (a) US of foundation, (b) faith, (c) date of entry into India, and (d) location of residence in India. We have a look at under whether or not those differentiating elements may want to serve an affordable cause.

First, the Bill classifies migrants based totally on their US of a of foundation to encompass best Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The Statement of Objects and Reasons within the Bill (SoR) states that India has had historic migration of humans with Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh, and people international locations have a state religion, which has led to religious persecution of minority businesses. While the SoR reasons that tens of millions of residents of undivided India have been dwelling in Pakistan and



Bangladesh, no purpose has been provided to explain the inclusion of Afghanistan.

Further, it is not clear why migrants from these nations are differentiated from migrants from different neighbouring nations such as Sri Lanka (Buddhist kingdom religion) and Myanmar (primacy to Buddhism). Sri Lanka has had a record of persecution of a linguistic minority within the US., the Tamil Eelams. Similarly, India shares a border with Myanmar, which has had a record of persecution of a non-secular minority, the Rohingya Muslims. Over the years, there were reports of both Tamil Eelams and Rohingya Muslims fleeing persecution from their respective international locations and looking for safe haven in India.

Second, with appreciate to classification based totally on spiritual persecution of positive minorities in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh, it can be argued that there are different religious minorities in those international locations, who face non secular persecution and might have illegally migrated to India. For example, over the years, there were reviews of persecution of Ahmadiyya Muslims in Pakistan (who're taken into consideration non-Muslims in that, and the homicide of atheists in Bangladesh. It is doubtful why unlawful

migrants from only six certain spiritual minorities have been protected in the Bill.

Third, it is also uncertain why there may be a differential remedy of migrants based totally on their date of access into India, i.e., whether they entered India before or after December 31, 2014.

Fourth, the Bill additionally excludes unlawful migrants dwelling in areas protected by means of the Sixth Schedule, this is, notified tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura. The motive in the back of the enactment of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution become to aid inside the improvement of tribal regions through self-sufficient councils, at the same time as protecting the indigenous populace in these areas from exploitation and preserving their wonderful social customs. The Bill additionally excludes the Inner Line Permit areas. Inner Line regulates the access of humans, including Indian residents, into Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland. Once an unlawful migrant living in those areas acquires citizenship, he would be concern to the same restrictions in those areas, as are applicable to other Indian citizens. Therefore, it's miles doubtful why the Bill excludes unlawful migrants residing in these regions.

### **Wide discretion to government to cancel OCI registration**

The 1955 Act gives that the central government may also cancel the registration of OCIs on various grounds. The Bill adds one more floor for cancelling registration, this is, if the OCI has violated any regulation notified via the central government. It similarly states that orders for cancellation of OCI should not be surpassed until the cardholder is given an opportunity to be heard.

It can be argued that giving the crucial government the power to prescribe the listing of legal guidelines whose violation bring about cancellation of OCI registration, may additionally amount to an excessive delegation of powers by the legislature. The Supreme Court has held that even as delegating powers to an executive authority, the legislature ought to prescribe a coverage, popular, or rule for their guidance, in an effort to set limits at the authority's powers and now not supply them arbitrary discretion to decide a way to body the rules. The Bill does now not provide any guidance on the nature of legal guidelines which the critical government may notify. Therefore, inside the absence of standards, criteria or principles at the types of laws which can be notified by means of the government, it could be argued that the powers given to the executive may fit

beyond the permissible limits of valid delegation.

Protests have damaged out across India, a few of them violent, towards the Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2019. 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 rapid tune Indian citizenship in six years. So, some distance 12 years of residence has been the same old eligibility requirement for naturalisation. At the first listening to on petitions challenging the CAA, the Supreme Court declined to live the contentious law but requested the Centre to record its respond towards the petitions that say it violates the Constitution. The petitioners say the Bill discriminates towards Muslims and violates the proper to equality enshrined in the Constitution.

Who makes the reduce?

The law applies to folks that had been “forced or pressured to searching for refuge in India because of persecution at the ground of religion”. Its objectives to protect such humans from court cases of unlawful migration. The cut-off date for citizenship is December 31, 2014 which means that the applicant needs to have entered India on or

before that date. Indian citizenship, beneath present regulation, is given both to the ones born in India or in the event that they have resided.

What is Centre's common sense behind the invoice?

Centre says these minority companies have come escaping persecution in Muslim-majority countries. However, the good judgment isn't always consistent – the invoice does no longer shield all non-secular minorities, nor does it practice to all neighbours. The Ahmedia Muslim sect and even Shias face discrimination in Pakistan. Rohingya Muslims and Hindus face persecution in neighbouring Burma, and Hindu and Christian Tamils in neighbouring Sri Lanka .

How a whole lot of Northeast does the Bill cowl?

CAB may not follow to regions underneath the sixth agenda of the Constitution – which offers with autonomous tribal-ruled regions in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. The invoice can even now not practice to states which have the inner-line permit regime (Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram).

Why is Assam indignant about it?

Among the states in the Northeast, the outrage against CAG has been the

maximum intense in Assam. While a bit of these states has been exempted from the law, CAB overs a big part of Assam. The protests stem from the fear that unlawful Bengali Hindu migrants from Bangladesh, if regularised under CAB, will threaten cultural and linguistic identities of the dominion . Intention of discrimination is a subjective belief. The BJP has always confronted the fee that it discriminates against Muslims. The celebration has thrived with this notion but has continually insisted, as a minimum officially, that it follows Hindutva with non-appeasement and without discrimination against Muslims or other minorities.

The essential venture to the Citizenship Amendment Bill is passing the Article 14 test. Article 14 of the Constitution is one touchstone that does not permit discrimination inside one class of humans.

That is, although a convict can't claim the identical rights as an innocent civilian but a particular elegance of people inclusive of those belonging to Scheduled Caste can be given positive privileges over different castes on account of getting faced ancient social backwardness but there may be no discrimination within the caste-organization.

### **WHAT CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT BILL SAYS**

The Citizenship Amendment Bill lists six religious minority organizations Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists, Parsis and Christians of Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan for granting them eligibility to use for Indian citizenship if they need lived within the USA for 6 years.

The Citizenship Amendment Bill leaves out Muslim immigrants who entered India the equal manner as non-Muslims. Both are illegal immigrants and thus qualify for equality before law and identical protection of law under Article 14 of the Constitution.

However, presenting the Citizenship Amendment Bill, Union Home Minister Amit Shah stated the principles satisfies all conditions mentioned in Article 14 and does not violate any provision of the Constitution. The bedrock of this argument, and as a result confidence of Amit Shah, lies within the declaration of things and motives of the Citizenship Amendment Bill.

The announcement of objects and motives offer the bounds for legal reasons and interpretations of a regulation if and when it faces judicial scrutiny. Given the vociferous opposition with the help of the Opposition parties and activists, the Citizenship Amendment Bill is possibly to be challenged in courts.

TOUCHSTONE TEST FOR CAB

The defence of the Citizenship Amendment Bill rests on 3 essential arguments:

- The parent nations of the illegal immigrants have a kingdom faith
- The illegal immigrants to be benefited are persecuted for his or her spiritual notion
- Article 14 allows a kind this is often supported an intelligible differentia provided differentia has an instant nexus to the thing sought to be through with the help of the statute in question. This simply method a separate elegance of individuals are often created (non-Muslim immigrants during this situation) by an permitting law.

The declaration of gadgets and motives of the Citizenship Amendment Bill mentions: A historic reality that trans-border migration of population has been happening constantly among the territories of India and therefore the areas presently comprised in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh. many residents of undivided India belonging to diverse faiths are staying inside the stated areas of Pakistan and Bangladesh whilst India was partitioned in 1947.

This approach the law recognises the presence of unlawful immigrants from the three international locations Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan in India. Now the question arises the way to affect them. the

present laws offer for deciding and deporting all illegal immigrants.

There isn't any regulation in India that identifies unlawful immigrants as refugees. Identification of refugee, granting refugee fame to immigrants and providing them asylum are performed on case-by case basis in India with the help of the govt of the day. The Tibetans and therefore the Sri Lankan Tamils are acknowledged as refugees inside the identical manner.

The identification and deportation of unlawful immigrants provides a humanitarian hassle before the authorities. one among the troubles is that the possibility of religious prosecution of a set of illegal immigrants. The Citizenship Amendment Bill addresses that restrained subject of the illegal immigrants.

### **IN DEFENCE OF CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT BILL**

In the assertion of objects and motives, the Bill says, the constitutions of Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh offer for a specific state religion. As an outcome, many of us belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi and Christian communities have confronted persecution on grounds of religion in those countries. This approach the Citizenship Amendment Bill prepares the bottom that the fear of non-secular persecution exists handiest for

people who do not profess a faith as adopted via the international locations as their kingdom faith. during this example, all 3 nations declare Islam as their kingdom religion.

This statement bureaucracy the idea of intelligible differentia for non-Muslim immigrants and creates the felony and constitutional basis for leaving out Muslim immigrants who entered India or stayed in India without valid documents. However, it might be hard to prove who many of the unlawful immigrants entered India out of spiritual persecution or for the entice of upper economy. the govt can't behaviour investigation into a couple of million instances during a few different. to verify the claim of non-secular persecution. The authorities may additionally easily deny the claim of non-secular persecution of a Muslim immigrant but how will it differentiate among those coming for the trap of economy and people pressured to flee for professing notion apart from that of the State? These questions would require solution if and whilst the Citizenship Amendment Bill comes up for constitutionality check within the courts.