



## PERCEPTION OF INDIAN CITIZENS ON THE CONCEPT OF CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT ACT

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### Abstract

The Citizenship amendment act was came into act on 1955. In 1986 some amendments as been made to CAA and once again in 2003 some amendments as been made. In 2016 once again CAA was presented in parliament for some amendments. The Citizen amendment act is an amendment to the old act, passed by the parliament on 11-12-2019, this amendment provides citizenship to those migrants who have entered India before 31-12-2014 suffered from religious persecution or by the fear of religious persecution in their country of origin were made eligible for Indian citizenship, this is only meant for religious minorities like 1) Hindus, 2) Sikhs, 3) Jains, 4) Parsis, 5) Buddhists and 6) Christians only. According to the available information there are only 31,313 migrants are there. 1) Hindus are 25,447 2) Sikhs 5,807 3) Christians 55, 4) Buddhist 2, 5) Parsis 2. These migrants are from neighboring countries like 1) Pakistan 2) Bangladesh, and 3) Afghanistan. Till today the anti CAA protest as claimed 22 precious lives and it as damaged worth of 25000 Crores of rupees income business and properties. Recently CAA issue has claimed 44 precious lives in Delhi itself and hundreds of Citizens are suffering from grievous injuries. CAA was notified by the Union Government of India on 10-01-2020, now CAA mandatory for all citizens of India. CAA can be question under the article 131 of Indian constitution in the apex court of India. There are nearly 57 writ petitions in the apex court of India question in the CAA. After the notification of CAA apex court of India to question CAA, the court will hear the both sides and gives final judgment. After the judgment CAA must be followed by all 28 states and Union territories of India. At present 13 states are opposing CAA as on 21-01-2020.

#### **Objectives of the study:**

To study the perception of Indian citizens on CAA

#### **Hypothesis of the study:**

There are lot of confusion among the Citizens of India regarding CAA due to communication gap and wrong propaganda on CAA by some peoples and organizations.

**Key words:** CAA, NRC, CAB, NPR, constitution, parliament.



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### **Introduction:**

The perception of Majority of Indian citizens on CAA is a good move by the Union Government of India. The Citizenship amendment act was came into act on 1955. In 1986 some amendments as been made to CAA and once again in 2003 some amendments as been made. In 2016 once again CAA was presented in parliament for some amendments. The Citizen amendment act is an amendment to the old act, passed by the parliament on 11-12-2019, this amendment provides citizenship to those migrants who have entered India before 31-12-2014 suffered from religious persecution or by the fear of religious persecution in their country of origin were made eligible for Indian citizenship, this is only meant for religious minorities like 1) Hindus, 2) Sikhs, 3) Jains, 4) Parsis, 5) Buddhists and 6) Christians only. According to the available information there are only 31,313 migrants are there. 1) Hindus are 25,447 2) Sikhs 5,807 3) Christians 55, 4) Buddhist 2, 5) Parsis 2. These migrants are from neighboring countries like 1) Pakistan 2) Bangladesh, and 3) Afghanistan.

### **Objectives of the study:**

To know the perception of Indian citizens on CAA.

### **Hypothesis of the study:**

Some group of Citizens has wrong perception about CAA.

### **Statement of clarification:**

There are some agitations on CAA 2019 are taking part in North-Eastern states of India, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and some other parts of India due to wrong perception on CAA. In the beginning the protests were peaceful but after some time due to involvement of some groups of peoples and political parties the protests have taken ugly shape and it has claimed 22 precious lives of Indian citizens, recently it has claimed 44 precious life Indian citizens and damaged several properties worth of crores and business loss totally up to 25000 crores.

### **Methodology:**

For this study we used simple random sampling method on 20 selected respondents from different strata of the society, in Tarikere taluk. We used primary and secondary sources to collect the data on the basis of structural and functional theoretical perspectives.

### **Sources of Information:**

#### **1) Primary sources:**

To collect the primary information we have used self prepared questioner on the basis of structural and functional theoretical perspectives by 20 respondents only.

**2) Secondary Sources:**

We have collected information from Books, Articles, Journals, libraries, News papers, and websites.

**Theoretical Perspective:**

This study has been conducted on the basis of structural and functional theoretical perspectives.

**Topographical features of the study area:**

Tarikere is a Taluk in Chikkamagalore district in the state of Karnataka. According to 2011 census Tarikere taluk has 53225 houses, with a population of 2, 25,280, Male population is 1, 12,891 and female population is 1, 12,389.

**Data Analysis:**

Data collected by using research methods and other sources are analyzed by essential statistical techniques by using analysis of data research report. The data was collected on the basis of structural and functional theoretical perspective.

**Table. 1 Personal Profile of the Respondents**

SL NO	Personal profile of the Respondents				
1	Age	18-28	29-39	40-50	51+
		04	07	06	03
2	Gender	Male			Female
		18			02
3	Religion	Hindu	Christian		Muslim
		18	01		01
4	Education	Illiterates	Primary education	Secondary education	Higher education
		00	04	10	06

In demographic information age, gender, education qualification, marital status, income size, type of the family and other information for as following

- **Age:** Age is the important factor at the time of interview because if the respondents are below 18 years age they will be considered as minors. They are not eligible into any contract according to *Indian contract act-1872*.
- **Gender:** We interviewed 90% of the male respondents. 10% of the female respondents.

- **Religion:** India is the mother land of several religions. Even though it is a secular state all the statistics are collected on the basis of religion like Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Jains, Parasis, Buddhists, and Sikhs and so on.
  - We interviewed Hindus 90%, Christians 05%, and Muslim 05%.
- **Education:** Education plays an important role in India. Due to several Governmental and non-governmental (NGO`s) intuitional efforts. Majority of the respondents are literates. In the interview 20% as the primary education, 50% Secondary education and 30% higher education.

**Thematic Analysis:**

The data collected by using all the research methods, and other sources are analyzed by essential statistical techniques by using analysis of data research report.

**Table No-2**

SL No	Perception of Citizens on CAA	Opinion of respondents					
		In frequency			In percentage		
		Ye s	N o	To tal	Ye s	No	Perce ntage
01	Will you feel CAA is harmful	-	20	20	-	100%	100%
02	Will you opine CAA will provide Citizenship to the needy migrants?	20	-	20	100%	-	100%
03	Will CAA will protect the interests of religious minorities form our neighboring countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan.	20	-	20	100%	-	100%
04	Will CAA needs open debate on Public domain	18	02	20	90%	10%	100%
05	CAA should be introduced in all states of India.	20	-	20	100%	-	100%
06	Will CAA influence on Indian Hindu, Muslim or other religions.	01	19	20	05%	95%	100%

**1) Will you feel CAA is harmful:**

100% of respondents opine CAA will not harm anybody, belonging to any religion in India, CAA was already in force from 1995 and some amendments made in the year 1986, 2003, and 2016 and was presented in the parliament of India. This bill was passed in the parliament on 11-12-2019. This amendment will provide citizenship to those migrants who have entered India before 31-12-2014 suffered from religious prosecutions in their country of origin were made eligible for Indian citizenship. This is only meant for

religious minorities like 1) Hindus, 2) Sikhs 3)Jains, 4)Parsis, 5)Buddhist and 6) Christians only. CAA will not harm anybody from any religion in India.

**2) Will you opine CAA will provide Citizenship to the needy migrants:**

100% of respondents opine CAA will provide citizenship of India after submitting all the essential documents required by the home ministry who entered India before 31-12-2014. In recent days there were some atrocities on religious minorities in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan countries. In these countries majority religious people forced religious minority people to change their religion by forceful religious conversions. According some available information in the year 1947 Hindu population in Pakistan was 23.7% but in the year 2020 it has drastically came down to 2.1%. in the year 1947 Muslims population in India was 7%, but in the year 2020 Muslim population is 16%. This exhibits the religious intolerance of religious majority people in our neighboring countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan.

**3) Will CAA will protect the interests of religious minorities form our neighboring countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan:**

100% of the respondents opine that CAA will protect the Interest of religious minorities who suffered from religious prosecutions and unable to lead their life peacefully in those Islamic Nations. At the time partition of India, Indian was divided on religious base only as Hindus and Muslims. After some time Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan countries people abused the Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Parsis, Buddhist and Christians. This made them to leave their homeland and migrated to Indian borders with the begging bowl for Indian citizenship to lead their life. By considering the problems of these people the Indian government has decided to amend the existing CAA on the humanitarian basis formerly argued by the honourable Ex-Prime ministers of India like Sri Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr Manamohan singh. The present Government has decided to amend the old CAA and provided wide opportunities to above said religious people to acquire Indian citizenship.

**4) Will CAA needs open debate on Public domain:**

Majority of the citizens opine there should be a open debate in public domain to educate the Indian Citizens on new amended CAA. Because some groups of peoples are propagating the falls information about the act and creating fear among some groups of people. This has mislead the people in wrong direction. Due to some violent protests till today 22 Indian citizens lost their precious life and property, this has created Sevier Law and Order problem in some states of India.

**5) CAA should be introduced in all states of India:**

100% of our respondents opine that CAA should be introduced in the all the states of India and in Union territories of India. CAA will strengthen the integrity of India and it unites Indian people in the name of patriotism. Indian Union is following the federal system. In this federal system all states and Union territories must follow the acts done by the Union Government of India. It is a constitutional obligation all the states and Union territories must implement CAA. Only the constitutional bench of apex court can give its opinion on CAA, after that CAA will become the law of the land.

**6) Will CAA influence on Indian Hindu, Muslim or other religions:**

95% of the respondents opine that CAA will not influence any religion peoples sentiments. It won't harm any citizen in India. And it will provide citizenship to those needy people from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan.

**Findings:**

- CAA will not harm any religion people in India
- CAA will provide citizenship to religious minorities from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan Countries.
- CAA will strengthen the Indian Union.

**Provement of Hypothesis:**

- By the above studies we can conclude there are some confusions in Indian citizens regarding CAA due to wrong Propaganda on CAA

**Suggestions:**

- Sincerely I will suggest my beloved Indian citizens to know about CAA in detail.
- Sincerely I request all political parties and groups of peoples in India not to propagate false information about CAA.

**Conclusion:**

CAA should be debated in the public domain and it should be followed in all states and union territories of India without and discrimination on humanitarian basis according to UNO norms.

**Bibliography:**

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*Proceedings of Indian parliament.*  
*Websites, journals, News papers and TV channels.*