



**National Conference on Latest Innovations in Engineering,
Science, Management and Humanities (NCLIESMH – 2024)**

26th May, 2024, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India.

CERTIFICATE NO : NCLIESMH /2024/C0524536

**Analyzing The Socio-Political Impact of The Citizenship Amendment
Act 2019 In India**

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ABSTRACT

The Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) 2019 has emerged as one of the most debated and controversial legislations in India's recent socio-political landscape. The Act seeks to provide citizenship to non-Muslim immigrants from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan who arrived in India before December 31, 2014, citing religious persecution. While the government presents the CAA as a humanitarian measure to protect persecuted minorities, critics argue that it violates the secular ethos of the Indian Constitution by excluding Muslims. This selective inclusion has sparked nationwide protests, particularly among students, civil society groups, and religious minorities who perceive the Act as discriminatory and polarizing. The CAA, when viewed alongside the proposed National Register of Citizens (NRC), has intensified fears among Indian Muslims of being rendered stateless. The unrest following the Act's passage also exposed deep communal and political divisions in the country. In some regions, the law has led to violent clashes, arrests, and disruptions to normal life. Politically, the CAA has strengthened identity-based politics and prompted challenges in courts, questioning its constitutional validity. Socially, it has altered public discourse around citizenship, inclusion, and minority rights. Overall, the CAA 2019 marks a turning point in India's democratic and secular narrative, raising critical questions about equality, identity, and justice.