

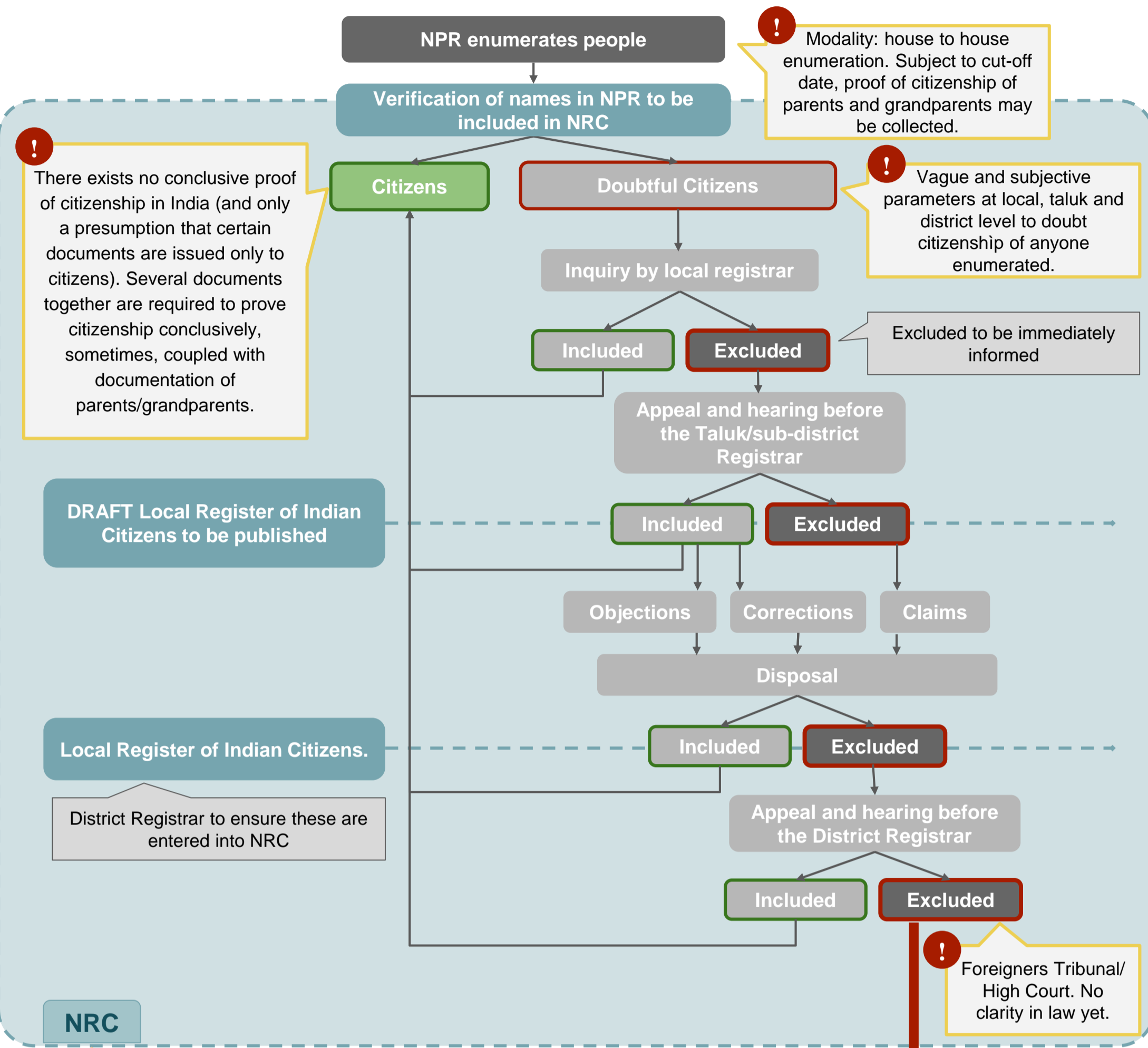
NRC and CAA Explained

What is National Population Register (NPR)?

Register of usual residents of the country. It is being prepared at the local (Village/sub-Town), sub-District, District, State and National level under provisions of the Citizenship Act 1955 and the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003.

What is National Register of Citizens (NRC)?

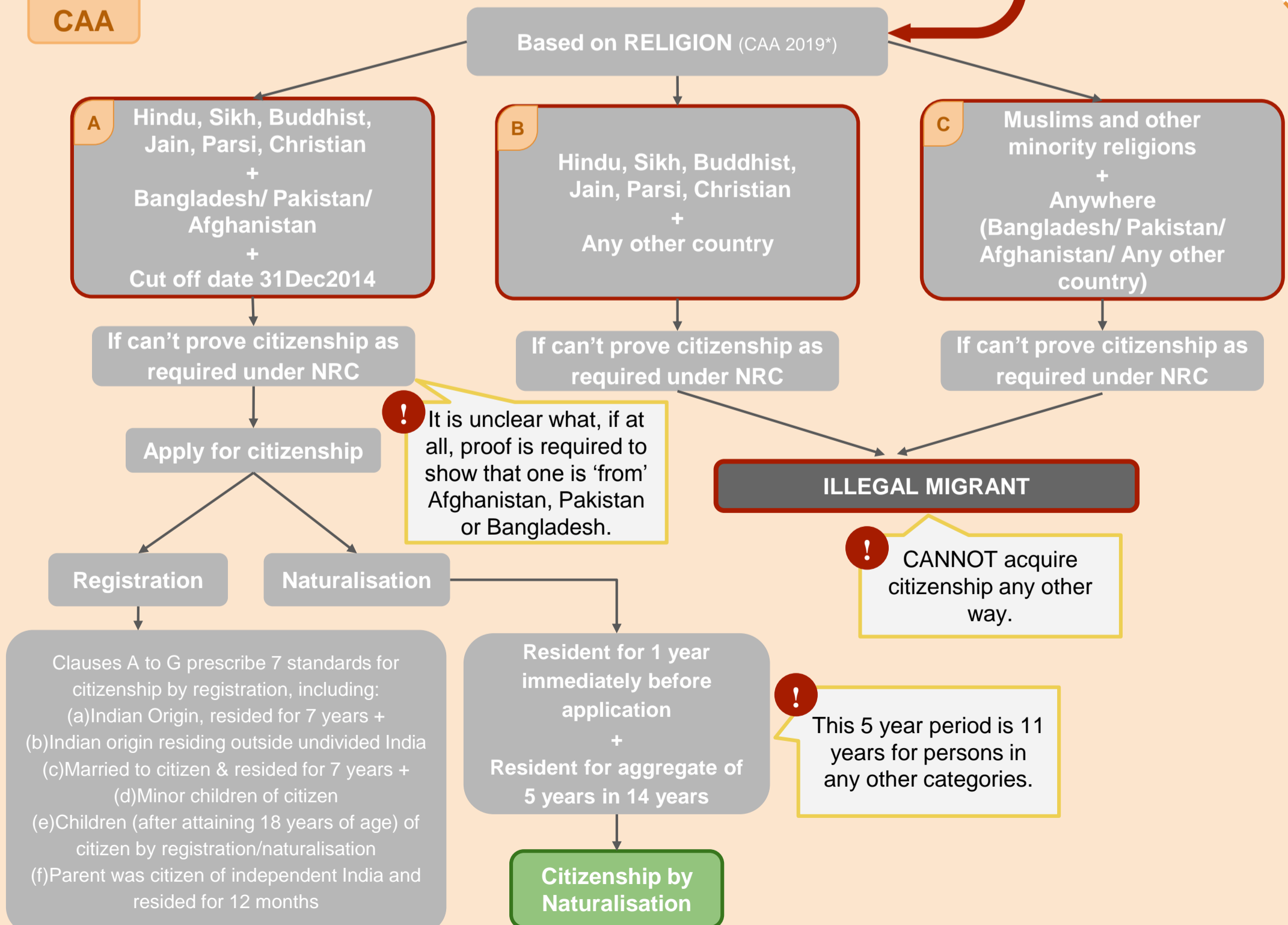
Register containing names of Indian CITIZENS, provided under the 1955 Citizenship Act, and 2003 Rules. The NRC is made from the NPR, after verification of citizenship status of names included in the NPR.



What is the CAA? How are NRC and CAA related?

CAA will work both independently, and in conjunction with the NRC (see below for modes of acquisition of Citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955). One can apply for citizenship independently under the CAA - a manifestly arbitrary legislation. While proving citizenship under the NRC, the CAA provides an alternate route of citizenship, with a plausibly much lower burden of proof based on religion, to people of Hindu, Sikh, Christian, Jain, Buddhist and Parsi religions "from" Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan - clearly excluding Muslims, and other minority religions, and creating a citizenship regime based on religion. Also thereby creating a system where proof of citizenship is harder for people belonging to minority religions not mentioned there, including Muslims.

CAA



* The Citizenship Act, 1955, prescribes 5 ways of acquiring citizenship of India. By Birth (s.3), Descent (s.4), Registration (s.5), Naturalization (s.6, read with Schedule 3), & Incorporation of Territory (s.7). The CAA, 2019 makes changes to the manner in which certain classes of people can acquire Citizenship by Registration & Citizenship by Naturalization.