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**A Study of Legal Implications for Muslim Community in India**

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**ABSTRACT**

The *Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) 2019* has sparked significant legal and constitutional debate, particularly regarding its implications for the Muslim community in India. The Act provides a path to Indian citizenship for non-Muslim refugees from Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh who faced religious persecution, effectively excluding Muslims from its purview. This exclusion has raised concerns about its alignment with Article 14 of the Indian Constitution, which guarantees equality before the law. Critics argue that the CAA, in conjunction with the proposed National Register of Citizens (NRC), may lead to discrimination, statelessness, and harassment of Muslim citizens, particularly those lacking proper documentation. Several petitions challenging the constitutionality of the Act are pending in the Supreme Court. Furthermore, the CAA's selective nature has triggered fear and insecurity among many Muslims, who view it as a step toward institutionalized marginalization. Human rights organizations have criticized the Act for undermining secularism, a foundational principle of the Indian Constitution. While the government asserts that the Act is meant to protect persecuted minorities, the legal implication for Muslims lies in the potential for exclusion, unequal treatment, and disruption of communal harmony. The legal discourse continues to evolve, highlighting the need for judicial clarity and constitutional adherence in safeguarding minority rights.