

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN INDIA:
(SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RACIAL ATTACKS ON
PEOPLE OF NORTH-EAST IN DELHI)

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DEFINITIONS OF RACISM :

The Oxford English Dictionary defines racism as “belief that all members of each race possess characteristics, abilities, or qualities specific to that race, especially so as to distinguish it as inferior or superior race or races”. Merriam-Webster’s Dictionary also defines racism “as a belief that race is a primary determinant of human traits and capacities and racial differences produce an inherent superiority or inferiority of a particular racial group, and alternatively that it is also the prejudice based on such belief”. Again, the Macquarie Dictionary has given another convincing definition of racism “that racism is the belief that human races have distinctive characteristics which determines their cultures, usually involving the idea that one’s own race is superior and has the right to rule or dominate others”. Again, racism is said to be both pre-judicial and discrimination based on social perceptions about biological distinctions between peoples. Normally, it takes the form of social actions, practices or beliefs or system that considers different races to be as inherently or naturally superior or inferior to each other, based on perceived shared inheritable traits, abilities or qualities. Racism involves the belief in social distinctiveness of one race and superiority of one over the others.

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DEFINITIONS OF DISCRIMINATION:

Discrimination could be defined as prejudicial treatment of an individual based on their actual or perceived membership in a certain group or category “in a way that is worse than the way people are usually treated”. It involves the group’s initial reaction or interaction influencing the individual’s actual behaviour towards the group or the group leader, restricting members of one group from opportunities or privileges, that are available to other group, leading to the exclusion of individual or entities based on logical irrational decision making. Though the UN does not give definition to racism, it has given definition to racial discrimination as “any distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin that has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, employment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in political, economic, social, cultural and any other fields of public life”.

Racial discrimination involves separation and differentiation of people through the process of social division into categories based on race and racial affiliation for differential treatments. Race based prejudices and discrimination are witnessed right from the time of Plato and Aristotle who considered Greeks as of superior race. The slaughtering of millions of jews during World War II was the worst form of racism. In modern time, the emergence of multi-culturalism in different democratic countries has largely neutralized the rampant practice of racism or racial discrimination. However, racial discrimination or discriminatory treatment of people for belonging to a particular race is not uprooted as yet. In India, racial discrimination is on the rise, particularly

against lesser and marginalized Mongoloid racial, ethnic and cultural groups living in the north-east part of the country.

Diversified an Composite Nature of Indian Society:

India is a nation of different and diversified nationalities and sub-nationalities with diversified cultural, religious linguistic and racial affiliations. Of these, racial distinctiveness is a natural development and that it is the will of nature that one belongs to this or that racial stock. This is not subject to change at will. People of North-East India, for instance, belong to Mongoloid race and that they can not switch over to Aryans race, no matter, how much they wanted to, because their physical feature, color etc. destined them to be of Mongoloid race. On the other hand, culture, religion, language and other social systems could be changed or altered through the process of assimilation and legislation. India is a home to different racial groups, in the south we have people of Dravidian origin with darker skin, in the central and north, we have people, of Aryan origin with a brownish complexion and in the north-east, we have people of Mongoloid origin with quite distinctive physical feature-yellowish skin, flat nose and comparatively smaller body built. It is this composite nature of Indian society which makes India a nation with unity in diversity. Each of these 'racial group have each of their own distinctive characteristic, behaviours, physical feature eating and clothing habits, different from one on other, and which distinguished one from the others. In other words, they have nothing in common, be it ethnicity, culture, religion, language or physical feature. It is this diversity which makes Indian society a composite cultural society with multi-culturalism.

The composite nature of racial system in India makes us to believe that there are dominant as well as minority and lesser racial groups. There are a number of instances in which these marginalized and lesser racial groups are being discriminated at different levels by individuals and groups belonging to dominant racial groups. There are also instances in which even law enforcing agencies are acting with racial mindset. The framers of the Indian Constitution, the Constitution said to be the lengthiest and most detailed constitution, incorporated under Article 15 “Prohibition of discrimination on the ground of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth”. The crucial word here, ‘Discrimination’ means, making an adverse distinction with regard to or distinguishing unfavourably, from others. However, in spite of the inclusion of such prohibition in the Indian Constitution, racial and other forms of discriminations has been seen in India, particularly against people of Mongoloid North-East.

There is a general misperception in mainland India that Indians should be people having Aryan or Dravidian physical feature; and consequently, majority of Indians belonging to these majority and dominant races are not ready to accept or are ignorant enough not to accept the Mongoloid North-Eastern Indians within the ambit of Indian nationality. This general misperception of dominant racial groups against Mongoloid North-East Indians is a reality, which every North-East Indians, who had happened to travelled to the mainland witnessed. This has created deep sense of alienation, and instilled in their minds an anti-Indian feeling, having a far-reaching political consequences. If a person from North-East who is going to Delhi or any other part of mainland India is asked as to where he is going, the reply will be, “I am going to

India". This speaks volumes about the extent of alienation of the people of North-East from mainland India and Indians.

In the meantime, while the people of north-east India are yet to recover from the wound inflicted by Indian security forces during counter-insurgency operation, there are increasing incidents of racially motivated attacks on people of the region in Delhi and other major metro-politan cities like Bengaluru, Chennai, and Mumbai etc.

Racially Motivated violent attacks on people of North-East:

The unprecedented increase in the incident of rape, assault and murder of people of North-East in the capital territory of Delhi and other metropolitan cities, having racial color are being resented to by the people of the region so much that, it becomes a potential threat to the emotional and territorial integrity of the country. At a time when our big northern neighbour, China, is trying to make an inroad into India's territory; and when it is sticking its claim over Arunachal Pradesh in a more visible manner, it would be, in the national interest of India, to make the people happy and satisfied for and by being Indians. It is, in this context that the murder of Nido Tania from Arunachal Pradesh, and other violent attacks on people of the region are considered countered productive to India's national interest.

Though governments, both at the center and state made promises to do everything they could for providing safety and security to the people of north-east residing in Delhi and other metro-politan cities, the more such promises are made, the more incidents of violent against the north-east people occurred. The apathy of police, the law enforcing agency, has also been largely responsible for the increase in the frequency of such incidents. It has been seen on many occasions that the police

remained silent spectators or refused to register cases against the culprit which the victim north-easterner took as having racial motive. In some cases, the police, instead of giving protection to the victims, acted against the victims by verbally insulting and abusing them.

To highlight facts about racial attacks on people from the north-east in Delhi, the following few racially motivated attacks could be mentioned:

(1). On November 25, 2013, Telheiba Laishram from Manipur was assaulted at

Kishanagar, Vasant Kunj causing serious injury.

(2). On January,25, 2014, Miss Tharmila, Ms. Chonmila, Mr Lushim Shaiza and Mr Phungreingam Jajo from Manipur's Ukhrul District were assaulted at

Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi.

(3). On January 29, 2014 Mr. Nido Tania from Arunachal Pradesh was assaulted and

murdered at Lajpal Nagal, New Delhi.

(4). On 8th February, 2014, a 14 year old girl from Manipur (name withheld) was raped and assaulted.

(5). On 9th February, 2014 Mr N. Ginkhansiam (24) and his brother N. Vungsuanmung (26) from Churachandpur, Manipur were assaulted and robbed.

(6). On 11th February, 2014, Mr. Khusiengen was stabbed and robbed.

(7). On 14th February, 2014, several students from north-east were detained and injured by the police in a bid to suppress demonstration demanding anti-racial law.

Brief account of incidents:

(1) On 25th November, 2013, Mr. Telheiba Laishram from Manipur was having sun-bath on the terrace of his rented room at 63/A Kishanagar, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi. One, Bhramprakash, his neighbour told him not to stand on the terrace and said something which Telheiba could not understand. All of a sudden, Bhramprakash approached him from behind and struck him with aluminium bar. Tehelba left hand was broken and there were multiple injuries on other parts of his body. He was, then admitted at AIIMS in a critical unconscious condition. No FIR was submitted to the police as he was threatened by his neighbourhood not to do so.

(2) On 25th January, 2014, at around 9 Pm, Miss Chonmila from Ukhrul District, Maniipur, currently staying at New Delhi had gone to a shop runned by Tharmilla in Kotla Mubarakpur area of New Delhi to buy some Manipuri herbs, on spotting them, a group of Indian men (as narrated by her) first hurled racial abuses at them. When they did not react, one of them tied the leash of his pet dog to Miss Chonmila's boots. She got so scared that she started kicking the dog to drive it away. When they saw the woman kicking the dog to drive it away, they suddenly started beating her on the charge of ill-treatment of animal. When Tharmila intervened, two men dragged her out by the hair, virtually pulling her over the counter and thrashed

her as well. There were many shops owned by people from mainland in the lane, but none came out to help. When Mr. Lungshin Shaiza (27) tried to intervene, he too was beaten black and blue. Mr. Phungreingam Jayo who was trying to intervene was also beaten badly.

(3) On the 29th January, 2014, Mr Nido Tania, a student from Arunachal Pradesh was searching a residential address in Lajput Nagar, a group of locals (mainlander) commented on his hair colour. It was followed by an argument and scuffle. The locals beat him with rods and sticks. The police came and took away Tania from the spot and forced him to pay Rs. 10, 000/- to bear the cost of the glass pane that was broken during the scuffle, and dropped him back on the same route after sometime. Tania was again beaten up by the same local group. Tania, then returned to his room with fatal injuries and was found death in the room, the next day.

The above incidents of violent attacks on people from the north-east happened during the period between November, 2013 and February, 2014 i.e. barely three months in Delhi alone. There were countless number of attacks of these nature targeting north-easterners in different metropolitan cities before and after this period. In most cases, the nature and motive of attacks are the same- racially motivated attacks. If one is going to go by the accounts of the above mentioned violent attacks, one would inevitably be convinced that they are all racially motivated attacks. What one could see in common to all these attacks are :-

1. All are unprovoked attacks.
2. No retaliatory or defensive counter attack from the victims.
3. The victims, all belong to north-east India.

4. People near the site of the attacks intervened, but not to help the victims, but rather to assist the attackers.
5. Reluctance of police to register FIR. (FIR were registered after much pressure)

A thorough and close examination of these attacks make us to believe that all these attacks were related to racism and racial discrimination. The reluctance of police to register FIR could be interpreted as having racial motive and bystanders and people who are nearby these attacks, belong to the same racial group with the attackers refused to intervene, perhaps, because they have no sympathy for the victims who belong to other or foreign racial stock.

Therefore, it could safely be concluded that violent attack, rape, murder, assault etc. of north eastern people in Delhi, Bangalore and other major metropolitan cities are all cases of racism. There are numerous instances as narrated above, of racial violent attacks on people of North-East in Delhi in the full view of the police. There are a number of instances in which people from the north-east were beaten and raped in Delhi in the full view of police who are there to give protection to the people. This is a reality which no one can deny and; this is an act of racism, and if one say, it is not, then what it could be, anyway.

Almost every individual with Mongoloid feature in Delhi faces racially motivated ill-treatment of different kinds and of varying degrees. To testify this, Dr. Kameo pointed out in his research paper that out of the total 701 people interviewed randomly from those North-Eastern people who were protesting at Jantar Mantar and

Delhi University, North Campus on 4th- 6th February, 2014, cent percent (means all of them) confirmed that they were either abused or discriminated in Delhi on regular basis. He further revealed that the all discriminations seem to be on dresses and lifestyle. The most common terms used by mainland Indians are - Chinky, chowmen, momo, Chinese etc. Women folk with their western dressing style are seen as object of pleasure, and were teased with racial colour and abused with dirty words. Men were verbally abused, and whenever there was a slightest reaction, they were beaten; and in some cases they were murdered. These treatments are what the people of North-East India are facing on regular basis in Delhi, the capital city of India, which is also supposed to be their own capital. They are not safe nor secure, the fear of racial attack on silly issue is haunting the people of North-East in Delhi day in and day out. Some very pertinent questions could be asked - why people from the North-East are permanent target of attack in their own capital. Are they not regarded as citizens of India or are they regarded as lesser Indians? Why should they be in constant fear of attack in their own capital city which they love as their own? Why people from the region migrated to Delhi, was it not because Delhi is their Capital where from they can expect native treatment as others?

The answer to these question are simple - It's because they do not look like Indians, its because they have quite a distinct physical features smaller, yellowish skin, flat nose, straight hair etc. much closer to Chinese and people of South-East Asian countries; it could also be because they have quite a distinct culture, language, custom, eating habit, dressing style etc. distinct from Indians of the mainland.

While successive Government tends to deny the existence of racism or discrimination based on racial affiliation, there certainly exist racial discrimination in India, as seen in the preceding discussion. However, it should be noted that racism in India is not against any other races, but only against Mongoloid North-Eastern people. This is self-evident in that any of those racial attacks in different part of the country were directed against the people of North-East India residing in Delhi and other metropolitan cities to pursue higher education and to earn livelihood in different professions like government job, working in the call centers, hospital, hotel etc. The governments, both Centre and state are not taking cases of racial attack on people from the north-east seriously. Verbal assurance after assurance were given to give protection to the people concerned after every incident, but the more assurances were given the higher is frequency of such attack. The law enforcing agency and the law interpreting agency, in many cases, act as if they were with the perpetrators of the crimes. As seen in each case, the police, the law enforcing agency, refused or reluctantly registered FIR after much pressure. Take for e.g. the police initially refused to file an FIR into the case of rape of a minor girl from Manipur. In the case of stabbing of Mr. Khupsiangen too, the police initially refused to file an FIR under appropriate section. "Attempt to murder". The police after much pressure, registered an FIR as robbery case, and not attempt to murder. In the Nido Tania case, the inaction of the police was responsible for his murder. The question that every sensible citizen should ask in each case is; what makes the police reluctant or refuse to register an FIR under the appropriate section of IPC? Why much pressure is required for filing FIR and why the police refused to register an FIR under appropriate section of IPC? Why they

registered an FIR in the case of stabbing of Khupsiangen under robbery case, and not attempt to murder? The inaction of Delhi police and their refusal to file complaints under the appropriate sections of IPC is a sufficient proof that there is an institutionalization of racism which further encouraged more racial attacks on people of North-East India.

Government's Initiative:

On the initiative of Home Ministry, Government of India, a special committee was instituted under the Chairmanship of MP Bezbaruah, a retired IAS officer to look into all matters relating to incident of violence against people of north-east India. The institution of the committee was widely condemned by the people because of lack of consultation, its exclusively in composition etc. The committee, therefore, could not function effectively and violent incidents against the targeted people is ever-growing.

On the 11th February, the Delhi High Court had asked the Union Home Ministry to consider changing the existing SC/ST Act or introducing a new law to allow provision for deterrence against alleged "racial attacks" on people from the North-East states. The Supreme Court agreed to hear a public interest Litigation on 11th February, 2014 concerning the recent attacks on people from the North-East. The PIL filed by a bunch of lawyers, seeks pan-India-guidelines to prevent attacks and discrimination based on racial profiling and to setup a special investigation team to look into series of attacks on people from the North-East.

A committee setup by Union Home ministry, comprising of retired bureaucrats from the North-East, after studying cases involving racial attacks, harassment, rape and assault on people from the North-East, had reported to the Union Home Ministry

that “inadequate and inaccurate” knowledge about the region is what led to the discrimination and attacks on people of North-East origin. The committee gave its report on how to address racial discriminations in the metros after having a series of meeting with students from the North-East in Delhi, learnt that there was inadequate and in accurate knowledge about the region leading to discrimination, according to news report in Times of India.

The Committee maintained “we have been told that understanding of the region is distorted. We are looking for immediate solutions, like change in the NCERT Text book, syllabus and engaging the mainstream and regional media” the daily quoted MP Bezbaruah, member of North-Eastern Council and Chairman of the Committee as saying in its report : Examining the causes behind attacks, violence and discriminations are part of the team’s term of reference. It will suggest legal remedies to deal with the problem.

Students from the region who were protesting against the assault and murder of Nido Tania and other people from the North-East expected that the Committee would be as effective as justice Verma panel formed after the Nirbhya gang rape. They, accordingly requested the Ministry to include retired Supreme Court judge and an academician in the Committee. However, the ministry, instead, appointed retired civil servants in total disregard to the request.

The Bezbaruah Committee has given 60 points of recommendation to Union Home Ministry for stopping and preventing hate-crime against the people of North-East in Delhi and other metropolitan cities. The following are some of the recommendations submitted to the Ministry :

(1) An IPS Officer belonging to the North-East should be posted in every city with a sizeable population from the North-East.

(2) A one way - one- stop office and, forums and special squads should be steep to

Investigate into incidents of violent and hate-crimes against the people belonging to the region.

(3) DONER Minister, Gen. VK Singh, a former Indian Army Chief should acquire

Detailed knowledge “of North-East and should visit the region every month to

Get a “proper idea of the happenings”.

(4) ‘North-East Trade Union’ be formed in every city with a sizeable population from

The North-East, to oversee various issues relating to employees from the North-East, including non-payment of wages and salaries, and also assist them in

Pursuing alternative career options apart from those in the hospitality sectors.

It will also look into the cases of harassment of girls from the region in their offices.

(5) Drawing up of data based information pertaining to people from the region

and serve as the face of these people.

(6) Suggested enactment of Anti-Racial law to stop hate-crimes, not just against the

people of North-East, but also other states.

(7) A fast track courts should be established to deal with crime against north-eastern people.

(8) CCTV Cameras should be installed in areas with high concentration of people from the North-East.

The Committee has reported that Pune in Maharashtra is the safest city while Delhi is the most insecure city as the national capital witnessed during the last six months some of the most brutal crime incidents against the people of north-east.

So far as policy strategy is concerned, state response to racial attacks on people of North-East is to laudable, however, what seems to be terribly lacking is, lack of will to implement and put into practice on the part of the government. The Bezbaruah Committee has done what it is entrusted to do i.e. its power is limited to recommendations and suggestions to stop and prevent the recurrence of hate-crime related violent incidents against people of North-East residing in Delhi and other Metro-politans., It is the government, which has the power to implement those recommendations submitted to it. However, even after the Committee submitted to the government for implementation, nothing positive has really come out. Violent attack, murder, rape etc. on the same targeted people, instead, of being on the decline, has been rising rapidly each day and each month. People of the region have the common

perception that the government and its law enforcing agency are not taking the matter seriously. Time has come now for state, to take pro-active step to bring to a hold all kinds of violent incidents directed toward people of the North-East before things go out of hand.

Response of people from the North-East:

There were massive response from the people of the North-East against racial attacks; after each incident of violent attack, protest demonstrations, were held in Delhi by students' organizations from the North-East "Hello China" reads one of the placard at a demonstration by the Mizo Students' Union, in front of Raj Bhavan, Aizawl, Mizoram. The protest was held against the racial discrimination meted out to north-easterners in mainland India, and to express the feeling of alienation which is seemingly gaining ground among the people of the region " Is North-East a part of India?" reads an other banner.

Racially motivated attacks, assault, rape etc.targeting people of the region, residing temporarily in Delhi and other metropolitans, could be attributed to the unique socio, political, cultural, religious and historical background of the people. Historically, North-East India (Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim) were never a part of India till 1947. They were merged with India without taking the consent of the people concerned. Their merger with Indian Union differs from state to state in terms of nature, and in some cases, the people were neither consulted nor was their willingness or unwillingness not taken into consideration. There had been, therefore, the feeling of annexation by India which has been persistentlyhaunting the people. At the same time, the people from the mainland

India find it difficult to integrate the people of the region to mainstream Indian society because of their racial, cultural, religious and others aloofness; and questioned their loyalty to India. Based on this suspicion and racial prejudice, the Indian state indulged in militarization to suppress all movements for self-determination. The most ruthless suppressive measures were employed during counter-insurgency operation in the region under the dreaded Armed Forces Special Power Act, 1958. India had even used its air-power to suppress the MNF movement for independence in Mizoram. Hnahlan, Aizawl and some other villages were bombarded to ashes and a number of civilians were killed on 5th and 6th March, 1966. People under the said Act, are denied even the right to life as any officer from the rank of JCO has the power to issue firing order to anyone who he suspects to be an insurgent.

Unity in diversity a typical characteristic of Indian society has now been transformed into disintegrity in diversity. Facial look-based discrimination is rampant on the Mongoloid north-easterners specially in major metropolitans; and this has been the hallmark of Indian society. The unequal treatment meted out to people from the northeast, in terms of providing developmental infrastructures, has generated much disillusionment among the youths. The north-east as a whole has been subjected to a number of problems relating to development. Demands for separate state, autonomy and even sovereignty bears the testimony of how people of the region felt- left out and neglected, in terms of development. Racial discrimination, unemployment, lack of development in all sectors and deep sense of alienation together, breed insurgencies for the creation of separate state and autonomy and even independence. Insurgency has now make life a living-

nightmare. However, when people from the region migrated to mainland India in search of a more secured life, a more peaceful environment for pursuing higher and better education, to work in government and private sectors like call-Centre's, shops etc., they were being discriminated because of their distinctive physical feature, way of life, eating habits etc.

Insurgency has assumed serious proportion when it comes to the demand for independence. The NSCN, both (IM & K), the ULFA, in Assam, UNLF and PLA in Manipur, are all demanding separate sovereign states of their own. In most of these cases, the Chinese covert or overt involvement is a fact that needs no reiteration; China has its own longstanding interest in the region; and have had supported secessionist movement in Mizoram and Nagaland. The MNF and the NNC got moral and material supports from China in the 1960s, which greatly emboldened the morale of these insurgent. In 1962, it has invaded Arunachal Pradesh in the eastern sector of Indo-Chinese border and almost overrun the entire state. Recently, China has released its map in which Arunachal Pradesh is included in its territory. When the people from the north-east staged demonstration protesting racial discrimination and racial attack on them in Delhi and other metropolitans, China has expressed its solidarity and support to the causes of people of north-east which reflected its interest in distracting north-east from India.

Events have manifested how unequally people of North-East were treated and discriminated. making them to feel that they were being alienated and isolated from the people of mainland. This feeling of alienation and isolation has generated the growing desire for separate independence, independence from India. It is, for the

policy makers at Delhi to re-assess its policy towards North-East. Time may come when all insurgent groups in the region are united for common cause of sovereign independent state, thereby threatening the territorial integrity of India. Efforts were now being made by the certain insurgent groups to unite all insurgents' groups operation in the region to fight against discrimination, racial harassment and attacks in Delhi and other cities of mainland India. To validate this perceived threat, the Imphal based newspaper published on 21st July, 2014 that Chairman of NSCN (K) re-iterated the idea of forming a common front for North-East insurgent groups. When queried, a senior member of NSCN (K) leader said, "the process is underway, because you see, the entire North-east has been discriminated upon by people of Delhi, Mumbai, Pune, Bengaluru and other urban cities. Citizens of the North-East have even been beaten up". He also alleged that the North-East has been neglected by the Centre and that its people have been discriminated. He further elaborates "If government of India solves the Naga problem, problems of the north-east will be solved" and he said If the government of India refuses to solve the Naga problem, the north-east problem will continue to increase and multiply. Noting how all seven states of north-east have their own rebel groups, he observed that the entire north-east faces common issues that the people of the region should unite to solve.

It is, therefore, necessary on the part of the Centre to deal race-base discrimination, race-based hate-crime, race-based harassment and assault, murder and rape with all firmness and decisiveness. It should take measure to prevent the re-occurrence of racial attack in different cities so as to prevent further alienation of the

people of the region. They should be made feel that they are the true sons and daughters of great India.

The following suggestions, could be made for stopping and preventing racially motivated

violent attack on people of north-east India.

(1) Since lack of sufficient knowledge about the land and the people, is considered one of the causes of racial attack on people of the north-east, the government of

India should take necessary step to educate the people of mainland India about

the composite and diversified nature of Indian society. For this, there should be

uniformed syllabus for all educational institutions throughout India in which

history, culture, religion and etc. of the region (North-East) should be included.

(2) The Parliament should pass and enact anti-racially law which provides for the

severest form of punishment to those who violate.

(3) Respective state government where race related crimes were being perpetrated in consultation with Centre, and north-eastern states governments, should make a

special arrangement for induction of at least 25% of Police personnel from the people of North-East states.

(4) At least one IPS Officer should be posted each in major metropolitan cities.

(5) Recommendation of Bezbaruah Committee should be implemented in Toto.

(6) Regarding Delhi, being our national capital, all Indians should be made to accept that it is the capital of every Indian, and every Indian is the native of Delhi and that people of North-East must also be made to feel that it is their capital.

(7) People of mainland India should be made to accept the composite and diversified nature of Indian society in which there are dominants as well as marginalized racial, religious, cultural and linguistic groups with equal rights, equal opportunities

and so on.

(8) Delhi, being the hot-bed of violent racial attacks, government should take a pro-active step to prevent the re-occurrence of race/ethnic related violent incidents. Every citizen should be considered 'native of Delhi'.

The feeling that Delhi belongs to none, but all's, should be implanted in the mind of the people. West Bengal belongs to Bengali, Bihar belongs to Bihari, Punjab belongs to Punjabi and so on, but Delhi belong to none, but all.

Conclusion: It is, therefore, for the government of India to act decisively on violent racial attack, not only on the people of North-East in Delhi and other metropolitans, but also on the people of mainland India in the North-East. Until now, there has not been any retaliatory violent response to the people of mainland India, but possibility of collective violent response to racial attack on people of mainland India remains high in different north-eastern states; we have witnessed series of peaceful demonstration, dharna etc. as a response to racial attack on people of the region in Delhi and other metropolitans, but no retaliatory violent response has yet been witnessed : It should, however, be noted that thing may not be always the same, and the time may come when collective violent retaliatory response is resorted to, which may be a potential threat to the emotional and territorial integrity of the nation.

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