

**Supreme Court Of India
Acknowledgement**

e-Filing No.	:	EC-SCIN01-60080-2025	e-Filed Date/Time	:	28-12-2025 09:13:25 PM
Efiled	:	New Case	Case Type	:	WRIT PETITION(CRIMINAL)
Petitioner	:	ANOOP PRAKASH AWASTHI			
Respondent	:	UNION OF INDIA			
Advocate	:	ANOOP PRAKASH AWASTHI (2441)	Matter Nature	:	Ordinary
Payment Details :					

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
EXTRA-ORDINARY WRIT JURISDICTION
Public Interest Litigation

WRIT PETITION (CRL) NO.

OF 2025

IN THE MATTER OF:-

Anoop Prakash Awasthi

Petitioner

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

Respondent(s)

With

IA NO. _____ OF 2025

Application for permission to appear and argue in person

**Paperbook
(For Index Please see inside)**

File by

Anoop Prakash Awasthi- In person

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ANNEXURE 'Y'

PROFORMA FOR FIRST LISTING

SECTION _____

The case pertains to (Please tick/check the correct box):

Central Act: (Title) Constitution of India

Section: Article 32, 14, 19, 21

Central Rule: (Title) NA

Rule No(s) NA

State Act: (Title) NA

Section: NA

State Rule: (Title) NA

NA

Rule No(s) NA

Impugned Interim Order: (Date) NA

Impugned Final Order/Decree: (Date) NA

High Court: (Name) NA

Names of Judges: NA

Tribunal/Authority:(Name) NA

1. Nature of matter: Civil Criminal

2. (a) Petitioner/appellant No. 1: Anoop Prakash Awasthi

(b) e-mail ID: anoopclc@gmail.com

(c) Mobile phone number: 9891491829, 7678408858

3. (a) Respondent No. 1: Union of India

(b) e-mail ID: hshso@nic.in

(c) Mobile phone number: _____

4. (a) Main category classification: 15 P
(b) Sub classification: PIL related to the subject category

5. Not to be listed before: NA

6. (a) Similar disposed of matter with citation, if any, & case details: not known
(b) Similar pending matter with case details: not known

7. Criminal Matters: yes
(a) Whether accused/convict has surrendered: Yes No
(b) FIR No. _____ Date: _____
(c) Police Station: _____
(d) Sentence Awarded: _____
(e) Period of sentence undergone including period of detention/custody undergone _____
(f) **Whether any earlier case between the same parties is filed** _____
(g) **Particulars of the FIR and Case** _____
(h) **Whether any bail application was preferred earlier and decision thereupon** _____

8. Land Acquisition Matters: No
(a) Date of Section 4 notification: _____
(b) Date of Section 6 notification: _____
(c) Date of Section 17 notification: _____

9. Tax Matters: State the tax effect: No

10. Special Category (first petitioner/appellant only): No
 Senior Citizen > 65 years SC/ST Woman/Child Disabled
 Legal aid case In custody

11. Vehicle Number (in case of Motor Accident Claim matters): No

12. **Whether there was / is litigation on the same point of law, if yes, details thereof** not known

Date:


AOR for petitioner(s)/appellants(s)
(Name) Anoop Prakash Awasthi in person
Registration No. 2441

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OFFICE REPORT ON LIMITATION

1. The Petition is/are within Limitation.
2. The Petition is barred by time and there is delay of N/A days in filing the same against order dated _____ and petition for condonation of N/A days of delay has been filed.
3. There is delay of _____ days in refiling the petition and petition for condonation of _____ days delay in refiling has been filed.

BRANCH OFFICER

New Delhi

Dated : 28/12/2025

INDEX OF RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

SYNOPSIS AND LIST OF DATE

“We are Indians. What certificate should we show to prove that?” words that tragically became his last recorded assertion of constitutional belonging before the confrontation escalated into brutal violence. Mr. Anjel Chakma, a 24-year-old MBA student from the State of Tripura, succumbed to grievous injuries on 27/12/2025 sustained in a racially motivated attack in the Selaqui area of Dehradun, Uttarakhand. As reported by *The Times of India*, on 9 December 2025, Mr. Chakma was shopping with his younger brother when they were accosted by a group of men who subjected them to racial slurs and derogatory abuse solely on account of their North-Eastern appearance. When Mr. Chakma calmly protested the abuse and asserted his identity as an Indian citizen, the assailants allegedly launched a violent attack, during which both brothers were beaten and stabbed. Mr. Chakma suffered severe injuries to his neck and spine, remained unconscious throughout the course of medical treatment, and after more than fourteen days of intensive care, succumbed to his injuries on 27 December 2025, sparking widespread anguish, protests, and demands for justice across the country.

With utmost respect, subject writ petition is addressed to this Hon’ble Court invoking its extraordinary jurisdiction under Article 32 of the Constitution of India, as the sentinel on the qui vive for the protection of fundamental rights, equality, dignity, and fraternity. The petition arises from a continuing constitutional failure reflected in repeated instances of racial abuse, dehumanisation, and violence against Indian citizens belonging to the North-Eastern States and other frontier regions, who are routinely targeted across the country solely due to their physical appearance and ethnic features, and are subjected to racial slurs such as “Chinese” or “chinky”, leading to social exclusion, psychological

trauma, and, in extreme cases, fatal violence. The immediate cause for invoking the jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court is the tragic and racially motivated killing of Mr. Anjel Chakma, a 24-year-old MBA student from Tripura, who succumbed to grievous injuries sustained during an attack in the Selaqui area of Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

As reported by media, on 9 December 2025, while shopping with his younger brother, Mr. Chakma was racially abused by a group of assailants who targeted the brothers on account of their North-Eastern appearance. When confronted with racial slurs, Mr. Chakma calmly asserted his constitutional identity and reportedly said, "*We are not Chinese... We are Indians. What certificate should we show to prove that?*" words that tragically became his last recorded assertion of belonging before the assault escalated into brutal violence. Both brothers were attacked, and Mr. Chakma sustained severe neck and spinal injuries, remained unconscious during treatment, and ultimately died on 27 December 2025 after over fourteen days of medical intervention, triggering widespread protests and national outrage.

Despite the unmistakable hate-based and racial motivation of the crime, there is no mechanism to available in our initial criminal justice response system which treats the racial offences as an ordinary crime, thereby erasing motive, diluting constitutional gravity, and perpetuating a pattern of impunity. The killing of Mr. Anjel Chakma is not an isolated incident but forms part of a long-standing pattern of racial violence against citizens from the North-Eastern States, including the death of Nido Taniam in 2014 and numerous assaults on students and workers in metropolitan cities, a phenomenon formally acknowledged by the Union of India in parliamentary replies, yet left unaddressed through any dedicated legislative or institutional framework.

Even after the enactment of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, there remains no statutory recognition of hate or racial crimes, no mandatory recording of bias motivation at the FIR stage, and no specialised investigative or victim-protection mechanisms. As a result, racially motivated violence continues to be prosecuted as ordinary crime, undermining Articles 14, 15, 19, and 21 of the Constitution and striking at the foundational constitutional value of fraternity enshrined in the Preamble.

Our brothers and sisters from the North-Eastern States are repeatedly taunted about their physical appearance within their own country, rendering their status fragile and conditional. In the face of admitted knowledge, persistent inaction, and a clear legislative vacuum, this petition seeks judicial intervention on the principles laid down in *Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan*, for issuance of binding guidelines recognising racially motivated violence as a distinct constitutional wrong and ensuring effective protection of dignity, equality, and fraternity of all citizens.

The present issue strikes at the core of the Constitution of India. Racial discrimination and violence directly violate Articles 14, 15, 19, and 21, and more fundamentally, erode the constitutional value of fraternity enshrined in the Preamble. This failure is further aggravated by the fact that Indian civilisational philosophy, reflected in the Vedas, Upanishads, Bhagavad Gita, and Itihasas, unequivocally rejects race, birth, or physical form as determinants of human worth. The principles of samsara and vasudhaiva kutumbakam stand in direct opposition to racial othering. Acts of racial violence are therefore not only unconstitutional but anti-civilisational.

This Petition is made in public interest by an Advocate on Record of this Hon'ble Court, without any personal or oblique motive, in the earnest hope that this Hon'ble Court will respond to a matter that strikes at the moral foundation, unity, and constitutional conscience of the Indian nation.

LIST OF DATES

This list of dates records select instances of violence to demonstrate the grave and systemic nature of the issue under consideration.

30th March 2014

Mob attack on Northeast students in Gurgaon's Sikanderpur village: A group of locals beat several persons from the Northeast with sticks and rods following an altercation, reportedly shouting racial slurs and targeting them selectively.
(paa2015.populationassociation.org)

January 2014

Death of Nido Taniam (Delhi): A 20-year-old student from Arunachal Pradesh died from injuries sustained after being beaten by a group in Delhi — widely reported as a racially charged attack. (The Times of India)

January 2014

Assault on two women from Manipur (Delhi): Two Manipuri women were reportedly thrashed in public view by local assailants, cited in media as racially motivated. (The Times of India)

2014 - 2016 (Parliamentary data)

Reported crimes against North-Eastern citizens in Delhi and other cities: Government data showed hundreds of cases of crimes (often with racial undertones) reported by Northeast Indians in metropolitan areas e.g., 286 cases in Delhi in 2014 alone. (Ministry of Home Affairs)

24th March 2020

Racial harassment during COVID-19 pandemic: A girl from Manipur was reportedly spat on and labelled with racially discriminatory references in New Delhi in the context of Coronavirus rumours. (India Today NE)

28th May 2025

Assault on Northeast-looking individuals in Delhi: A viral social media report described a shop attack and beating of a girl with racial slurs shouted at victims in Vijay Nagar, Delhi. (Note: social media source, not formal news). (Reddit)

9th December 2025

Racially motivated attack in Dehradun: Anjel Chakma (24-year-old MBA student from Tripura) and his brother were confronted with racial slurs (“Chinese”, “Chinki”, etc.) while shopping in Selaqui, Uttarakhand, and assaulted after objecting to the abuse. (Republic World)

27 December 2025

Death of Anjel Chakma: After battling injuries sustained on 9 December, Anjel succumbed to his wounds in Dehradun hospital, leading to upgraded murder charges and national outrage over racially motivated violence against a Northeast Indian.

28 December, 2025: Hence this Petition



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Petitioner

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

Respondent(s)

In the matter of:

WRIT PETITION UNDER ARTICLE 32 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA SEEKING ISSUANCE OF WRIT IN THE NATURE OF MANDAMUS, ORDER, DIRECTION OR ANY OTHER APPROPRIATE WRIT FOR THE VIOLATION OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AS UNDER ARTICLE 14, 19 (1) A & (G) AND 21, AND THUS SEEKING JUDICIAL INTERVENTION TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIAN CITIZENS FROM THE NORTH-EASTERN STATES AND OTHER FRONTIER REGIONS OF INDIA FOR:

ISSUING AN APPROPRIATE WRIT (AD INTERIM TILL A LEGISLATION IS MADE) IN THE NATURE OF FORMULATING COMPREHENSIVE GUIDELINES, RECOGNISING 'RACIAL SLUR' AS A SEPARATE CATEGORY OF HATE CRIMES AND DETERMINE PUNISHMENT FOR THE SAME;

DIRECTING THE RESPONDENTS TO CREATE A NODAL AGENCY OR A PERMANENT BODY OR COMMISSION OR DIRECTORATE AT CENTRAL LEVEL AS WELL AS AT THE LEVEL OF EACH STATE WHERE SUCH RACIAL CRIMES CAN BE REPORTED AND READDRESSED;

DIRECTING THE RESPONDENTS AT CENTRAL LEVEL AS WELL AS AT THE LEVEL OF EACH STATE TO MAKE AND CREATE A DEDICATED SPECIAL POLICE UNIT IN EACH

DISTRICT/METROPOLITAN AREA TO ADDRESS THE RACIAL CRIMES.

DIRECTING THE RESPONDENTS AT CENTRAL LEVEL AS WELL AS AT THE LEVEL OF EACH STATE TO ORGANISE WORKSHOPS AND DEBATES AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES ON THE ISSUE OF PREVAILING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND WAYS TO REDRESS THE SAME;

AND in the matter of:

Anoop Prakash Awasthi Petitioner in Person
(Advocate on Record, CC 2441)
S/o Lt. Sh. Keshava Ram,
40, IIInd Floor, Hanuman Lane, Connaught Place, New Delhi, 110001
Email: anoopclc@gmail.com, Mob. 9891491829

Versus

1. Union of India
Through Secretary Ministry of Home Affairs
35101, 5th floor, Kartavya Bhavan, 3, New Delhi, 110001
2. State of Uttarakhand
Through Secretary Department of Home
Uttarakhand Secretariat
Dehradun – 248001, Uttarakhand
3. State of
Tripura
Through Secretary Home Department
Tripura Secretariat / Secretariat Complex
Agartala – 799001
Tripura, India
4. State of Andhra Pradesh
Through Secretary Home Department
A-Block, 3rd Floor, Andhra Pradesh Secretariat
Velagapudi, Amaravati – 522001, Andhra Pradesh
5. State of Arunachal Pradesh
Through Secretary Home Department
Civil Secretariat
Itanagar – 791111, Arunachal Pradesh

6. State of Assam
Through Secretary Home & Political Departments
'I' Block, Janata Bhawan
Dispur, Guwahati – 781006, Assam
7. State of Bihar
Through Secretary Home Department (Old Secretariat)
Patna – 800015, Bihar
8. State of Chhattisgarh
Through Secretary Home Department
D.K.S. Bhawan, Mantralaya, Raipur – 492001, Chhattisgarh
9. State of Goa
Through Secretary Home Department, Secretariat
Porvorim – 403521, Goa
10. State of Gujarat
Through Secretary Home Department
Sachivalaya, Sector-10
Gandhinagar – 382010, Gujarat
11. State of Haryana
Through Secretary Home Department
Haryana Civil Secretariat
Sector-1, Chandigarh – 160001
12. State of Himachal Pradesh
Through Secretary Home Department
Armsdale Building, Himachal Pradesh Secretariat
Shimla – 171002, Himachal Pradesh
13. State of Jharkhand
Through Secretary Home Department
Project Building, Dhurwa
Ranchi – 834004, Jharkhand
14. State of Karnataka
Through Secretary Home Department
Vidhana Soudha
Bengaluru – 560001, Karnataka
15. State of Kerala

Through Secretary Home Department
Main Block, Secretariat
Thiruvananthapuram – 695001, Kerala

16. State of Madhya Pradesh
Through Secretary Home Department
Mantralaya (State Secretariat)
Bhopal – 462011, Madhya Pradesh

17. State of Maharashtra
Through Secretary Home Department
Mantralaya
Madam Cama Road, Mumbai – 400032, Maharashtra

18. State of Manipur
Through Secretary Home Department
Manipur Secretariat
Imphal- 795001
Manipur.

19. State of Meghalaya
Through Secretary Home Department
Meghalaya State Secretariat
Shillong – 793001
Meghalaya, India

20. State of Mizoram
Through Secretary Home Department

Mizoram Secretariat
New Capital Complex (MINECO)
Khatla, Aizawl – 796001
Mizoram, India

21. State of Nagaland
Through Secretary Home Department
Nagaland Civil Secretariat
Kohima – 797001
Nagaland, India
State of

22. Odisha
Through Secretary Home Department
Odisha Secretariat
Bhubaneswar – 751001, Odisha
State of

23. Punjab

Through Secretary Home Department
Punjab Civil Secretariat
Chandigarh – 160001, Punjab
State of

24. Rajasthan
Through Secretary Home Department
Secretariat, Jaipur – 302005, Rajasthan
State of

25. Sikkim
Through Secretary Home Department
Gangtok-737101, Sikkim
State of

26. Tamil Nadu
Through Secretary Home Department
Secretariat, Chennai – 600009, Tamil Nadu
State of

27. Telangana
Through Secretary Home Department
Secretariat, Hyderabad – 500022, Telangana
State of

28. Uttar Pradesh
Through Secretary Home Department
Lal Bahadur Shastri Bhawan
Lucknow-226001, Uttar Pradesh
State of

29. West Bengal
Through Secretary Home & Hill Affairs Department
Nabanna, 325 Sarat Chatterjee Road, Shibpur
Howrah- 711102, West Bengal

30. State of NCT of Delhi
Through Secretary Home Department
Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate
New Delhi-110002
UT OF

31. Jammu & Kashmir
Through Secretary Home Department
Civil Secretariat (Jammu / Srinagar), J&K
UT of

32. Puducherry
Through Secretary Home Department
Puducherry Secretariat
Puducherry- 605001

33.UT of Ladakh,
Through Secretary Home Department
First Floor, UT Secretariat Building Leh, PIN 194101

To,

The Chief Justice of India
and his Companion Justices of the Supreme Court of India

Humble Petition of the Petitioner in person above named Most respectfully
showeth:-

1. That the present writ petition is being filed seeking issuance of writ under article 32 of the constitution of India seeking issuance of writ in the nature of mandamus, order, direction or any other appropriate writ for the violation of fundamental rights as under article 14, 19 (1) a & (g) and 21, and thus seeking judicial intervention to address the issue of racial discrimination and violence against Indian citizens from the north-eastern states and other frontier regions of India.
 - 1.a. That the Petitioner-in-person has not represented any government authority for the relief claimed in the instant writ petition.
 - 1.b. That the Petitioner-in-person has not filed any other Petition either before this Hon'ble Court or any other court seeking similar relief.
2. DETAILS AS PER PIL GUIDELINES AS PER SCR 2013.
 - 2.1) FULL NAME: Anoop Prakash Awasthi

- 2.2) COMPLETE POSTAL ADDRESS: 40, IIInd Floor, Hanuman Lane, Connaught Place, New Delhi & B-32, New Rajendra Nagar, New Delhi, 110060
- 2.3.) E-MAIL ID: anoopclc@gmail.com
- 2.4) PHONE NO. 7678408858, 9891491829
- 2.5) PROOF REGARDING PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION: Adhar Card No. 7268 8370 6909, & Supreme Court Bar Association ID card
- 2.6) OCCUPATION: Advocate on Record at Supreme Court of India CC 2441.
- 2.7) ANNUAL INCOME:- Rs. 25 Lakh per annum as per latest ITRs.
- 2.8) ID PROOF COPY FILED: as PAN CARD
- 2.9) PAN NUMBER: ASYPP6137D
- 2.10) NATIONAL UNIQUE ID CARD NUMBER: 7268 8370 6909

3. THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF PERSONAL INTEREST. No Personal Interest only Public Interest.
4. THE FACTS CONSTITUTING THE CAUSE OF ACTION: The tragic death of Mr. Anjel Chakma, a 24-year-old MBA student from the State of Tripura, who succumbed to grievous injuries on 27/12/2025 sustained in a racially motivated attack in Dehradun, Uttarakhand, on 9 December 2025, while shopping with his younger brother Michael in the Selaqui area of Dehradun, Uttrakhand, Anjel and his brother were confronted by a group of men who subjected them to racial slurs and derogatory abuse linked solely to their North-Eastern appearance.
5. NATURE OF INJURY LIKELY TO BE CAUSED TO THE PUBLIC: The racially motivated violence continues to be prosecuted as ordinary crime, thereby minimising its constitutional gravity and failing to address the compounded harm inflicted upon dignity, equality, and

fraternity. Executive advisories, in the absence of enforceable legal architecture, have proved illusory and ineffective causing immense violations of fundamental rights.

6. WHETHER THE CONCERNED GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY HAS BEEN MOVED FOR THE SAID RELEIF, IF SO DETAILS OF REPRESENTATION ALONGWITH THE OUTCOME: No such representation is done by the Petitioner in Person.
7. WHETHER THERE IS ANY CIVIL, CRIMINAL OR ANY REVENUE LITIGATION PENDING OR FILED BY OR AGAINST THE PETITIONER(S) WHICH COULD HAVE A LEGAL NEXUS TO THE PRESENT PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION: No
8. WHETHER THERE IS ANY PERSONAL GAIN, PRIVATE MOTIVE OR ANY OTHER OBLIQUE REASON IN FILING THE PIL: No.
9. FACTS OF THE CASE:-
 - 9.1. The present petition raises a larger issue emanating from the killing of Anjel Chakma, a young student from the North-Eastern region, reportedly on racial grounds in Dehradun which is not merely a criminal incident; it is a constitutional moment that exposes the fragility of equal citizenship when race and appearance become grounds of exclusion. The incident, as reported contemporaneously, reveals a sequence of events that are tragically familiar in cases involving North-Eastern Indians: racial provocation, verbal abuse invoking foreignness, escalation of violence, and a fatal outcome, followed by delayed institutional recognition of the racial character of the crime.

- 9.2. That according to accounts placed in the public domain, the incident was preceded by taunts and racial slurs questioning the victim's nationality and identity. The confrontation was not sparked by any serious provocation but by the persistent social trope that individuals with East or South-East Asian features are "outsiders" or "foreigners" within their own country. This trope, repeated casually in public discourse, acquires lethal force when normalised by silence and institutional indifference.
- 9.3. What renders this incident constitutionally searing are the victim's reported last words, spoken in a moment of existential desperation: "*I am Indian... What certificate should we show?*" These words are not merely an expression of personal anguish; they constitute an indictment of the Republic's failure to make citizenship experientially real for all its people. When an Indian citizen, in the moments before death, feels compelled to assert nationality as a defence against violence, the promise of equality before law stands profoundly compromised.
- 9.4. That this question "*what certificate should we show*" exposes the informal but pervasive demand placed within our society upon racially distinct Indians to tell about their citizenship. The demand itself is unfortunate as Indianness flows from the Constitution, not from public perception or ethnic conformity.
- 9.5. That From a criminal law perspective, the incident reflects a recurring failure: the inability or unwillingness of first responders and investigating authorities to identify racial motivation as a central element of the offence. Crimes rooted in racial prejudice are not spontaneous; they are cumulative, drawing legitimacy from everyday slurs, unchecked stereotyping, and the absence of consequences for lesser acts of discrimination. When the legal

system treats the final act of violence in isolation, it erases the context that gives the act its meaning and gravity.

- 9.6. That the killing of Anjel Chakma must therefore be understood as the culmination of a social process rather than an aberration. It demonstrates how racial othering, when left unaddressed, travels a continuum, from verbal abuse to physical assault, and ultimately to homicide. The law's failure to interrupt this continuum at earlier stages amounts to a failure of constitutional governance.
- 9.7. That the vulnerability of citizens from the North-Eastern States is not an unforeseen or emergent phenomenon. It stands formally acknowledged on the floor of Parliament itself. The Union of India, through replies given by the Ministry of Home Affairs to questions raised in the Lok Sabha in March 2017, placed on record both the prevalence of racial attacks and the absence of any dedicated institutional mechanism to address them. These replies, read together, constitute clear executive admissions of knowledge coupled with inaction.
- 9.8. It is further important to highlight that on 14 March 2017, in response to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1908, when following questions were asked:
 - (a) *whether there has been a significant delay in working out a proposal for creation of a nodal agency to coordinate on the issues of hate crime and racial violence, especially against people belonging to the North East living in other States;*
 - (b) *if so, the reasons therefor;*
 - (c) *the progress made so far in this regard and timeline proposed for the completion of the project;*
 - (d) *whether any consultation has been held so far with the States to discuss the outline of such nodal agency and power sharing between Union and State Governments for such agency; and*

(e) if so, the details thereof?

And in response thereto following answer was given in the parliament by the minister of state in the ministry of home affairs
Shri Kiren Rijiju)

(a) to (e) :- Ministry of Home Affairs has been looking after the issues relating to the people of North Eastern Region. In the last three years, many initiatives to address the security concerns and welfare of North Eastern people have been taken by the Government. However, presently there is no such specific proposal under consideration of MHA to create a separate nodal agency to coordinate on the issues of hate crime and racial violence, especially against people belonging to the North-East living in other States.

True copy of the Government of India, ministry of home affairs Lok Sabha unstarred question no. 1908, answered on the 14th march, 2017/ phalguna 23, 1938 (saka) crime against north eastern people is enclosed herewith as **Annexure P-1** at page 31 to _____

- 9.9. Thus the Home Ministry stated that there was “no such specific proposal under consideration” to create a nodal agency to coordinate on issues of hate crime and racial violence against people belonging to the North-East living in other States. This reply categorically admitted the absence of any specialised institutional mechanism, despite the Ministry’s professed awareness of the problem.
- 9.10. That again on 21 March 2017, in response to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3045, the Ministry of Home Affairs admitted that

incidents of crimes, atrocities, and discrimination against citizens hailing from the North-Eastern States were being reported across the country. The reply annexed state-wise and city-wise data, revealing a disturbing concentration of such incidents in metropolitan areas, particularly the National Capital Territory of Delhi, which alone accounted for hundreds of cases over a three-year period. This statistical disclosure is significant not merely for its numbers, but for what it establishes: that racial violence against North-Eastern citizens was systemic, geographically patterned, and persistent. True copy of the Government of India ministry of home affairs Lok Sabha unstarred question no. 3045 answered on the 21st march, 2017/Phalgun 30, 1938 (saka) attack on north eastern citizens is enclosed herewith as **Annexure P-2** at page 32 to 34

- 9.11. That the same reply acknowledged that the Government had proposed amendments to the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code through the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 2016, and that the matter had been circulated among stakeholders. This acknowledgement is a legislative admission that the existing penal framework was considered inadequate to deal with the specific nature of racial discrimination and violence. It implicitly recognised that identity-based targeting could not be sufficiently addressed through generic provisions dealing with hurt, intimidation, or public order.
- 9.12. That astonishingly when the amendments to the criminal laws are carried out and penal provisions are notified in the form of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the issues of racial violence is not given any serious thought and nothing more is done than addressing the issue in a generic manner without making racial discrimination a separate category of crime, and the issue is put to

quietus by just incorporating the following in the Statute Book of BNS, 2023:-

“103. (1) Whoever commits murder shall be punished with death or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine. (2) When a group of five or more persons acting in concert commits murder on the ground of race, caste or community, sex, place of birth, language, personal belief or any other similar ground each member of such group shall be punished with death or with imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

117. (4) When a group of five or more persons acting in concert, causes grievous hurt to a person on the ground of his race, caste or community, sex, place of birth, language, personal belief or any other similar ground, each member of such group shall be guilty of the offence of causing grievous hurt, and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

196. (1) Whoever- (a) by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or through electronic communication or otherwise, promotes or attempts to promote, on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, caste or community or any other ground whatsoever, disharmony or feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities; or shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

353. (2) Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement or report containing false information, rumour or alarming news, including through electronic means, with intent to create or

promote, or which is likely to create or promote, on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, caste or community or any other ground whatsoever, feelings of enmity, hatred or ill will between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

- 9.13. That it is submitted that juxtaposition of these two replies reveals a stark policy contradiction. On the one hand, the Union acknowledged the existence, scale, and persistence of racial attacks, and even contemplated legislative amendments. On the other hand, it disclaimed any intention to establish a dedicated institutional or statutory framework to address hate crimes and racial violence. This is not a matter of mere administrative delay; it reflects a deeper failure to translate knowledge into action and that is why judicial intervention is required in the matter.
- 9.14. That such inconsistency cannot be dismissed as benign bureaucratic dissonance. In constitutional terms, it amounts to a failure by omission. Once the State is aware of a distinct form of vulnerability affecting a specific class of citizens, it is under a positive obligation to respond with proportionate legal and institutional measures. The refusal to do so, particularly when the harm is foreseeable and recurring, violates the guarantee of substantive equality under Article 14 and the prohibition of discrimination under Article 15.
- 9.15. It is submitted that parliamentary replies are not casual statements. They are official representations of executive policy, made on the authority of the Union of India. When such replies acknowledge

both the existence of a problem and the absence of a solution, they provide this Hon'ble Court with a firm evidentiary foundation to examine whether constitutional guarantees are being rendered illusory by executive inertia.

- 9.16. That in the light of above, the tragedy of Anjel Chakma in 2025 must therefore be seen as the delayed consequence of this admitted failure. What Parliament knew in 2017, and chose not to adequately address, has continued to manifest in repeated incidents across the country, culminating in loss of life, dignity, and trust in the constitutional promise of equal citizenship. True copy of the Times of India Article dated 28/12/2025 with the caption “I am Indian, Tripura students last words” is enclosed herewith as **Annexure P-3** at page 35 to 38.
- 9.17. That the Indian criminal justice system has historically approached violence through a lens of formal neutrality, treating offences as isolated acts divorced from social context and motive. While such an approach may suffice for ordinary crimes, it proves gravely inadequate in cases of racially motivated violence, where the harm inflicted is not merely physical but symbolic, collective, and constitutional.
- 9.18. That under the erstwhile Indian Penal Code, racially motivated assaults were prosecuted under generic provisions relating to hurt, grievous hurt, intimidation, or public disorder. Even provisions such as Sections 153A or 295A were narrowly construed as speech-related offences, often requiring proof of public disorder, thereby excluding many instances of targeted racial abuse that occurred in everyday settings. The result was systemic under-recognition of racial violence as a distinct wrong.
- 9.19. That this structural deficiency was acknowledged, at least implicitly, in the Government's reference to the Criminal Law

Amendment Bill, 2016. Yet, despite the subsequent enactment of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the core challenge remains as demonstrated above: “whether racially motivated violence is to be treated as an aggravated constitutional offence or reduced once again to ordinary criminality”?

- 9.20. It is thus submitted that the provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita cited herein particularly Sections 103(2), 117(4), 196, and 353(2) do recognise group-based violence and promotion of enmity on grounds including race, place of birth, and language. However, the mere presence of these provisions is insufficient unless they are interpreted and operationalised in a manner that foregrounds racial motivation as central, not incidental.
- 9.21. That for instance, Section 103(2) contemplates enhanced punishment where murder is committed by a group acting in concert on grounds of race or place of birth. Section 117(4) similarly addresses grievous hurt inflicted on discriminatory grounds. These provisions reflect an emerging legislative consciousness, yet their invocation remains contingent upon investigative recognition of motive - a recognition that has historically been absent in cases involving North-Eastern victims.
- 9.22. That the lived reality demonstrates that racial slurs such as “Chinese” or “chinky” are often dismissed as casual insults rather than treated as evidentiary indicators of racial animus. This dismissal directly undermines the application of aggravated provisions, reducing them to dead letters. The law, in effect, becomes blind to the very harm it seeks to address.
- 9.23. That neutrality, in such circumstances, is not impartiality; it is abdication. Treating racially motivated violence as an ordinary offence ignores its broader impact on a vulnerable community and its chilling effect on constitutional freedoms such as movement,

residence, and education. It also perpetuates a hierarchy of suffering, where some forms of violence are seen as socially intelligible while others are minimised.

- 9.24. That this Hon'ble Court has, in multiple contexts, held that equality under Article 14 does not mean identical treatment, but appropriate differentiation based on relevant differences. Racial violence presents such a difference. It targets individuals not for what they have done, but for who they are perceived to be. It attacks not merely the body, but belonging itself.
- 9.25. That in this light, the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita and the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita must be interpreted as remedial and transformative statutes, intended to correct the historical blindness of criminal law to identity-based harm. Any interpretation that continues to subsume racial violence within generic offences would defeat both legislative intent and constitutional mandate.
- 9.26. That it emphatically submitted that when the constitutional promise of equality and dignity is rendered ineffective by legislative or executive inaction, this Hon'ble Court has not hesitated to step in as the sentinel of fundamental rights. The present situation squarely attracts the doctrine laid down in *Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan* (1997), where this Court recognised that constitutional guarantees cannot remain unenforced merely because the State has failed to enact an appropriate legal framework.
- 9.27. That in *Vishaka*, (later resulted in legislation) the absence of a statutory regime to address sexual harassment at the workplace was held to be incompatible with Articles 14, 15, and 21 of the Constitution. This Court, invoking international conventions and constitutional values, framed binding guidelines to operate until Parliament enacted suitable legislation. The underlying principle

was clear: where fundamental rights are threatened by a structural vacuum, judicial intervention is not an encroachment but a constitutional duty.

- 9.28. That the plight of students and other citizens from the North-Eastern States, and equally from Ladakh and other frontier regions even in Uttrakhand with distinctive physical features, presents an analogous, if not graver, situation. Here too, the harm is systematic, identity-based, and historically ignored. Here too, the State has acknowledged the problem yet failed to establish either a specialised institutional mechanism or a comprehensive statutory response. And here too, the victims are left to navigate a criminal justice system ill equipped to recognise the true nature of the violence inflicted upon them.
- 9.29. That the events culminating in the death of Anjel Chakma in December 2025 exemplify this vacuum. Despite the presence of penal provisions addressing murder, grievous hurt, and promotion of enmity, the system failed at the preventive stage. No early intervention mechanism existed. No nodal authority was tasked with monitoring racial hostility. No specialised protocol ensured that racial slurs and profiling were treated as red flags warranting immediate protective action.
- 9.30. That it is submitted that the judicial intervention in such circumstances would not amount to judicial legislation. It would constitute constitutional gap-filling, grounded in Parliament's own admissions and in the State's continuing failure to act despite foreseeability of harm. Just as *Vishaka* recognised sexual harassment as a violation of dignity requiring immediate normative response, this Hon'ble Court is now called upon to recognise racial violence against North-Eastern citizens as a

distinct constitutional wrong demanding urgent judicial safeguards.

- 9.31. That such intervention by this Hon'ble Court could take the form of interim guidelines mandating, *inter alia*, the recognition of racial or ethnic motivation as an aggravating factor at the stages of FIR registration, bail consideration, and charge framing; the designation of nodal officers with defined statutory responsibilities; and the creation of reporting and monitoring mechanisms for incidents involving racial abuse or violence. These measures would operate only until the legislature fulfils its long-deferred obligation to enact a comprehensive framework.
- 9.32. That beyond legal doctrine and institutional design lies a deeper question, one that goes to the heart of the Indian nation. The repeated humiliation of North-Eastern citizens by being called “Chinese” or “chinky” is not merely a matter of individual prejudice. It represents a fundamental misunderstanding of India itself: its civilisational ethos, its constitutional vision, and its moral foundations.
- 9.33. That Indian civilisation has never been built on race, blood, or physical homogeneity. From the earliest Vedic hymns to the philosophical synthesis of the Bhagavad Gita, Indian thought has consistently rejected lineage, appearance, or birth as determinants of human worth. The Rig Veda declares that no one is superior or inferior by nature and that all are bound together in fraternity. The Upanishads dissolve all distinctions by affirming the unity of the Self in all beings. The Bhagavad Gita enjoins *sam-darsana* equal vision urging the wise to see the same intrinsic value in all, irrespective of form or origin.
- 9.34. The idea of *Bhārata-varṣa* itself, as articulated in the Itihasas and Puranas, is not racial or ethnic. It is civilisational. It encompasses

the entire land stretching from the Himalayas to the seas, inhabited by diverse peoples bound together not by appearance, but by shared ethical and cultural values. The doctrine of *vasudhaiva kutumbakam* that the entire world is one family represents the culmination of this thought, leaving no room for exclusion or hierarchy based on race or physical features.

- 9.35. That the Constitution of India consciously draws from this civilisational reservoir. The Preamble's commitment to fraternity, assuring the dignity of the individual, is not an ornamental phrase. It is a binding constitutional value. Articles 14, 15, and 21 translate this value into enforceable rights, guaranteeing equality, non-discrimination, and the right to live with dignity.
- 9.36. It is thus submitted that when a young student from Tripura, lying grievously injured after a racially motivated attack, is compelled to utter the words "I am Indian" as a plea for recognition before his death, it is not merely a personal tragedy. It is a civilisational indictment. It exposes the chasm between the idea of India as enshrined in its texts and Constitution, and the lived reality experienced by some of its most vulnerable citizens.
- 9.37. That the State, as the constitutional guardian and *parens patriae* of all Indians, bears a non-delegable duty to bridge this chasm. Its failure to do so erodes not only individual rights but national unity itself. Every act of racial discrimination against a North-Eastern citizen fractures the idea of India, turning diversity from a strength into a fault line.
- 9.38. That the narrative placed before this Hon'ble Court is neither episodic nor speculative. It is grounded in parliamentary admissions, statutory evolution, lived experience, and ultimately, in loss of human life. The death of Anjel Chakma in December 2025 is not an isolated aberration; it is the foreseeable outcome of

a long-standing structural failure one that we have known about, acknowledged, and yet failed to adequately remedy.

- 9.39. The present case presents an even stronger justification for such intervention. Unlike in *Vishaka*, where the absence of legislation was the primary gap, here the State has both acknowledged the problem and partially legislated, yet failed to ensure meaningful implementation or institutional coordination. This creates what may be described as a dual vacuum: a policy vacuum and an intent vacuum. The law exists in fragments; the will to operationalise it coherently does not.
- 9.40. In these circumstances, it is most respectfully submitted that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to consider issuing interim constitutional directions, operative until appropriate legislation or executive action is undertaken, on the following broad lines: recognition of racial or ethnic motivation as an aggravating factor in criminal proceedings; mandatory and sensitive registration of FIRs in cases involving racial abuse or violence; designation of accountable nodal officers in every State and Union Territory; formulation of standard operating procedures for investigation and victim support; and periodic reporting to ensure compliance.
- 9.41. That such directions would not supplant legislative authority, but rather preserve constitutional rights in the interregnum. They would affirm that in the Republic of India, no citizen must plead for recognition of his identity, and no community must live in fear of humiliation for the way it looks.
- 9.42. That subject petition is ultimately an appeal to constitutional conscience. It asks that the promise of fraternity, etched into the Preamble and echoed across millennia of Indian thought, be made real for those who today stand at the margins of visibility and protection. It asks that the words “We, the People of India” be

understood not as a slogan, but as a solemn assurance that every Indian whether from Tripura or Ladakh, from Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, and Sikkim and other trans-Himalayan regions from the plains or the hills is equally seen, equally protected, and equally valued.

- 9.43. It is submitted that racial slurs such as “Chinky,” “Chinese,” or “foreigner” are not casual abuses; they are linguistic tools of exclusion that deny full civic belonging. Such slurs are often used in public spaces, educational institutions, workplaces, housing societies, and, disturbingly, even by law enforcement personnel. The cumulative effect is the creation of an informal racial hierarchy wholly alien to the constitutional order.
- 9.44. That a significant proportion of North-Eastern and Ladakhi citizens migrate to metropolitan and non-metropolitan cities for education, employment, and professional training. Unlike linguistic or religious minorities who may find community support structures in destination cities, these citizens frequently lack local social capital, political visibility, and institutional protection. Their vulnerability is exacerbated by unfamiliarity with local languages, lack of family networks, and the precarious nature of rented accommodation and informal employment
- 9.45. That in the light of the above the intervention sought herein by way of present Public Interest Litigation is thus not adversarial, but constitutional aimed at ensuring that no Indian citizen is rendered less Indian by reason of facial features, ethnicity, or regional origin.

10. That subject petition is being moved on following grounds amongst other:-

GROUNDS

- A. BECAUSE the killing of Anjel Chakma, a young MBA student from the State of Tripura, is not merely an instance of individual criminal violence but constitutes a grave constitutional failure, exposing the fragility of equal citizenship when race, physical appearance, and perceived foreignness become grounds for exclusion within our country.
- B. BECAUSE the incident was preceded by racial slurs questioning the victim's nationality and identity, reflecting a deeply entrenched social trope that citizens from the North-Eastern States are "outsiders" within their own country, a trope which, when normalised by silence and institutional indifference, escalates from verbal abuse to lethal violence.
- C. BECAUSE the victim's reported last words "I am Indian... What certificate should we show?" represent not merely personal anguish but a constitutional indictment, demonstrating that citizenship, which flows from the Constitution, has been rendered experientially conditional for racially distinct Indians, in violation of Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution.
- D. BECAUSE the informal and pervasive demand placed upon North-Eastern citizens to "prove" their nationality through appearance, language, or conduct is inherently unconstitutional, arbitrary, and discriminatory, and no such burden is imposed upon citizens whose physical features conform to socially constructed norms.
- E. BECAUSE racially motivated violence is not spontaneous but cumulative, drawing legitimacy from unchecked stereotyping and everyday racial slurs, and the consistent failure of law enforcement agencies to recognise racial motivation as a central and aggravating element of the offence results in erasure of context, dilution of gravity, and perpetuation of impunity.

- F. BECAUSE the killing of Anjel Chakma represents the culmination of a well-documented continuum of racial othering from verbal abuse to physical assault and homicide and the law's failure to interrupt this continuum at earlier stages amounts to a failure of constitutional governance.
- G. BECAUSE the vulnerability of citizens from the North-Eastern States has been formally acknowledged by the Union of India on the floor of Parliament, particularly through replies of the Ministry of Home Affairs in March 2017 admitting the prevalence, geographic concentration, and persistence of racial attacks, thereby establishing executive knowledge and foreseeability of harm.
- H. BECAUSE despite acknowledging the problem and proposing criminal law amendments through the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 2016, the Union of India expressly admitted the absence of any nodal agency or specialised institutional mechanism to address hate crimes and racial violence, revealing a policy contradiction and failure to translate knowledge into action.
- I. BECAUSE such admitted inaction, in the face of recurring and foreseeable harm to a specific class of citizens, constitutes a failure by omission, violating the guarantee of substantive equality under Article 14 and the prohibition of discrimination under Article 15 of the Constitution.
- J. BECAUSE parliamentary replies constitute official representations of executive policy, and when read together, they establish knowledge, vulnerability, and omission, providing a firm constitutional basis for judicial scrutiny and remedial intervention.

K. BECAUSE the Indian criminal justice system has historically treated racially motivated violence as ordinary crime, divorced from social context and motive, an approach that is gravely inadequate where the harm inflicted is collective, symbolic, and constitutional in nature.

L. BECAUSE although the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 contains provisions recognising group-based violence and promotion of enmity on grounds including race and place of birth, their effective invocation remains contingent upon investigative recognition of racial animus, which has been demonstrably absent in cases involving North-Eastern victims.

M. BECAUSE dismissing racial slurs such as “Chinese” or “chinky” as casual insults rather than evidentiary indicators of racial hostility renders aggravated penal provisions illusory and defeats both legislative intent and constitutional mandate.

N. BECAUSE formal neutrality in cases of racially motivated violence amounts to abdication, as it ignores the disproportionate impact on vulnerable communities, chills the exercise of fundamental freedoms under Article 19, and corrodes the constitutional value of fraternity enshrined in the Preamble.

O. BECAUSE this Hon’ble Court has consistently held that equality under Article 14 requires appropriate differentiation where relevant differences exist, and racial violence, which targets individuals for who they are perceived to be rather than for their conduct, constitutes such a constitutionally relevant difference.

P. BECAUSE the continued absence of a specialised legal and institutional framework to address racially motivated violence attracts the doctrine laid down in *Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan*, warranting judicial

intervention to fill the normative and procedural vacuum until the legislature acts.

Q. BECAUSE Indian civilisational philosophy, reflected in the Vedas, Upanishads, Bhagavad Gita, and Itihasas, rejects race and physical form as determinants of human worth, and the Constitution of India is the modern legal embodiment of this ethos through its commitment to fraternity, dignity, and equal citizenship.

R. BECAUSE the death of Anjel Chakma in December 2025 is a foreseeable consequence of long-standing structural failure acknowledged by the State itself, and permitting such failures to persist undermines national unity, constitutional morality, and public trust in the Republic's promise of equal belonging.

S. BECAUSE the balance of convenience is in favour of the issue at hand.

11. That subject petition is first such petition on the issue and petitioner in person craves leave of the Hon'ble Court to add or amend the grounds as and when required.
12. That since the issues involved are having pan India Effect and Centre as well as all the States and Union Territories, the Petitioner is approaching the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India under its Writ Jurisdiction than approaching any Hon'ble High Court.
13. That the petitioner is not aware of any other petition pending before this Hon'ble Court on the issues involved in the present petition.
14. That the Petitioner seeks leave to rely on documents, a list of which, along with true typed copies has been annexed to this Petition.
15. That this Petition has been made bona fide and in the interest of justice.

16.13. That this Hon'ble Court has the jurisdiction to entertain the present petition

17. That the petitioner has not filed any other petition either before this Hon'ble court or before any other court seeking the same relief.

PRAYER

In view of the facts and circumstances as aforementioned, it is respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble court may graciously be pleased to:-

- a. Issue an appropriate writ under article 32 of the Constitution of India in the nature of mandamus, order, direction or any other appropriate writ for the violation of fundamental rights as under article 14, 19 (1) a & (g) and 21, and thus judicially interve to address the issue of racial discrimination and violence against Indian citizens from the north-eastern states and other frontier regions of India.
- b. Issue an appropriate writ (ad interim till a legislation is made) in the nature of formulating comprehensive guidelines, recognising 'racial slur' as a separate category of hate crimes and determine punishment for the same;
- c. Direct respondents to create a nodal agency or a permanent body or commission or directorate at central level as well as at the level of each state where such racial crimes can be reported and readdressed;
- d. Direct the respondents at central level as well as at the level of each state to make and create a dedicated special police unit in each district/metropolitan area to address the racial crimes.

- e. Direct the respondents at central level as well as at the level of each state to organise workshops and debates at educational institutes on the issue of prevailing racial discrimination and ways to redress the same;
- f. Pass such other or further orders as may be deemed just and fit under the circumstances of the case.

For which act of kindness, your humble petitioner as in dutybound shall ever remain obliged.

Drafted and filed by



New Delhi

28/12/2025

Anoop Prakash Awasthi

petitioner in person

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
EXTRA-ORDINARY WRIT JURISDICTION

WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO.

OF 2025

IN THE MATTER OF:-

Anoop Prakash Awasthi

Petitioner

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

Respondent(s)

AFFIDAVIT

I, Anoop Prakash Awasthi, Advocate on Record, major of age, son of Lt. Shri. Keshavaram, Address: 40, Hanuman Lane, 2nd Floor, Connaught Place, New Delhi, 110001, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare hereby as under:

1. That I am the Petitioner-in-person in the aforesaid Writ Petition (C) PIL No. Of 2019 and well aware of the facts and circumstances of the case and competent to swear this affidavit for self.
2. That the contents of the Instant Writ petition PIL from page no 1 to 30 in paras 1 to 17, and synopsis and list of dates from page B to E and accompanying applications(s) are true to my personal knowledge and belief and that no material facts have been concealed therefrom.



3

3. That the Annexures are True/Translated Copies of their respective originals.

4. That there is no personal interest, personal gain, private motive or any other oblique reason in filing this PIL by the petitioner. No Civil, Criminal or Revenue litigation is filed by or pending against the petitioner which could have a legal nexus with the present petition.

5. That the petitioner has not approached any concerned authority till date in the matter, however others have approached.




DEPONENT

VERIFICATION:-

I, D/1/210
Identify the 28/12/2025
has signed in my presence

I, the above named deponent hereby declare that the contents of the affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and that no material facts or detail has been concealed therefrom.

28 DEC 2025
Verified at New Delhi on 28th December, 2025


DEPONENT

STATE THAT THE DEPONENT
has voluntarily affixed before this
date the signature of the above which
have been read & explained to him/her to
the end correct to my knowledge


NOTARY PUBLIC, INDIA

28 DEC 2025

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1908**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 14TH MARCH, 2017/ PHALGUNA 23, 1938 (SAKA)

CRIME AGAINST NORTH EASTERN PEOPLE

1908. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a significant delay in working out a proposal for creation of a nodal agency to coordinate on the issues of hate crime and racial violence, especially against people belonging to the North East living in other States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the progress made so far in this regard and timeline proposed for the completion of the project;

(d) whether any consultation has been held so far with the States to discuss the outline of such nodal agency and power sharing between Union and State Governments for such agency; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI KIREN RIJIJU)**

(a) to (e) :- Ministry of Home Affairs has been looking after the issues relating to the people of North Eastern Region. In the last three years, many initiatives to address the security concerns and welfare of North Eastern people have been taken by the Government. However, presently there is no such specific proposal under consideration of MHA to create a separate nodal agency to coordinate on the issues of hate crime and racial violence, especially against people belonging to the North-East living in other States.

true copy

Annexure P-2

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3045**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 21st MARCH, 2017/ PHALGUNA 30, 1938 (SAKA)

ATTACK ON NORTH EASTERN CITIZENS

3045. SHRI BHAGWANTH KHUBA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various crimes, racial attacks and derogatory remarks against citizens hailing from the North Eastern States are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported, guilty arrested and the action taken against them during each of the last three years and the current year, crime and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for the increase in the said incidents, if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to promulgate an anti-racial law or amend the Indian Penal Code to make “racial discrimination” a non-bailable criminal offence; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the other corrective measures taken to stop such cases in future along with the details of advisories issued to States and police departments in this regard?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI KIREN RIJIJU)**

(a)to(c): The number of racial attacks reported against the people hailing from the North Eastern States, as available with the Ministry during the last three years is at Annexure-I.

(d)&(e): The Government has proposed amendments in Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.PC) vide ‘The Criminal Law

LS.US.Q.No.3045 FOR 21.03.2017

Amendment Bill, 2016' and circulated the proposed amendments to all the Stakeholders on 1st February, 2017. Various steps have also been taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the security of the North Eastern people such as issuing of advisories to all the State Governments, strengthening facilities for legal assistance, extending facilities in the field of sport, educating the people about the North East in various forms, focusing attention on the North East on media, providing of helpline numbers, appointment of Nodal Officers to address the grievances of North Eastern people, etc.

Annexure-I**Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.3045 due for answer on 21.03.2017 raised by Sh. Bhagwanth Khuba regarding attack on North Eastern Citizens**

The total number of cases of crimes, atrocities and discrimination against people hailing from the North-Eastern Region reported, guilty arrested and the action taken against them during the last three years, [crime and State-wise including NCT of Delhi]

S. No.	Name of State/City	Total no. of cases of crimes against NE People registered/guilty arrested during the last three years		
		2014	2015	2016 (upto 31.12.2016)
1	Andhra Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	NIL	NIL	NIL
4	Bihar	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	NIL	NIL	NIL
6	Goa	NIL	NIL	NIL
7	Gujarat	NIL	NIL	NIL
8	Haryana (Gurgaon)	9/12	5/4	9/5
9	Himachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL
10	Jammu & Kashmir	NIL	NIL	NIL
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	11/12	7/8	4/12
13	Kerala	NIL	NIL	NIL
14	Madhya Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL
15	Maharashtra	1/1	NIL	2/3
16	Manipur	NIL	NIL	NIL
17	Meghalaya	NIL	NIL	NIL
18	Mizoram	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL
20	Odisha	0	0	0
21	Punjab	NIL	NIL	NIL
22	Rajasthan	NIL	NIL	NIL
23	Sikkim	NIL	NIL	NIL
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
25	Telangana	NIL	NIL	NIL
26	Tripura	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
28	Uttarakhand	NIL	NIL	NIL
29	West Bengal	0	0	0
30	A&N Island	NIL	NIL	NIL
31	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL	NIL
32	D&N Haveli	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	NIL	NIL	NIL
34	Delhi	282/258	277/174	145/84
35	Lakshdweep	NIL	NIL	NIL
36	Puducherry	NIL	NIL	NIL

true copy



Annexure P-3

I am Indian: Tripura Students Last words before he was killed

Time of indis 28/12/2025



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1 hurling racial slurs at him
2 for over 14 days. The
3 We are Indians. What
4 violence.

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What began as a regular grocery run to the local market in the Selaqui area of Uttarakhand's capital city turned into a fatal confrontation that evening.

Anjel and his brother Michael, both students in Dehradun for over a year, were stopped and taunted by a group of men who allegedly referred to them in derogatory terms. When Anjel calmly stood his ground, the situation turned uglier.

SUSPECT ON RUN

► Anjel Chakma (in pic) and brother, sons of BSF head constable, **stabbed after objecting to racial slurs**

► 5, including 2 juveniles, arrested

► Prime accused on the run, suspected to have fled to Nepal; reward of ₹25k announced

► Protests erupt in Tripura,



▀ 'I'm Indian': Tripura student's last words before he was killed in a racial attack; protests erupt seeking justice

'Tragic that patriotic people of northeast are referred to as Chinese and attacked'

Michael would later tell police and friends how his brother calmly but firmly corrected them. That assertion, of identity and dignity, was met with knives. "Soon after Anjel replied, they attacked him and his brother while hurling abuses," said a friend of Anjel's, who remained at the hospital through the two weeks that followed. "Anjel suffered serious injuries to his neck and spine. Michael is also injured and still in a serious condition."

► **Related video:** Tripura protests erupt over death of Anjel Chakma, demanding justice, safety for Northeast people (India Today NE)

Tripura protests erupt over death of Anjel Chakma, demanding justice, safety for Northeast people



The friend requested anonymity, but his voice carried anger and disbelief. "He was one of the calmest, friendliest people. We're all broken by what happened." Anjel's body was flown to Agartala on Saturday, as Tripura erupted in anger. His family was assisted by Pradyot Bikram Manikya Debbarma, chairman of Tipra Motha Party and a member of the erstwhile Tripura royal family, who had been in touch with the family since the day of the incident and had supported his medical treatment.

Speaking to TOI, Debbarma said on Saturday, "It's tragic that the patriotic people of the northeast are called Chinese and attacked. Those who hurl racist slurs forget that it is because of the brave people of the northeast that China cannot enter the country. These incidents don't just hurt families. They divide our people. And when we are divided, we are vulnerable. We don't want that. We want justice."

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Suraj Debbarma, state president of Youth Tipra Federation, the youth wing of Tipra Motha, who helped coordinate Anjel's last rites, said: "People from the northeast face racial slurs and xenophobic attacks in the north regularly. But when students from north Indian states come to central institutions in the northeast, they are welcomed like fellow countrymen. We lost an innocent soul in a hate crime. That's the tragedy."

Police said the case was registered on Dec 12 on a complaint filed by Michael Chakma, 21. Five of the six accused - including two juveniles - were apprehended on Dec 14.

Senior sub-inspector Jitendra Kumar of Selaqui police station said on Sunday, "Yagya Awasthi, the main accused, is suspected to have fled to Nepal... Two police teams have been dispatched to track him down and nab him, and a reward of Rs 25,000 has been announced. After Anjel's death, we added additional BNS sections - 103(1) (murder) and 3(5) (committing crime with common intention)."

Initially, the FIR was filed under BNS sections 115(2) (voluntarily causing hurt), 118 (voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons), and 351(3) (criminal intimidation). On Dec 14, based on doctors' statements, sections 109 (attempt to murder) and 61 (criminal conspiracy) were added.

The charges were upgraded again after Anjel's death. In his final days, friends recalled how Anjel struggled but never regained full consciousness. Protests have begun in colleges in the northeast, demanding a national law against racial hate crimes. In Dehradun, too, student organisations are beginning to speak up.

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**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
EXTRA-ORDINARY WRIT JURISDICTION
Public Interest Litigation**

WRIT PETITION (CRL) NO.

OF 2025

IN THE MATTER OF:-

Anoop Prakash Awasthi

Petitioner

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

Respondent(s)

**APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO APPEAR AND
ARGUE AS PETITIONER-IN-PERSON**

To,

The Hon'ble Chief Justice of India and his companion justices of the supreme court of India.

Humble Petition of the Petitioner most respectfully showeth,

1. That the present application is being filed in the abovementioned Writ Petition (Criminal) filed by the petitioner in person.
2. That all the material facts of the case have already been pleaded in the petition filed by the petitioner and therefore, for the sake of brevity, the same are not being repeated herein. However, the same may kindly be treated as part and parcel of this application also.

3. That the Petitioner -in-person is well aware of the facts and circumstances of the case and thus seeking permission to appear and argue in person in the matter.
4. That the petitioner in person is himself an Advocate on Record of this Hon'ble Court and able to represent himself and argue in person.
5. That balance of convenience is in favour of the petitioner.

PRAYER:-

It is, therefore, most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble court may graciously be pleased to :

- a) Permit the petitioner to appear and argue the matter in person.
- b) pass such other order/as this Hon'ble court may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case for which act of kindness, the petitioner shall as in duty bound ever pray.

Drawn and Filed by:-


(Anoop Prakash Awasthi)
Petitioner-in-person

Filed on : 28/12/2025

New Delhi

Filed on : 28/12/2025

New Delhi

Filing Memo / Index

S.No.	Particulars Of Documents Filed	Copies	Court Fees Paid
1.	Writ Petition with Affidavit and Annexures	3	

Filed and drawn by:-

Dated :
28/12/2025


 Anoop Prakash Awasthi
 Petitioner-in-Person
 Phone No: 9891491829, 7678408858,
anoopclc@gmail.com

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
EXTRA-ORDINARY WRIT JURISDICTION
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IN THE MATTER OF:-

Anoop Prakash Awasthi

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Respondent(s)

MEMO OF APPEARANCE

To,
The Registrar
Supreme Court Of India
New Delhi

Sir,

Please enter my appearance for the above named petitioner in person in the above mentioned matter.

Dated : 28/12/2025

Yours faithfully



Anoop Prakash Awasthi
Petitioner-in-Person
Phone No: 9891491829, 7678408858,
anoopclc@gmail.com