

Tracey Arthur

From: Tracey Arthur
Sent: Wednesday, May 26, 2021 12:02 PM
To: Tracey Arthur
Subject: FW: Email to Mayor Darryl Walker | City of White Rock | Indo Canadian Workers Association Canada - Request for a Motion

From: Surinder Sangha <surindersangha72@gmail.com>
Sent: March 21, 2021 1:48 PM
To: Darryl Walker <DWalker@whiterockcity.ca>
Subject: Re: Indo Canadian Workers Association Canada

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On Sun, Mar 21, 2021 at 1:36 PM Surinder Sangha <surindersangha72@gmail.com> wrote:

Indo Canadian Workers Association Canada

Requesting to Whiterock City Council for the Motion to solidarity for the Indian farmers—

We on behalf of Indo Canadian Workers Association Canada requesting the Whiterock City Council to pass the motion to show solidarity with the Indian farmers and ask the federal government to take action against the Indian government for the regressive farming laws which were passed in a hurry and without the consultation with the stakeholders especially with the farmers bodies. As we know that 60% population of India still depends on agriculture. These laws will effect the Indian farmers income and livelihood. Farmers are protesting peacefully around Delhi in big numbers from more than three months in swear weather. More than 250 farmers died in the protest
Farmers are urging the Indian government to repeal the laws, submit the new bills to the parliament committee for the review and stakeholders engagement to modify them with the genuine efforts to best meet the needs of farmers, as per parliament norms.

As we know that premier John Horgan spoken out and wrote a letter to Prime Minister Trudeau and and apposition, many unions and other groups around the world showed their solidarity towards the farmers cause.

So we are requesting the council to take this matter in the coming session,

Respectfully,

On behalf of the ICWA

Surinder Sangha
Media- Coordinator
surindersangha72@gmail.com

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2020–2021 Indian farmers' protest

The **2020–2021 Indian farmers' protest** is an ongoing protest against three farm acts which were passed by the Parliament of India in September 2020.

Farmer unions and their representatives have demanded that the laws be repealed and have stated that they will not accept a compromise.^{[10][11][12][13]} Farmer leaders have welcomed the Supreme Court of India stay order on the implementation of the farm laws but rejected the committee appointed by the Supreme Court.^[14] Farmer leaders have also rejected a government proposal, dated 21 January 2021, of suspending the laws for 18 months.^[15] Eleven rounds of talks have taken place between the central government and farmers represented by the farm unions between 14 October 2020 and 22 January 2021; all were inconclusive.^{[16][15]} On 3 February, farmer leaders warned of escalating the protest to overthrowing the government if the farm laws were not repealed.^{[17][18]} The stay order on the implementation of the farm laws remains in effect,^[19] and the Supreme Court appointed committee continues with its tasks related to the farm laws.^[20] Six state governments (Kerala, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Delhi and West Bengal) have passed resolutions against the farms acts,^[21] and three states (Punjab, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan) have tabled counter legislation in their respective state assemblies.^[22] None of the counter legislation passed the respective state governors.^{[23][24][25]}


The acts, often called the Farm Bills,^[26] have been described as "anti-farmer laws" by many farmer unions,^{[27][28]} and politicians from the opposition also say it would leave farmers at the "mercy of corporates".^{[29][30]} The farmers have also demanded the creation of an Minimum Support Price (MSP) bill, to ensure that corporates cannot control the prices. The government, however, maintains that the laws will make it effortless for farmers to sell their produce directly to big buyers, and stated that the protests are based on misinformation.^{[31][32][33]}

2020–2021 Indian farmers' protest



Date	9 August 2020 ^[1] – present (9 months, 2 weeks and 3 days)
Location	<u>India</u>
Caused by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passing of three <u>Farm Bills</u> by <u>Lok Sabha</u> and <u>Rajya Sabha</u>
Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revocation of all the <u>three Farm Bills</u> Legally ensure <u>minimum support price</u> (see section <i><u>Demands</u></i> for more details)
Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Gherao</u> <u>Dharna</u> <u>Raasta roko</u> <u>Demonstration</u> <u>Suicide</u> Counter legislation
Status	Ongoing The implementation of the three farm laws has been halted by the Supreme Court

Parties to the civil conflict

 <u>Government of India</u>	of	<u>Samyukt Kisan Morcha</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare</u> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>All India Kisan Sangharsh</u>

Soon after the acts were introduced, unions began holding local protests, mostly in Punjab. After two months of protests, farmer unions—mainly from Punjab and Haryana—began a movement named *Dilhi Chalo* (transl. Let's go to Delhi), in which tens of thousands of farming union members marched towards the nation's capital. The Indian government ordered the police and law enforcement of various states to attack the protesters using water cannons, batons, and tear gas to prevent the farmer unions from entering into Haryana first and then Delhi. On 26 November 2020, a nationwide general strike of 250 million people, as per trade unions claim, took place in support of the farmer unions.^[34] On 30 November, an estimated crowd of 200,000 and 300,000 farmers was converging at various border points on the way to Delhi.^[35] On 21 March specific mention was made of Bengaluru, "...you (farmers) have to turn Bengaluru into Delhi. You will have to lay siege to the city from all directions".^[36] Transport unions representing over 14 million truck drivers have come out in support of the farmer unions.^[37] On 26 January, tens of thousands of the farmers held a farmer's parade with a large convoy of tractors and drove into Delhi. The protesters deviated from the pre-sanctioned routes permitted by the Delhi Police.^{[38][39][40][41]} The tractor rally turned into a violent protest at certain points as the protesting farmers drove through the barricades and clashed with the police.^[42] Later protesters reached Red Fort and installed farmer union flags and religious flags on the mast on the rampart of the Red Fort.^{[43][44][45][46]} As of 21 March 2021, according to Haryana Police, there are around 40,000 committed protestors sitting at Singhu and Tikri at the Delhi border.^[2]

While a section of farmer unions have been protesting, the Indian Government claims some unions have come out in support of the farm laws.^{[47][48]} By mid December, the Supreme Court of India had received a batch of petitions asking for removal blockades created by the protesters around Delhi.^{[49][50]} The court also asked the government to put the laws on hold, which they refused.^[51] On 4 January 2021 the court registered the first plea filed in favour of the protesting farmers.^[52] Farmers have said they will not listen to the courts if told to back off.^[53] Their leaders have also said that staying the farm laws is not a solution.^[54] The government offered some amendments in laws.^[55] On 30 December, the Indian

Supported by:
Bharatiya Janata Party

Coordination Committee

- Bharatiya Kisan Union
- Kisan Swaraj Sangathan farmers organisation
- All India Kisan Sabha
- Jai Kisan Andolan
- Lok Sangharsh Morcha
- All India Krishak Khet Majdoor Sangathan
- National Alliance of People's Movements
- Other farmer's unions

Supported by:

-  Shiromani Akali Dal
-  Indian National Congress
-  Aam Aadmi Party
-  Communist Party of India
-  Communist Party of India (Marxist)
-  Rashtriya Loktantrik Party
-  Shiv Sena

Number

unverified until 20 March 2021

40,000^[2] (according to Haryana Police on 21 March 2021; this includes 18,000-19,000 protesters at Singhu border and 20,000-22,000 at Tikri)^[2]

Casualties and losses

Over 300 policemen injured during Farmers' Republic day parade (including cases of stabbings)^{[3][4][5]}

248 dead (as of 5 March 2021), hundreds injured (*see section Fatalities for more details*)

Infrastructure damage:
 National highways dug up by police to stop protestors from marching to capital^[6]

Government agreed to two of the farmers' demands; excluding farmers from laws curbing stubble burning and dropping amendments to the new Electricity Ordinance.^[56]

Over 1,500 telecom tower sites damaged by protestors (as of 28 Dec)^{[7][8]}
Government buses and 30 police vehicles damaged on Republic Day^[9]

Contents

Background

Second green revolution

Three agriculture laws

International precedents

Farmer unions' demands

Protests

Farm unions

Rail Roko

Dilli Chalo

Blocking of border and roads

Republic Day Kisan Parade

Counter-protests

Impact of covid pandemic

Organization

Langar

Accommodation and supplies

Security and control

Fatalities

26 November–20 December 2020

21 December 2020–25 January 2021

26 January onwards

Suicides

Homage to the dead

Response and reactions

Domestic

Talks between centre and farmers

All-India Bandh

Incidents of fake news

Allegations of conspiracy

International

Organisations

Academics

Repudiation of awards

Social media

Protest Toolkit

Supreme Court of India involvement

