

Canadian PM attends Khalsa Day

What is the issue?

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Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau's presence at a Khalsa Day event raises troubling questions.

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What happens on Khalsa day?

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- In the parade organised by the Ontario Sikhs and Gurdwara Council on "Khalsa Day", the images of pro-Khalistani militants are often brought out.
- \bullet Many of the marchers also call for the establishment of a separate Khalistan. $\ensuremath{^{\backslash n}}$
- \bullet India ensured that Mr Trudeau's predecessor didn't attend the same event. $\ensuremath{\backslash} n$
- Now Mr Trudeau chose to make his appearance in a year he plans to visit India.

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Why it is important?

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- India is not against free speech or freedom of association.
- \bullet Neither has it denied the brutal, shameful anti-Sikh violence of 1984. $\ensuremath{\backslash n}$
- In India too, organisations are allowed to protest the events of 1984, as well as other wrongs perpetrated in India.

- ullet But the occasion had several other issues with it.
- It included several posters and floats that **glorified militants who included who died in Operation Blue Star,** those who carried out the bombing of Air India's 'Kanishka' flight in 1985 as well as a related bombing incident in which two Japanese baggage handlers were killed in Tokyo.
- The celebrations also honoured two legislators who had authored resolutions in the Ontario Assembly which declared events of 1984 as "Genocide".
- India had objected to the resolution both in official statements and in the meetings with visiting Canadian Defence Minister.
- The Genocide resolution in the Assembly, which was hailed at the parade wasn't restricted to the anti-Sikh riots, but to "events of 1984".
- It criticises the Indian Army's actions in Operation Blue Star as much as the riots.
- It also displayed flags and signs for "Referendum 2020", a plan by local groups for a worldwide vote for all Sikhs, including those in Punjab, to vote for a separate homeland.

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What is India's reaction?

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• For the past four decades, terrorism has been an important factor in India's foreign policy.

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- At the UN in 1996, India first introduced the concept, proposing a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.
- India's position has become more strident, with a push for the UN
 designation of terrorist groups as well as raising the issue of Pakistan-based
 terrorists at international fora including the G-20, BRICS and the South
 Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.
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- \bullet But now it took more than a week for the MEA to respond mildly, in an answer to a question. $\ensuremath{\backslash} n$
- India cannot afford to handle the issue lightly.

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Source: The Hindu

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