

people may not take it seriously but for the future it is going to be a serious problem. Therefore, we should solve it.

**Need to form a village voluntary force to counter infiltration of
terrorists in Punjab borders**

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on a matter concerning the security of the nation. Sir, in the last couple of years, we have seen a number of terrorist attacks on our country. Every single act from terrorist groups has violated the sense of security within the Indian community and has also instilled a sense of fear among the people. This is especially true for the people living in the border villages of Punjab, particularly in six districts from Pathankot to Fazilka. There have been two major attacks in my district from where I come, Sir, one in Dinanagar and the second one was Pathankot airbase. The peculiar aspect about these terrorist attacks is the modus operandi, mode of operation, of the terrorists. For example, in Dinanagar attack in 2015, three Pakistan-origin terrorists crossed over from the international border and attacked local police station. This fits into the pattern of deadly cross-border terrorist attacks on Gurdaspur-Pathankot-Jammu axis in the last fifteen years. In fact, the National Highway-44, the main road that connects Punjab to Jammu and Kashmir runs parallel to the international border and has come to be known as the highway of terror. It is relatively easy to infiltrate from Punjab border stretch as compared to the heavily manned and guarded Line of Control as well as the international border in the neighbouring Jammu and Kashmir due to the zig-zagging nature of the border and also the gaps caused by the Ravi River. A dense fog in winters makes borders vulnerable. That is an added challenge. As the border terrain is broken and forested, it provides an ideal cover for terrorists who can sneak in and reach the busy National Highway-44 that snakes along the border. सर, यह जो बेसिक issue मैंने उठाया है, इस बारे में मेरा Government of India को suggestion है कि along with Jammu and Kashmir you have to take the border of Pakistan very seriously. My suggestion is that, we must create a Village Volunteers' Force from zero line to five kilometers of the border. We have around thousand villages extending from Pathankot district to Fazilka and they are very small villages. छोटे गांव हैं। उनकी population 250 से लेकर 500 तक है। मेरा suggestion है कि 18 से लेकर 40 साल तक के abled bodied नौजवानों को Border Security Force या आर्मी ट्रेनिंग दे। पंजाब के पास obsolete .303 की First और Second World War की सारी आर्मी भरी हुई है, जो किसी इस्तेमाल में नहीं आ रही है। इससे हम नौजवानों को trained कर सकते हैं। उन्हें वैपन दे सकते हैं। उन्हें ऑनरेरियम रु. 5,000 से रु.10,000 तक दे सकते हैं। इस प्रकार से वहां हमारे 25,000 से 30,000 नौजवान बच्चे आर्मी और बॉर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के पीछे second line of

[Shri Partap Singh Bajwa]

defence का काम कर सकते हैं। ये बहुत वल्लनेबल गांव हैं, क्योंकि पाकिस्तान इन्हीं गांवों में घुस कर अपनी सारी इंटेलिजेंस जुटाता है।

सर, इसलिए मेरी आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से गुजारिश है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, मेरी Ministry of Home Affairs से विनती है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में इसका ट्रायल हो चुका है और जम्मू रीजन में यह ऑलरेडी चल रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरी गुजारिश है कि पंजाब को इग्नोर मत कीजिए और कृपा कर के इस बात पर ध्यान दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। टाइम हो गया है। आप बैठिए। ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, यह बहुत जरूरी है। बाकी बातों पर तो बाद में भी काम किया जा सकता है, लेकिन यह बहुत जरूरी है। इस पर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री ला. गणेशन (तमिलनाडु): सर, माननीय सदस्य ने यह बहुत अच्छा सुझाव दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Dr. Maitreyan.

Need to bring resolution in the UNHRC meeting on 22nd March, 2017 for an independent investigation into the Genocide of Eelam Tamils in 2009

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, eight years have elapsed since the planned and systematic genocide of Eelam Tamils in Lanka in 2009, in which more than 1,50,000 Tamils were killed. So far, no reliable investigation regarding this has been undertaken and not a single guilty has been punished.

After years of crusade for justice in the United Nations Human Rights Council, in the year 2015, a Resolution was adopted in UNHRC sponsored by the USA and Lanka. As per the Resolution, independent investigation of the war crimes in Lanka with the participation of International judges and lawyers and jurists should be conducted. But within 48 hours, the President of Lanka openly announced that Lanka will not permit any jurists or lawyers from foreign countries.

In the intervening period more Tamil areas have been colonized by the Lankan settlement. Lankan army in large numbers is still occupying Tamil areas. Lakhs of Tamils who have disappeared have not been found till date. More than 90,000 Tamil widows are suffering and thousands of Tamils are detained in prisons. Sir, thousands of Hindu temples have been razed to ground and Budha Vihars have been built in their place.