



## English rendering of Prime Minister addressing Lok Sabha during special discussion on Operation Sindoor

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Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

At the very beginning of this session, when I was speaking to members of the media, I made an appeal to all the Hon'ble Members of Parliament. I had said that this session is a celebration of Bharat's victories. This session of Parliament is a session to sing the glory of Bharat.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

When I speak of 'Vijayotsav' (victory celebrations), I would like to say that it is a celebration of turning terrorist headquarters into dust. When I say 'Vijayotsav', it is about fulfilling the oath of 'Sindoor' (vermilion). When I speak of 'Vijayotsav', I speak of the valour and strength of the Indian armed forces. When I say 'Vijayotsav', I refer to the unity and resolve of 140 crore Indians, and the triumph of that collective will.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

With this same spirit of victory, I have stood in this House to represent Bharat's position, and for those who fail to see Bharat's perspective, I have stood here to hold up a mirror to them.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

I have come here to add my voice to the emotions of 140 crore citizens. The echo of those feelings that has resonated in this House — I stand here to contribute my voice to it.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

The way the people of this country stood by me, blessed me during Operation Sindoor, I am indebted to them. I express my gratitude to the citizens of the country, I salute them.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

The brutal incident that occurred on April 22 in Pahalgam, where terrorists shot innocent people after asking them their religion, was the height of cruelty. It was a deliberate attempt to engulf Bharat in the flames of violence. It was a conspiracy to incite riots in the country. Today, I thank the people of the country that the nation thwarted that conspiracy with unity.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

After April 22, I made a public statement — and to ensure the world understood, I used a few sentences in English as well. I said this is our resolve, we will turn the terrorists into dust, and I publicly stated that even their masterminds will be punished, with a punishment beyond imagination. On April 22, I was abroad. I returned immediately and, soon after arriving, called a meeting. In that meeting, clear instructions were given: Terrorism must be responded to decisively, and this is our national resolve.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

We have complete faith and confidence in the capabilities of our armed forces — in their strength and courage. The military was given a free hand to take action, with full authority to decide when, where, how, and in what manner to respond. All of this was clearly conveyed in that meeting, and some of it was also reported in the media. We are proud that the terrorists were punished — and in such a manner that even today, the masterminds of terrorism are losing sleep.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

I would like to present before the House, and the people of Bharat, the perspective of Bharat behind our military's success. First, the Pakistani military sensed that Bharat would take major action after the Pahalgam attack. Pakistan began issuing nuclear threats. Yet, Bharat carried out the operation just as planned — on the night of May 6 and the morning of May 7 — and Pakistan could do nothing. In just 22 minutes, our military avenged the April 22 attack with precise targets. Second, Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir, we have fought Pakistan several times before, but this was the first time Bharat implemented such a strategy — one where we reached places we had never been before. Terrorist camps across the length and breadth of Pakistan were reduced to ashes. Places considered untouchable — such as Bahawalpur and Muridke — were flattened.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Our forces destroyed terrorist hideouts. Third, we exposed Pakistan's nuclear threats as empty. Bharat has proven that nuclear blackmail will no longer work, and Bharat will never bow before such tactics.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Fourth, Bharat demonstrated its technological capability. We made precise strikes right in the heart of Pakistan. Their airbase assets suffered major damage, and to this day, several of their airbases are still in the ICU. This is an era of technology-driven warfare, and Operation Sindoor has proven successful in that domain as well. If we had not made the preparations we did over the last ten years, the damage Bharat might have suffered in this tech era would have been unimaginable. Fifth, for the first time during Operation Sindoor, the world recognized the strength of 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat' (a self-reliant India). Made-in-India drones and made-in-India missiles exposed the weaknesses of Pakistan's entire defence system.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Another important point — the Minister of State who handled defence matters during the tenure of Shri Rajiv Gandhi came to meet me after I announced the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) post. He was extremely delighted and appreciated the decision. The joint operation conducted by the Navy, Army, and Air Force during this operation — the synergy among the three forces — left Pakistan completely stunned.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Terrorist incidents used to happen in the country earlier as well. But back then, the masterminds of such attacks were carefree — they were busy planning the next move, confident that nothing would happen to them. But now, the situation has changed. Now, after an attack, those masterminds cannot sleep at night. They know that Bharat will come, strike, and return. This is the new normal that Bharat has established.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

The world has now witnessed the scale and scope of Bharat's actions. From Sindoor to the Indus, Bharat has acted across the breadth of Pakistan. Operation Sindoor has established that those who mastermind attacks in Bharat and the state that shelters them — Pakistan — will have to pay a heavy price. They cannot get away so easily anymore.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Operation Sindoor makes it very clear that Bharat has defined three principles: If there is a terrorist attack on Bharat, we will respond in our own way, on our own terms, and at a time of our choosing. Nuclear blackmail will no longer work. And thirdly, we will not differentiate between the governments that sponsor terrorism and the terror masterminds themselves.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Many things have been said regarding foreign policy and global support. Let me make things crystal clear in this House today: Not a single country in the world stopped Bharat from acting in self-defence. Out of the 193 member countries of the United Nations, only three countries issued statements in support of Pakistan during Operation Sindoor — only three. Be it the QUAD, BRICS, France, Russia, Germany — name any country — Bharat received overwhelming global support.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Bharat received the support of the world, the support of global powers, but sadly, Bharat's brave soldiers did not receive the support of the Congress party. Just three or four days after the April 22 terrorist attack, Congress leaders mocked and taunted, asking "Where is the 56-inch chest?" "Where has Modi gone?" "Modi has failed." They seemed to enjoy it, as if they had scored a political point. Even in the face of the brutal killings in Pahalgam, they tried to sharpen their politics. They targeted me for their selfish political gains, but such remarks and cheap political attacks only served to demoralize the country's security forces. Some Congress leaders neither believe in Bharat's capabilities nor in its armed forces, and that is why they keep questioning Operation Sindoor. By doing this, you may get headlines in the media, but you will never earn a place in the hearts of the people of the country.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

On May 10, Bharat announced a halt to the actions being carried out under Operation Sindoor. Many different kinds of remarks have been made about this. But this is the same propaganda being spread from across the border. Some people are more interested in promoting Pakistan's false narrative than in accepting the facts shared by our armed forces. But Bharat's stance has always been clear.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

I would like to remind this House of a few key events. When the surgical strike happened, we had a clear objective — to destroy the terrorists' launching pads across the border. Our soldiers carried out the operation overnight and returned before sunrise, having completed the mission. The goal was to accomplish this. When the Balakot air strike was conducted, the target was clear — the terrorist training centres — and we successfully destroyed them. We achieved that too. Similarly, during Operation Sindoor, we had a clear objective: to strike the epicentres of terror — the very locations where the Pahalgam attack was planned, where training, logistics, recruitment, and funding were managed. We identified these hubs and struck directly at the nerve centre of terrorism during Operation Sindoor.

And Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

This time too, our armed forces achieved 100% of their objectives, showcasing Bharat's true strength. Some people are deliberately interested in forgetting facts. But the nation does not forget. The nation remembers that the operation took place on the night of May 6 and the morning of May 7. On May 7 morning, the Indian military held a press conference, clearly stating our aim — to destroy terrorists, their masterminds, and their infrastructure. And we made it clear during the press conference that our mission was complete. So, as Rajnath ji said yesterday, I proudly repeat it: Bharat's military informed Pakistan's military within minutes that our objectives had been achieved — to let them know exactly what we had done and to gauge their response. We had accomplished everything we set out to do. Had Pakistan shown wisdom, it would not have made the grave mistake of openly siding with terrorists. But they shamelessly chose to stand with them.

We were fully prepared, waiting for any such opportunity. We had told the world that our sole target was terrorism, those backing terrorism and its command centres. And we achieved it. And once Pakistan decided to actively support the terrorists and entered the battlefield, Bharat responded with such a powerful strike that the events of the night of May 9 and morning of May 10 will be remembered for years.

Our missiles struck every corner of Pakistan with such force that they never imagined. Pakistan was brought to its knees. You must have seen on TV the reactions coming from Pakistan. One said, "I was taking a dip in the swimming pool", Another said, "I was getting ready for office — and before we could even think, Bharat had already attacked!" These are the statements from within Pakistan, witnessed by the entire country. When such a severe blow was delivered, Pakistan was stunned. That's when Pakistan called and pleaded with our Director General of Military Operations (DGMO) saying: "Please stop, we've had enough, we can't take more. Please stop the attack." This was the DGMO-level call from Pakistan. But remember — Bharat had already declared during the May 7 press conference that our objectives were achieved, and warned that any further provocation would be costly. I repeat again: This was Bharat's clear, well-thought-out policy, developed in coordination with the military. That policy was: Our target is terrorism, its masterminds, and its bases. And from Day 1, we stated in the press conference that our action was non-escalatory. We acted exactly as declared, and that is why we halted the offensive.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Not a single world leader asked Bharat to stop Operation Sindoor. On the night of May 9, the Vice President of the United States tried to contact me. For almost an hour, he attempted to reach me, but I was in a meeting with my military leadership, so I couldn't take his call at the time. Later, I called him back. I said, "You tried calling several times — what's the matter?" The U.S. Vice President told

me over the phone that Pakistan was planning a major attack. That's what he conveyed to me. Now, those who don't want to understand, won't understand — but this was my clear response: "If Pakistan is planning an attack, it will pay a heavy price. If Pakistan attacks, we will respond with a bigger strike." And I added, "We will respond to bullets with shells." This was on the night of May 9 — and by the night of May 9 and morning of May 10, Bharat had devastated Pakistan's military infrastructure. That was our response. That was our determination. And now even Pakistan clearly understands that every Indian response will be stronger than the last. They also know that if such a situation arises again, Bharat can take any action necessary. So today, from this temple of democracy, I want to reaffirm: Operation Sindoor is still active. And if Pakistan dares again, it will receive a crushing reply.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Today's Bharat is filled with self-confidence. It is moving ahead with full strength and great speed on the path of self-reliance. The whole country can see that Bharat is becoming increasingly Aatmanirbhar (self-reliant). But the nation is also witnessing a strange contrast: While Bharat is moving rapidly toward self-reliance, Congress is increasingly becoming dependent on Pakistan for political issues. Today, I watched the entire debate, going on for nearly 16 hours. Unfortunately, Congress had to import its issues from Pakistan.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

In today's warfare, information and narratives play a huge role. Narratives are constructed — using AI and other tools — to try and demoralize our forces and create distrust among the public. Unfortunately, Congress and its allies have become mouthpieces of this propaganda machinery from Pakistan.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

When our armed forces conducted the surgical strike, what did Congress do? They immediately demanded proof from the military. But when they saw the mood of the country — the people's strong sentiment — they changed their tone. And what did they start saying? Congress leaders began saying: "What's so special about this surgical strike? We did it too." One claimed they had done three surgical strikes. Another said they had done six. A third claimed fifteen. And the bigger the leader, the bigger the number they claimed.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Then came the Balakot air strike. This time, they couldn't say "we did it too," because it was too obvious. But instead, they started asking for photographic evidence. "Show us photos!" "Where did the bombs land?" "What was destroyed?" "How many were killed?" They kept asking — exactly what Pakistan was asking. They were echoing Pakistan's line of questioning. Not only this ...

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

When pilot Abhinandan was captured, it was natural for Pakistan to celebrate — after all, an Indian Air Force pilot was in their custody. But there were people here, whispering behind closed doors: "Now Modi is trapped!" "Let's see if Modi can bring him back." "Now let's see what Modi does." But proudly, in the face of all that: Abhinandan returned — with dignity. We brought him back. And then, these critics fell silent. They realized — "This man is too lucky." "We just lost our best political weapon."

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

After the Pahalgam attack, when one of our BSF soldiers was captured by Pakistan, some believed they had found a major issue to latch onto—that now Modi would be cornered, that this would be an embarrassment for him. Their entire ecosystem started circulating all sorts of narratives on social media—what would happen to the BSF soldier? What about his family? Will he return? When? How? So many speculations were spread.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

That BSF soldier too returned with full honour, dignity, and pride. Terrorists were left weeping, their handlers were in despair—and seeing them cry, some people here also seemed to be upset. Now just observe: when the surgical strike happened, they tried to play a different game—it didn't work. After the airstrike, they tried another trick—it failed too. Then came Operation Sindoor, and they started a new ploy. And what did they begin to say? "Why was it stopped?" At first, they didn't even accept that any action was taken. Now they ask, "Why did you stop it?" What a contradiction! These self-proclaimed experts in making statements—what can be said about them? You just need an excuse to oppose, and that's why not only me but the whole country is laughing at you.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

This attitude of opposing the armed forces, this persistent negativity towards them—that has long been Congress's approach. The nation just celebrated Kargil Vijay Diwas, but everyone knows full well that during their tenure and even till now, Congress has neither embraced the victory in Kargil nor celebrated it. They have never given it the honour it deserves. History is witness, Honourable Speaker Sir, that when our military was showing its valour in Doklam, Congress leaders were secretly receiving briefings from certain people—now the whole world knows about that. Take the statements made in Pakistan and compare them with the statements of those opposing us here—they match, comma for comma, full stop for full stop. What can one say to that? And yes, it hurts when we speak the truth! Their voices were in perfect harmony with Pakistan's.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

The nation is stunned that Congress has effectively given a clean chit to Pakistan. The audacity of this party, their habits haven't changed. They even dared to say: Provide proof that the Pahalgam terrorists were Pakistani. What are they saying? What kind of approach is this? And the same demand is being made by Pakistan—what Congress is asking is exactly what Pakistan is asking.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Today, when there is no shortage of evidence, when everything is clearly visible to the world, and yet their stance is like this—then just imagine what they would have done if such evidence wasn't available.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Much attention is being paid to one part of Operation Sindoor, and it is being widely discussed. But there are some glorious moments for the nation, demonstrations of strength, which also deserve our attention and admiration. Our Air Defence System—the world is talking about it. Our Air Defence System shattered Pakistan's missiles and drones like twigs.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,



Today, I want to present a fact that will fill the entire nation with pride. What a few people might feel, I don't know—but the whole country will feel immense pride. On 9th May, Pakistan attempted a massive attack on Bharat with around 1,000 missiles and armed drones—yes, one thousand. Had these missiles fallen on any part of Bharat, there would have been unimaginable destruction. But Bharat intercepted and destroyed all 1,000 missiles and drones in the sky itself. Every citizen is proud of this. But some Congress leaders were almost waiting—hoping that something would go wrong. That Modi would fail somewhere. That he would be trapped. Pakistan even spread the false claim of an attack on Adampur Airbase. They tried their best to sell that lie, using all their strength. I myself visited Adampur the very next day and exposed that lie. Only then did they realize that such lies won't work anymore.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

I can understand when remarks come from our colleagues in smaller parties who are new to politics and have never held the reins of governance. But the Congress Party has ruled this country for decades. They are well aware of administrative systems. They have come out of those very systems. They fully understand how governance functions. They have experience. And yet—when the Ministry of External Affairs responds immediately, they refuse to accept it. The External Affairs Minister gives interviews, speaks repeatedly—but they refuse to acknowledge it. The Home Minister speaks, the Defence Minister speaks, and still they trust no one. If a party that has ruled for so many years no longer trusts the country's systems, then one is forced to wonder—what has become of them?

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

It now seems Congress's trust is formed and shaped through Pakistan's remote control.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

One of Congress's new members—well, we can forgive him, he's new. But the Congress high command writes statements for him and has him read them out, because they don't have the courage to say it themselves. They had him say that Operation Sindoor was a drama. This is nothing short of pouring acid on the barbaric killing of 26 people by terrorists. Calling it a 'drama'—how can that be your opinion? And these are statements that Congress leaders make others read aloud.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Yesterday, our security forces brought the attackers of Pahalgam to justice in Operation Mahadev. But I was shocked when someone laughed loudly and asked, "Why was it done yesterday of all days?" I fail to understand—what's going on with these people? Was the operation planned for some holy Monday of the month of Sawan? What's happened to them? They are so desperate and hopeless—and the irony is, for the past several weeks they were asking: "Okay fine, you did Operation Sindoor, but what about the Pahalgam terrorists?" Now that those terrorists have been dealt with, they ask: "Why now?" What's going on with them, Hon'ble Speaker?

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Our scriptures say:

"Shastreṇa rakṣite rāṣṭre śāstra chintā pravartate" Which means: When a nation is protected by weapons, only then can knowledge and discourse flourish. When our borders are strong and our forces vigilant, only then can democracy thrive.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Operation Sindoor is a direct testimony to the strengthening of Bharat's armed forces over the past decade. This didn't happen just like that. During Congress rule, even the thought of making the armed forces self-reliant never arose. Even today, the term "self-reliant" is mocked — although it originates from Mahatma Gandhi. Every defence deal used to be seen by Congress as an opportunity for gain. Even for small weapons, Bharat was dependent on foreign countries during their tenure. There were times when even bulletproof jackets and night vision cameras were unavailable. The list is long — starting from jeeps to Bofors to helicopters — every deal was marred by scams.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Our armed forces had to wait decades for modern weapons. Before independence — and history is witness to this — there was a time when Bharat's voice was strong in defence manufacturing. Even in the era of swords, Indian swords were considered superior. We were ahead in defence equipment. But after independence, our robust defence manufacturing ecosystem was systematically dismantled. Paths for research and manufacturing were deliberately blocked. Had we continued on that path, Bharat wouldn't even have been able to dream of something like Operation Sindoor in the 21st century. They left the country in such a state that we would have to ask: if we need to act, where will we get weapons from? Where will we find the resources? Will the ammunition arrive on time? Will the supply break midway? We had to live with this anxiety.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

In the past decade, weapons made under Make in India have played a decisive role in this operation.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

A decade ago, the people of Bharat took a pledge: our country will become strong, self-reliant, and modern. Concrete steps have been taken one after another for reforms in defence and security. A series of reforms were carried out, and the kind of reforms made in the military over this decade — these were the first of their kind since independence. The appointment of the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) was not a new idea. Trials were being done worldwide, but decisions were never taken in Bharat. We made that decision, and I heartily commend our three armed forces for embracing this system and supporting it wholeheartedly. The greatest strength today is the jointness and integration of our forces. Whether it is the Navy, Air Force, or Army — this jointness and integration has exponentially increased our strength. The results are visible to all — we have demonstrated this. We carried out reforms in public sector defence production companies as well. Initially, there were attempts to incite fires, protests, and strikes. These still haven't completely stopped. But the people in these defence industries, recognising national interest as paramount, accepted the reforms and have now become highly productive. Not only that, we opened up the defence sector for the private sector as well. Today, Bharat's private sector is stepping forward. In the field of defence, many start-ups led by our youth — 27-30 years old, from Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities — are actively working. In many cases, young women are leading these start-ups. Today, hundreds of start-ups are working in the defence sector.

When it comes to drones — I would say that most of the drone-related activity happening in Bharat is being driven by young people, probably with an average age of 30–35. Hundreds are engaged in it, and the strength of their contributions was clearly felt during Operation Sindoor. I heartily commend all of their efforts, and I assure them: keep moving forward — the country is not going to stop now.



Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Make in India in the defence sector was not just a slogan. We made budgetary provisions, changed policies, and introduced new initiatives wherever required. The most important thing is that we moved forward with a clear vision, and today, Bharat is advancing rapidly in the defence sector under the Make in India initiative.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

In the past decade, the defence budget has nearly tripled. There has been an increase of about 250% in defence production. In the past 11 years, defence exports have increased more than 30 times. Today, our defence exports have reached nearly 100 countries across the world.

And, Honourable Mr. Speaker Sir,

There are certain events that leave a deep impact on history. Operation Sindoor has firmly planted Bharat's flag in the global defence market. The demand for Indian weapons is steadily increasing. This will also boost domestic industries, especially MSMEs. It will provide employment to our youth, and young Indians will now be able to showcase their strength to the world through their own innovations — this is now becoming a reality. I see the steps we are taking toward self-reliance in defence, and I am astonished that some people still seem troubled — as if their treasure has been looted. What kind of mentality is this? The country needs to identify such people.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Let me make this absolutely clear — Bharat becoming self-reliant in defence is not just important for us but also crucial for global peace, especially in this age of arms race. I have said it before — Bharat is the land of Buddha, not of war. We desire prosperity and peace, but let us never forget — the path to prosperity and peace passes through strength.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Our Bharat is the land of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Rajendra Chola, Maharana Pratap, Lachit Borphukan, and Maharaja Suheldev.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

For the sake of development and peace, we also focus on strategic capability.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

The Congress has never had a vision for national security — not in the past, and certainly not now. Congress has always compromised on national security. Today, some people ask why PoK (Pakistan-occupied Kashmir) hasn't been taken back. Well, that question can only be asked to me, not to anyone else. But before asking that, those people must answer — whose government allowed Pakistan to occupy PoK in the first place? The answer is clear. Whenever I mention Nehru ji, the Congress and its entire ecosystem gets agitated — I don't know why.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

There's a couplet I've heard — though I don't claim expertise — that says: "Lamhon ne khata ki, sadiyon ne saza paayi." ("A moment's mistake led to centuries of punishment.") The decisions made immediately after independence — the country is still suffering for them. It has been mentioned

several times, and I'll repeat it again: Aksai Chin, that whole region, was declared barren land. And because of that, we lost 38,000 square kilometres of land.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

I know some of my statements may sting. But between 1962 and 1963, Congress leaders were actually proposing to surrender Poonch, Uri, Neelum Valley, and Kishanganga — Indian territory.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

And all of that was being done in the name of Line of Peace. In 1966, during the Rann of Kutch conflict, they accepted foreign mediation. That was their so-called “national security vision”. As a result, Bharat had to give away about 800 square kilometres of land to Pakistan. In the 1965 war, our army had recaptured Haji Pir Pass — but Congress handed it back. In 1971, we had 93,000 Pakistani soldiers in our custody, and thousands of square kilometres of Pakistan's land under our control. We could have done a lot. We were in a position of victory. Had there been a little more wisdom or will, we could have taken back PoK. That was the moment — and it was squandered. Not just that, with so much on the negotiation table, they couldn't even get Kartarpur Sahib back! In 1974, Bharat simply gifted away Katchatheevu island to Sri Lanka. Even today, our fishermen suffer due to that. Their lives are in danger. What crime had the fishermen of Tamil Nadu committed that you snatched their rights and gave away the land? For decades, Congress has been toying with the idea of withdrawing the army from Siachen.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Had the country given them a chance in 2014, Siachen would not be with us today.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Now, the same Congress people want to lecture us on diplomacy? Let me remind them of their own diplomacy. After the horrific 26/11 Mumbai attacks, even such a massive terrorist attack did not end their love for Pakistan. Just weeks after the attacks, under foreign pressure, the Congress government resumed dialogue with Pakistan.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Despite the enormity of 26/11, the Congress government did not expel a single Pakistani diplomat. Forget that — they couldn't even cancel a single visa. As Pakistani-sponsored terror attacks continued, the UPA government still kept Pakistan designated as a “Most Favoured Nation”. They never revoked that status. On one hand, the country was demanding justice for Mumbai, and on the other hand, Congress was focused on trade with Pakistan. While Pakistan kept sending terrorists to spill blood on our soil, Congress was busy holding “peace poetry gatherings” — Mushairas — hoping for friendship. We ended that one-way traffic of terror and misplaced peace efforts. We revoked Pakistan's MFN status, cancelled visas, and closed the Attari-Wagah border.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Mortgaging the interests of Bharat has long been a habit of the Congress party. The biggest example of this is the Indus Water Treaty. Who signed the Indus Water Treaty? It was Nehru ji. And what was the issue about? It was about the rivers that originate from Bharat, the water from our own rivers. These rivers have been a part of Bharat's cultural heritage for thousands of years. They have been the life force of Bharat and have greatly contributed to making Bharat prosperous and fertile. The Indus

River, which for centuries had been Bharat's identity — Bharat was known by it — but Nehru ji and the Congress handed over the dispute regarding the Indus and Jhelum rivers to whom? To the World Bank. They asked the World Bank to decide what should be done — rivers that are ours, water that is ours. The Indus Water Treaty was a direct and grave betrayal of Bharat's identity and self-respect.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

When today's youth hear this, they too must be shocked that such people were responsible for running our country. What else did Nehru ji do strategically? The water, the rivers that flowed from Bharat — he agreed to give 80% of that water to Pakistan. And this vast country of Bharat was left with just 20% of the water. Someone please explain to me — what kind of wisdom was this? What national interest was being served? What kind of diplomacy was this? What condition did they leave the country in? A country with such a huge population, with rivers originating from our own land — and only 20% of the water for us? And 80% of the water was given to the very country that openly declares Bharat as its enemy, repeatedly calls Bharat its enemy. And who had the rightful claim over that water? Our country's farmers, our citizens — our Punjab, our Jammu and Kashmir. A large part of the nation was pushed into a water crisis because of this one decision. Even within the states, it led to conflicts and competition over water. Pakistan kept enjoying the benefits of something that rightfully belonged to us. And these people kept lecturing the world on diplomacy.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Had this treaty not been signed, several large projects could have been developed on the western rivers. Farmers in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Delhi would have had ample water. There would have been no problem in accessing drinking water. Bharat could have generated electricity for industrial development. Not only that, Nehru ji even gave crores of rupees afterward so that Pakistan could build canals.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

What is even more shocking—and will surprise the nation—is that these things were hidden and suppressed. Whenever a dam is built, there is a built-in mechanism for its cleaning—desilting—since silt, weeds, and other debris accumulate, reducing the dam's capacity. So a desilting system is usually integrated. But Nehru ji, at Pakistan's insistence, accepted a condition that the accumulated silt and waste in the dam cannot be removed. Desilting was not permitted. The dam is on our land, the water is ours, but the decision rests with Pakistan. Can you believe that desilting is not allowed? Not only that—when I studied this in detail, I found that in one dam, the gate used for desilting was actually welded shut so that no one could accidentally open it and remove the silt. Pakistan had Nehru ji write down that Bharat would not clean (desilt) its dams without Pakistan's permission. This agreement was against the interest of the country, and eventually, Nehru ji himself had to admit this mistake. A gentleman named Niranjana Das Gulati was involved in this agreement. He wrote a book in which he mentioned that in February 1961, Nehru told him, "Gulati, I had hoped this agreement would open the path to resolving other issues, but we are still where we started." This is what Nehru ji said. Nehru ji could only see the immediate impact. That's why he said we remain where we were. But the truth is, due to this agreement, the nation was significantly set back. The country suffered a great loss, our farmers were harmed, our agriculture was damaged. Nehru ji only understood the kind of diplomacy in which the farmer had no place, no importance. This is the condition he left us in.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Pakistan continued to wage war and proxy war against Bharat for decades. But even after that, the Congress governments never revisited the Indus Water Treaty, nor did they correct the grave mistake made by Nehru ji.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

But now, Bharat has corrected that old mistake and taken a firm decision. The massive blunder committed by Nehru ji—the Indus Water Treaty—has been put in abeyance in the national interest and in the interest of our farmers. This agreement, which was against the country's welfare, cannot continue in its present form. Bharat has made it clear: blood and water cannot flow together.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

The members sitting here speak at length about terrorism. But when they were in power, when they had the opportunity to govern, the condition of the country—what it was—has not been forgotten by the people even today. The atmosphere of insecurity that existed in the country before 2014—if people even recall it now, they still shudder.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

We all remember it—though the younger generation may not know—but we remember it very well. Everywhere there used to be announcements: whether you went to a railway station, bus stand, airport, market, temple, or any crowded place, the announcement would be the same—“If you see an unattended object, do not touch it, inform the police immediately. It could be a bomb.” This is what we kept hearing until 2014. This was the condition of the country. In every corner of the nation, it felt like bombs were planted at every step, and citizens were left to protect themselves. The authorities had thrown up their hands and practically declared as much through public announcements.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Because of the weak governments of the Congress, the country had to lose so many lives. We had to lose our own people.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

Terrorism could have been curbed. Our government has demonstrated this in the past 11 years—there is strong evidence. The number of terrorist incidents that used to occur between 2004 and 2014 has drastically reduced. That's why the nation also wants to know: if our government could rein in terrorism, what compulsion did the Congress governments have that they allowed terrorism to grow unchecked?

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

If terrorism flourished under Congress rule, one major reason was their politics of appeasement, their vote bank politics. When the Batla House encounter happened in Delhi, a senior Congress leader had tears in her eyes—because terrorists were killed. And this message was then spread across every corner of the country just to gain votes.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

In 2001, when there was an attack on the country's Parliament, a senior Congress leader had spoken about giving Afzal Guru the benefit of doubt.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

The horrific 26/11 Mumbai terrorist attack took place. A Pakistani terrorist was caught alive. Pakistan's own media, and even the world, acknowledged that he was indeed Pakistani. But what was the Congress party doing in response to such a grave act of terror by Pakistan? What games were they playing for the sake of vote bank politics? Instead of holding Pakistan accountable, the Congress party was busy trying to frame it as "saffron terrorism." Congress was engaged in selling the theory of Hindu terrorism to the world. One Congress leader even told a top American diplomat that Hindu groups in Bharat were a bigger threat than Lashkar-e-Taiba. This was actually said. For the sake of appeasement, Congress prevented the Constitution of Bharat—crafted by Babasaheb Ambedkar—from being fully implemented in Jammu and Kashmir. They kept it out. Congress repeatedly sacrificed national security at the altar of appeasement and vote bank politics.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

It was for the sake of appeasement that the Congress weakened the laws related to terrorism. The Hon'ble Home Minister has already elaborated on this in detail before the House today, so I do not wish to repeat it.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

At the beginning of this session, I had appealed and said that—even if our views differ on party interests—our minds must unite when it comes to national interest. The horrific tragedy of Pahalgam has left deep wounds; it shook the entire nation. In response, we launched Operation Sindoor, and the courage of our forces, along with our campaign of self-reliance, has created a "Sindoor Spirit" across the nation. We saw this Sindoor Spirit again when our delegations went across the world to represent Bharat. I heartily congratulate all those colleagues. You presented Bharat's stand to the world in a powerful and unapologetic manner. But I am saddened—and surprised—that some who consider themselves senior Congress leaders were upset that Bharat's position was presented globally. It appears some leaders have even been barred from speaking in the House.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker Sir,

It is time to come out of this mindset. A few lines come to my mind, and I wish to express my feelings through them:

करो चर्चा और इतनी करो, करो चर्चा और इतनी करो,  
की दुश्मन दहशत से दहल उठे, दुश्मन दहशत से दहल उठे,  
रहे ध्यान बस इतना ही, रहे ध्यान बस इतना ही,  
मान सिंदूर और सेना का प्रश्नों में भी अटल रहे।  
हमला मां भारती पर हुआ अगर, तो प्रचंड प्रहार करना होगा,  
दुश्मन जहां भी बैठा हो, हमें भारत के लिए ही जीना होगा।

(Debate—and debate so much,

That the enemy trembles in fear,

Keep only one thought in mind—

That the honour of Sindoor and the valour of our army remain unwavering, even in questions.

If Mother Bharat is attacked, a fierce retaliation must follow,

Wherever the enemy hides, we must live only for Bharat.)

I appeal to my Congress colleagues: stop giving Pakistan a clean chit under the pressure of one family. Don't turn this moment of Bharat's triumph into a moment of national mockery. Congress must correct its mistakes. Today, I want to make it absolutely clear in this House: Bharat will now eliminate terrorists in their nurseries. We will not let Pakistan toy with Bharat's future. Operation Sindoor is not over—it continues. This is also a notice to Pakistan: until they stop their path of terror against Bharat, Bharat will keep taking decisive action. Bharat's future will be secure and prosperous—this is our solemn resolve. With this spirit, I once again thank all the members for a meaningful discussion. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, I have presented Bharat's position, and expressed the sentiments of the people of Bharat. I once again express my gratitude to this House.

Thank you very much.

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**MJPS/VJ/VK**

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