

RAJYA SABHA

***SYNOPSIS OF DEBATE**

(Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

Wednesday, July 30, 2025/Sravana 8, 1947 (Saka)

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY CHAIR

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: (i) “Hon'ble Members, we have approximately 50 speakers remaining in the ongoing 'Special Discussion on India's Strong, Successful and Decisive Operation Sindoor'. We may consider resuming the Special Discussion at 12-00 Noon today by skipping Question Hour and lunch hour. The House may continue to sit beyond 6-00 P.M. till the conclusion of this discussion.”

The House agreed.

(ii) Hon'ble Members, it has been observed that the Members often approach the Table of the House to enquire or hand over slips for participation in the discussion/debates which unavoidably disturbs the proceedings of the House. Attention of the Hon'ble Members in this regard is drawn towards Parliamentary Bulletin Part-II dated 14th July, 2025 wherein Members have been requested to not to approach the Table of the House; rather, they may send those slips containing their message/query to the Table through the Chamber Attendants unless otherwise directed by the Chair. Members' cooperation in this regard is solicited.

**SPECIAL DISCUSSION ON INDIA'S STRONG, SUCCESSFUL AND DECISIVE
'OPERATION SINDOOR' IN RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACK IN
PAHALGAM – Contd.**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. JAISHANKAR): It is a privilege to participate in the discussion on Operation Sindoor, and I laud the performance of our Armed Forces and the results that have done this country proud. When the Pahalgam attack happened on April 22nd, it was a shocking attack for a variety of reasons - the manner in which people were killed in front of their families, the fact that their faith was asked before killing them and the intent of destroying the economy of Jammu and Kashmir, which had returned to normalcy and prosperity after the end of Article 370. All of this angered the country. Across the world, there was solidarity, there was sympathy. But the question was: What after that and the answers were two. One, such an attack was absolutely unacceptable. It crossed our red lines and there had to be severe consequences. Two, there had to be accountability and justice, there had to be accountability of the perpetrators, and they and their supports had to be brought to justice.

A number of steps were taken. Pakistani visas under SAARC were cancelled, the Mission was reduced in strength and the Military Advisors were expelled but the most

***This Synopsis is not an authoritative record of the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha.**

important decision was to hold the Indus Waters Treaty in abeyance. It is necessary that the House understands and appreciates the importance of this decision. I cannot think of any agreement in the world where a country has allowed its major rivers to flow to the next country without having rights on those rivers. It was an extraordinary agreement. It is important, when we have put it in abeyance, to recall the history of this agreement. On November 30, 1960, Prime Minister of India told the Parliament that you cannot be a judge of the quantum of water. You should not be looking at how much money we are giving to Pakistan. That is not your business. So, the Prime Minister is saying, let us do this Treaty because the Indian Parliament, the Indian Government, the country should put the interests of Pakistani Punjab on top. Without mentioning a word about the interests of the kisan of Kashmir, of the people of Punjab; about Rajasthan or about Himachal! He says he purchased peace. We did not purchase peace, it was a purchase of appeasement because within one year, the same Prime Minister accepted that with Pakistan there was no peace. That very treaty mentions in the preamble that the Indus Waters Treaty is done in a spirit of goodwill and friendship. Since 1960, we have had neither goodwill nor friendship. We have had terrorism. We have had attacks on our population. We have had wars. Such a Treaty had to be dealt with, and this Government dealt with it. We were told for 60 years that Pandit Nehru's mistakes cannot be corrected. The Narendra Modi Government shows that it can be corrected. The Indus Waters Treaty is being corrected. It will be held in abeyance until Pakistan irrevocably gives up its support of terrorists. We had warned that blood and water cannot flow together. Today, we are demonstrating that what we say we will do. Blood and water will not flow together.

The goals of Operation Sindoor were spelt out very clearly within half an hour of the Operation commencing and it was stated very directly that the objective of Operation Sindoor was hitting terrorist infrastructure in Pakistan and Pakistan Occupied Jammu and Kashmir from where terrorist attacks against India have been planned and directed. It was also said that our actions are focussed, measured and non-escalatory in nature and we are living up to the commitment. Those responsible for the attack will be held accountable. The House knows that India has faced a special cross-border challenge. Not today. Not for ten years. Not for 25 years. But from 1947. From that time, we have had to lead the global fight against terrorists. There is no country in the world which has had to suffer the kind of terrorism, which has taken the kind of casualties we have and which has seen so many States, so many facilities and so many people attacked in this inhumane manner. But if we have to shape global thinking, if we have to convince others, we must be clear ourselves. I refer to history because the decisions of the past have an impact on the present, have an impact even on the future. We inherit a thinking. We inherit a policy. We inherit actions. If you look for the decade before the Modi Government came to power, we have had a series of attacks. In Mumbai, in 2006, 187 people died; in 2007, 44 people died in Hyderabad; in 2008, the Mumbai attack of 26/11 246 people died; in Jaipur, in 2008, 64 people died; Ahmedabad, in 2008, 57 people died. I am reminding the House because when a major terrorist incident happened, the world watched how did India respond. And the world drew lessons.

How did we respond? After 2006, within three months, we had a meeting in Havana where it was agreed between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan and, instead of holding Pakistan responsible, we said that we condemn all acts of terrorism and agree that it is a scourge that needs to be dealt with. And, we will resume our composite dialogue. It shaped the world's perception that within three months, you are actually equating the victim and the perpetrator, and in a move away from what was agreed to in January, 2004 between Prime Minister Vajpayee and General Musharraf, where the Pakistanis had assured us that their territory and territory under their control will not be used to attack us. Mumbai attack happened in November, 2008. By July, 2009, there was a meeting in Sharm-El-Sheikh and

here, it was agreed that terrorism is the main threat to both countries. They carry out that attack and we say terrorism is a threat to both countries; action on terrorism should not be linked to composite dialogue. And, of all things, there was an astounding connection to Balochistan. We are allowing the Pakistanis to imply as though we are doing something wrong out there. This is not just a statement; it is coming after the most horrific attack in Mumbai just a few months ago. There was a thinking behind this. I have to recall history to remind the House how much has changed in the last ten years. Today, when we are hearing of talk and talk hyphenation, these are the people who are self-hyphenating themselves. They are telling Pakistan that you and I are the same level. We both are victims. So, they did not need anybody in America or anywhere else to hyphenate them. They were doing it themselves. And most important, they had routinized and normalized terrorism. How the world would take you seriously?

Let me tell you what has changed in the last decade. We have been able to put terrorism on the global agenda. We have done it at every forum whether it is BRICS, Quad, SCO or bilateral. Today, if terrorism is on the global agenda, it is due to the efforts of the Modi Government. We were able to get Masood Azhar and Abdul Rahman Makki, two notorious terrorists placed under the sanctions of the UN Security Council Resolution 1267. Some years ago, we were members of the Security Council. We were able to hold a Security Council meeting at the venue of terrorism attack, that is, the Taj in Mumbai. That event had a huge impact about global consciousness on terrorism through bilateral agreements and understandings, we were able to get back terrorists from key countries, who have been sent back to India under extradition agreements. Tahawwur Rana, who was wanted for 26/11, finally has been brought back by the Modi Government to India, who is today facing trial in this country.

We have exerted huge pressure on Pakistan through the FATF process. We have convened and we actually had a conference on “No Money for Terror”. We have today joined this effort at blocking and identifying the financiers of terrorism. We were able to get The Resistance Front listed as a global terrorist organization and I would like to inform the House that the monitoring team of the UN has submitted its 36th report of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Team. So, we were able to get into UN, a recognition that TRF today is a proxy for the LeT and is responsible for Pahalgam. How these declarations matter? They matter because they shape global opinion. I want to say what the change is because change only comes out through contrast. We just had a BRICS meeting. For the first time, we were able, in a BRICS meeting, to get an explicit reference to a terrorist incident that we condemn in the strongest terms the terrorist attack in Jammu and Kashmir on 22 April and we reaffirm our commitment to combating terrorism in all forms and manifestations including cross border terrorism. In 2009, there was a BRICS meeting. It was the first BRICS meeting after the Mumbai 26/11 attack. There is not even a reference to Mumbai in that BRICS. Indian diplomacy has been successful in getting America to declare TRF as a global terrorist organization, in getting the UN Security Council Monitoring Team to accept that TRF today is a terrorist entity.

In the last decade, there has been a huge change in India's approach to terrorism and this change on the ground was demonstrated in Uri, in our surgical strike. And after Uri, it was demonstrated in 2019 in the airstrike and it is today demonstrated through Operation Sindoor. When Operation Sindoor commenced, a number of countries were in touch with us. We gave the message that India is exercising the right to defend itself. We gave the message that the targets which were selected and hit on the 7th of May are known terrorist headquarters and infrastructure. So, some of them, for example, Bahawalpur, is associated with the murder of an American reporter called Daniel Pearl. We gave a message that we

were not open to any mediation; that anything now between us and Pakistan would only be bilateral; that we will not accept nuclear blackmail; that whatever talk there may be about nuclear danger, will not deter us from going ahead with Operation Sindoor. We are now responding to Pakistani attacks and we will keep responding and, if that fighting is to stop, Pakistan must make a request and that request can only come through the channel of the DGMO. Now, as I said, a number of countries spoke to us. There was, I think, particular interest in the House about the conversations with the United States. First of all, it is somehow being implied that talking to the United States or being in touch with the United States is itself a problem.

Let me come to what were the contacts between India and the United States. On the 9th of May, Vice-President, Vance called up the Prime Minister to warn him that there was, in the American assessment, a massive Pakistani attack which would come in the next few hours. The Prime Minister listened and made it very clear that if anything like that happens, it would get a fitting and appropriate response from our side. Now a few hours later that happened, and then, Sir, that fitting and appropriate response also happened. That fitting and appropriate response disabled the entire Pakistani air defence system and rendered all their main airfields inoperational. At this stage, we started getting calls saying, "We think that the Pakistanis are ready to stop fighting. Secretary Rubio called me. During this period, as I said, we had a number of conversations with different countries. We had conversations with the US, we had a conversation with EU, we had a conversation with Saudi Arabia. And I want to say this, all the calls which I got are actually on record. They are on my social media record. On the 10th of May, we got calls from the US, we got calls from Saudi Arabia, we got calls from a few other countries. So the point is, to everybody, the answer was same. The answer was, if the Pakistanis want to stop fighting, the Pakistanis have to request us, the Pakistanis have to request us through the DGMO channel and that, is exactly what happened. I would like to share with the House how the world responded to this. It is very important for the House to recognize that the UN Security Council passed a statement. I want to tell them, they should listen carefully that from April 22 to June 16, not a single phone call took place between President Trump and Prime Minister Modi. In terms of the global response, I think most noteworthy was the UN Security Council's statement. That statement was very noteworthy because Pakistan was a member of the Council. We are not members of the Council. Despite not being member of the Council, we were able to get the UN Security Council to issue a statement. Our diplomacy was able to get the UN Security Council to issue a statement underlining the need to hold the perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of Pahalgam act of terrorism accountable and bring them to justice. In this period, if you look how good was Indian diplomacy. We had a statement from QUAD. We had a statement from BRICS. QUAD was specific in condemning the terrorist attack in Pahalgam and repeating the call of the UN Security Council to bring the perpetrators and organizers to justice without any delay. In the case of BRICS, the very BRICS, after Mumbai 26/11, could not even use the word 'cross-border terrorism'. Those who remained silent on Mumbai are today giving advice on what we should do. I want to say that in terms of diplomatic support we were able to get a wide range of countries, including our neighbours every one of our neighbours, barring Pakistan, issued a statement expressing solidarity, condemning terrorism. A lot of them said explicitly that people should be brought to justice. A lot of questions have been raised about how Operation Sindoor progressed. I do not want to say very much. I will make just four points. One, anybody who wants to see, who wants to judge what the success of Operation Sindoor was, please go to the YouTube and look at the funerals which were taking place in Pakistan. When you see whose funeral and who is attending, you get the answer. Number two, if you are still not satisfied, please go to the YouTube again and please look at the pictures of Pakistani airfields. Please look at the Pakistani airfields. Please see the

destruction of Pakistani airfields and you will see how successful the Operation Sindoor was. Sir, there were two great centres of terrorism. The world knows, we all know, everyone knows for the last 25 years that Bahawalpur and Muridke have been the biggest centres of terrorism directed against India. For decades, Bahawalpur and Muridke were considered the biggest centres of terrorism, not just in Pakistan, but for global terrorism. Let me tell you, when we hit Bahawalpur and Muridke, the whole world thanked us. We did a global service. When we reduced it to dust; when those funerals were taking place; when people came to cry over those dead terrorists lying around that was the success of Operation Sindoor. Sometimes people are determinedly sceptical because if Government does something, they are sitting on that side, they cannot bring themselves to believe it. I want, to quote from people who are involved on the other side. Sir, Prime Minister Shahbaz Sharif says, "Our Armed Forces were prepared to act at 4.30 in the morning after Fajr prayers to teach a lesson. But before that hour even arrived, India once again launched a missile attack using Brahmos, targeting various provinces of Pakistan including the airport in Rawalpindi and other places." This is the Prime Minister of Pakistan admitting. Now, he again says, "General Munir called me on secure line and said India's ballistic missiles have hit the Nur Khan airbase." So when people ask what brought an end to fighting, what brought cessation of fighting, Sir, we, the Indian Armed Forces did not require anybody else; the Indian Armed Forces achieved that. Anybody, I want to say this, anybody who says that some other party brought this about is disrespecting the Indian Armed Forces. The Indian Armed Forces ensured this. It was our bombing, it was our strikes, it was our destruction of the airfields, that is what happened on 10th May. That is why the phone call came. That is why they said, "Okay, we are now willing to accept this." So, I think people, for scoring political points, should not get so carried away that they then decry the great achievements of the Indian Armed Forces for which we are all gathered. Modi believes that terrorists are not proxies. Secondly, cross-border terrorism will be given a befitting reply in our own way, in our own time. Thirdly, talks and terrorism cannot go together. Today China and Pakistan have come very close. And this is the reality. They came close because we left the land of POK in between. The talks between China and Pakistan started in 1962-63. In 1963, Pakistan gave Shaksgam Valley to China, the planning of Karakoram Highway started in 1967 and the Karakoram Highway was completed in 1986 and you know whose government was in power at that time. Pakistan-China military cooperation started in 1967 and nuclear cooperation happened 10 years later in 1976. When the Prime Ministers of this country were going to Pakistan and China in the eighties and were saying that an agreement was going to be reached with these two. This was the time when nuclear cooperation was at its peak. Pakistan-China Treaty of Friendship in 2005, Pakistan-China Free Trade Agreement in 2006, transfer of Gwadar Port in 2013, signing of Hambantota in 2005 and work started in 2008. When we talk today that China and Pakistan have come closer, we know that they have come closer, this is a reality. We are dealing with it. But, to say that it happened suddenly is not correct. You see what happened in those 10 years of UPA, China was declared a strategic partner. We had a general of the Eastern Command when I was the ambassador to China. He asked me, look, this neighbour, who still has a claim on our land, with whom we have fought a war, with whom there is tension every day, how can you declare him a strategic partner? I said that I am a diplomat, but I am also surprised. I also did not have an answer. The Chinese company was invited to start 3G, 4G services here. In 2006, when President Hu Jintao visited India, it was decided that we will do a Regional Trading Agreement, something like an FTA, with China. For this, a task force was announced and that task force gave its recommendations. You invited Chinese companies in a serious sector like telecom. Today these people talk about national security. If India has suffered any loss or injury in the maritime sector in the last 20 years, then the biggest injury has been due to the construction of the Hambantota port. When these ports were built between 2005 and 2008, the then government said that this is not a matter of concern for us,

whereas this issue was raised in this House. People talk about Nepal. You know that the first agreement to supply arms from China to Nepal was finalised in 2008, when the government in Nepal was toppled. China started an operation in Gwadar in 2013. There was talk of Pakistan occupied Kashmir. Some people were of the opinion that when will it recover. As Rajnath ji said, we have full faith that it will definitely happen one day. This is not only my or the government's thinking, but it is the thinking of this House and the entire country. In 1965, there was talk of Haji Pir, it was returned. In 1972, the land that was in our hands was also returned. Today this question is being asked by those people who never imagined that Bahawalpur and Muridke would fall, who said that the best way to deal with Mumbai is inaction, we should not attack Pakistan because there are better options than attacking Pakistan. They are asking about POK. Somewhere US and Pakistan were also mentioned. Now it is no secret that our thinking about Pakistan is different, America's thinking is different. This is not a new thing.

Historically, we have had a different view, we have had a different policy 'No mediation' is a national policy. 'Bilateral dealing' is a national policy. I hope that today, the principle of "no terror, only then talks" will also be accepted as a national policy and that everybody will agree. It is not the first time that we have had differences with the United States. Every issue we have had with the United States, we have taken up without hesitation. We took up deportations and, today, we do not have that problem. We took up visas; we took up the cause of students. We are negotiating a trade agreement that will serve our national interest. There should be no doubt that this Government is fully committed to our national interest. What is important today for the House to recognise is Operation Sindoor. It is a well-considered, thought-through response, a response to the barbaric attack in Pahalgam. But today, it has become the basis of a new policy, the "new normal. It has been communicated very clearly to Pakistan and to the world. I sincerely all Members of Parliament who joined the parliamentary delegations. They showed a united spirit and we hope that this is the same spirit with which the nation will support Operation Sindoor.

***MS. DOLA SEN:** After three months, only now is this matter being discussed in Parliament for two or three days. It is unfortunate. When it came to the Pahalgam operation the opposition supported the Union Government. But so many innocent civilians, lost their lives. Yet, there is no regret expressed by the Government. After 26/11, within four days, the then Home Minister of India resigned. But it has not happened now. The Pahalgam incident completely disproved the claims of peace. It is the failure of intelligence agencies. There were no guards at Baisaran Valley. 100 days have passed. Still, no trace of those terrorists. When the Standing Committee on Labour visited Srinagar, the ordinary people said that the Government has demoted us to a Union Territory. We are grateful to the ordinary people of Kashmir. Tourism is one of the key ways to survive there, and that has utterly collapsed. There is not a word about this problem or its solution from the Government. US President himself said multiple times that he has brought the ceasefire. Our Prime Minister, however, did not counter this. Is there any role of trade and tariffs. There is no clarity about this.

SHRI N.R. ELANGO: The sovereignty of India shall not be intruded by any country in any manner, and, if anybody does it, he must be taught an appropriate lesson. The cross-border terrorism must be necessarily erased from the face of the earth. The people of Tamil Nadu will be the first ones to lay down their lives to protect our mother nation. A lot of things have been said but the Government has not said anything in Lok Sabha about President Trump's statement that he negotiated the deal between India and Pakistan. We want reply

*Spoke in Bengali.

from the Government in one sentence that what President Trump said is incorrect. If you make that statement, no further discussion is required. Coming to the question of Operation Sindoor if the loss of flights is due to some strategic mistake of any human, it is very much understandable. But if it is relating to the competency of the Rafale flights, then everything is a problem. That is the first question to be answered as far as the flights are concerned. It is said that the identity of the three persons who were killed was found through identifying the rifles. I agree with that. But what that establishes is the identity of the weapons, not the identity of the terrorists. Do we here believe that from the date of attack at Pahalgam, these three terrorists were roaming around that very same place. You should identify the terrorists through the accused in your custody. My request is this. Please come with the whole truth.

SHRI MASTHAN RAO YADAV BEEDHA: There are moments in a nation's history that do not come softly. Pahalgam was and will always be one such moment. Pakistan has always been harbouring terrorists. I am proud to say that in this new India, under the leadership of our hon. Prime Minister. We respond in a swift, precise and strategically calibrated manner. Operation Sindoor focussed on eliminating terrorists. Indian Armed Forces were successful in their mission. In retaliation, Pakistan attempted a series of drone and missile attacks. All of these were effectively neutralised by our multi-layered air defence grid. Through this operation, we achieved our aim of forcing Pakistan to surrender. After the success of Operation Sindoor, Pakistan will now think 100 times, instead of one, before launching such terror attacks into our country. Had the attack not occurred, Jammu and Kashmir was on track for yet another record-breaking tourist season. Moreover, the face of Operation Sindoor from the start was our highly capable women officers. I also appreciate India's diplomatic outreach. The Government should raise Defence spending for technological advancement. Two grieving families from Andhra Pradesh need urgent support.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN MANGARAJ: I rise today to place on record my deep appreciation and pride for the Indian Armed Forces for Operation Sindoor. It is a clear message that India will not tolerate terrorism nor it will remain silent in the face of threats to its sovereignty and citizens. Operation Sindoor is not just a military strike; it is testament to the strength and preparedness of our forces. It reflects India's unwavering commitment both to national security and humanitarian principles. My home State, Odisha, and the people of Odisha have always stood in support of our Armed Forces. Operation Sindoor has proved, once again, that our soldiers are not merely warriors in uniform but also saviours in times of crisis. Their dedication goes beyond the call of duty.

SHRI MANOJ KUMAR JHA: I want to present my views to you in three parts. Pahalgam has told us how much we have learnt from Pulwama. What happened in Pahalgam is the collective pain of this country. This apology should be issued on behalf of the House. Some say that the intelligence agency had the information. If they had the information, then what were the intentions and what kind of efforts were made, we are still clueless of it. National security is not just a slogan, it is a moral duty and a responsibility. We made national security, a national issue, a subject of sloganeering. This national unity in the hour of grief should not be made a shield to protect the government from valid criticism. In a mature democracy, this difference should be clear that military service and political leadership are different things. Thanks to the soil of Hindustan, that it rejected the message of hatred that came with the gunpowder. What they expected did not happen, rather India gave a message. Kashmir is not just a piece of land. People live in Kashmir. The people of Kashmir have also made sacrifices. The kind of reaction that came in Kashmir after Pahalgam was unprecedented. I want to say one more thing in the context of diplomacy. This country has

never been so friendless. You sent goodwill missions all over the world. That was a very good decision.

***SHRI BIKASH RANJAN BHATTACHARYYA:** We need to investigate why these terrorist attacks occur right before elections. What is the connection between these incidents and elections? We will support the Central government if it takes measures to suppress terrorism and the terrorists themselves, but war-mongering will not work. That jingoism doesn't suit Indian culture. India is known worldwide as a peace loving country. Even after Article 370 was abrogated, terrorism hasn't come to an end. Can terrorism be stopped by creating division among the people of the country? the people of India realised it as a propagandam for Hindu nationalism. No offense, but "Operation Sindoor" has no Indian-ness in its name, only Hindutva. Not only could you not mention Pakistan's name in the UN Security Council, but also in BRICS, Shanghai Cooperation, or anywhere else, Pakistan's name could not be mentioned. The sad truth, Chairman Sir, is that even our close neighbors — Bhutan, Maldives, even Mauritius where Indians constitute the majority — did not support India's position. Rather, Pakistan has gained advantage. This is a tragic consequence. The reason is that the US President announced a ceasefire between our two countries. I request the Government to preserve the India's heritage and create unity amongst the people of the country. Quit the propaganda of Hindutva and promote Indian-ness. Indian-ness is our only refuge. With this I conclude my speech.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: I would like to speak on a matter that has shaken the whole world: The Pahalgam terror attack and the Indian response through Operation Sindoor. It was a deliberate blow to India's secular fabric, an attack on our unity, freedom, and identity. The region's democratic revival, marked by peaceful elections in Jammu and Kashmir in late 2024, was not liked by Pakistan. we strongly condemn Pakistan's continued attempts to disrupt peace and progress in Kashmir. Following the Pahalgam terror attack, a wave of cyber attacks, linked to Pakistan, targeted key Indian networks, including defence institutions and public utilities. Operation Sindoor was launched with the purpose of transforming our sorrow into strength and ensuring that those behind the act were met with justice. India succeeded in its mission. Operation Sindoor was India's yuga dharma. It showed the world that India does not act suddenly; it acts with conviction and resolve. And when India rises, the world takes note. India acted quickly to reinforce cyber defences and protect sensitive systems. As cyber warfare becomes a defining feature of modern conflict, strengthening digital security is no longer optional; it is essential to safeguard national sovereignty and public trust. India's anti-terror diplomacy has gained strength through all-party parliamentary delegations sent to key partner nations across Asia, Africa, Europe and the America. It reflects rare political unity and a commitment to safeguarding India's global interests, countering Pakistan's misinformation and building broad-based diplomatic support. Let us reaffirm today that terror has no place in India and that those who harm our country and our innocent people will find no refuge, not only on this soil but even beyond it.

DR. K. LAXMAN: 'Operation Sindoor' stands as a live proof of India's military prowess and strategic clarity of Modi Government's zero tolerance towards terrorism. In fact, April 22 was a black day. Pakistan could not tolerate the people of Jammu and Kashmir who started joining the mainstream, so Pakistan hatched a conspiracy. The conspiracy they hatched to divide people in the name of religion by nurturing the terrorists, led to this incident on April 22. Innocent tourists were killed there, the sindoor of our mothers and sisters was wiped off. It was a very precise, focused and targeted attack. About nine terror camps were destroyed -- the trainers, handlers of terror groups and air bases. Hundred terrorists have been

*Spoke in Bangali.

killed. We are really proud to say that the technology has been improved. There is 250 per cent increase in defence productions and 30 per cent increase in defence exports. Apart from this, the Operation Sindoor, this Government particularly declared a diplomatic war on Pakistan by announcing that Indus Treaty was kept in abeyance. The entire globe came to know how India can tackle this global terrorism, the leadership can tackle this terrorism. Air strikes were carried out after the incident in Balakot in 2019. After the Pulwama attack, attempts were made to drag martyrdom into politics. You can be angry at the Government, you can be outraged, but I request you that it is not right to vent this anger on the country and our forces. No leader in the world has asked India to stop its military operations. Pakistan conspired to provoke violence in India, but India stood as one. This is not an era of war. This is an era of peace, prosperity and development. If we are provoked, we will not spare them. Therefore, if anyone promotes terrorism, we will give them a befitting reply. We will not tolerate terrorism. The conspiracy of Pakistan was given a befitting reply today by our Government. Irrespective of our caste, creed, region, religion and language, we all are one, that is, Indians. The message is very clear and loud to the entire world how India can attack terrorism, that is, Pakistan-sponsored terrorism.

SHRI KARTIKEYA SHARMA: First of all, I pay tribute to the innocent people who lost their lives in the Pahalgam attack and pray to God to give peace to the bereaved families. The topic of this discussion is to present the story of the skills of our soldiers to the country. We have tried to extend our hands to our neighbors many times, but they always cut our hands. Operation Sindoor was not just a military operation, but it was a warning of a civilized nation. In just 23 minutes, we have taken revenge for the terrorist attacks that took place in the last several decades, with interest. The attacks that came from Pakistan were foiled with 100 percent accuracy. This is a new India and in this new India, there is no pleading, there is war, dossiers are not sent, missiles are sent, drones are sent. One narrative is that our diplomatic system was inefficient, while the fact is that out of 193 countries, only four supported Pakistan. In the last 10 years, more than 8,000 Naxalites have been forced to surrender. There has been a 78 percent reduction in terrorist attacks.

SHRI GULAM ALI: The scene of Pahalgam was very horrific. No religion in the world allows shooting at someone from point blank after asking his caste or religion. The entire country stands in tribute to the families with whom this incident happened, in their prayers and stands with those who were injured. The Pakistani general said that we have to tell the next generation that we have to fight with India and Kashmir is ours. Still you ask for proof! Who attended the funeral of those who were destroyed by our forces? Even after three months they are confused. This is a matter of great regret. Those who did a dreadful, disgusting, anti-religious, anti-ethical act in Pahalgam have been killed by our forces recently. All the nine bases of those who were planning for the last 30 years were destroyed by our forces. We are fighting the proxy war of terrorists, we did not attack Pakistan. We went inside and destroyed their thinking. Pakistan tried to attack our establishments, but our indigenous weapons, made by our military, defused them in the air itself. As far as the question of autonomy is concerned, which is the short form of independence, we are willing to discuss everything.

We ended the confusion by removing 370. Today, the youth of Kashmir is contributing to the development of India through Startup-Stand Up. I ask the Congress why did you give the drinking water, water for agriculture, water for generating electricity of the people of Jammu and Kashmir to Pakistan? What did they give in return? Drugs, drone attacks and infiltration. You did injustice to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. There are 50-60 years old projects, they are filled with silt. We do not have a wind energy system here. There is no favorable wind for wind energy. Our farmers are dependent on canals. The people

of Jammu and Kashmir do not have drinking water. But it is a matter of great regret that even today we work as oxygen for ventilated Pakistan! Do not give it oxygen! You think of oxygen for the people of the country. I got an opportunity to go to Europe. 23 countries expressed their desire to do business with us. Our skilled, efficient people are preferred there. Today there is zero tolerance for militancy. We did surgical strikes. You saved the militants. We did Balakot attack. I know it takes courage to hear this.

SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: I would like to start by paying my heartfelt tribute and condolences to the 26 innocent citizens of India who were killed in the Pahalgam terror attack and their families. Immediately after this cowardly terror attack, the Congress Party and the entire opposition had demanded a special session of Parliament to discuss this, but it took almost 100 days to hold this discussion. We accept that the indomitable courage and valour of the armed forces is certainly acknowledged by every Indian and everyone is proud of them and we are also proud of it. Whatever the military brothers and soldiers earned in Operation Sindoor, your political leadership has squandered it. India boldly divided Pakistan into two parts and also showed Nixon his place. Before winning the war, one has to establish one's moral supremacy. If the government had followed Indira ji's path, the world would have appreciated our efforts. Just now the foreign minister said that all the terrorists' masterminds were killed. But the real mastermind is Munir from there. You could not stop him. Trump invited him for dinner. Trump had invited Modi ji to his swearing-in ceremony, but you did not succeed in that either. You have failed miserably in diplomacy. At least two countries, China and Turkey, were with Pakistan. The countries that were always with us, Nepal and Bhutan, also remained silent this time. We kept fighting alone.

***SHRIMATI MAMTA THAKUR: (Spoke in Bangali)**

SHRI NIRANJAN BISHI: I offer homage to all soldiers and military personnel who were martyred during Operation Sindoor and 26 tourists who were killed by terrorists. I convey gratitude to all military personnel from Air Force, Navy, Army for their dedication and devotion to protect the interests of our country. My party had also extended moral support and encouraged the forces and soldiers by organising the Tiranga Procession programme in our State of Odisha. India is the mother of democracy, whereas Pakistan is the mother of terrorists. Operation Sindoor shows the world the power of teamwork, unity and solidarity of our nation and great fighting spirit of our largest military forces. Operation Sindoor makes 140 crore people of India very proud and shows devotion towards our nation. It is a reflection of India's soul, bravery, courage, unity and integrity. Operation Sindoor is a ceasefire, it has not stopped or ended, it may break out anytime. So our Army personnel should be strengthened and all vacant posts should be filled up on a war-footing. All the posts should be filled up so that India can get Pak-occupied Kashmir.

SHRIMATI JAYA AMITABH BACHCHAN: First of all, I would like to express my condolences to the families of all those who were killed and pay tribute to those who were killed. I feel strange saying this because whatever happened seems unreal, how did people come, kill so many people and nothing happened. I would like to congratulate you people that you have kept such writers who give big names. Why did you give this name 'Sindoor'? Sindoor was ruined! The tourists who went there had gone trusting the government. But, you have destroyed the faith and trust of the people. The people of those families will never forgive you. You do not have the humility to apologize to their families that we have made a mistake. People sitting in power should have humility. The Defence

*Synopsis of speech delivered by hon'ble Member in Bangali will be published separately as supplement.

Minister went by saying loudly that we are making cannons. But what is the use! We could not save the lives of twenty-five to twenty-six people.

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****Supplement covering rest of the proceedings is being issued separately.