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India's relationship with Israel

- Formal diplomatic ties with Israel.
- Started in the year 1993 after the OSLO ACCORD post cold war the interest of India and Israel converged mainly on accounts of security and defence consideration.
- In 1991 when USSR disintegrated there was delay in supply of defence equipment to India more over the spare parts of Russian defence equipment was another concern. India was also victim of terrorism and Israel had the expertise to deal with it. As such due to defence and security consideration proximity between India and Israel. India & Israel were drawn closer and today Israel is the 3rd biggest supplier of defence equipment to India.
- India supported the palestinian cause during the cold war era, but post cold war era is also supportive of this cause, but today India is not responsible for criticizing Israel.
- In 2017 when prime Minister Mr Modi became the first Indian P.M to visit Israel, palestinian state also anticipated his visit to Ramallah, but due to shortage of time this visit was not made. the western thinker jump to the conclusion that there is a perception shift in Indias foreign policy: but P.M. Mr Modi visited the palestinian state in the year 2018. and signed a number of agreement and ministry of external affairs of India has made it clear that India sticks to the two state theory. India still support the two state solution given by UN.

- In the year 2020 India was responsible for giving one million dollar aid to palestinian refugees.
- Defence and agriculture were the two main areas of cooperation between India & Israel. DRD of India signed an agreement with Israel air-space agency for developing Parach missiles which is surface ^{to} air and has a range of 30 Km. India, Israel and Russia ~~signed~~ signed an agreement called PHALCON Deal under which phalcon Radar which is an AWACS system. (Air borne warning & control system) was supplied by Israel and it was mounted on Ilyushin-76 aircraft supplied by Russia. India has three such aircrafts.
- In the year 2016 Rafael industries of Israel signed an agreement with Reliance Defence of India for developing the air defence system. In the field of agriculture the drip & sprinkle irrigation technology has been given by Israel to India for Ayland Farming.
- In the year 2014 both the countries realise that the partnership should not be only confined to defence and agriculture but should be more broad based. As such both side signed the Homeland security agreement for co-operation in the field of counter terrorism, Forensics, and Policing.
- In the year 2017, when PM visited Israel MOU was signed for development of establishment of research and development innovation fund. both sides would be cooperating with each other in the field of water conservation and sides would also develop optical link between GEO and LEO.

- In the year 2018 when P.M of Israel Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu visited India agreement were signed for cooperation in the field of oil and gas, air transport, Homeopathy. both sides would jointly develop solar powered thermal plant, and also metal air batteries.

→ India - UAE Relations

- UAE is a strategic partner of India, UAE significant for India not only for energy source but also for investment as it has the 2nd biggest sovereign wealth fund of the world, to the tune of 800 billion dollar. 1st is Norway with 862 billion dollar. there are no irritant between India and UAE. UAE has 2 million Indian passport holders.
- After a gap of 34 years the visit by an Indian Prime Minister was made to UAE in the year 2015. The plight of Indian workers is a matter of concern for India. In the year 2015 India was responsible for launching the E-Migration policy. Under which a database of foreign companies and recruitment agencies would be prepared.
- The Indian authorities would also visit the premises of these companies, which was objected by UAE. As it was considered infringement of sovereignty.
- Under the E-Migration Policy minimal referral wage - MRW was also fixed and because of this policy the foreign companies which were unable to employ Indian labour as such the job opportunities went to other countries. As such on P.M visit an agreement was signed for establishment of e-migration policy.

- An agreement was also signed for establishment of counselor camps of Indians. P.M also visit Masdar, a city based on solar energy and the cultural linkage between the two country was also established. When UAE allocated land for construction for Hindu-Temple UAE is also big source of Remittances.
- In the year 2017 the crown prince Mohammed-Bin-Zayed was the chief guest of India's republican day celebration and UAE was responsible for announcing 75 Billion dollar investment in India. UAE also became the first nation to invest in the national investment infrastructure fund, which was established in 2015 for development of green field and Brown field projects. UAE invested 1 bn \$ in this fund.
- In the year 2018 both nation signed currency swapping agreement. This agreement is for using domestic currency for exports and imports at predetermined rates, so that there is no dependency on the third nation currency. Hindi has become the third official language of UAE after Arabic and English. Not only the UAE Company ADNOC has invested in Ratnagiri oil refinery. UAE Banks are also responsible for providing wealth services in India, both sides would also take projects in other nations for developing infrastructure and oil exploration.
- Both nation have now become reciprocal nation and an agreement was signed in January 2020 to this effect, under this agreement the civil decree of UAE would be in force in India vice-versa.

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- This is mainly made for those people who commit financial fraud in India and take refuge in other countries.

→ South-China Sea Crisis

- South China Sea dispute.
- In the South China Sea there are two disputed groups of Island PARACEL and SPRATLY Island. PARACEL is dispute between China and Vietnam. In Chinese PARACEL Island is called as XISHA and in Vietnamese HOANG-SA. The largest of PARACEL group of Island is the woody Island, which is under the control of China since 1956. This Island is called Yong Xing in Chinese and PHULAM in Vietnamese this is the most militarise zone of South-China Sea.
- In the year 2016 the endurance of Chinese troops in woody Island enhanced as China established a Desalination plant in this Island. As such China was responsible for conducting the biggest military exercise from this Island.
- The South-China Sea Crisis was triggered in the year 2014, when a Chinese oilrig was present near this Island and was objected by Vietnam. Vietnamese forces was responsible for firing water cannons on this OIL-RIG for pushing it back. Even though the Oil-Rig stayed for one month which was reflection of Chinese assertiveness. Although the Hydrocarbon reserves in this region may not be also assumed.

- SPRATLY group of island is not only claimed by Vietnam and China, but also by Philippines, Malaysia, Taiwan. It is considered to be a large fishing ground. China is establishing an artificial island here to enhance its name! SCARBOROUGH shoal is a part of SPRATLY and is a disputed region between China and Philippines. ~~Peter~~
- Philippines took this matter to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague in 2013. The judgement came out in 2016 which was responsible for rejecting China's territorial ~~claim~~^{gain} and stated that this is the violation of the UN convention on laws of sea UNCLOS. This region is significant as 5 trillion dollar of trade passes through this region every year.

→ India's Relationship with Vietnam

- Strategic partnership with Vietnam started in the year 2007. Vietnam is significant for India not only on account of strategic location but also Vietnam is an emerging economy with growth rate of more than 7% in last 20 years.
- Vietnam is also considered to be an investment friendly destination as it abides by WTO policy and has a well developed infrastructure. Vietnam also has free trade agreement with other nation, the second free trade agreement with EU was signed in the year 2020.
- Under the "DOI MOI" reform policy of Vietnam, the centrally planned economy with high subsidies was changed into state controlled market economy.

- The relationship with Vietnam is based on the foundation stone, late on the strong friendship between the formal two leaders 'HO chin Min' and 'Pandit Nehru'. HO-chin-Min once remarked that the Indian culture is the only culture which has come with peace to Vietnam and as such our common goal for Independence, Justice, and Peace is responsible for guiding our dice.
- Relationship between the two nations ^{strengthen} in the recent past due to visit of High dignitaries from both the sides. The bilateral trade between the two nation is 8 billion dollar and India is a 12th biggest investor in Vietnam.
- In the year 2014 India provided 100 million dollar (line of credit) to Vietnam and also four patrol vessels which can be used for surveillance in South China sea. In the year 2014 Vietnam was responsible for providing India two oil blocks in South China sea which can be utilise by ONGC for exploration.
- In the year 2016, India provided 500 million dollar line of credit to Vietnam for purchasing defence equipments, India would be supplying Vietnam UAVS, Brahmos and AKash missiles and a civilian nuclear deal has been signed between the two sides.
- As the two nation gear-up to become non-permanent members of UNSC, bonding between the two would be enhancing as they have common views on different issues.