

**INDO-ISRAEL PARTNERSHIP IN 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY: SECURITY  
IMPLICATIONS FOR PAKISTAN**



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**QUAID-I-AZAM UNIVERSITY**

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**FINAL APPROVAL LETTER**

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## DECLARATION

The thesis entitled “**Indo-Israel Partnership in 21<sup>st</sup> Century; Security Implications for Pakistan**” is an authentic record of work done by **Khawaja Bilal Ali Jafri** under the supervision of **Dr. Syed Qandil Abbas**. No part of thesis is plagiarized, all sources are properly documented as per the guidance provided by QAU/HEC. This thesis is not submitted to any other university for any other degree award program.

**Signed:** -----

**Dated:** -----

*This thesis is dedicated to my parents, teachers, family and friends who have always been a constant source of support and encouragement during the whole life.*

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**Bilal Ali Jafri**

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## ABSTRACT

In the post 9/11 scenario, bilateral relations between India and Israel in general, and, their defense relations in particular, have gone strength to strength. The most appealing commonality is their perception of Pakistan as their common enemy and a main hurdle, impeding the realization of their ambitions. India needs the friendship and cooperation of Israel in maintaining superiority of defense capabilities over its enemy, Pakistan. For India, friendship of Israel would make her more powerful and strong to play an effective and significant role in the South Asia, Central Asia, and West Asia with a sole object to undermine the rising influence of Pakistan in these regions. Israel is more interested in a meaningful and constructive relations with India not because of its huge market for Israel's defense industry, but to suppress Pakistan's strong commitment to help the Middle Eastern states against her. It perceives Pakistan's nuclear program as a source of strength for the Arab world, and Iran which is Israel's worse and bitter adversary. The emerging Indo-Israel defense collaboration poses major challenges to the security and territorial integrity of Pakistan. Such relationship has the potential to make a significant impact on global politics by altering the balance of power, not only in South Asia but also in the entire Asian continent. The strategic partnership between India and Israel is well-established and improving with the passage of time causing great concerns in Pakistani camps. Both countries have joint collaboration in many areas, including the serious makeover of the Indian military genality Israeli defense companies. Both are also cooperating in the space program which would give the Indian military dominance in information warfare. The counterterrorism and intelligence sharing between the two would help India add network-centric and electronic warfare capabilities and learn modern techniques for the modern combat environment. This defense partnership is likely to create a strategic imbalance in the region, compelling neighboring Pakistan and to look for countermeasures.

## Table of contents

DECLARATION .....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	i
ABSTRACT .....	ii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	v
<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	2
HYPOTHESIS .....	4
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	4
SCOPE OF RESEARCH .....	4
ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH .....	4
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK .....	5
<i>Offensive Realism</i> .....	5
<i>Fundamentals of Offensive Realism</i> .....	5
<i>Application of Offensive Realism</i> .....	6
<b>CHAPTER ONE .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>INDO-ISRAEL RELATIONS: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>8</b>
1.2 EMERGENCE OF INDO-ISRAEL RELATION .....	9
1.3 THE FIRST PERIOD: SECRET RELATIONS (1948-1992) .....	9
1.4 THE SECOND PERIOD: INITIATING AND INCREASING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS (1992-2001).....	13
1.5 GEO-STRATEGIC SECURITY CONNECTION.....	16
1.5.1 .....	<i>Implications for Pakistan</i>
.....	17
<b>CHAPTER TWO .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>INDO-ISRAEL PARTNERSHIP: PRE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY &amp; CONCERNS FOR PAKISTAN .....</b>	<b>19</b>
2.1 INTRODUCTION.....	19
2.2 ORIGIN OF INDIAN STRATEGIC THINKING .....	22
2.3 NATURE OF INDO-ISRAEL CORRESPONDENCE.....	23
2.4 INDO-ISRAEL STRATEGIC COOPERATION .....	24
2.5 ISRAEL'S MILITARY INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX AND INDIA .....	25
2.6 INDO-ISRAEL NUCLEAR DEAL AND PAKISTAN .....	28
2.7 JOINT RESEARCH PRODUCTION .....	29
2.8 PAKISTAN'S SECURITY CONCERN .....	30
<b>CHAPTER THREE .....</b>	<b>34</b>



<b>STRATEGIC ASPECTS OF INDO-ISRAEL PARTNERSHIP: 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY .....</b>	<b>34</b>
3.1 INTRODUCTION.....	34
3.2 GROUND DEFENSE COLLABORATION.....	35
3.2.1 UP-GRADATION OF T-72 TANKS AND INFANTRY COMMAND VEHICLES .....	36
3.2.2 AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM: QR-SAM.....	36
3.2.3 TAVOR TAR- 21 RIFLES AND GALIL SNIPER.....	37
3.3 AIR DEFENSE COLLABORATION .....	38
3.3.1 THE EHUD AACMI SYSTEM.....	38
3.3.2 OVERHAUL OF THE MIG-21 FIGHTERS.....	39
3.3.3 LONG-RANGE TRACKING RADARS (LRTRs) .....	39
3.3.4 BARAK-8 LONG-RANGE SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE (LR-SAM) .....	39
3.4 NAVAL DEFENSE COLLABORATION .....	40
3.4.1 <i>Israel Aerospace Industries (IAI) cooperation in INFAC T-82 and Super Dvora MKII Boats ....</i>	<i>41</i>
3.4.2 UP GRADATION OF KA-25 ANTI-SUBMARINE HELICOPTERS.....	42
3.5 SPACE COLLABORATION .....	42
3.5.1 COOPERATION IN TECHSAR.....	43
3.5.2 RISAT-II SPY SATELLITE.....	43
ANTI-BALLISTIC MISSILE (ABM) TECHNOLOGY.....	44
3.6.1 ISRAELI HERON UAV .....	45
3.6.2 ISRAELI HERON TP.....	45
3.6.3 SUPER HERON UAV .....	46
3.6.4 HARPY MISSILE-RADAR KILLER.....	46
3.6.5 HAROP MISSILE-SUICIDAL DRONES.....	46
3.7 COOPERATION IN COUNTERTERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE SHARING .....	47
3.8 NUCLEAR POLICY COORDINATION AND PAKISTAN .....	48
<b>CHAPTER FOUR .....</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>INDO-ISRAEL STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP: SECURITY IMPLICATIONS FOR PAKISTAN.....</b>	<b>50</b>
4.1 INDO-ISRAEL GROUND DEFENSE COLLABORATION: IMPLICATIONS FOR PAKISTAN .....	50
4.2 INDO-ISRAEL AIR DEFENSE COLLABORATION: IMPLICATIONS FOR PAKISTAN.....	51
4.3 INDO-ISRAEL NAVAL DEFENSE COLLABORATION: IMPLICATIONS FOR PAKISTAN .....	52
4.4 IMPLICATIONS OF SPACE COLLABORATION FOR PAKISTAN .....	53
4.5 INDO-ISRAEL COLLABORATION IN SURVEILLANCE AND RECONNAISSANCE: IMPLICATIONS FOR PAKISTAN.....	54
4.6 INDO-ISRAEL COOPERATION IN COUNTERTERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE SHARING: IMPLICATIONS FOR PAKISTAN.....	55
4.7 SECURITY IMPLICATIONS OF INDO-ISRAEL STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP ON PAKISTAN: A BRIEF SUMMARY.....	56
4.8 POLICY OPTIONS FOR PAKISTAN.....	61
<b>CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>67</b>

## **List of Abbreviations**

ACMI	Air Combat Maneuvering Instrument
ADT	Alpha Design Technology
ASM	Air to Surface Missile
AWACS	Airborne Warning and control System
BJP	Bhartia Janata Party
CTBT	Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
DRDO	Defense Research and Development Organization
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAF	Indian Air Force
IAI	Israeli Aerospace Industry
IN	Indian Navy
LoC	Line of Control
LORROS	Long Range Reconnaissance and Observatory System
LRTR	Long Range Tracking Radar
MBT	Main Battle Tank
NAM	Non Aligned Movement
NPT	Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty
NSG	National Security Guard
OIC	Organization of Islamic Countries
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
RAW	Research and Analysis Wing
SAM	Surface to Air Missile
SPG	Special Protection Group

TACDE	Tactics and Air Combat Development Establishment
TIFCS	Thermal Image Fire Control System
UAV	Unnamed Aerial Vehicle
UN	United Nations

## INTRODUCTION

Pundits have bemoaned about the developing Indo-Israeli defense collaboration being a danger to regional peace, especially for Pakistan. The natural alliance of India and Israel is all of their natural psyche. Both of them are trying to extend their role in Muslim world. Both of them consider themselves as democracies which are surrounded by hostile opponents. They both have a common view that no other nation as endured so much State-supported Islamic terror-based oppression as by India and Israel.

The developing relations among India and Israel is an extraordinary danger to Pakistan and the fear for Pakistan is further added by the burgeoning military cooperation between these two countries. There are a lot of defense deals that are being signed between these two countries during their visits which are highlighted by many newspapers. According to some analysts' point of view, Israel is biggest source of weapons suppliers to India. During the Indian Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi's visit of Israel in June 2017, there was sarcastic criticism on the cooperation between these two nations.

The friendship among Netanyahu and Modi is portrayed as a gathering of comparable personalities by the commentators. The defense technology is already transferring from Israel to India. India is as of now the greatest buyer of weapons from US as well adding threat to Pakistan. Other than defense technology there are different perspectives that are extending relations between these two countries. The religious leaders of Pakistan Maulana Fazlur Rehman and other religious party the Jamiat Ulema Islam there is strong cooperation between RAW and Mossad. The nexus formation between India and Israel will have implications for Pakistan. This threat was further enhanced when Modi visited Israel in June 2017.

Both of these countries are seeking a common agenda of 'Greater Israel' and 'Akhand Bharat' since their start. Both of these countries have a common psyche that they have an oppressive frame of mind for their neighbors. Both of these countries have out of line geographical fringes past their regions. Their relationship is so strong because of the foreign policy of Israel, which tries to put resources into those international terrains that serve the natural goals of Israel. Especially because of Arab-Israel conflicts Israel is

developing defense relations with India. On the other side, India's defense technology would be a cause of tension to Pakistan. Pakistan is a serious challenge for India because of the nuclear stockpile of Pakistan and Pakistan's help to the general population of Kashmir and other areas of India. Besides, Israel is also unhappy because of nuclear capabilities of Pakistan. Pakistan's support with Palestine is a biggest insecurity for Israel. The defense exercise and joint ventures between these two countries in the field of defense would strengthen and provide strategic depth to this relationship. So, some of the questions that arise in minds are;

- What is the motive of Indo-Israeli nexus and how it is influencing Pakistan?
- What should be Pakistan's policy approach on growing collaboration between Israel and India Particularly on its security?
- What are the implications of India-Israel strategic partnership for Pakistan?

### **Literature Review**

There is plethora of literature available on India-Israel relations in general. A preliminary literature review shows that past studies are not that focused on security implications for Pakistan. Ammara Ahmed wrote in an article Modi's visit to Israel last year was not taken lightly by Pakistan, and there was plenty of rumination over it. . A senior Pakistani authority in the remote office pronounced that Israel and India have for some time been engaged with causing agitation in Pakistan. The official had also said at that time that Pakistan must "worry about" Modi's visit.<sup>1</sup>

K.M Sajad Ibrahim in his article describes the keenness India showed in developing high level links in military and commercial with Israel, especially during the BJP led government during 1998-2004. As one of the largest suppliers of weapons to India is Israel. It provides India with missile radar and surveillance equipment. Moreover, hundreds of Indian soldiers have been provided "anti-insurgency training in Israel". The geopolitical repercussions of this partnership are grave and manifold. India's partnership

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<sup>1</sup> Ammara Ahmed, "Talk Point: How is Pakistan reacting to the Israel-India bromance?", The Print (2018)

with Israel is basically to woo United States along with building a new strategic relation against Pakistan and China.<sup>2</sup>

Stephen Cohen, an American expert on South Asia, in his assessment of Indian strategic and political power, figures out that India regarded Israel as a religious state. So, it was seen to be analogous and importantly, India didn't want to offend Indian Muslims who were part of pro congress bloc and were troubled by the Arab-Israeli conflict. According to him, Indian foreign policy towards Israel was reversed in 1992 because Prime Minister Rao realized that the threat posed by Islamic extremism was growing and calculated that it was worth risking domestic Muslim opposition to achieve cooperation regarding high technology defense and economic projects.<sup>3</sup>

Indian researchers, unlike their Israeli counterparts, made significant contributions to the body of research pertaining to Israeli-Indian relations. Official government publications as well as newspaper articles are also important sources of information despite the fact that the relevant documents on the bilateral relations between Israel and India housed in the official archives of India as well as the archives of the Ministry of External Affairs, are still not available for the public.

Kumaraswamy, one of the first Indian scholars to study Israeli-Indian relations, wrote several articles and essays on this topic. He describes the relations between India and Israel as humble beginnings with a bright future. At the same time, he stresses that the military cooperation between the two countries is the most significant element in the evolving strategic relations between two countries that both strive for technological independence and excellence. In addition, Kumaraswamy refers to the absence of diplomatic relations prior to 1992 as an anomaly and points out that India should have established diplomatic relations in the 1950s. According to him, the end of the Cold War contributed to the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and Israel and influenced its attitude towards Israel, without renouncing its pro-Arab attitude. In order to follow the diplomatic relations, both of them strengthen their military, political as well as economic relations; while taking care not to give the impression that the emerging

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<sup>2</sup> K.M. Sajad Ibrahim, "Impact of India's Partnership with Israel: Major Implications", Sulekha

<sup>3</sup> Stephen Philip Cohen, "Asian Aftershocks: Strategic Asia 2002-2003", National Bureau of Asian Research, Seattle, 2002.

relationship with Israel meant that they harbored anti-Islamic sentiments. The issue of diplomatic relations with Israel was no longer a contentious issue in domestic Indian politics and both countries diversified their military-security relations, which became a critical component of their bilateral relations.<sup>4</sup>

Writers have written plenty on India-Israel Relations but very limited progress has been done to address the aforementioned questions.

### **Hypothesis**

Natural ideological affinity is the main motivational force along with drive of regional hegemony behind increasing Indo-Israel nexus. Pakistan is directly affected by this strategic alliance as this partnership creates imbalance of power in the region.

### **Research Methodology**

The thesis will be based qualitative analysis. Qualitative research is mainly exploratory research. It is used to gain underline reasons opinions. Both primary and secondary sources of India, Israel and Pakistan will be used. Primary sources include speeches of Indian, Israeli and Pakistani leaders, their interviews agreements and pacts. Secondary sources include books from discipline of International Relations, Strategic Studies and articles from international journals.

### **Scope of Research**

This research will be focused on post 9/11 period. Relations of India and Israel blossomed after the cold war ended. Both countries have worked and are working in tandem and strategically benefitting other by massive arm deals and intelligence sharing, by this they both keeping their adversaries in check. Israel is gaining more in economic terms and India is doing every bit to make its hostile neighbor insecure.

### **Organization of Research**

Following the introduction, Historical background is discussed in the first chapter. From secret relations in the cold war period to the increased diplomatic relation afterwards.

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<sup>4</sup> P.R Kumaraswamy, *India's Israel Policy* (Columbia: Columbia University Press, 2010), 73-74

Disintegration of USSR led India shift its bloc from Soviets to Sole super power United States.

In chapter two, genesis and nature of different strategic aspects has been discussed. Chapter three presents detailed overview of strategic partnership between Indian and Israel from massive arms deals to intelligence sharing. Chapter four draw the implications and policy options for Pakistan. Lastly, with the help of theoretical framework conclusion is drawn.

## **Theoretical Framework**

### **Offensive Realism**

Offensive realism is branch of structural or neorealism which tells that states maximize relative power ultimately aiming for regional hegemony. According to the offensive realist approach, the great powers have to pursue power and act aggressively, not because they desire or have various advantages, but because they can survive and maximize their advantages. So that, conflicts and wars between the great powers are naturally inevitable.<sup>5</sup> The architect of the offensive or aggressive realist theory is the US academician John Mearsheimer.

### **Fundamentals of Offensive Realism**

Mearsheimer's offensive realism theory consists of five fundamentals hypothesis:

- The first hypothesis is that the international system is anarchic, that is, there is no hierarchical superiority and a compelling power that states can control behavior between each other and guarantee their boundaries.
- Second assumption is that all great powers have aggressive military capabilities that they can use against other states.
- Third is that they will never be sure that the states will use their aggressive military capabilities against other states.
- Fourth hypothesis is that the basic goal of the state is to survive. Therefore, the protection of sovereignty is the most fundamental factor that activates states.

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<sup>5</sup> Eric J. Labs, *Beyond Victory: Offensive Realism and the Expansion of War Aims*, (Security Studies, 1997) 7-8.



- Fifth is that states are judicious performing artists in this manner, states should act deliberately so as to get by in the universal framework.<sup>6</sup>

### **Application of Offensive Realism**

Mearsheimer assumes that states are security-seekers. When the Indian and Israeli defense alliance is examined, it is seen that this cooperation is very compatible with the theory of offensive realism. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, India's largest source of military technology weakened due to the obsolete ammunition technology. Pakistan's nuclear weaponry, terrorist organizations in the neighborhood and the possibility that they may capture those weapons have been forcing India to find new partners against those threats. These threats build up the main base for the partnership of India and Israel. The anarchic situation in the international system and the uncertainty about the intentions and capabilities of other states have forced India to become a dominant force in the Indian Ocean Region, and this has led to the search for ways to increase its military power over the surrounding countries. It is the assumption of Mearsheimer that all the great powers in the world have military capabilities and that powers use this power against other less powered states of the world. For this reason, India is very disturbed by its neighboring country Pakistan, which is experiencing various problems. Kashmir issue, between India and Pakistan, is still an important problem, which hasn't been resolved yet. Pakistan has been increasing the military capacity for any confrontation in that area. To control of the border crossing, to observe the neighbor's military activities, India has been setting up a new surveillance system with the help of Israel. The international system is filled with uncertainty about the intentions of states, naturally, states are striving to increase their military capabilities, and this sometimes makes it inevitable to establish partnerships with other states. In order to ensure survival of great powers in the world, they need to increase their hegemony and increase their powers. To ensure their security, security-seeking states forced to engage in conflict. India is aware of the Pakistan's nuclear threat. To defeat this threat and to continue to stay safe, India has been researching for new technology weapons, such as air to air missiles and strengthening arm trades with Israel.

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<sup>6</sup> ibid

India, which sustains its economic upturn in the 21st century, has great security concerns in its region. After the end of the Cold War, India decided to modernize its army equipped with Soviet-made old weapons. In this process, it has initiated both the Indigenous Arms Industry program and developed defense relations with the world's leading countries. India signed huge arms deals with Israel in 2000, which did not establish any diplomatic relations until 1992, taking into account the sensitivities of the Muslim population in its possession. This development, when assessed in the context of offensive realism, indicates that India can follow an aggressive attitude in an attempt to threaten its national security in the coming years.

## CHAPTER ONE

### INDO-ISRAEL RELATIONS: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### 1.1 Introduction

The idea of a settled and all around organized respective cooperation between New Delhi and Tel Aviv contains a few shared characteristics which set the two states into a closer discretionary and key arrangements while situating in different regions. The longstanding reciprocal settings of these two states based on following communality compel them to help each other in playing principally major roles in their regional politics.

The national security experts of the two states see their neighbors as potential opponents and dependably like to undermine their sovereign presence. Such reciprocal endeavors subsequently undermined the survival of their adjoining countries. Israel feels threatened by Arab states while India sees China and Pakistan as threatening states.

Pakistan's refusal to recognize the Jewish occupation in Middle East parallel to its very own creation against Hindu overwhelmed country given starting premise to Indo-Israel partnership. As opposed to Pakistan's non-acknowledgment of Jewish territory of Israel, India wanted to acknowledge formally the state of Israel and enabled the Jewish state to open a Consulate in Mumbai in 1953. The consular administrations of these states kept their conciliatory networks to nearly work for the upgrade of respective ties of their states.

Since Israel's introduction to the world and independence of India, both countries have begun to look their regions contrarily and adopted militarized arrangement for overseeing of their outside undertakings. The unyielding stances of both Tel Aviv and New Delhi further disregarded the job of international institutions for keeping peace in the region.

The geostrategic push of the two countries started an unending atomic race in Middle East and South Asia. Israel stealthily built up an atomic weapons capacity and constrained the neighboring states to begin their atomic projects, whereas Indian self-declared serene atomic goals in 1974, and initiated the South Asian atomic weapons

contest. Tel Aviv even restrained from condemning India's declaration of its atomic armed capability in 1998.

## **1.2 Emergence of Indo-Israel Relation**

The political and geo-strategic ethos which guided India's strategy on Israel, promptly preceding and after, Indian Independence sets the stage to see the advancement of reciprocal relations among India and Israel. It is suitable to separate the ties into two periods: 1948-1992 from the Independence of Israel to the opening of full strategic relations; 1992-2001 from the ending of cold to event of 9/11.

Along these lines, commonly concurred setting of Indo-Israel nexus has brought about different joint endeavors and significantly kept the authentic holes among Jewish and Hindu people group.

## **1.3 The First Period: Secret Relations (1948-1992)**

India recognized the State of Israel on 18 September 1950. It was a period when under Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister and the draftsman of India's foreign policy, India was cutting out for itself a job as the hero of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism. It had made the Palestine issue the support of its authority of the growing nonaligned movement. As such during these decades India's neutral strategy directed its position towards Israel. Moreover, the way that the Soviet Union, which additionally did not have political relations with Israel, was viewed as the natural partner of NAM while in the meantime turning into India's largest defense partner also had a telling impact. Doubtlessly the prime mover on the Indian side was the likelihood of getting military material while from Israel's side it was to continue trying things out for a more full commitment. Generally, India kept on looking with doubt on Israel's relations with its neighbors like China and Sri Lanka. China's procurement of Israeli hi-tech military gear was of key worry to India and it watched out for the warming Chinese-Israeli relations since the 1980s. Similarly, the India-Sri Lanka Agreement of 1987, which pursued on the ethnic crisis of 1983, particularly bars Sri Lanka's relations with foreign powers, went for the US and Israel. The over-arching presence of governments kept running by the Indian

National Congress both at the Center and in the states made for consistency of both rhetoric and practice on the Palestine-Israeli issue.<sup>7</sup>

The Congress party establishment continued to insist on a national consensus in foreign policy for the Palestinians and opposition to Israel were part of the progressive orientation of the ruling Congress party. The pro-Arab foreign policy not only became a party consensus but also became an integral part of the Congress party ethos.<sup>8</sup> This remained true notwithstanding the absence of reciprocity by the Arab and Islamic countries on Kashmir or on condemning cross-border infiltration from Pakistan. India's early attitude to Israel had harmonized with Cold War politics, and Israel's identification with the West had provided an ideological basis for India's pro-Arab orientation: the Arab League and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) were observers in NAM. Since Israel's exclusion from the Bandung conference, NAM had emerged as the principal forum seeking Israel's international isolation. India had played a leading role at the United Nations since its Independence. As an active member of various UN forums India participated in some UN peacekeeping mission worldwide; one of these was active along the Egypt - Israel border before the Six Days War.<sup>9</sup>

Equally important were considerations of domestic Muslim opinion and the importance of the Arab factor in India's relations with West Asia. From the mid-1980s the ruling Congress party's attempts to use both Hindu and Muslim formations to win political loyalty merely served to divide Indian society. The inability of the Congress party leadership to take a decisive stance against communal forces lost it the support of many minority voters in the 1989s elections, particularly the Muslims. In 1989 Rajiv Gandhi's government, in the celebrated Shah Bano case, on the question of the primacy of common law over Muslim law, dithered between its fear of offending the Hindus and its fear of losing the Muslim vote. The result was a political impasse in which the Hindu parties took the initiative. India's large Muslim community and their interest in developments in West Asia, regularly articulated through the Urdu media on the Arab-Israeli issue, has always been influential in determining the policy towards Israel. The occasional street

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<sup>7</sup> Rajendra Abhyankar, *The Evolution and Future of India-Israel Relations*(Aspen Isnt Tute India 2012)

<sup>8</sup> Itzak Gerberg, "India-Israel Relations, Strategic Interests, Politics and Diplomatic Pragmatism", (Israel National Defense College Tel Aviv, 2010)

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

protests at negative anti-Palestine developments have been seen as influencing vote-banks of major national political parties, the Congress or the BJP. Hence the risk averse policies of either party when in government or opposition.

Yet these were not entirely fallow years in terms of contact between India and Israel. It is reported that India purchased a quantity of arms and ammunition from Israel both after the Sino-Indian War of 1962 and the India-Pakistan Wars of 1965 and 1971. India found that Israel was ready to sell the needed weapons which were otherwise unavailable due to embargos by UK, US and France. Similarly after the assassination of Indira Gandhi and the formation of the National Security Guard there are unconfirmed reports that Israeli training was availed of. In addition, a relationship between India's security agency, Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) and the Israeli Mossad has existed since the 1960's. Even on the non-defense and security front also the situation was not entirely negative. There were contacts to understand Israeli techniques of dry land farming and drip irrigation (which reached Israel from Kerala through Indian Jewish immigrants). India also initiated a few direct and indirect contacts with Israel mainly in the field of technology in the late 1980s.<sup>10</sup>

The greatest success has been in the diamond industry which today accounts for 50 percent of India Israel non-defense trade. India's prolific diamond industry is remarkable in that its prime movers come from Palanpur, a small village in Gujarat. In the inter-War years this community, who follow the Jain religion, set up trading companies in Antwerp where they came in touch with Jewish diamond traders who dominated the business then. The good relations between the Indian and Jewish communities in Antwerp and New York over the decades, as well as the facilities for cutting of and trading in diamonds has led the former to establish companies in Tel Aviv. It is reported that one out of every six diamonds in the world is cut by Indian diamond manufacturers. In terms of diplomatic contact India allowed the appointment of a Trade Commissioner of Israel for Southeast Asia, including India, based in Mumbai. Following Nehru's reservations that India was not part of SE Asia the designation was changed to Consular Agent, and eventually upgraded to Honorary Consul in October 1952 and finally to Consul in June 1953. In

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<sup>10</sup> Rajendra Abhyankar, *The Evolution and Future of India-Israel Relations*(Aspen Inst Tute India 2012)

1989 the consular jurisdiction was extended from Maharashtra to Kerala. India allowed this non-reciprocally without establishing a post in Israel.<sup>11</sup>

During these years a few high level, yet fruitless, contacts between the two countries did take place. The important being visits of Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett (1956) in the middle of the Suez crisis; Ruth Dayan, wife of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan (1968) and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan (1977).

This situation continued till 1989 when three developments sowed the seeds of change: first, the beginning of the era of coalition politics in India; second, the beginning of Pakistan-sponsored insurgency in Kashmir; and finally, break-up of the Soviet Union and end of the Cold War coupled with the fall-out from the reversal of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

A thin layer of two-sided qualities were secretively built by the administrations of the two sides and a period of equal visits step by step turned into an irrefutable actuality of the association. In 1960s, the indications of military-to-military collaboration started to surface when Israel bolstered India at first against China and later against Pakistan (1962, 1965), and India responded Israel against Arabs states in 1967. Afterward, the Moraji Desai organization endeavored to improve the unuttered India-Israel discretionary certainty and masterminded a mystery visit of Israeli authorities in New Delhi in 1977. The alternative for receiving a progressively successful and agreeable Israeli arrangement was additionally investigated by the 6th Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi. He vivaciously pursued his antecedents and chose to encourage the gradual measures toward Israel. Rajiv Gandhi met with Shimon Peres amid the UN General Assembly meeting in 1985 and endeavored to fortify the helpful capability of the two states.

After the dispatch of an unexpected air strike on an Iraqi atomic office (Osirak reactor) in 1981, Israel communicated help for the Indian thought of obliterating the embryonic development of Islamabad's atomic program. Mossad was exceedingly dynamic in giving the insight administrations and imparting subtleties to the Gandhi routine about Pakistani atomic offices. The IDF concurred in encouraging the Indian Air Force (IAF) for embracing Israeli arrangement which was connected on Osirak.

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<sup>11</sup> P.R.Krishnaswamy, India's Israel Policy, Columbia University press/ Magnum Books, (New Delhi 2010)

#### **1.4 The Second Period: Initiating and Increasing Diplomatic Relations (1992-2001)**

The standard basic of Indo-Israeli approach is mostly acquired in a sensational move of New Delhi's remote relations in the post-Cold War period when the crumbling of Soviet Union and development of American sole super power status adjusted worldwide authentic coalitions of the Cold War time. The shared collaboration in the mechanically progressed recorded of protection combined with making of different roads for joined innovative work were underlined in the gathering. The fifth Prime Minister of Israel, Yitzhak Rabin, chose to interface New Delhi's resistance Research and Development Organization (DRDO) to Israel's fundamental military-mechanical complex.

The beginning of key joint effort between the two states likely started in 1962, yet the time of 1990 watched the quick development in military-to-military ties between the administrations of the two states.

India's office for outside knowledge Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) and Israel's comparable insight administrations Mossad covertly settled their associations and created regular regions for participation. The two-sided insight organizations increased generous development for bringing two states excessively nearer and countering the regular dangers through stealthy tasks.

As the greatest merchant of Israeli military innovation, India presented genuine dangers to its regionally abutting nations particularly Pakistan. The unfriendly ideological and bigot qualities of Indo-Israeli provincial strategies guided the Jewish and Hindu pioneers to convey hostile policies for their nearest neighbors.

The ten years after the opening of full strategic connection have seen a remarkably amazing development and assorted variety in the relations among India and Israel. It is uncommon to locate this dimension of speed in the development of relations between any two nations without the normal good and bad times which are an ordinary element. This would suggest that despite the earth shattering worldwide advancements amid the period India Israel relations were determined to an enduring course and may have profited from them. This development was because of Israeli constancy in spreading themselves over



whatever number parts as could reasonably be expected combined with India's quiet submission with this dimension of entrance.

With the adjustment in the global parity of intensity after the 1991 Gulf War and the breaking down of the Soviet Union, India and Israel at long last found the chance to standardize their relations. There were different variables that assumed a critical job in such manner. As expressed above, there were two residential and one outside reason which prompted this change.

The start of the alliance time in Indian legislative issues, especially at the administrative dimension implied that not at all like heretofore every national dimension ideological group, and even some local ones, had gotten an opportunity to be a piece of the progressive governments and direct strategy. Frequently at difference with their positions when in Opposition, none of them were slanted to change the arrangement on Israel. As a matter of fact there were changes of subtlety relying upon whether the Congress or BJP were driving the alliance yet the wide lines did not change. This was basically in light of the fact that the guard association with Israel inspired trapped with government's essential duty to guarantee the security of one billion Indians.

In the mid-1990s, the developing guerilla movement in Kashmir supported by Pakistan compounded the household and the provincial security condition of India. OIC Resolutions on Kashmir reliably scrutinizing India, at Pakistan's command, on the Kashmir issue and on the Muslim people group in India, were as a glaring difference to Israel's help on Kashmir. The sponsorship which Pakistan got in the OIC from Saudi Arabia and the hesitance of other part expresses, all keeping up great connection with India, to express their reservations on OIC's enemies of India tirades was a failure for India. Expectedly, some observed a typical reason with Israel. The primary resistance party BJP kept the weight on the Government to standardize relations with Israel. These inside improvements occurred amidst the nation's unstable money related circumstance which required the legislature to pitch its gold stores to the World Bank to look after dissolvability. It set off the arrangement for financial change and progression which saw India disassembling the spent communist example of monetary administration. From numerous points of view the progression of the framework was likewise an advancement

of the psyche. It incited the nation to consider options in the changed universal political and financial conditions. The local variables were significantly helped by the real changes in the worldwide political request to change India's reasoning on Israel. The finish of the virus war and different occasions amid that time constrained India to investigate the area. Saddam Hussein's attack of Kuwait and its inversion by the US-drove Coalition, which incorporated some Arab nations, was instrumental in setting off endeavors for a harmony procedure between the Arabs and Israel. Careful strategy by Secretary Baker prompted the starting of the Middle East Peace Process in Madrid in 1992.<sup>12</sup> It was a discretionary commitment in which numerous nations wished to partake; predicated on their hosting conciliatory relations with both the gatherings. While the Soviet Union demonstrated positive signs that it would perceive Israel, the US began conversing with the PLO. China opened strategic relations with Israel in January 1991. In the long run, the PLO itself in its Conference in Algiers in 1998 perceived Israel's entitlement to exist and the likelihood of a serene answer for the Palestinian-Israeli clash. For India, after the Madrid procedure started, the contention of irritating benevolent Arab States, and Muslims at home lost importance. India excessively was similarly keen on joining a memorable procedure having the capacity to change the political elements of the locale.

India opened full strategic relations with Israel in January 1992 and opened its Embassy in Tel Aviv in May 1992. In supporting the opening of relations India gave various reasons:

- Israel's criticality to what occurs in West Asia and the Gulf, a piece of India's all-encompassing neighborhood affecting its strategic space, vitality supplies and 6 million Indians living in the territory;
- Sophisticated defense equipment, advances and frameworks from Israel surrendered the drying and lack of quality of ex-Soviet sources;
- Potential of cooperation in defense modernization and production;

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<sup>12</sup> Eugene Rogan, 'The Arabs', The Perseus Group, (London2010)

- Israel's learning and involvement in countering terrorism; Israel's border management and counter terrorism techniques could help India in getting over its significant shortcomings in internal security management.
- Absence of any remuneration from the Arab states;
- Israel's ability in horticulture and its innovations;<sup>13</sup>

In declaring opening of relations with Israel India gained ground in reciprocal relations dependent upon advancement in the Middle East Peace Process essentially to conciliate the Arab nations who remained solidly contradicted to Israel. It expressed that India's relations would develop pair with the forward development in the exchange. Despite the fact that this arrangement proceeded even after the Oslo Accord had separated, fast advancement in India-Israel relations made the recommendation excess. The two had got detached for reasons of sober mindedness and personal circumstance. India additionally took a less strident position against Israel in the UN discussions a lot to the dismay of the Palestinians and made impressive endeavors to direct enemy of Israeli goals at the NAM gatherings in Durban and somewhere else.

With the foundation of formal strategic relations with Israel, there were numerous rounds of talks and trades on military and defense related issues. Regardless of this dimension of collaboration, India dithered to purchase weapons from Israel. It was during the Kargil crisis (1999), when Israel reacted positively to Indian solicitations for military gear and ammo, notwithstanding US strain to execute an arms ban on India that this reluctance subsided. It opened another section in the arms exchange between the two nations. India is today Israel's biggest arms market while Israel is India's biggest arms provider. India and Israel have likewise coordinated in the field of satellite and space innovations.

### **1.5 Geo-strategic Security Connection**

India and Israel don't see eye to eye on the previous' relations with Iran. Mindful of India's nearby ties with Iran, Israel has over and again communicated its worry to India about a conceivable atomic innovation hole or exchange of atomic related data to Iran, a nation which Israel sees as a danger to its national security. Israel has normally

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<sup>13</sup> Rajendra Abhyankar, *The Evolution and Future of India-Israel Relations*(Aspen Isnt Tute India 2012)

communicated its worry about India's nearby ties with Tehran. The likelihood of India pitching trend setting innovation and military hardware to Iran has been raised at gatherings between military agents of the two nations. India– Iran relations involve vital strife between them.<sup>14</sup>

The distinctions of recognitions on Iran among India and Israel are basic. Iran appreciates an uncommon political accord in India and since the mid-1990s each Indian Government has put a high need on reinforcing its ties with Tehran. India is probably not going to share Israeli misgivings over Iranian radicalism. Various components like India's have to counter Pakistan's impact in the Islamic world, the expanding geopolitical significance of Central Asia and India's overland access to Afghanistan, India's vitality needs and the craving to fortify monetary and business binds have prompted a developing intermingling in India-Iran interests in the post-cold war period. India has an all-around characterized position on Iran's atomic desire: while India might not want to see another atomic weapon control in the district it has expressed that 'Our methodology is very clear. We have said that Iran has the directly to serene employments of atomic vitality for satisfying her different commitments and that the correct method to do that is through the IAEA, to guarantee the world that she is satisfying her commitments.'<sup>15</sup> The Riyadh Declaration of January 2010 during the visit of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh to Saudi Arabia.

### **1.5.1 Implications for Pakistan**

Until 2000, Israel's resolute spotlight on creating, enhancing and fortifying relations with India exceeded its evaluation of Pakistan. From 1992 a persona was developed by Israel of its 'special relationship' with India. It included total help to India's position that the Kashmir issue ought to be settled reciprocally among India and Pakistan based on the Shimla Agreement.

Israel has dependably considered Pakistan to be one of the essential nations in the Islamic world and looking for customary relations, when conceivable, has been an objective of its remote approach. It was simply after a dimension of certainty was obtained by Israel in

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<sup>14</sup> Itzak Gerberg, "India-Israel Relations, Strategic Interests, Politics and Diplomatic Pragmatism", (Israel National Defense College Tel Aviv, 2010)

<sup>15</sup> Ministry of External Affairs, (Government of India, 2008)

its relations with India towards the start of this thousand years that Israel made decided endeavors for an opening towards Pakistan. On its part, aftermath of 9/11 and the developing US reliance on Pakistan in the worldwide War on Terror was to push Pakistan in moving towards Israel. Since 2003, a specific understanding cordiale among Israel and Pakistan has developed.<sup>16</sup>

However it is unsettled whether regardless it proceeds with given Pakistan's slide towards radicalism and strengthening of Jihadist components in the nation's administration. Has then Israel moved far from the worldview of an exceptional association with India?

In legitimizing the disintegration of the so called special relationship with India, Israel has tended to quote the thaw in India-Pakistan relations. An essential outcome of this has been the slow move in Israel's policy towards Kashmir. In the early 1990s, following standardization, Israel kept up Kashmir to be a basic piece of India and that Pakistan would need to clear from those parts it had involved in 1947. Ironically this position was in direct complexity to Israel's very own strategy of proceeded with control of Palestine. The degree of the weakening of Israel's position can be made a decision from the way that the Delhi Declaration issued toward the finish of Prime Minister Sharon's visit in 2003 did not convey any reference to the Israeli position on Kashmir. India liked to hold Israel to its prior position instead of have it weakened in that Declaration which Israel had recommended. India has demonstrated a level of vacillation towards Israel's developing ties with Pakistan and this issue is never again taken up in bilateral talks.<sup>17</sup>

Should Israeli ties with Pakistan accomplish a strategic dimension they would demonstrate enormously negative to India-Israel relations. Similar concerns with respect to exchange of limited innovation which Israel raises in regards to Iran will apply here.

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<sup>16</sup> Rajendra Abhyankar, *The Evolution and Future of India-Israel Relations*(Aspen Isnt Tute India 2012)

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

## CHAPTER TWO

### INDO-ISRAEL PARTNERSHIP: PRE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY & CONCERNS FOR PAKISTAN

#### 2.1 Introduction

New Delhi's approach of managing the territorial and oceanic matters has resulted in a quarrelsome South Asian environment, Indian threat are endeavoring to anchor their sovereign positions. India's relations with flanking country bases on uncertain regional question solidified in contrary national standings have caused an instable provincial security of Asia. The tireless increment in traditional and non-conventional military capacities of New Delhi have additionally caused the instability of flanking countries. The bellicose behavior of Indian leadership has entangled territorially adjoining states into an unending strategic competition. Perhaps, it is the cause of India and Pakistan arms race.

Israel has failed to resolve its disputes with its neighbors. Both Tel Aviv, like New Delhi successfully camouflage its warlike destabilizing regional policies and also represent itself as a victim of neighbors sponsored violence.

On July 2017, Prime Minister Modi made an authentic visit to Israel. The understanding in different territories of shared interests and supply of Israeli weapons to India were the primary concerns of talk amid the Modi-Netanyahu meeting. It was impressive to be unignorably an essential move in India's approach towards Zionism and Israel. The two-sided increasing key limits have huge ramifications for Pakistan.<sup>18</sup>

The expanding New Delhi-Tel Aviv multidimensional collaboration especially in military and security fields is a genuine worry for Islamabad, in light of the fact that the joint Israeli-Indian state limits have investigated each conceivable element of participation. The mutual efforts of both nations in the strategic domain witnessed a promising behavior of authorities from two sides. Dissimilar to the Indian model of viciously overseeing outside connection dependent on Kautilyan standards, the standard Pakistani

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<sup>18</sup> Sanjay Singh, "India-Israel: The View from West Asia," *Strategic Analysis*, Vol. 41, No. 04 (2017), 353.

initiative liked to grow agreeable ties with neighboring countries and built up helpfully unique relations with China.<sup>19</sup>

The basic examination of Indo-Israel vital relations and their effect on Pakistan has turned into an issue of incredible noteworthiness in the pervasive territorial and worldwide key condition.

The Republic of India and the State of Israel, the two domains earlier directed by Great Britain, were set up not exactly a year separated (India in August 1947 and Israel in May 1948). From the earliest starting point, relations between the two new states demonstrated rather burdensome. The pioneers of the Indian freedom development Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru had intensely contradicted the parcel of Palestine and the production of a Jewish state on this domain. Despite the fact that, in September 1950, India formally perceived the Jewish State, in any case, the two states did not set up full discretionary relations. Gandhi's endeavors to charm Indian Muslims for Hindu-Muslim solidarity and Nehru's negative evaluation of the Zionist development, which he thought about the offspring of dominion, drove the Indian National Congress to embrace an ace Arab approach in the Arab-Jewish clash. Nonetheless, stretch that India's negative mentality to the Zionist development was not spoiled by against Semitism. Gandhi was not prepared to perceive the Jewish patriotism, which was falsely made in Palestine at the expense of indigenous Arab populace. Nehru prosecuted Zionism for cultivating Jewish settlement in Palestine to the detriment of the Arab populace. Nehru's fantasy of driving an uncommitted alliance made Delhi to think any positive signal towards Israel as destructive to its essential advantages. While the Indian dismissal of the parcel of Palestine and the counter Western, hostile to colonialist perspective of Indian pioneers absolutely assumed a job in the nation's position toward Israel amid the whole time of the Cold War. India's help for Arab against Israel in the three Arab-Israeli wars of 1956, 1967, and 1973, and her full duty and support for Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) driven by Yasser Arafat was the reasonable impression of its expert Arab disposition. In addition, the inviting frame of mind of Indira Gandhi, her discretionary acknowledgment to the Office of PLO in New Delhi, or more, the regular visits of Yasser

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<sup>19</sup> Attiq ur Rehman and Dr. Zafar Nawaz Jaspal, 'Indian Strategic Thinking & Partnership with Israel: Implications for Pakistan', *Margalla Papers* (2017) 74.

Arafat to India in 1980 and 1982, was the another evidence of India's enemy of Israeli arrangement.

Be that as it may, in spite of India's threatening frame of mind Israel expanded full discretionary and military help to India against Pakistan in the two Pakistan and India wars of 1965, and 1971. It might be noticed that in the basic hour of need of the 1971 war with Pakistan, India had looked for Israel's assistance to supply it with the overwhelming big guns weapon, 160 mm mortars and ammo, only produced in Israel. Israel's help to India against Pakistan was because of numerous components. Other than of India's solid duty for Arab cause, she set up mystery military and knowledge joins with Israel as right on time as 1960. India was drawing nearer to Israel in light of the fact that the Arab states, who met in Casablanca in September, solidly bolstered Pakistan's motivation in the Indo-Pak war of 1965. While, Israel's help for India was to kill Indian frame of mind towards Arab and Palestinian and to accomplish its long-standing goals in South-West Asian district. Or more, Israel's entire hearted support and collaboration to India in its wars against Pakistan was expected its disdain and hatred towards Pakistan by considering as its severe opponent and adversary. It is a direct result of the ideological and religious reason which made Israel as a solid adversary of Pakistan. Then again, hostile to Zionism is the sign of Pakistan's outside approach since its autonomy in 1947. Pakistan thinks about Zionism as a risk to the whole Muslim world. Pakistan dependably offered itself to be the fundamental wellspring of resistance to any movement hindering to Muslims anyplace. It is expected of this factor which made disdain in the hearts and brains of Pakistani authority towards Israel, particularly, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah who did not pay any reaction to the demand of Israeli Prime Minister, David Ben Cursion when he requested the acknowledgment of the State of Israel in 1948.<sup>20</sup>

The start of India's connection with Israel since the deterioration of the Soviet Union in 1992 has been seen as a result of the post-cold war situation. India's nearby cooperation with Israel is to assemble another key connection versus Pakistan. Full strategic relations were built up and envoys were designated in the two nations on January 29, 1992.

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<sup>20</sup> Zahid Ali Khan, 'Development in Indo-Israel Defence Relations Since 9/11: Pakistan's Security Concerns and Policy Options', *South Asian Studies* (2011): 133



India had two destinations in advancing its connection with the Israel. Right off the bat, to beat the publicity released by Pakistan on Kashmir circumstance. Also, India required key collaboration with the Israel because of the downfall of the Soviet Union, the main exporter of arms to India. It wound up basic for India to modernize Indian weaponry. In this setting India discovered Israel as a best alternative which developed India's biggest provider of military hardware after Russia in the Post-cold war period, while, India turned into the greatest market for Israeli arms.

## **2.2 Origin of Indian Strategic Thinking**

Chanakya, a counselor of Mauryan Empire, established the frameworks of Indian vital reasoning. Kautilya's vision for managing the financial undertakings of state parallel to fighting systems for conclusively crushing the potential opponents, served the authoritative and key destinations of old India, and aided Chandragupta in the foundation of the Maurya Empire after effectively ousting the Nanda Empire.<sup>21</sup>

The traditional writing got from the Mauryan administration was additionally best in class by beginning Indian initiative in the post-autonomy period when the principal Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, chalked out an arrangement of maintaining his nation as a sovereign element in world politics.<sup>22</sup> In request to procure a domineering position in the bigger South Asian district, Pandit Nehru induced both United States and Soviet Union in the strategic help of his country.<sup>23</sup> In the last period of US-USSR competition, New Delhi chose to remain in the Soviet camp against Beijing, Islamabad, and Washington. The end of the Soviet Union demonstrated a sensational change in New Delhi's outside strategy and brought about close Indo-US helpful relations.

A basic investigation of New Delhi's outer relations shows an astute example of fluctuating remote strategy standards received by Indian pioneers since the commencement. The aftermaths of Cold War rivalry persuaded the Indian initiative to end its conciliatory hesitance for Israel and thought of it as a potential partner. Thusly,

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<sup>21</sup> Dr. Shrikant Yelegaonkar, *Chanakya's Views on Administration* (Maharashtra: Laxmi Book Publication, 2015), 9-11.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>23</sup> K. N. Ramachandran, "Sun Zi and Kautilya: Towards a Comparative Analysis," *Strategic Analysis*, Vol. 38, No. 03 (2014), 400.

Israel step by step developed as one of the key states for supporting India in the bigger South Asian locale and turned into a gravitational purpose of Indian Middle East strategy. Without a strategically tangled condition, the monetary, key, social and social limits quickly reinforced two states to supportably stay in nearer relationship.

### **2.3 Nature of Indo-Israel Correspondence**

The idea of a settled and very much organized respective joint effort between New Delhi and Tel Aviv contains a few shared characteristics which put the two states into a closer discretionary and key arrangements while situating in isolated districts. The longstanding respective settings of the two states based on following likenesses compel them to help each other in playing of principally key roles in their regional politics.<sup>24</sup>

- The national security experts of the two states see their neighbors as potential opponents and dependably like to undermine their sovereign presence. Such reciprocal endeavors thus undermined the survival of their bordering nations. Israel feels compromised by Arab states, while India sees China and Pakistan as antagonistic states.
- Pakistan's refusal to perceive the Jewish occupation in Middle East parallel to its own creation against Hindu commanded country gave beginning premise to Indo-Israel companionship. As opposed to Pakistan's non acknowledgment of Jewish province of Israel, India liked to acknowledge formally the territory of Israel and enabled the Jewish state to open a Consulate in Mumbai in 1953. The consular administrations of the two states kept their discretionary networks to intently work for the improvement of two-sided ties of their states.<sup>25</sup>
- Since Israel's introduction to the world and autonomy of India, the two nations have begun to look their locales adversely and embraced a mobilized approach for overseeing of their external affairs. The unyielding places of both Tel Aviv and

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<sup>24</sup> N. A. K. Browne, "A Perspective on India-Israel Defence and Security Ties," *Strategic Analysis*, Vol. 41, No, 04 (2017), 326.

<sup>25</sup> "Historical Overview," Embassy of Israel in India, <http://embassies.gov.il/delhi/AboutTheEmbassy/India-Israel-Relations/Pages/default.aspx> (accessed on Dec 17, 2018).

New Delhi further disregarded the job of global gatherings like United Nations for keeping up of harmony in their regions.

- The geostrategic push of the two countries started an unending atomic race in Middle East and South Asia. Israel surreptitiously built up an atomic weapons capacity and constrained the neighboring states for the most part Iraq and Syria to begin their atomic projects, while Indian self-announced tranquil atomic aims in 1974, and initiated the South Asian atomic weapons contest. Tel Aviv even controlled from denouncing the New Delhi's decree of its atomic furnished capacity in 1998.

Along these lines, commonly concurred setting of Indo-Israel nexus has brought about different joint endeavors and impressively kept the authentic holes among Jewish and Hindu people group.

#### **2.4 Indo-Israel Strategic Cooperation**

A thin layer of two-sided qualities were clandestinely built by the legislatures of the two sides and a period of corresponding visits steadily turned into an unquestionable certainty of the association. In 1960s, the indications of military-to-military participation started to surface when Israel upheld India at first against China and later against Pakistan (1962, 1965), and India responded Israel against Arabs states in 1967.<sup>26</sup> Afterward, the Moraji Desai organization endeavored to upgrade the unuttered India-Israel discretionary certainty and orchestrated a mystery visit of Israeli authorities in New Delhi in 1977. The alternative for embracing a progressively successful and agreeable Israeli approach was additionally investigated by the 6th Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi.<sup>27</sup> He energetically pursued his forerunners and chose to cultivate the steady measures toward

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<sup>26</sup> Joshua Falk, "India's Israel Policy: The Merits of a Pragmatic Approach," *Stanford Journal of International Relations*, Vol. X, No. 02 (Spring 2009), 03, <https://web.stanford.edu/group/sjir/pdf/Israel.pdf> (accessed on Dec 17, 2017).

<sup>27</sup> "PM Modi Visits Israel: A Timeline of India-Israel Relations," *IndiaToday*, July 03, 2017, <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/india-israel-modi-historic-visit-relations-state-ofisrael/1/993017.html> (accessed on Dec 18, 2017).

Israel.<sup>28</sup> Rajiv Gandhi met with Shimon Peres amid the UN General Assembly meeting in 1985 and endeavored to reinforce the helpful capability of the two states.<sup>29</sup>

After the launch of an unexpected air strike on an Iraqi atomic office (Osirak reactor) in 1981, Israel communicated help for the Indian thought of obliterating the embryonic development of Islamabad's atomic program. Mossad was exceedingly dynamic in giving the knowledge administrations and offering subtleties to the Gandhi regime about Pakistani atomic offices.<sup>30</sup> The IDF concurred in encouraging the Indian Air Force (IAF) for receiving Israeli arrangement which was connected on Osirak.<sup>31</sup>

The standard authority from New Delhi and Tel Aviv chose to unfairly clean their key muscles with the point of convincing their regionally abutting countries to acknowledge their provincial authoritative plans while disagreeably smothering the job of counterbalancing forces.<sup>32</sup>

## **2.5 Israel's Military Industrial Complex and India**

The rule basic of Indo-Israeli strategy is mostly acquired in an emotional move of New Delhi's remote relations in the post-Cold War time when the breaking down of Soviet Union and rise of American sole super power status modified worldwide chronicled unions of the Cold War time.<sup>33</sup> The shared participation in the mechanically progressed documented of barrier combined with making of different roads for joined innovative work were accentuated in the gathering.<sup>34</sup> The fifth Prime Minister of Israel, Yitzhak Rabin, chose to associate New Delhi's Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO) to Israel's primary military-modern complex.

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<sup>28</sup> R. Sreekantan Nair, *Dynamic of a Diplomacy Delayed: India and Israel* (New Delhi: Kalpaz Publications, 2004), 110.

<sup>29</sup> Jacob Abadi, *Israel's Quest for Recognition and Acceptance in Asia: Garrison State Diplomacy* (London: Frank Cass Publishers, 2005), 277.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

<sup>31</sup> George Perkovich, *India's Nuclear Bomb: The Impact on Global Proliferation* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2001), 240.

<sup>32</sup> George Perkovich, *India's Nuclear Bomb: The Impact on Global Proliferation* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2001), 240.

<sup>33</sup> "Israel International Relations: India-Israel Relations," Jewish Virtual Library, <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/history-and-overview-of-india-israel-relations>, (accessed on Dec 18, 2017).

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

The most recent five years has seen yearly protection exchange between the two states upward of 1 billion dollars.<sup>35</sup> The beginning of key coordinated effort between the two states probably started in 1962, yet the time of 1990 watched the fast development in military-to-military ties between the legislatures of the two states. The up degree of Soviet acquired maturing MiG-21 flying machine conveyed Indian solicitations for getting Israeli help with 1995, and Indian government further facilitated a visit of Israeli Air Force Major General Herzl Bodinger in New Delhi. Also, New Delhi paid 14 million dollars to Israel against a noteworthy arms bargain notwithstanding the buy of an updated plane carrying warship, INS Viraat. The administration claimed IAI, perceived as Tel Aviv's fundamental aviation and flying maker, consented to serve Indian oceanic enthusiasm for 1996 and consented to give two Super Dvora Mk-2 quick watch pontoons. The assembling of further Super Dvora water crafts were permitted by IAI to India and six extra vessels were made at Goa shipyard.<sup>36</sup> In 1998, Indian Navy got extra Israeli help with the type of watch pontoons and electric fighting PCs. The obtaining of Barak-8 rocket framework is intended to empower Indian naval force to build its air-barrier abilities. The participation of New Delhi-Tel Aviv maritime powers extend Israel's effective reach from Mediterranean Sea to bigger Indian Ocean, which will serve in Jewish more noteworthy security worries in maritime legislative issues later on.

The Israeli supplies ensured India the sale of ground-to-ground Barak missile system in addition to Green Pine Radar System as an anti-missile shield. A set of three Phalcon long-range radars, as a part of AWACS India has purchased from Israel in 2003. The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) from New Delhi expressed its intentions of purchasing more Israeli-manufactured surveillance aircrafts.<sup>37</sup> Moreover, the renovation of Mikoyan-Gurevich (MiG 21) supersonic fighter jets, pilotless planes, Sakohi helicopters, and Russian-made T72 tanks further materialized the defense promises of Israeli and Indian leaders.

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<sup>35</sup> Anna Ahronheim, "India's Navy Chief Flies in to Israel Ahead of Historical Modi Visit," *The Jerusalem Post*, June 12, 2017, <http://www.jpost.com/Israel-News/Indias-Navy-chief-flies-into-Israel-ahead-of-historic-Modi-visit-496614> (accessed on Jan 1, 2019).

<sup>36</sup> Prakash Gopal, "India-Israel Defence Engagement: A Naval Perspective," *Strategic Analysis*, Vol. 41, No. 04 (2017), 343.

<sup>37</sup> "Two More AWACS from Israel," *The Hindu*, March 03, 2016, <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/two-more-awacs-from-israel/article8306072.ece> (accessed on Jan 2, 2019).

In the field of space, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) in collaboration of Israel Space Agency (ISA) finalized a deal for Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV C-10) in 2008 on the basis of historical ties between ISRO and IAI. The recent visit of Modi has concluded three main space agreements for bilateral cooperation in the areas of small satellites, GEO-LEO optical links and atomic clock (satellite based equipment for getting precise locational data).<sup>38</sup>

The IAI, by maintaining its commercial interest, was agreed to enhance its working relations with Indian army and finalized a contract of 1.6 billion dollar. According to signed deal, the IAI will provide medium-to-air missile (MRSAM) along with long-range surface-to-air missile (LRSAM) to India. On December 29-30, 2015, Indian Naval Ship (INS) Kolkata tested the missile LRSAM into Arabian Sea. The IAI and TATA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in February 2008 and TAT's new wing TaTa Advanced Systems agreed to work with IAI in aerospace industry.<sup>39</sup> IAI remained active in various projects while Indian government and DRDO proposed several programs with IAI for the advancement of Indian air and naval forces. On December 2012, the IAI and BEL signed another MoU for the development of LRSAM ship-defense system projects. Elbit officials visited India and introduced the company's hi-tech inventions in Aero-India Air & Space exhibition. Further Israeli defense pacts promised to provide India Thermal Imaging Stand Alone Systems (TISAS), Long Range Observation Systems (LOROS), Hand Held Thermal Imaging Systems (HHTI), Portable Laser Designing Systems (PLDS), and Thermal Imaging Fire Control Systems (TIFCS) in addition to different hi-tech sensors and advanced surveillance equipment.

India's agency for foreign intelligence Research & Analysis Wing (RAW) and Israel's similar intelligence services Mossad secretly established their connections and developed common areas for cooperation. The two-sided intelligence agencies gained substantial growth for bringing two states too closer and countering the common threats through clandestine operations.

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<sup>38</sup> Surendra Singh, "Decade-Long Space Dosti of India, Israel Goes on: 3 More Pacts Inked," *The Times of India*, July 06, 2017, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/decade-old-spacedosti-of-india-israel-goes-on-3-more-pacts-inked/articleshow/59465191.cms> (accessed on Jan 2, 2019).

<sup>39</sup> "IAI From 2006 to 2008," Israel Aerospace Industries, <http://www.iai.co.il/12021-38947EN/CompanyInfo-PresentPastFuture.aspx> (accessed on July 25, 2017).

As the biggest importer of Israeli military technology, India posed serious threats to its territorially adjoining countries especially Pakistan. The hostile ideological and racist attributes of Indo-Israeli regional policies directed the Jewish and Hindu leaders to carry offensive policies for their closest neighbors.

In theory, the Kautilyan model of pursuing national interest by increasing ties with powerful states, or especially the rivals of neighboring countries permits India to apply a model of combined covert and overt values for keeping Israel in its close sphere of foreign policy. Without upsetting its relations with Muslim countries of Middle Eastern and Persian Gulf regions, New Delhi has chosen to associate the major domains of its strategic partnership with Israel which has become a highly secret feature of its foreign relations.

## **2.6 Indo-Israel Nuclear Deal and Pakistan**

Israel is the World's largest stockpiles of nuclear war- heads; it has 400 to 500 war-heads. Israel's nuclear capabilities is in most accounts quite sophisticated and include international range, factional orbit delivered, thermo-nuclear weapons, solid fuel, intermediate range ballistic missiles with a range of 3000km with a payload of 1000kg, older less accurate nuclear armed, theatre range, boosted nuclear bombs, artillery delivered enhanced radiation, tactical weapons and small and small nuclear charges.

Israel has been a major contributor to India's defense profile, including cooperation in nuclear field. Israel is helping India to acquire missile capable of carrying nuclear war-heads. In this regard, Indo-Israel military agreement of \$1.1 billion for an up gradation of an air defense system for India. The framework, delivered by Israel, is intended for maritime use, on board sends, and can shoot down approaching rockets, planes and automatons. This will add to India's missile nuclear capability, thereby further destabilizing the nuclear balance in South Asia. It helped India to develop a second strike capability. Indo-Israeli deal has also severe repercussions for the neighborhood For example, through this arrangement Israel will get progressively maritime access through

India in the prompt region of Pakistan. Hence, Pakistan will have to add to its nuclear delivery systems and warheads if it wants to keep its deterrence credible.<sup>40</sup>

As both Israel and India have not marked the NPT and CTBT in 1996, hence, they have shared view for defining an organized resistance approach. India and Israel have officially denied the existence of any nuclear cooperation between them. Nonetheless, the two nations share worry over Pakistan's atomic ability and Israel has dependably been worried over the exchange of atomic advancements to Iran, and Arab nations. Israel can't preclude the likelihood of atomic innovation overflowing to the Middle East, specifically after the distribution of A. Q. Khan's offers of atomic innovation to Iran, Libya and North Korea. Thus, Pakistani nuclear capability constitutes a security challenge for both countries. The Indo-US nuclear deal of 18 July 2005 is of great significance it would enable Israel to build a civilian nuclear reactor for energy supplying purposes in southern Israel.

## **2.7 Joint Research Production**

The growing Indo-Israeli friendship in the military sphere since 9/11 is the direct outcome of their joint - production and research relationship. In this regard, India and Israel have decided to work together in the field of electronic warfare. Joint production of defense equipment is possible because of the quality of India's hitech manpower, its considerably lower production costs, high industrial capability and its solid and reliable experience. In view of our nearby key comprehension, a formal assertion or an update of comprehension is pointless and real co-generation can be settled on India and Israeli military ventures on a thing by thing premise. In the event that legitimately sought after, these joint endeavors may blossom into an association for the co-creation of combat hardware available to be purchased to Third World nations and the two nations will pick up significantly from such coordinated effort. Similarly, joint military exercises by the Indian and Israeli armed forces would provide further strategic depth for their bilateral mutual relationship.

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<sup>40</sup> Shireen Mazari, "Indo-Israeli military Nexus", *The Nation*, 11 November 2009, accessed Dec 12, 2018.



India's drive for mechanical mastery and autonomy, its monetary imperatives and Israel's operational insufficiencies are the three contemplations which make joint innovative work an appealing suggestion. Facing similar challenges in a number of fields, both countries can coordinate and compliment their experience, expertise and demands.

Furthermore, in the military sphere, India and Israel are working to upgrade their existing weapons technologies and development of new technologies. For example, report in the 'Seasons of India' expresses that Indian and Israeli guard authorities have started work on an unmanned helicopter.<sup>41</sup> Being created by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd (HAL) and Israel Aerospace Industries' unmanned air vehicle division, Malat, this helicopter will have double computerized advanced working frameworks for improved security. Israel will likewise be introducing a lot of three wide-field ultra-violet telescopes on India's GSAT4 satellite. India and Israel have additionally chosen to set up a joint reserve for innovative work, with the point of advancing innovation based exchange and coordinated effort that will enable them to take advantage of the worldwide market together.

## **2.8 Pakistan's security Concern**

Pakistan is highly apprehended over the emerging Indo-Israel strategic and defense relations. The close defense cooperation between India and Israel has worried Pakistan which brought about quick response from Islamabad. President Pervez Musharraf, Prime Minister, Zafarullah Jamali and other senior officials held a meeting to discuss and examine Sharon's visit to India and its negative impact on the security of Pakistan. Gen. Musharraf said that there would be no compromise on his country's defense and all available resources would be allocated for this purpose. The sale of Phalcon systems by Israel to India was a matter of grave concern for Pakistan. Foreign Minister Khurshid Kasuri said that Israel's sale of weapons to India could disturb the balance of power in South Asia. Visits of such nature in which the primary purpose is the sale of ultra-modern and strategic weaponry aimed at disturbing the balance of power in South Asia, ultimately, it will be the people of Pakistan who will pay the price. We do not have any

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<sup>41</sup> Zahid Ali Khan, 'Development in Indo-Israel Defence Relation Since 9/11: Pakistan's Security Concerns and policy Options' *South Asian Studies* 26 (2011): 131-151

aggressive intention against any country. But we have taken all possible precautionary measures in all fields to defend every inch of our country.

While commenting on Sharon's visit to India, Pakistani Foreign Office Spokesman Masood Khan at his weekly press briefing on 3 September 2003 said "The growing Indo-Israeli defense cooperation will destabilise the region and we have warned of the dangerous consequences of such collaboration. Indian plans to buy anti-ballistic missiles and other sophisticated weapons from Israel would disturb the strategic balance in South Asia. In the event that this hub is coordinated against Pakistan and Pakistani Muslims, we would be most worried as this would be an extremely negative improvement. We have warned against the dangerous consequences of such a collaboration between India and Israel and I think such a collaboration should be avoided at all costs, the defense cooperation particularly".<sup>42</sup>

India's advanced nuclear and missile capabilities, its operational and deployment capabilities, its modern and sophisticated weapons, its effective air, naval, and satellite program has already provided India with the strategic advantage over Pakistan. India's missile superiority and its intension to destroy Pakistan's nuclear and missile program by establishing its own hegemony over the countries of South-Asia became the matter of grave concern for Pakistan. As far as the Israel is concerned, it would be a real gainer from the strategic partnership with India. For Pakistan, the Indo-Israeli arrangement introduces further confusions to its security parameters. As of now, we are gone up against with a two-front war: one at home with fanatics in our middle; and a second through the secretive low power struggle being pursued by India in Pakistan's delicate regions of Baluchistan and KPK just as FATA. The flow of weapons and money coming in from Afghanistan for this purpose has now been established without a shadow of doubt, by our government but for some strange reason it merely makes declaratory accusations while taking no action.

If these relations continue with the same speed and vigor it will be more difficult for Pakistan to match the joint Indo-Israel conventional military capability. Pakistan has also

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<sup>42</sup> Zahid Ali Khan, 'Development in Indo-Israel Defence Relations Since 9/11: Pakistan's Security Concerns and Policy Options'. *South Asian Studies* (2011): 144

to be conscious of the fact that the growing defense and security relationship between India and Israel has largely been nurtured with the help of the US. These concerns are further strengthened by the Indo-America nuclear deal and other agreements that would lift U.S. confinements on high innovation exchange with India. This understanding spreads front line innovation relating to regular citizen atomic vitality, space, rocket barrier, and hello there tech trade. Pakistan has the following grave concerns of the growing Indo-Israel military and defense collaboration.

- Indo-Israel collaboration poses serious challenges to Pakistan's nuclear deterrence capability by eroding strategic equilibrium and shifting the balance of power in India's favor. Pakistan has committed of maintaining a credible deterrent in both conventional and non-conventional weapon systems.
- Collaboration between New Delhi and Israel, particularly in the nuclear and space fields might enlarge the irregularity in the conventional and nonconventional equalization of intensity among India and Pakistan.
- Israel's best in class weapon frameworks will help India in rebuilding its military to meet the barrier necessities of the twenty-first century.
- The acquisition of Phalcon early-warning system will enable India to look deep into Pakistan and detect Pakistani warplanes at the start of their move.
- India's close association with Israel in the shape of Patriot Advanced Capability (PAC), and Green Pine Radar system not only provides India with the surveillance of Pakistan's nuclear centers and missile sites, all Pakistan's military command centers, cantonments, and air bases, but would provide India with the missile defense cover over the key parts of the territory against Pakistan.
- Deployment of rocket protection frameworks by India, similar to Arrow II (Israel's framework), joined with the India's prevalence in atomic warheads and rocket numbers, could kill Pakistan's Ghauri and Shaheen rockets. Since these rockets additionally have the capacity to block airplanes and voyage rockets, these would truly influence Pakistan's Air Force's capacity to go about as first strike constrain. All the more essentially, BMD capacity would enable India to dispatch pre-emptive strikes, rendering Pakistan's restricted ballistic rocket ability ineffectual.

- The Israeli Barak against rocket framework will shield the Indian Navy ships from Pakistan's rockets, giving the Indian Navy gigantic move points of interest versus Pakistan. Collaboration between the Indian intelligence agency, RAW (Research and Analysis Wing), and Mossad is a dangerous move against Muslim World in general and Pakistan in particular.
- Israeli is setting up of its naval bases in Indian Ocean along with India will seriously aggravate the chances of Pakistan to preserve its life line along Indian Ocean and put its fragile security situation in fix.
- An union among India and Israel, transparently embraced by the US, would make a powerful destabilizing power in the locale, and India is probably going to switch the focal point of this union towards Pakistan on the affection of looking down the powers of radical fanaticism so antagonistic to American interests in south, western and focal Asia and past. Israel has even gone to the degree of saying that an "unwritten and theoretical" hub with India and the United States has been made to battle global fear based oppression.<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

## CHAPTER THREE

### STRATEGIC ASPECTS OF INDO-ISRAEL PARTNERSHIP: 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY

#### 3.1 Introduction

The Indo-Israel strategic partnership is more than twenty years old.<sup>44</sup> India and Israel both have achieved a great success and their diplomatic and economic relations have strengthened because of their joint collaborations in many domains. The defense ties between both are of special significance since they would revamp the Indian military's overall operational capabilities, fill the gaps in its air defense systems, night vision and surveillance capabilities, develop its indigenous defense industry and bring it at par with the modern well-equipped forces in the world. The defense trade between India and Israel has crossed the \$9 billion mark.<sup>45</sup>

India in early years of its independence did not show any great desire to improve its political or strategic ties with Israel. Before 1992, the linkages between these two countries were almost negligible.<sup>46</sup> Due to the Soviet Union breakup, Kashmir violence increase in India and global world change, United States became the super power. This turned the door for India to improve its relations with Israel and then later they were able to receive political, monetary and vital help from the U.S and their allies. The state of Israel learnt from its wars with the Arabs and improved its defense industry accordingly to mitigate threats from its hostile neighbors. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in 1992 realized this opportunity and moved towards Israel to overcome technological gaps in its ageing military systems. Another important factor was in Kashmir. India sought Israel's help in counterinsurgency tactics in occupied Kashmir.<sup>47</sup>

The other areas of defense collaboration have primarily focused on network-centric and electronic warfare capabilities, spy satellites, modern radars, anti-ballistic missile

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<sup>44</sup> Satish Kumar, *India's National Security: Annual Review 2013* (New Delhi: Routledge, 2015), 162

<sup>45</sup> Ibid.

<sup>46</sup> N.D. Arora, *Political Science for Civil Service Main Examination* (New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill Education, 2010), 48.

<sup>47</sup> Ninan Koshy, *Under the Empire: India's New Foreign Policy* (New Delhi: Left Word Books, 2006), 154

technology, and reformation of main battle tanks, aircrafts, intelligence and counterterrorism techniques which Israel has mastered since its establishment.<sup>48</sup> The two nations have marked numerous settlements for procurement of defense, avionics and other military hardware. Due to this advanced technology, Indian Army, Navy and Air Force are changing. The most settled association between these two states is in insight, counterterrorism and counterinsurgency aptitudes.

Strategic defense ties between both states are picking up pace and are likely to create serious security challenges for South Asia, especially Pakistan. The defense industry of Israel is well-established and specializes in modern warfare capabilities. The relationship among India and Israel could undermine the regular equalization versus Pakistan which may need to depend on vital weapons to counter an expectedly and mechanically unrivaled enemy at the border.

### **3.2 Ground Defense Collaboration**

The Indian military is the third largest force in the world. Currently, the total size of the Indian military is about 1,346,000.<sup>49</sup> The Indian Army is the biggest part of the Indian military, with 1,150,900 servicemen, though the Air Force and Navy remains at 127,200 and 58,350 separately. Additionally India has an expansive Coast Guard power of around 9550 men. The Indian Army is the largest branch of the Indian military, with 1,150,900 servicemen, whereas the Air Force and Navy stands at 127,200 and 58,350 respectively. The Indian Paramilitary Troops are about 1,403,700.<sup>50</sup>

India is trying it's hard to gain the status of a worldwide power. Meanwhile, it needs to keep up a balance with its economically and militarily solid enemy China, and deliberately compatible Pakistan. It is, therefore, working to overcome deficiencies in its overall military might. For said purpose, a massive modernization programme in collaboration with Russia, America and Europe has been underway for many years. According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), the major weapons imports of India are increased by 111 percent in eleven years from 2004 to 2015

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<sup>48</sup> Robert O. Freedman, *Contemporary Israel* (Philadelphia: West View, 2010), 446.

<sup>49</sup> "Asia," *The Military Balance* 115, no.1, Feb 10, 2015

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*

which accounted for 15 per cent of the global arms purchase. Major imports came from Russia (75 per cent), U.S.A. (12 per cent) and Israel (7 per cent)<sup>51</sup>. The Indian military's defense allocation reached \$45.2 billion in 2014-15. For the same year, India allocated \$14.93 billion to weapons and equipment purchase. The Israeli defense industry has opened its gates to India and enhanced cooperation between two countries.

### **3.2.1 Up-gradation of T-72 Tanks and Infantry Command Vehicles**

Electronic warfare has removed the time barrier in militaries around the globe. To achieve the element of surprise, a force must be equipped with a robust command and control structure along with night vision capabilities in its main battle tanks (MBTs). India has approached Israeli defense firms to refurbish its ageing T-72 tank with thermal imaging and better fire control systems to make it compatible with modern battle tanks around the globe. This concept leads to the partnership between Indian company Alpha Design Technologies (ADT) and Israeli firm Elop-Elbit. The new T-72 MBT has night vision range of 300m claimed by the head of ADT. The procedure of fitting thermal imager fire control systems (TIFCS) started in 2014 and till now 170 units have been exchanged to the Indian Army.

To upgrade the Infantry Command Vehicles in the Indian Army, Elop-Elbit is also in contract with Indian Army. Elop-Elbit has just exchanged over 300 thermal imager standalone kits (TISK) which will add night vision capabilities for main missiles and gun firing. 969 such command vehicles were upgraded by the end of 2015.<sup>52</sup>

The up gradation of the T-72 MBTs will give the IA the expected capacities to battle with no time obstruction during the evening; and work as a distinct advantage amid any military activity. The chances of having the element of astonishment will also increment.

### **3.2.2 Air Defense System: QR-SAM**

The protection to ground forces from missiles and aircrafts is given by Air Defense system. Indian attacks under any proactive military activity would welcome a reaction

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<sup>51</sup> Pieter D. Wezeman and Siemon T. Wezeman, "Trends in International Arms Transfer, 2014" (SIPRI Fact Sheet, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 2015)

<sup>52</sup> "The Secret of T-72 Main Battle Tank's Improved Night Vision," *Hindu*, February 19, 2015.

from Pakistan. An effective air defense system may neutralize Pakistani missiles and allow India to carry out limited incursions under its Cold Start Doctrine. Indian government had a deal with Israel in 2009 for supplying quick reaction surface to air missiles in order to overcome the defense system weakness. To argument air defense abilities for eight regimes any proposal was argued in 2012 of worth \$2.2 billion. The SPYDER quick reaction SAM-QR can be delivered within five seconds to its targets at an angle of 360° this technology also has a feature of taking down the drone at 15km range. The radar attached with this system has the ability to lockdown 60 targets simultaneously. The radar is also fitted with advanced countermeasures to neutralize intense enemy electronic warfare capabilities in the battlefield. If Pakistan attacks on India through its cruise missiles and drone, this system will give India a protection against Pakistan. This system will help India in strategic installments, bridges etc. during war.

### **3.2.3 Tavor TAR- 21 Rifles and Galil Sniper**

The Tavor is a light weight of 3.3kg gun with 5.56x45mm gauge firearm making it helpful for Special Forces in close battle and counterinsurgency activities. The Galil marksman is an exceptionally progressed, long range weapon with a high achievement rate. It has a magazine capacity of 25 rounds which helps it to continue firing without reloading. This gun is also equipped with tritium for night combat.

Every one of the three parts of the Indian military use Tavor weapons. The Indian government in 2007 marked a \$30 million contract to get 3,400 Tavor attack rifles from Israel; and turned into the primary nation on the planet to utilize them. The Indian Naval Special Forces (MARCOS) received shipment of about 500 of these along with 30 Galil sniper rifles, worth about \$3.3 million in 2010. These highly sophisticated guns would enhance the operational capabilities of the Indian Special Forces. The long-range Galil sniper would be critical for Pakistani security forces deployed close Line of Control (LoC).



### 3.3 Air Defense Collaboration

During the 1990s, India and Israel signed defense pacts for the refurbishment of Indian aircrafts. Major areas of cooperation included the autonomous air combat maneuvering instrumentation (AACMI) system, radars, avionics, laser-guided bombs and night vision capabilities for the Soviet era platforms in the Indian Air Force (IAF).

#### 3.3.1 The EHUD AACMI System

The Indian Air Force has launched a massive drive to modernize its ageing Soviet-era fleet. Modern warfare requires a highly professional, well-trained and unified force with up-to-date tactics and techniques. To upgrade its training modules, the IAF acquired the air combat maneuvering instrumentation (ACMI) system from Israel. Between India and Israel there was a major defense deal. The system is fixed at the high security Tactics and Air Combat Development Establishment (TACDE) at Jamnagar air base.<sup>53</sup>

In 2015, the Israeli Aerospace Industries (IAI) delivered its 1000th EHUD AACMI pod. The IAF is among the leading air forces in the world having incorporated this system in its training modules. This is a significant development for the IAF in order to overcome its operational deficiencies, gaps and to acquire training on modern grounds. In addition, the AACMI provides real-time high dependability weapons simulation and hit/miss assessments for live training. This system also offers superior debriefing capabilities, including “what if” scenarios. It also carries a high-end safety suite that includes anti-collision warnings.<sup>54</sup>

This system would not only boost IAF’s air-to-air and air-to-ground training in real-time, it would help the Indian military to improve its overall coordination and synchronization among its three arms (Air Force, Army and Navy) in any future conflict. Integration and synergy between the IAF would be detrimental to Pakistan’s security.

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<sup>53</sup> P.R. Kumaraswamy, *India and Israel: Evolving Strategic Partnership* (Ramat Gan: BESA Center for Strategic Studies, Bar-Ilan University, 1998), 40.

<sup>54</sup> Masood ur Rehman Khattak, *Ibid*

### **3.3.2 Overhaul of the MiG-21 Fighters**

The Indian military is threatened by China and Pakistan because both countries have developed a strategic partnership and now they are manufacturing modern aircrafts with advanced technology, whereas the Indian military is relying on foreign countries for the development of its air force. It has signed deals with Russia to develop the SU-30 MKI aircrafts together. But most of the Indian fleet is old and it requires overhaul. The Israeli defense firms are now helping India overcome its weakness in aviation. In early years of their partnership, these firms secured contracts to modernize the MIG-21 aircraft with laser-guided munitions.<sup>55</sup> The contracts to revamp MIG-21 achieved huge milestones in later years.

### **3.3.3 Long-Range Tracking Radars (LRTRs)**

Both states are also cooperating in long-range tracking radars to detect incoming missiles from 800-1,000 km.<sup>56</sup> This framework has been produced by India's Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO) with the help of Israeli safeguard firm ELTA. The radar is currently with the IAF, but it is expected to be used in India's ballistic missile defense system. The system would enable the Indian forces to detect missiles at long-range and give ample time to its decision-makers to neutralise them in the air.

### **3.3.4 Barak-8 Long-Range Surface-to-Air Missile (LR-SAM)**

India is the largest recipient of Israeli defense exports: the mutual trade between both states reached \$3.4 billion in 2014. India and Israel have been working together for the development of the Barak-1 short-range antimissile system. But with the passage of time, the nature of threats and technological advancements have compelled India to add more up-to-date anti-missile systems in its inventory to counter any danger exuding from China or Pakistan.

The Barak-8 LR-SAM is an advanced version of the previous Barak-1 anti-missile system. The IAI carried out its first successful test of the Barak8 in 2014.<sup>57</sup> This system

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<sup>55</sup> Inbar, Israel's National Security

<sup>56</sup> Ajai Shukla, "Star Wars: India Set to Test Missile Defence Shield," Business Standard, April 4, 2015

<sup>57</sup> Gili Cohen, "Under Modi, Israel and India Forge Deeper Business Ties," Haaretz, November 20, 2014.

would protect Indian military from incoming enemy missiles, aircraft and armed drones. It has the ability to intercept targets at about 70km.<sup>58</sup> There are reports that IAI is working to improve its range up to 150 km in coming years. India has invested about \$1.5 billion in the Barak-8 programme. The LR-SAM is capable of taking down supersonic cruise and skimming missiles at low altitude. With enhanced range, the Indian military will be able to operate fearlessly at sea and air against any missile or other airborne threats.

These missiles are equipped with the sophisticated tracking system developed by Israel, whereas the rocket motor in this system was manufactured in India. The Barak-8 missile has the potential to neutralise any incoming anti-ship missile. Another important feature of this system is to track hundreds of aerial targets at the same time at about 250 km away from its exit position. Such a capability in the Indian Navy or Air Force would work as a force multiplier and give operational edge to the Indian military vis-à-vis Pakistan. Pakistan's cruise missile Babur, JF-17 Thunder and F-16 aircrafts may face an unprecedented challenge from this system in case of any conflict with India.

### **3.4 Naval Defense Collaboration**

The Israel defense industries brought overall improvement in the avionics of the Indian anti-submarine helicopters along with the refurbishment of its maritime surveillance aircrafts. The Ka-25 helicopter is an old Soviet technology, but upgraded with the help of Israel. This helicopter has maximum speed of about 209 km/h and its range is about 400km. It is equipped with conventional torpedoes, but may be equipped with nuclear depth charges.<sup>59</sup> The up gradation of this helicopter would enhance Indian navy's anti-submarine and surveillance capacity at sea. India has been building up a blue water navy to extend its maritime reach and to match its ambitions of a great global power with the assistance of Israel. The advancement of its maritime abilities atomic capacity specifically is an imperative piece of understanding the fantasy of a local and worldwide power. Starting at 2016, the Indian Navy has a quantity of 79,023 work force and a substantial armada comprising of two plane carrying warships; one land and/or water

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<sup>58</sup> Ibid.

<sup>59</sup> "Kamov Ka-25 Hormone," Military-Today.com, November 25, 2015.

capable transport dock; nine landing ship tanks; 14 frigates; 10 destroyers; one atomic controlled submarine and 14 expectedly fueled submarines; 25 corvettes; 7 minesweeping vessels; 47 watch vessels; four armada tankers and different auxiliary vessels<sup>60</sup> India is constantly improving and adding to its naval capabilities with the help of Israel. It further plans to spend at any rate \$61 billion on growing the naval force's size by about half in the following decade or so.<sup>61</sup> So as to understand that objective, it has not just endeavored to help its indigenous naval vessels building limit in recent years in addition to complete a decent measure of acquisitions from abroad. It is the ambition of India to build 160 plus-navy consisting of three battle aircrafts by 2022. Moreover India has a plan to build and secure around 40 warship marines. These acquisitions would enormously enhance the Indian observation abilities and would give the Indian Navy a key effort in the Indian Ocean.

#### **3.4.1 Israel Aerospace Industries (IAI) cooperation in INFACT T-82 and Super Dvora MKII Boats**

In 2003, the Indian Navy received the fast attack craft INFACT T-82 from IAI. This is the fastest naval vessel so far in the Indian Navy with the ability to operate at a speed of 40 knots in a 550 mile area. According to the former Chief of Western Naval Command, Vice Admiral Arun Prakash, with this Indian Navy's offensive and defensive capabilities at sea would get a significant boost. The night vision features of the craft would work as a force multiplier against maritime threats such as terrorists, pirates, and smugglers and help to track them about two km in-shore without any time barrier. It also possesses the capacity to operate in shallow waters where major crafts cannot operate.<sup>62</sup>

The Indian Navy inducted two Dvora MK-2 patrol boats from Israel in 1996 in a deal of worth \$10 million. The Dvora MK-2 boats are significant for offshore operations, naval intelligence, command and control at sea. These boats are also an important addition to the Indian Navy to protect its exclusive economic zone. The Dvora MK-2 has maximum

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<sup>60</sup> Andrey Karlovich, Brian Kalman and Edwin Watson, "Military Analysis: Indian Navy," South Front March 14, 2016, <https://southfront.org/military-analysis-indiannavy>

<sup>61</sup> David Tweed and N.C. Bipindra, "Submarine Killers: India's \$61 Billion Warning to China," Bloomberg, July 28, 2015.

<sup>62</sup> "Israel-Built Ship Commissioned in Indian Navy," *Zee News*, October 9, 2003.

speed of 45 knots and it can operate in an area of 700km. This vessel is also equipped with day and night surveillance and weapon locating systems which helps the vessel to detect and destroy enemy fast boats.<sup>63</sup>

The IAI also manufactures advanced Dvora-3 fast boats with superior surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities at sea. This vessel is equipped with precision weapon systems along with the ability to carry out day and night operations in all-weather situations. This new vessel could also be equipped with an additional short and long-range weapon system. With the Dvora-3, the Indian Navy will be able to navigate 1,500 nautical miles beyond its shores. In the future, India and Israel may also work in partnership to induct these vessels into the Navy. This would give it an edge against Pakistan when it comes to overlapping claims between the two countries over the Exclusive Economic Zone in the Arabian Sea.

#### **3.4.2 Up Gradation of Ka-25 Anti-submarine Helicopters**

The Israel defense industries brought overall improvement in the avionics of the Indian anti-submarine helicopters along with the refurbishment of its maritime surveillance aircrafts. The Ka-25 helicopter is an old Soviet technology, but upgraded with the help of Israel. This helicopter has maximum speed of about 209 km/h and its range is about 400km. It is equipped with conventional torpedoes, but may be equipped with nuclear depth charges.<sup>64</sup> The up gradation of this helicopter would enhance Indian navy's anti-submarine and surveillance capacity at sea.

#### **3.5 Space Collaboration**

While Israel's space efforts center on its high-resolution imaging capabilities, India's space program, which is one of the country's success stories, covers a wide range of activities in launch vehicles, satellites and space applications. India builds a wide variety of remote sensing, meteorological, and communications satellites, which it launches with its own rockets.

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<sup>63</sup> "Super Dvora 2," Bharat Rakshak, accessed Dec 24, 2018.

<sup>64</sup> "Kamov Ka-25 Hormone," Military-Today.com, November 25, 2015.

### 3.5.1 Cooperation in TechSAR

Contemporary warfare is mostly about information gathering capabilities of one country against the other. The more a military is equipped with space assets and aware of its enemy's disposition, the more it has information superiority in the battlefield. India and Israel have developed strategic ties to overcome gaps in each other's information warfare capabilities. In 2008, India launched the TechSAR Israeli spy satellite into orbit, to enhance its surveillance capabilities against Iran and other potential enemies in and around the region.<sup>65</sup> The TechSAR is a weather-friendly satellite with ability to operate even at night with enhanced video quality. It is considered to be the most advanced spy satellite launched by both states. The launch has improved India's standing amongst other developed countries in the field of space technology and strengthened its strategic ties with Israel.

The launch of TechSAR does not mean that it will only focus on Iran or other Middle Eastern countries, its presence is also detrimental to Pakistan's national security. India may also benefit from this satellite to get crucial information about Pakistan's force deployment, movements close to the border, its strategic assets and key civil-military installations.

### 3.5.2 RISAT-II Spy Satellite

Similarly, the Indian military launched the RISAT-II spy satellite with the help of Israel in 2009. This satellite has the ability to keep 24/7 watch over Pakistan even when an area is covered by clouds or during rain. The satellite gives India the capacity to closely track military activities deep inside Pakistan. Even though to date, this satellite is only nominally operational, India would be able to see troop movement along the international border or Line of Control.<sup>66</sup> Its key is giving high-resolution images with precision. This satellite can send commands to cruise missile as well. Data and commands can be sent through this satellite to cruise missiles. Such dominance in the field of surveillance and reconnaissance can be very damaging for Pakistan.

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<sup>65</sup> "India Launches Israeli Satellite," *BBC News*, January 21, 2008.

<sup>66</sup> Masood ur Rehman Khattak. *Ibid*

### **Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Technology**

The ABM technology is complex. It cannot provide 100 per cent defense against incoming enemy missiles, even the U.S. with its sophisticated technology witnessed huge setbacks against Iraqi scud missiles in the first Gulf War. Nevertheless, India is developing ABM technology with the assistance of Israel based on the Israeli Arrow-II system. India also acquired the green pine radar from Israel in 2001. This radar has the ability to detect incoming missiles at 500km range. India is also looking for Iron Dome anti-missile shields for protection against incoming missiles at short-range. Israel manufactures Iron Dome systems with 84.2 per cent kill capability against incoming short-range missiles. This system would protect India from Pakistan's short-range Nasr-IX tactical nuclear missile.

Israel has also tested the advanced version of Iron Dome David's Sling missile defense system which has the ability to shoot down surface to-air missiles (SAMs) or air-to-surface missiles (ASMs) at 300km range.<sup>67</sup> In the future, the Indian military may negotiate the transfer of this technology. This system would undermine nuclear deterrence in South Asia and give confidence to the Indian military to carry out surgical strikes or initiate limited war under its proactive military doctrine.

### **3.5 Collaboration in Surveillance and Reconnaissance**

More than 87 countries in the world possess drone technology and utilize it for surveillance purposes. It is expected that the global spending on Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) would jump from \$6.6 billion to \$11.4 billion in 2022. Drone technology is advancing day by day. The Indian military is eyeing to get armed UAVs from Israeli defense firms to utilize them where manned flights or life of the soldiers will be at risk. The Indian military has already deployed Israeli UAVs close to the border with Pakistan to monitor the LoC, movement of suspected insurgents, and Pakistan military's deployment.

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<sup>67</sup> Awi Lewis, "Israel's New Anti-Ballistic Missile Phenomenal," *Times of Israel*, April 1, 2015

### **3.6.1 Israeli Heron UAV**

The Indian military is relying on Israel for the induction of sophisticated UAVs. In 2001, the Indian military signed a deal with an Israel defense firm to supply UAVs at \$7.2 million per craft. In 2003, India placed an order worth \$130 million for 18 Israeli Heron UAVs. To boost its partnership, India has established a division in Hyderabad for repairs and other services, where Indian defence firm Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) provides spare parts and IAI shares equipment testing of the drones.<sup>68</sup>

The Heron can loaf in the air for a whole day without refueling. The IAI Chief in 2011 claimed that Israel is the leading supplier of UAVs around the globe since it sold more than 1000 UAVs to 42 countries worldwide. These drones would provide India with an edge in the sky against Pakistan's armed UAVs. Their induction would enhance Indian military's electronic warfare capabilities essential for quick and swift operations. The UAV could be used for strategic and tactical electronic warfare missions.

### **3.6.2 Israeli Heron TP**

The IAI is working with IAF to supply ten Heron TP drones worth \$400 million with the potential to carry out missile strikes against enemy forces or suspected insurgents across the border. The IAI is manufacturing advanced UAVs with an amplified endurance of 45 hours in the air. This drone is equipped with a highly advanced radar system which can scan large areas during harsh weather conditions. It can detect movement on the ground with high precision and clarity. The Heron TP is equipped with advanced electronic systems and laser beams to coordinate and direct missile strikes by a jet fighter. The inclusion of this drone technology would be a dangerous development for Pakistan. In the event of any Mumbai type psychological oppressor assault by some fear based oppressor gathering, the Indian military may react with careful hits with such automatons in for example Azad Jammu and Kashmir against associated refuges with extremists. Such a possibility cannot be ignored, and may provoke countermeasures, because Pakistan would never tolerate such an act.

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<sup>68</sup> Freedman, *Contemporary Israel*, 442



### **3.6.3 Super Heron UAV**

The Israelis are also developing an advanced version of Heron UAV introduced in 2007. The Super Heron drone can dillydally over a territory of about 1000km and can stay noticeable all around for 45 hours at an elevation of 30,000 feet.<sup>69</sup> Moreover, this UAV is also equipped with innovative avionics and an improved fire system which gives it operational autonomy during a conflict. The Super Heron has been in use for reconnaissance and surveillance missions on the ground and at sea.

### **3.6.4 Harpy Missile-Radar Killer**

The Indian Army has received a few Harpy missiles from Israel. This missile system is designed to detect and destroy enemy radars and observation capabilities. The missile can be propelled from multiple launchers at sea or from the ground. It has the ability to take down targets during the day or night in all-weather conditions at a range of about 500km, which makes it a lethal weapon system against the reconnaissance capabilities of any enemy. It is dangerous for any enemy's surface-to-air missile sites, mobile launchers, and command and control vehicles in the battlefield. During conflict, if Pakistan's radars are deactivated with the help of this missile, the latter's position against Indian missiles, aircrafts or UAVs would be compromised.

### **3.6.5 Harop Missile-Suicidal Drones**

Similarly, the Israel Aerospace Industries has also developed a "suicidal UAV" which hovers over the battlefield for over six hours; identifies the target on the ground and self-destructs into the intended object. This UAV has a range of about 1000 km and ability to operate in darkness. It has demonstrated enhanced maneuvering and target acquisition during trials. This UAV can also carry a 15kg warhead which makes it a lethal weapon in modern warfare.

Another important feature of this UAV missile is that, it is remotely controlled and a commander may select a target of his choice during a war. In 2009, the IAF ordered 10 Harop UAVs from Israel in a \$100 million deal. These sophisticated UAVs from Israeli

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<sup>69</sup> "Super Heron," Israel Aerospace Industries, accessed December 26, 2018

defence firms would uplift India's surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities against Pakistan. The Indian military may use these advanced drones for multiple purposes, for instance, close air support to the ground forces during conflict. There is so much advancement in UAVs that can be used for search and rescue.

### **3.7 Cooperation in Counterterrorism and Intelligence Sharing**

India and Israel's association in counterterrorism and insight sharing is groundbreaking. The two nations are firmly adjusted against supposed psychological warfare and revolts in India. In any case, their knowledge association goes back to 1960 when the then Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi approved furtive security collaboration with Israel.<sup>70</sup> The two states looked for more prominent knowledge participation since they thought about Pakistan as a wellspring of fear based oppression in India.<sup>71</sup>

From that point forward, Israel helped India build up a Special Protection Group (SPG) in 1980, to secure outside dignitaries, key pastors, and heads of key associations, atomic researchers and essential staff engaged with key basic leadership. It has likewise stretched out its counterterrorism preparing to the National Security Guard (NSG) of India to relieve interior security dangers. India got significant assistance from Israel in the 1999-present Kargil circumstance on control insurrection in Kashmir with the assistance of cutting edge UAVs, radars, and observation and surveillance frameworks.<sup>72</sup> The focal point of this organization was insight sharing, preparing of security powers and exchange of significant innovation and gear.

Likewise, the a great many Indian Special Forces (ISF) who got preparing in Israel, alongside present day weapons and gear, has gotten positive change the Indian military's counterterrorism abilities. The consequence of the Israeli preparing to the Indian SWAT Team is obvious from the ongoing effective task in Gurdaspur. The ISF cleared activists from a police headquarters in Gurdaspur and showed their expert skill in

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<sup>70</sup> Kanti Bajpai, Saira Basit, and V. Krishnappa, *India's Grand Strategy: History, Theory, Cases* (New Delhi: Routledge, 2014), 187

<sup>71</sup> Ashok Kapur, *India: From Regional to World Power* (New York: Routledge, 2006), 215.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*

counterterrorism. These commandos were a piece of a group of 80 Special Forces who got preparing in Israel.<sup>73</sup>

The Indian Army gained a long-go surveillance and observatory framework (LORROS) to check penetration of radicals from over the Line of Control (LoC). The LORROS gives nonstop observation of the LoC in fog, haze, rain or snowfall. This framework gives exact and exceedingly dependable data about the LoC breaks and causes the Indian military to counter penetration in time. India's knowledge office Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) and Israeli insight office MOSSAD have intently cooperated to moderate basic dangers purportedly radiating from the Pakistani side of Kashmir and India-based extremist gatherings.

The two states have likewise stressed enhancing reciprocal insight ties by swapping essential data about real fear monger furnishes, their wellsprings of financing, business systems and preparing methods and so forth. This knowledge sharing will upgrade India's counterterrorism and enhance its ability in law authorization in violent territories like Indian held Kashmir and its Eastern parts. Indian insight offices would likewise profit by MOSSAD's preparation, legal and innovative abilities to beat operational insufficiencies in RAW.

Joint military activities likewise occur under a working gathering to expand resistance ties and improve Indian war battling capacities. These activities are helping India beaten its operational shortcomings and turn into a coordinated power furnished with the most state-of-the-art weapons and strategies required in contemporary fighting. A very much prepared and exceptionally prepared ISF may present genuine security dangers to Pakistan in close battle circumstances. The development preparing by Israel may offer certainty to Indian troops to complete careful strikes on a similar example the U.S. did in Abbottabad to find and kill Osama container Laden.

### **3.8 Nuclear Policy Coordination and Pakistan**

India and Israel are atomic States existing in unfriendly security situations, which makes the atomic program deliberately essential for their National Guard and security. Their

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<sup>73</sup> Majid Jahangir, "Soldiers Battle Infiltration with Hi-tech Surveillance Gadgets," Tribune India, May 6 2015

regular advantages have not prompted any collaboration up until this point. Israel's strategy not to recognize the presence of its atomic weapons impedes any collaboration between the two nations. In any case there are three conceivable regions where the two nations can counsel:

- Concern over Pakistan's atomic ability; the two nations are additionally worried about atomic non-multiplication in the area;
- Israel has a crucial enthusiasm for keeping the exchange of atomic ability from Pakistan to the Middle East;
- The India-US Agreement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation is of incredible enthusiasm to Israel as a point of reference for its very own endeavors versus the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### INDO-ISRAEL STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP: SECURITY IMPLICATIONS FOR PAKISTAN

#### 4.1 Indo-Israel Ground Defense Collaboration: Implications for Pakistan

India has more than twice as army as Pakistan. Lethal weaponry in India's arsenal makes them deadly dangerous for Pakistan. In drive towards becoming global power, India has strengthened its ground defense along with aerial and naval. Modernization in India's arsenal has allowed them to deal with external threats. At the same time this has allowed India to keep Pakistan on their toes. India has increased its weapons imports in last few years which is itself threatening for Pakistan. Israel has opened gates for India and India has obliged by buying huge amount of weapons from Israel to strengthen its ground defense and offense against fierce rival Pakistan.

Up gradation of T-72 battle tanks, thermal imaging and better fire control system will make India far more lethal in any war against Pakistan. Pakistan in this regard is not well-versed as India. It would be much more difficult for Pakistan to Combat Indian threat during night war. Similarly, Elop-Elbit contract of upgrading Infantry Command Vehicles in Indian Army is pushing Pakistan backwards. Through this contract night vision capabilities of gun firing has improved.

Moreover, improvement in Indian air defense system (QR-SAM) with the help of Israel may neutralize threat posed by Pakistan in conventional war or any surgical strike. This system has radar system attached with this which has the capability of locking down 60 targets simultaneously. The radar is also fitted with advanced countermeasures to neutralize intense enemy electronic warfare capabilities in the battlefield. This system will protect the Indian main battle tanks and infantry divisions neutralizing incoming Pakistani cruise missiles, aircrafts and drones.

India has also added advanced Rifles like Tavor TAR-21 and Galil Sniper in their arsenal worth more than \$30 million. Pakistan with lack of resources could not match Indian

arsenal. India spending so much on its conventional weapons makes Pakistan insecure and vulnerable.

Jumping into the arms race with an economically powerful India would mean diverting funds from socio-economic development to defense related procurement. Such a situation would not only hurt Pakistan's socio-economic scenario, it would prevent the region from economic development. Hostilities would flare up and further putting regional security at risk.

#### **4.2 Indo-Israel Air Defense Collaboration: Implications for Pakistan**

The developments Indian made in air defense with the assistance of Israel are quite remarkable. India acquired the air combat maneuvering instrumentation (ACMI) system from Israel which requires professionals and a force which is technical. This is highly dependable technology injected in Indian Armory, posing insecurity in Pakistani camp. Israeli firms helping India to blossom in field of aviation is area of concern for Pakistan. The refurbishment of MIG-21 and its functionality pose huge threats to Pakistan's defense system.

Similarly Radars play an important role in warfare; they provide advance information about enemy aircrafts, UAVs, missiles and other aerial threats. Israel is an expert in electronic warfare capabilities. It has the ability to equip India with highly advanced radars. Both states are also making Long Range Tracking Radars together. This is another dangerous development in South Asia. India with the help of Israel also plans to induct the Iron Dome missile defense system. These weapon systems would undermine nuclear deterrence in South Asia. The Phalcon airborne warning and control system (AWACS) would give the Indian military ability to detect and track Pakistan's air attack from a long distance giving enough time to the Indian decision-makers to repulse it. In such a situation, Indian policymakers may find the gap to exercise their limited war Cold Start doctrine against Pakistan. The aggressive military doctrine coupled with modern radars, weapons and equipment would seriously challenge regional and national security.

India with the help of Israel developed advanced version anti-missile system. Previously it was Barak-1 now its Barak-8 LR-SAM. It is very efficient defense system which will

neutralize Pakistan's option of attacking with cruise missile, JF-17 Thunder and F-16. An early detection would give Indian military adequate time for countermeasure. This system seriously challenges the balance of power in the region particularly for Pakistan in the circumstance of conventional military and air power. Indian conventional and non-conventional arms buildup through number of arms deals with Israel certainly disturb conventional military balance in the region and encourage arms race. Both states have strategic equivalence as far as nuclear deterrence is concerned, but the possibility of a limited war cannot be overruled.

#### **4.3 Indo-Israel Naval Defense Collaboration: Implications for Pakistan**

India's inspiration is to construct a blue-water naval force and a considerable power in the Indian Ocean and past is spurred by India's fantasy to rise as a worldwide power. This naval build-up is additionally an aftereffect of a closer vital arrangement with the US and its partners to counter China's rising force. The development is particularly gone for stopping China from setting up a dependable balance in the Indian Ocean. Having an impressive naval ability additionally implies that India can be a local hegemon in the Indian Ocean, just as the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. This is a risk to all the littoral conditions of the Indian Ocean since India can deny access to the ocean's resources, correspondence and free development voluntarily.

However, the greatest worry is that India is all set to nuclearize the Indian Ocean. This is a threat to all the littoral states but especially for Pakistan.

For Pakistan, which intends to keep up a successful atomic obstacle against India, the presentation of its atomic group of three is a compromising improvement, which further intensifies its security problem with India. The Indian maritime atomic advancements will subjectively adjust the vital harmony among India and Pakistan. It would constrain Pakistan to likewise present a maritime atomic capacity of its own to rebalance the discouragement condition between the two nations. This would just begin an inconsequential weapons contest in the Indian Ocean too.

The Indian naval nuclear capability may encourage arms race tendencies. The Indian triad creates pressure on Pakistan to acquire its own sea-based nuclear capability, as well

as conventional naval capabilities.<sup>74</sup> Pakistan has already voiced its concerns with India's operationalization of its naval nuclear force. A statement by the Pakistan Foreign Office said, "The reported Indian tests of a SLBM and development of a nuclear submarine fleet are serious developments, which impact the delicate strategic balance of the region. It has resulted in the nuclearisation of the Indian Ocean."<sup>75</sup>

The Indian nuclear triad promises to disturb a fragile strategic balance in the region. These trends have compelled Pakistan to develop a triad of its own. This would further perpetuate an arms race, both conventional and nuclear. It also introduces the issues of command and control, thereby, increasing the chances of accidental and unauthorized launch of nuclear weapons. In fact, introducing nuclear weapons in the Indian Ocean is like opening a Pandora's Box of issues and dangers that the region may not be able to handle.

#### **4.4 Implications of Space Collaboration for Pakistan**

The strategic significance of spy satellites can't be ignored in contemporary warfare. In our context, the space assets of the Indian military, especially Risaat-II satellite could expose troop movement and deployment patterns along the international border and Line of Control. The Indian military can keep round the clock watch over Pakistani territory in all weather conditions; monitor Pakistan military's activities; and have sufficient time for countermeasures. TechSAR is another Israeli satellite which was launched by India to not only have eye on Iran but also to gather information about Pakistan's military deployments, movements close to the border and major installations. Pakistan faces a major threat from this as it is quite vulnerable in this regard.

Though anti-ballistic missile technology is not 100 percent still it's quite useful. India has acquired green pine radar from Israel which can detect incoming missile from 500km range. India is also in pursuit of getting Iron Dome anti-missile shields for the short range incoming missile. Similarly, advanced version of Iron Dome David's Sling missile defense system is injected in India defense by Israel. This system has the ability to shoot

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<sup>74</sup> Iskander Rehman, *Murky Waters: Naval Nuclear Dynamics in the Indian Ocean* (Washington, DC: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2015)

<sup>75</sup> "India's Bid for 'Second Strike Capability' to Put Pressure on Pakistan, says SPD official," Dawn, May 15, 2016.



down both surface to air missiles and air to surface missiles. This system would undermine nuclear deterrence and would give superior edge to India over Pakistan.

#### **4.5 Indo-Israel Collaboration in Surveillance and Reconnaissance: Implications for Pakistan**

The idea of present day fighting depends on the pace and the capacity of a military power to work with no time obstruction. India, with Israel's help, has arranged its space assets, avionics based military and crucial battle tanks with night vision abilities to finish fast and brisk exercises and achieve a segment of stun against Pakistan. In addition, reconnaissance hardware and long-extend radars would build the effort of Indian powers even past its fringes to invade A Pakistani area. Under such conditions, the odds of a restricted war may build, which would be risky for harmony and security in the locale.

Headway in the field of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) has completely changed the idea of current fighting. Presently, rambles are utilized for observation or surveillance purposes, as well as used to accomplish military targets. The Israel guard industry has accomplished enormous achievements in the field of UAVs. It is viewed as the main provider of long-go outfitted UAVs on the planet. India has added long-run equipped UAVs to watch out for Pakistan and different neighbors in the locale. Other than UAVs for reconnaissance purposes, Israel has created self-destructive automatons. The Harpy and Harop come in the classification of such UAVs which would present genuine a danger to Pakistan military's order, control and correspondence focuses amid strife. Also, key resistance establishments, radars, rocket dispatch destinations, portable launchers, and other touchy resources would be in grave peril. India would be able to bring them down with no hitch, putting Pakistan's security in danger. These automatons are exceedingly exact and have destructive unstable material to totally obliterate imperative military focuses on the combat zone.

Israeli Heron UAV is a standout amongst the most effective automaton which can remain in air entire day without refueling. These automaton positively would give an edge noticeable all around against Pakistani automaton. These automatons are utilized for numerous reasons. Pakistan capacity in such manner isn't satisfactory which real worry is

for them. Super Heron UAV was presented later which can carry over a region of about 1000km and can stay noticeable all around for 45 hours. This is substantially more progressed UAV utilized by India for reconnaissance missions on the ground and at the ocean. Indian Army has included Harpy rockets in their armory as well. These radar executioner rockets present extraordinary danger to Pakistan since they are fairly effective and can be moved from anyplace. These rocket work in each climate condition and can bring down focus in day or night. These rockets can win you wars from the get-go in the piece in such a case that radars are deactivated, at that point there's less shot of safeguarding.

Harop Missile-Suicidal Drone is another UAV which has swung to be grave worry for Pakistan. This Israeli modern UAV can float noticeable all around for six hours, can recognize the objective and afterward can self-destruct into the objective. This UAV has scope of 1000km to drift around and can work in night is well. It can lift 15kg warhead which makes it doubly risky. This UAV is remotely controlled and teacher of it can change focus also. These UAVs can offer help to ground powers amid war. Pakistan has significant worries about it since it is multifunctional UAV.

All these measure taken by India for observation have caused significant worries for Pakistan. These UAVs can just debilitated Pakistan's security and can spread turmoil in the Line of Control zone. The strategic couple of India and Israel has made Pakistan powerless through forcing these billows of fear it, in the meantime Pakistan needs to discover methods of combating them.

#### **4.6 Indo-Israel Cooperation in Counterterrorism and Intelligence Sharing:**

##### **Implications for Pakistan**

India's insight office, Research and Analysis Wing, has been dynamic against Pakistan since its initiation. To patch up this insight foundation, India has looked for the assistance of Israel as talked about before. The most critical part of the Indo-Israel vital organization is this collaboration in counterinsurgency, psychological warfare and insight sharing. Crude is getting changed with present day knowledge gathering strategies, devices, hardware and scientific skill by the Israeli insight organization MOSSAD. It might apply

these development and complex abilities against Pakistan. Indian and Israeli insight organizations may touch off partisan struggle in Pakistan, train and store against Pakistan components in Tehrik-I-Taliban: Pakistan and Baluchistan-based renegade gatherings. Every one of these situations are troubling for Pakistan and should be handled with a powerful counterintelligence activity. This requires Pakistan's knowledge organizations to update their spying strategies, preparing and procedures. Also, Pakistan's insight organizations must embrace advanced abilities as indicated by the changing condition in the field of knowledge and secretive fighting.

#### **4.7 Security Implications of Indo-Israel Strategic Partnership on Pakistan: A Brief Summary**

The Indo-Israel strategic joint effort would have extensive ramifications for Pakistan's security. The Indian military is now during the time spent redoing its system driven and electronic fighting capacities with the assistance of Israel. Such a transformation may expose the Pakistan military's vulnerabilities in modern war fighting techniques. The edge in information warfare will be dangerous for Pakistan because contemporary warfare heavily depends on it. A country with superior assets in space will also have an advantage over its enemies. In the South Asian context, the Indian military's defense superiority will seriously hamper the balance of power and put Pakistan in a precarious situation to allocate more resources on defense instead of education, healthcare and human resource development.

The concept of modern warfare is based on the pace and the ability of a military force to operate without any time barrier. India, with Israel's help, has equipped its space assets, air force and main battle tanks with night vision capabilities to carry out quick and swift operations. Moreover, surveillance equipment and long-range radars would increase the outreach of Indian forces even beyond its borders to infiltrate Pakistani territory. Under such circumstances, the chances of a limited war may increase, which would be dangerous for peace and stability in the region.

The more advancement in aerial vehicles, it changed the concept of latest modern warfare. Now, drones are used not only for surveillance or reconnaissance purposes, but

are also used to achieve military targets. The Israel defense industry has achieved huge milestones in the field of UAVs. It is considered to be the leading supplier of long-range armed UAVs in the world. India has added long-range armed UAVs to keep a close eye on Pakistan and other neighbors in the region. Other than UAVs for surveillance purposes, Israel has developed suicidal drones. The Harpy and Harop come in the category of such UAVs which would pose serious a threat to Pakistan military's command, control and communication centers during conflict. In addition, key defense installations, radars, missile launch sites, mobile launchers, and other sensitive assets would be in grave danger. India would have the ability to take them down without any hitch, putting Pakistan's security at risk. These drones are highly accurate and possess deadly explosive material to completely destroy important military targets on the battlefield.

The strategic significance of spy satellites can also not be ignored in contemporary warfare. In our context, the space assets of the Indian military, especially Risaat-II satellite could expose troop movement and deployment patterns along the international border and Line of Control. The Indian military can keep round the clock watch over Pakistani territory in all weather conditions; monitor Pakistan military's activities; and have sufficient time for countermeasures.

India's knowledge office, Research and Analysis Wing, has been dynamic against Pakistan since its commencement. To patch up this knowledge establishment, India has looked for the assistance of Israel as talked about before. The most critical part of the Indo-Israel key association is this participation in counterinsurgency, psychological warfare and insight sharing.

RAW is getting transformed with modern intelligence gathering techniques, gadgets, equipment and forensic expertise by the Israeli intelligence agency MOSSAD. It may apply these advance and sophisticated skills against Pakistan. Indian and Israeli intelligence agencies may ignite sectarian strife in Pakistan, train and fund anti-Pakistan elements in Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan and Baluchistan-based rebel groups. All these scenarios are worrisome for Pakistan and need to be tackled with an effective counterintelligence operation. This requires Pakistan's intelligence agencies to overhaul

their spying methods, training and techniques. In addition, Pakistan's intelligence agencies must adopt sophisticated skills according to the changing environment in the field of intelligence and covert warfare.

Radars play an important role in warfare; they provide advance information about enemy aircrafts, UAVs, missiles and other aerial threats. Israel is an expert in electronic warfare capabilities. It has the ability to equip India with highly advanced radars. This is another dangerous development in South Asia. India with the help of Israel also plans to induct the Iron Dome missile defense system.. The Phalcon airborne warning and control system (AWACS) would give the Indian military ability to detect and track Pakistan's air attack from a long distance giving enough time to the Indian decision-makers to repulse it. In such a situation, Indian policymakers may find the gap to exercise their limited war Cold Start doctrine against Pakistan. The aggressive military doctrine coupled with modern radars, weapons and equipment would seriously challenge regional and national security.

New Delhi's security demands to meet its offensive South Asian policies and aspiration for establishing its regional hegemony has provided an appropriate customer to Tel Aviv. The multifaceted weaponry supplies to New Delhi can give Indian both qualitative and quantitative superiority over other states in the larger South Asian region.

The more promisingly transfer of Israeli technology for mainly in convention dimension to India leave worse impact on Pakistan, because the conventional imbalance in Indo-Pak dispute will augment New Delhi's position by increasing the existing gap in conventional capabilities of both states.

Apart from the conventional dimension, the cooperation in the nuclear field between India and Israel will attempt to inflict a sense of strategic inferiority in Pakistan's mind-set, and significantly will demand Islamabad to design suitable measures against gradually rising a thin layer of New Delhi-Tel Aviv nuclear tie. The state authorities of both countries were agreed launching a preemptive strike in any attempt to demolish the nuclear program of Pakistan. The anti-Islamic sentiment inherited in ideological confrontation permits the Jewish-Hindu friendship to consider Pakistan's atomic bomb as Islamic bomb.

In this way, the fulfilment of Indian regional hegemonic ambitions will disturb the security environment of the Indian Ocean where Sino-Pak economic collaboration, under CPEC, will highly be pushed towards a quarrelsome atmosphere instead of discovering economic opportunities in oceanic waters.

A close association of both communities on foreign land observed to be unignorably a major factor, leaving a negative impact on Pakistani immigrants. Both countries always attempt to cultivate concrete diplomatic bounds with great powers while portraying themselves the victims of regional terrorism. In order to gain sympathetic promotion in the international system, the governments of both countries choose to join US-led war on terror. In this way, the American addition in Indo-Israel friendship resulted in a trilateral alliance of Washington-New Delhi-Tel Aviv. A close network of secret agencies of India, the United States and Israel has become a direct threat to Pakistan.

India, desires to suppress Pakistan's claims on the Kashmir issue is also another area of Islamabad's concern. Thus, the US is also becoming an unignorably an important factor in Israel-Indian alliance. Without achieving American confidence, the Indian-Israeli relations cannot maintain the concrete bilateral bounds. Now, it is essential for the United States to review its ongoing strategic imbalances between India and Pakistan before designing any action for India and Israel.

A close bilateral framework for upholding each other against common threats posed serious challenges to Pakistan's position in the region. Moreover, the partnership in the military domain between New Delhi and Tel Aviv profoundly upset the regional nuclearized order of South Asia. Furthermore, Indian bellicose South Asian policy upsetting the regional atmosphere of South Asia in which the Kautilyan maxims allow India to turned its closest neighboring states as potential enemies and launch offensive wars against them. Therefore, the emerging Beijing-Islamabad economic ties have become an unacceptable reality for New Delhi and convinced Modi government to increase its strategic partnership with Tel Aviv. The emerging antipathy of Modi and Netanyahu towards Pakistan contain enough potential to cause unpredictably an insecure South Asian atmosphere, because the Israeli transfer of technologically advanced military arsenal to India through multiple channels generates worrisome future of Islamabad.

The Kautilyan driven foreign policy model of India preferred Israel in opposition of Pakistan as a potential ally and started a multi-dynamic strategic collaboration with it. The persuasion of national interest mainly inherited in the New Delhi's geostrategic objective of acquiring the regional hegemonic position in South Asia by diminishing the role of emerging counterbalancing forces, India has to acquire Israel's support. The inevitable role of Indian strategic thinking greatly derived from the maxims of Kautilya determine the logic of varying formats rooted in Indian relations with other states including Israel. The major shift, from divergence to convergence, after the vanishing of bipolar division of the international system, occurred in New Delhi's foreign relations and the main architectures of national security from New Delhi attempted to place the militarily advanced and technologically upgraded nations close to India by revising its relations with them.

The belligerent Indian strategic behavior in the larger South Asian region generally, and against Pakistan specifically portrays a worrisome picture in which the scope of peace and stability has been diminished. The vital equalization of the area will be cracked further as the aftereffect of expanding key joint endeavors of New Delhi and Tel Aviv which at last can imperil the security of the whole South Asian locale. The local ramifications of Indo-Israeli nexus can't just be overlooked, on the grounds that the power parity of a nuclearized subcontinent needs a careful examination of New Delhi's vital associations with additional provincial forces. Contemporary Modi regime is obsessed with anti-neighborhood policy and ambitious for achieving the dream of 'Make in India' aggressive pursuing the offensive models of its South Asian policy. Such behaviour of New Delhi will cause disastrous impact on nuclearized subcontinent. The people from world's capitals are exhibiting high concerns about the subcontinent's nuclear order without analytically inspecting the growing strategic among Tel Aviv and Delhi.

Moreover, Indo-Israeli collaboration is actively lobbying in the international community to push Pakistan into critical circumstances in which the sole nuclear power in the whole Muslim region. The global efforts of Hindu-Zionist collaboration has already pushed the people from world's capitals towards a critical examination of Islamabad's nuclear armed status instead of impartially examining the clandestine nuclear activities of Israel. An

impartial investigation of international community, in addition to Israel, can reveal the unsafeguarded nature of the Indian nuclear program.

The nature of mutual interest has resulted in a close strategic partnership which has become a genuine area of concern for Pakistan. The mainstream policymakers from Islamabad, in the presence of a growing strong Indo-Israeli connection, need to seriously emphasize the Hindu-Jewish strategic cooperation which are not only a threat for Pakistan, but contains sufficient potential to effect the entire South Asian region. The main architectures of national security strategy from Pakistan needs not to leave it an unnoticed political development, and attempt to review or reconsider their policy response for Indo-Israel coalition.

#### **4.8 Policy Options for Pakistan**

On the other hand, Pakistan's ability to produce its own missile defense systems is extremely limited both from the technological point of view as well from the economic one. Its prospects of acquiring the modern and effective missile system like India is also not very bright. The lack of support from the Great Powers left Pakistan so far behind India in missile capability. Besides, the particular size, arrangement, mien, and conceivable organization of Pakistan's ballistic rocket constrain are not so much known at present. Pakistan does not have a vast and vertically coordinated research, advancement, and assembling foundation to construct long-go rockets. Moreover, there is poor coordination and joining between government-controlled innovative work labs, open division firms, and private segment organizations. In addition, Pakistan does not as yet produce basic strategic materials, such as aerospace-grade specialty steels, alloys, and composites, for which it is entirely dependent on imports. This deficiency also extends to missile guidance, control and navigation systems, and components such as gyroscopes, missile computers, and accelerometers. Finally, Pakistan lacks the requisite human capital--a large and dedicated pool of aerospace scientists and engineers from which to draw on for a large-scale ballistic or cruise missile program. Accordingly, India's superiority over Pakistan is 3:1 to 1 ratio in ballistic missiles, 4:1 in nuclear arsenals. The Indo-Israel coordination will further placed Pakistan in a worse and awkward position.



Security has been the abrogating and first worry of Pakistan—both inside and outer. It goes without saying that Pakistan is a peaceful country: it seeks actively a peaceful international order. It has always sought and upheld peaceful settlement of regional and international disputes. National security is a prime target of worldwide governmental issues and the sign of states' outside arrangement. National security is a primary and permanent national interest, taking into consideration as a focal point of 'high politics' or 'politics among nations' This is especially valid on account of Pakistan's national security. Pakistan's national security plan has been fluctuating with each major and minor global occasion.

In the event that the India-Israel vital association ends up organized, Pakistan's danger recognition in regards to India's uplifted military capability—coming from military-to-military contacts and joint activities between India, Israel US aviation based armed forces and naval forces - , along these lines further extending the hole between the military of the two South Asian opponents. To meet the growing challenge Indo-Israel defense collaboration and its adverse effect on its security perspective, Pakistan has two options. First, to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. In this regard, In July, the President of Pakistani Gen. Pervez Musharraf said that "in view of Israeli-Palestinian rapprochement - the peace process - Pakistan needs to reconsider its relationship with Israel". There have been reports that a well-connected Pakistani businessman visited Israel in recent years in order to improve the prospects of diplomatic and commercial relationship among two countries. Moreover, Pakistani remote strategy strategists trust that, by working up an association with Israel, Islamabad would approach cutting edge weapons frameworks and different arms from the last mentioned, Israel. The Pakistani administration likewise determined that, through an association with Israel, it could keep the amazing Jewish and Indian entryways in the US from propelling endeavors to separate Pakistan. Be that as it may, this choice won't prevail in a long kept running because of a solid challenge from the general population, especially, the religious circles in Pakistan.

The alternate position is to look over the China. Like Pakistan China is equally affected by Indo- Israel military nexus as detrimental to its long-standing geo-political and strategic objectives in South Asia, and she desired to sabotage Indo- Israel nexus owing to its strained relation with India. In order to prevent India to establish its hegemony in

South Asia following the conclusion of Indo Israel military and strategic friendship, China wanted to improve relations with Israel. Israel is clearly enthusiastic about resuscitating its reciprocal relations with China after they endured a noteworthy difficulty when Israel dropped the Phalcon spy plane manage China under U.S. weight. Counter-terror cooperation and defense trade seem to be driving Sino-Israel relations just as in the case of Indo-Israel relations. Israel sees China not only as another huge market for its defense products, but also as a significant global player that can play a constructive role in multiple forum just like the UN. In spite of the fact that Israel's relations with China will undeniably be led under the careful gazes of the United States, India should be worried about the repercussions of close guard participation among Israel and China, particularly in light of China's nearby barrier ties with Pakistan.

## CONCLUSION

Two-sided relations among India and Israel have fortified fundamentally since 9/11. Common views and opinions, mutual trust and understanding and the convergence of interests on most of the regional and global of issues brought these two countries close to each other. Defense ties and recognition of Pakistan as a common foe became the solid basis of their relationship in contemporary World. In the current international environment, both need each other than before How far the two sides are willing to make use of this opportunity depends ultimately on the political will in the two states. At the beginning of the 21st century, South Asia and the Middle East pose major challenges to international peace and security. The rising Indo-Israel key coalition is making much worry in the Pakistan, however could wind up one of the critical elements keeping up worldwide security.

To meet it's developing military needs of up degree and modernization of its protection India has resolved to accomplish independence in its observation capacities, rockets, and air fleet. Due to heavy cost of conducting research and development, India is relying on import of components and collaboration. India's endeavors to enhance its protection framework with the mean to counter its atomic outfitted foe, Pakistan, have been effectively upheld by Israeli weapon framework that incorporates surface-to-air rockets, flying, and complex sensors to screen cross-outskirt invasion, remotely directed automatons, and ordnance. India's immense and rewarding resistance advertise is putting forth a brilliant open door for Israel to misuse it for monetary gains just as political advantages. Israel has been forthcoming in supplying India with state-of-the-art defense related equipment and technologies. Israel's provision of equipment and technology in the areas of electronics, missile technology and intelligence has been hallmark in their bilateral relations so far. India is also determined to benefit from Israel's expertise in fighting against insurgency and freedom movement. In essence, Indo-Israel relations have assumed tremendous importance because it is based on very security considerations. Any meaningful and constructive relationship between India and Israel is more likely to cover joint research, joint production and the transfer of technology.

The Indian-Israeli defense relations continue to grow stronger, irrespective of the strong opposition from traditional Arab Islamic States and Iran. From Intelligence sharing, to counter-terrorism discussions, a number of aspects of this relationship continue to be cloaked in secrecy. India is one of the 39 nations with whom Israel has marked "mystery helpful understandings" to keep data spills from joint security ventures. The Indian-Israeli relationship has evolved over the years and it can be safely assumed that the current positive trends will stay.

India-Israel military cooperation made India more strong geo- strategically in South Asia, thus undermining Pakistan's strategic depth in the region. For Pakistan, the growing India-Israel relation has come no surprise, but the convergence of interests between the two countries. Any sort of participation among India and Israel dependably made misgivings in the Pakistan. Be that as it may, with the Indo-Israeli key joint effort picking up energy as of late, Pakistan is winding up progressively vocal and disparaging of it. Since 9/11 Pakistani specialist and government straightforwardly advised against the danger of creating India-Israel military joint effort. The creating Indo-Israeli key ties, especially, the probability of coordinated effort in the rockets and nuclear fields, have given Pakistan a fresh opportunity to get encourage China, the Arab world, and Iran. For Pakistan, any sort of atomic participation among India and Israel as a genuine danger to its security.

Increasingly critical, the current territorial and worldwide objectives have made an accord in Delhi and Jerusalem that their security and protection cooperation will be commonly advantageous in the present moment just as in the long haul. Their uncommon relationship has gone past the institutional system and is step by step getting to be more grounded as their connection duplicates. The eventual fate of the Indo-Israeli key union is tied up with household issues, local security and the worldwide vital condition. The two nations still need to build up a typical security danger. Additionally, joint military activities by the Indian and Israeli military would give further vital profundity to their relationship. India as the developing intensity of the 21st century, Jerusalem must consider India's generally speaking vital targets in the Middle East, which dependably concur with Jerusalem's goals Israel entire disdain's help to India at the United Nations, where India is a solid contender for a changeless seat in the Security Council. Likewise,

India can assume a productive job in further legitimizing Israel's job in South and Central-Asia.

It had additionally turned out to be obvious that shorn of the substantial accentuation on the political angles, the relationship will push ahead as ordinarily as India's relations with some other nation. From Israel's point of view, developing cordial relations with India is a key need. Geo-politically, Israel winds up in an unfriendly neighborhood; and incomprehensibly, India has great relations with the majority of Israel's neighbors. India's expanding key load in global undertakings; Israel's push to guarantee universal authenticity for its statehood; India's quickly developing economy with a gigantic pool of gifted assets, the potential market for Israeli products and ventures and as a goal for its speculations all comprise a strong establishment for the further improvement of the relationship.

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