



Indo-Israel Relations: The Deepening of Defense and Strategic Cooperation

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ARTICLE INFO		ABSTRACT
Article History		The purpose of this study is to analyse the evolution of defence ties between India and Israel and to explore the most significant areas of collaboration, including counter-terrorism, information sharing, and military training. India and Israel have resumed diplomatic and military ties after more than four decades of estrangement since the declaration of their independence. They collaborated in the fields of space research, missile development, intelligence sharing, and telecommunications and internet infrastructure development. In 1992, New Delhi and Tel Aviv established full diplomatic relations, leading to increased security cooperation, especially in the wake of the Kargil war. India and Israel's defence and security relationship has grown significantly since the establishment of formal diplomatic ties in 1992. This research paper aims to examine the evolution of India and Israel's defence and security relations, including the factors that have influenced their relationship over time. It will also examine the current state of their defence and security cooperation and the challenges and opportunities for future cooperation.
Received	16-01-2024	
Revised	24-04-2024	
Accepted	19-05-2024	
Published	30-06-2024	
ARTICLE ID TPAS0201001		
KEYWORDS <i>India, Israel, Military, Missile, Diplomatic.</i>		





INTRODUCTION

India and Israel's relationship is relatively new, and it dates back to 1992 when the two countries established diplomatic relations. However, their historical development of relations can be traced back to ancient times. India and Israel established diplomatic relations in 1992, although the two countries had maintained unofficial contacts since the 1950s. The relationship between the two countries has since grown, with cooperation in various fields such as agriculture, defence, and technology. India and Israel have a shared history dating back to the Jewish diaspora and their settlement in India.¹ Jews have lived in India for over 2,000 years, with the oldest Jewish community residing in Kochi, in the southern Indian state of Kerala. Indian Jews have been integrated into Indian society, and there are no conflicts between the Jewish and Indian communities. Historically, India had maintained a policy of non-alignment during the Cold War, which meant that it did not align with any of the major power blocs. However, India's relations with the Arab world and its support for the Palestinian cause meant that it had not developed close ties with Israel. In the 1990s, India began to shift its foreign policy, and under the leadership of Prime Minister Narasimha Rao, it began to improve relations with Israel. This was partly due to India's economic liberalization and the desire to tap into Israel's technological expertise.²

Since then, the relationship between India and Israel has deepened, with cooperation in areas such as defence, agriculture, and technology. Israel has become one of India's largest defence suppliers, and the two countries have engaged in joint military exercises. India has also benefited from Israel's expertise in areas such as irrigation and water management. The modern diplomatic relationship between India and Israel began in 1992 when India established formal diplomatic ties with Israel. Before that, India did not have diplomatic relations with Israel due to its support for the Palestinian cause. Since then, the two countries have developed close relations in various fields, including defence, agriculture, science, and technology. Israel has been a significant defence partner for India, providing it with advanced military technology and equipment. The two countries also cooperate in the field of agriculture, where Israel has helped India in enhancing its agricultural productivity.³

India and Israel have also strengthened their cultural ties, with the Israeli government promoting Indian culture and Indian films being screened in Israel. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Israel in 2017 marked a significant milestone in the relationship between the two countries, with both countries agreeing to strengthen cooperation in various fields. In recent years, the relationship between India and Israel has been further strengthened by the personal rapport between Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.⁴ The two leaders have made multiple visits to each other's countries and have expressed their commitment to deepening ties between India and Israel.

The research objectives of the study are to examine the evolution of defense ties between India and Israel, analyze the most significant areas of collaboration such as counter-terrorism, information sharing, and military training, and explore the factors influencing their relationship over time. It also aims to assess the current state of their defense and security cooperation and identify the challenges and opportunities for future collaboration.

The methodology of the study employs a qualitative approach, utilizing historical and analytical methods to examine the evolution of defence and strategic cooperation between India and Israel. It includes a comprehensive review of diplomatic records, military agreements, and relevant literature to identify key areas of collaboration and assess the factors influencing their relationship.

The following literature examines various aspects of India-Israel relations, from initial reluctance to robust defense and technological collaborations, highlighting strategic shifts and diplomatic milestones. "An Analysis on the Growing India and Israel Relation and Why India Requires Israel" by Sumanta Bhattacharya, Jayanta Kumar Ray, Shakti Sinha, and Bhavneet Kaur Sachdev examines India-Israel ties, highlighting initial reluctance overcome post-1992 for robust defense and tech collaborations. "India-Israel Relations: Politico-Military Dimensions" by Bidanda M Chengappa explores continuity and challenges in Indo-Israeli relations, shaped by strategic needs and geopolitical shifts. Alvite Singh Ningthoujam's article outlines the evolution from Cold War hesitance to a strategic partnership, emphasizing defense and energy cooperation. "India-Israel Relations: Lessons in Smart



Diplomacy" by Gagandeep Singh underscores Modi's crucial 2017 visit, signaling broader collaboration in space, agriculture, and water management, reshaping bilateral diplomacy.

Security and Defense Cooperation: The Bedrock of Bilateral Relations

Defence ties between India and Israel have been strengthening steadily. India and Israel both hope to dominate the military landscapes of the Middle East and South Asia, respectively. Israel supported India in its conflicts with Pakistan in 1965 and 1971, as well as with China in 1962. Similarly, the Indian army received covert Israeli assistance during the Kargil crisis, which, according to Mark Sofer, the Israeli ambassador to India, helped India turn the tide of events in its favour. Contrarily, India supported Israel secretly by delivering military supplies to it during the 1967 Middle East conflict.⁵ This cooperation indicated a common security understanding, despite never being acknowledged publicly. High-ranking defence delegations from Israel and India visited each other's nations even before formal diplomatic relations were established. General Shaltiel, the Chief of the Army Staff of Israel, travelled to India in 1963 to hold a private meeting with his Indian counterpart. In 1979, Indian Prime Minister Moraji Desai secretly invited Israel's then-Prime Minister Moshe Dayan. Indira Gandhi also kept up the strategy of a secret partnership with Israel, which included enabling collaboration between Mossad and the Indian intelligence organisation, the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW).⁶

In the 1980s, people thought that Israel and India were planning to work together to attack the nuclear facility in Kahuta, Pakistan. However, the operation was abandoned due to worries that Indian nuclear facilities would be attacked in retaliation. Pakistani President Gen. Zia-ul-Haq was additionally thought to have received information about these plans from the CIA. The United States did not want Pakistan to divert attention from the jihad in Afghanistan because it was a frontline state against the Soviet Union at the time and a close ally. Thus, the State Department likewise sent a warning to India about the potential for such a strike. In the wake of Pakistan's nuclear test explosion in May 1998, reports surfaced claiming that six modern aircraft operated by Israelis had arrived at several air bases in Indian-occupied Kashmir, armed with advanced missiles.⁷ With Israeli help, India set up a network of frequency-operated Electronic-countermeasure

(ECM) devices to counter Pakistan's electronic network at its nuclear facilities, especially the Kahuta facility. Consequently, Pakistan permanently stationed more than 125 aircraft to keep watch over Kahuta. Following Sharon's visit to India, when it was decided to maintain a mutually vigilant eye on "fanatic Islam," this rumour of a strike on Pakistan's nuclear facilities was once more raised. Israel and India have engaged in wars with their respective foes almost every decade. Both nations are anxious about the spread of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism.⁸ As India and some Western nations have expressed concern over Pakistan's nuclear arsenal, a campaign to delegitimize Pakistan has been started. On the other hand, Israel has been spreading information about the proliferation of missiles in its neighbourhood and the potential for Pakistan's nuclear weapons to be converted into an Islamic bomb.

Despite the complexity of this relationship, the threat posed by terrorism is what has both nations' attention. Fighting terrorism is described as a significant national challenge by India and Israel. Each of these nations prides itself on being a democratic, pluralistic nation with sizable Muslim populations. Both countries believe that their neighbours are assisting terrorists operating inside their borders. The idea of a formal alliance between India, the United States, and Israel to battle the mutual danger of "Islamic extremism" was proposed by Indian National Security Advisor Barjesh Mishra in a speech to the American Jewish Committee in May 2003.⁹ In his view, democratic nations should come together in a "viable alliance" and create a multilateral mechanism to combat the threat posed by international terrorism. And he said, "Differences sought to be established between freedom fighters and terrorists perpetuate a bizarre logic." Israel, which asserted the formation of an "unwritten and abstract" axis with India and the United States to combat terrorism, strongly backed this.

Since then, India and Israel have been cooperating closely on the counterterrorism front. India has gained knowledge from Israel's experience combating cross-border infiltration.¹⁰ Both nations believe that neighbouring states are also complicit in acts of terrorism committed within their borders, in addition to local marginalised groups. During Sharon's visit to India, a declaration was signed denouncing states and people who supported terrorism across borders and offered haven or financial support, training, or



patronage. Important intelligence data on "Islamic terrorist" groups is shared between India and Israel. Israel has been supplying India with equipment and training to combat separatists in Kashmir.¹¹ It has given India crucial logistical support in the form of specialised surveillance equipment, intelligence gathering cooperation, joint training exercises, and cooperation to halt money laundering and terrorism funding. Indian security forces may use guerilla and urban warfare tactics developed by the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) during their battle with Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to fight the insurgency in Kashmir. Israel's expertise in developing, equipping, and directing special covert teams in Palestine to collect information, identify targets, and take down Palestinian gunmen is another illustration of the Indian security forces' work in Kashmir. In 1991, the news said that there were 600 Israeli commandos or Mossad agents working in Kashmir. Approximately 500 Israeli commandos were airlifted into Kashmir in 1993 during the Hazratbal incident at the behest of Prime Minister Narasimha Rao. Indian army officers have also been trained by Israeli army officers to stop the freedom movement in Kashmir. On September 10, 2008, Major General Avi Mizrahi, the head of the Israeli Army, visited and spoke with senior Indian army officers while in Kashmir, which is occupied by India. After receiving a briefing on the security situation, he delivered a lecture on counterterrorism. Israeli experts also travelled to Kashmir, where they looked at potential locations for new electronic warfare outposts along the working boundary and the Line of Control (LoC).¹² A different team travelled to Kashmir and gave the Indian army advice on how to improve the LoC fencing, including the construction of walls at specific locations. Israeli anti-personnel equipment, such as thermal imagers, is also installed in this LOC fence. Indian fencing along the Line of Control is comparable to the wall Israel built in the occupied Palestinian territories.

Both Israel and India have been targets of terrorist assaults by fanatical Muslims; therefore, during Sharon's visit, Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Josef Labeled promised to upgrade India's defence capabilities by providing it with new technology and anti-terrorism equipment. A combined military drill between India and Israel's elite special forces was planned soon after Sharon's arrival. This was done to strengthen their defensive ties even more. Along with preparing Indian soldiers for counter-hijacking and hostage

situations, Israel has also been training them for specialised anti-insurgency operations. To equip its forces more effectively to combat the insurgency, India also purchased Tavor assault rifles, Galil sniper rifles, night vision equipment, and range-finding and targeting lasers. Furthermore, it is hypothesized that Israel, given its size, might establish logistical bases in the Indian Ocean to provide its navy with strategic depth.¹³ Collaboration with the Indian Navy, which is actively involved in many ways, is crucial for that. In this regard, the Indian Navy plans to purchase about ten more Israeli Barak anti-missile defence systems in addition to the seven that have already been purchased. With the help of this system, India will have a close-range defence system to counter Pakistan's Exocet and Harpoon missile acquisitions. For Rs 2,606, the Barak-2, a hypersonic medium-range surface-to-air missile (MR-SAM), is being made with the help of the Indian Navy. India and Israel have decided to work together on projects in the field of electronic warfare. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Indian arms market has shrunk. But because it can update Russian systems, Israel has become a good alternative to buying high-tech and military equipment. Israel has provided India with artillery, surface-to-air missiles, avionics, advanced sensors to detect cross-border incursions, and remote-controlled drones to enhance its defence capabilities against Pakistan. In June 2002, as India prepared to launch a limited military strike on Pakistan under "Operation Parakram," Israel provided the weapons using specialised aircraft.¹⁴

The United States provides funding for the development of certain Israeli military technology. Therefore, the United States exerts significant control over Israeli arms sales abroad. Relationships among India, Israel, and the United States can be gauged by looking at how the United States reacted to the proposed sale of Israeli Phalcon Airborne Early Warning and Control (AWACS) radar systems to the Chinese in 1999 versus how it reacted when the same sale was proposed to India in 2004. With the Phalcon early-warning systems, India would be able to see nearly 200 kilometres inside Pakistani territory, making it more difficult for Pakistani soldiers and warplanes to operate covertly. The Phalcon system has significant force multiplicative effects that would significantly change the military balance in South Asia. AWA&C was the first of the three Phalcon ships to arrive in India on May 24, 2009; the other two would follow in late 2009 and mid-2010,



respectively. India and Israel cooperate closely in the military, intelligence, and counterterrorism fields. India has spent billions of dollars on military equipment from Israel over the past few years, including the Green Pines radar system used by Israel's Arrow anti-ballistic missile batteries. Israel is the source of roughly \$1.5 billion in annual defence purchases by India.¹⁵

The Israeli economy, which is reliant on its defence industry, has greatly benefited from this relationship. Defence contracts provide funding for the nation's advanced weaponry research and development. Israel has become India's second-largest defence supplier, after Russia. The range of Indo-Israeli defence cooperation has been unrestricted, from anti-missile systems to cutting-edge radars, from drones to night-vision technology. Israel exports 50% of its military equipment to India, according to data made public by the Israeli Defense Ministry. The military relationship between India and Israel has changed from one of buyer and seller to one of collaborative research and production.¹⁶ Both Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. and Malat, the unmanned air vehicle section of Israel Aerospace Industries, have begun developing an unmanned helicopter. India's Defense Research and Development Organization and Israel Aerospace Industries were permitted to collaborate with Israel on a \$2.5 billion defence project in July 2007 under the direction of the security-focused cabinet committee of India, which was led by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. The goal of the project was to make missiles with a range of 70 kilometres that could hit planes and other flying targets. This is Israel's biggest-ever transaction. One of the highlights of the Aero India 2009 show was the Israeli companies' newest offering, the G-550 conformal AWACS (airborne warning and control system).

Nuclear cooperation is another area of convergence between India and Israel that has been exploited to preserve qualitative superiority over Pakistan. In 1962, the head of Israel's Atomic Energy Commission travelled to India, marking the beginning of a close relationship between the two countries in the nuclear realm. India's nuclear weapons development programme required the highest technological expertise available, and Israel provided it. Whereas India has the largest thorium deposits in the world, Israel lacked the requisite raw ingredients. In exchange for Israel's use of the facilities and the products produced by the extraction plant in India, a group of Jewish

financiers in Switzerland agreed to provide funding for the 2.5-million-pound project.¹⁷ This extraction plant was established in Jaduguda. Since Israel lacks suitable testing facilities, many believe that the Indian nuclear tests of May 1998 were carried out to evaluate the efficacy of Israeli nuclear weapons.

The launch of an Israeli surveillance satellite by India marked a significant milestone in the growing ties between the two countries, much to the displeasure of Muslim countries like Pakistan and Iran.¹⁸ According to reports, the TecSar satellite, also known as Polaris, has improved footage technology that enables it to transmit images regardless of the time of day or the weather. Additionally, it suggests that Israel and India want to forge close ties in the space sector, with Israel hoping to lessen its reliance on the United States. In the wake of the terrorist attacks in Mumbai, India also made a \$600 million purchase from Israel of the aerostat radar system to aid in defending its coastline. Israel moved swiftly to send two senior security personnel to India to help with the Mumbai investigation. According to reports, an Israeli foreign ministry official and a Shin Bet security agency agent were already in Mumbai to assist with the inquiry and coordinate security measures for Israeli facilities in the country. India and Israel have both made a concerted effort to improve and develop their relationships, not only at the government level but also in the private sector, allowing them to concentrate on and forge strong defence ties.¹⁹

The fact that India and the United States have long-standing defence relations is demonstrated by these various examples. It is undeniable that India's intense focus on defence indigenization through "Make in India" initiatives advanced the India-Israel defence sector, despite the pro-Israel policies of the Narendra Modi-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) giving relations a boost after 2014.²⁰ More importantly, the Indo-Israeli defence liaison has been established for a long time and has become more sophisticated and durable since the strategic partnership was signed in July 2017. Recent reports from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) indicate that China, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Australia, and India are the top five countries in the world for weapon imports. It accounted for 11% of global arms imports between 2017 and 21; its top three suppliers are the US (12%), France (27%), and Russia (46%). With an 8.48% share, Israel is India's fourth-largest



supplier. This illustrates that India continues to rely largely on Russian sources despite the diversification of its military purchases that have occurred since the end of the Cold War. To provide just one example, Russia has had a 68.28% share of the Indian military market during the last decade.

From 1998 to 2006, Israel's share of India's military market declined; but, with the implementation of US sanctions, trade between India and the United States increased in the defence sector. During this period, and especially in 2006, India accused the Israel Aerospace Industry (IAI) and Rafael Advanced Defense System of corruption in the procurement of Barak missiles, leading to the banning of both businesses. However, Israel's penetration in the Indian defence industry has grown steadily since 2014.²¹ Though the weapons trade remains the primary focus of bilateral military ties, the two countries are also working together to create defence items in support of India's Atmanirbhar Bharat (self-reliance). Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) and Advanced Light Helicopters (ALH), as well as surveillance tools like unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and remotely piloted vehicles (RPVs), have all been developed and upgraded by Israeli Elbit Systems IAI in collaboration with Indian aerospace giant's Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL).²² The Heron unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), a Medium Altitude Long Endurance (MALE) system, the Searcher multi-mission tactical UAV, the SPYDER-MR, the Barak surface-to-air missile, the Python-5, Derby, Griffin laser-guided module, HAROP, and Crystal Maze BVRAAMs, and surface-to-air (SAM) missiles are all examples of Israeli defence technology that India buys. But India purchased 92 military-related commodities from Israel for a total of Rs 2,111 million (US\$ 27.53 million), as reported on India's Srijan Portal, a government effort that went online in August 2020 and offers information on Indian defence indigenization. Out of the total of 92 products, as many as eight are indigenously produced; they include guided missiles, warheads, and explosive components (MRSAM), electrical insulators and insulating materials, engine instruments, transformers, hardware, laboratory equipment, and so on.

Although India has promised to enhance military indigenization via the participation of public and private organisations and firms and to decrease its volume of weapons imports in response to the emerging global strategic

challenges, a country's level of self-reliance in arms will influence the breadth of its connection with Israel in this area since the arms trade is a major factor in this relationship. But recent extensive collaboration in the procurement and cooperative development of equipment like long-range surface-to-air missiles (LRSAM) and medium-range surface-to-air missiles (MRSAM), radars, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), assault weapons, and so on shows that growing military relations between India and Israel won't have any detrimental impacts, at least in the near term.²³ Due to its considerable exposure to the Indian military market, the Israeli defence sector is also well-positioned to profit from the government's plans to promote defence manufacturing. India also has a strong desire for and demand for military modernization, as well as a need to address its growing internal and external security concerns. Thus, even if the arms trade component decreases, Indo-Israeli defence relations will be much more firmly established and strong in the future. The Srijan portal provides a hint that Israel supports India's decision to indigenize. A strong relationship with Israel will be important for raising the country's reputation in terms of its defence exports. To export Israeli goods made in India, such as UAVs, small arms and ammunition, radars, etc., the nations could, for example, explore markets in developing nations like Africa, Southeast Asia, and Asia. This is possible because of the countries' growing emphasis on joint development and production. While India-Israel traditional defence relations have a long history, changing strategic realities necessitate increased indigenization, which is strengthening the relationship. The bilateral has up until now been characterised by an expansion of the arms trade and the upgrading of weapon systems imported from other countries. Israel will still make a significant contribution to India's domestic defence industry even if its role changes because it is a dependable strategic partner. To meet India's pressing defence needs, both the public and private defence sectors in both nations are well-equipped to work together. Given that both nations offer each other strategic advantages, India's defence relations with Israel will therefore continue to prosper.²⁴

Benjamin Gantz, Israel's minister of defence, has returned from a lengthy trip to India. Technology development and increased military cooperation were two of the main outcomes of his visit. Gantz and his Indian counterpart, Rajnath Singh, signed the "India-Israel Vision on Defense



Cooperation," which sets out a 10-year plan for expanding the two countries' already strong ties in the defence sector.²⁵ There was a "Letter of Intent" signed between the two ministries to further advance their cooperation on innovative military hardware.

Counterterrorism Collaboration and Military Training

Another important and noteworthy area of strategic cooperation between India and Israel is their joint efforts to counter terrorism and share counter-terrorism intelligence. Both India and Israel give top priority to countering terrorist threats. Both countries are democratic and diverse states with large Muslim populations, and both face the problem and scourge of Islamic terrorism, which is supported by geographically neighbouring governments. Both India and Israel are now discussing the common issue of terrorism in various bilateral meetings to find ways to combat it. In a 2003 speech to the American Jewish Committee in Washington, former Indian National Security Advisor Brajesh Mishra offered a plan that proposed the United States of America, India, and Israel work together to address the shared danger of Islamic extremism. He advanced the idea that democratic governments bearing the brunt of global terrorism should come together in a "workable alliance" and experiment with various approaches, strategies, and procedures to combat the threat. However, no attempt has been made to build an alliance of democratic governments to fight terrorism. India and Israel have established strong strategic cooperation on terrorism, and India has found it helpful to learn from Israel's experience in dealing with terrorism. This is because Israel has long suffered from cross-border terrorism from neighbouring countries.²⁶ India has found it helpful to learn from Israel's experience in dealing with terrorism. Terrorism is a problem in India and Israel, not only because it emanates from insurgent groups within their respective governments but also because it is instigated and supported by neighbouring states in the region, most of which are authoritarian. India and Israel have forged strong ties in their common mission to eliminate acts of global terrorism. Strategic ties between India and Israel are being strengthened to enhance both countries' security and counterterrorism capabilities. As a result, India and Israel have come to the fundamental realisation that there can be no space for terrorists, even though the circumstances of each country's experience with terrorism are unique.²⁷

When it comes to the war on terror, Indian military services are often trained by Israel. After the Mumbai terrorist attacks in 2008, Israeli commandos trained Indian forces in various parts of India, including the jungles, mountains, rivers, and plains, to help them eliminate terrorist targets. In addition, Israel has provided material assistance to India in the fight against terrorism. Israel has a long history of fighting terrorism in Palestine and has always sought to allow India to benefit from its counterterrorism expertise.²⁸ Israel has a long history of fighting terrorism in Palestine. It has experience in countering terrorist organizations, training armed forces, and gathering intelligence on potential terrorist targets in Palestine. Israel is useful to Indian security forces as they face comparable scenarios in Kashmir and the northeast of the country. From Israel, India learned about ambushes, the use of high-tech weapons by the armed forces, the making of bombs, and how to use dogs for defence detection. Israel supports India in its fight against terrorist activities in Kashmir by providing essential logistical support in the form of surveillance equipment, cooperation in information sharing, participation in joint exercises, and cooperation in stopping the funding of terrorist organizations.

After Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon visited India, both countries concluded that they should participate in joint military exercises to strengthen their defence sector relations. This exercise, conducted by the combined force, was a natural move as it allowed both states to learn from the other nation's experience at all levels of the military. India's military establishment thanked Israel for sharing its knowledge and experience in countering transnational terrorist organizations. The Indian Ministry of Home Affairs has received a proposal from the Israeli government to organize joint training sessions. The proposal also included the provision of labels for weapons and ammunition and technology, including equipment for bomb disposal teams.²⁹ Israeli counterterrorism training methods and strategies have historically focused on the transfer of technology and equipment. Additionally, India has enhanced the capabilities of its armed forces to better track the insurgency by purchasing Tavor assault weapons, Galil sniper rifles, night vision goggles, laser targeting and search systems, and other associated equipment.³⁰ Both India and Israel are working together to fight growing radicalization and terrorism, especially cyberterrorism. In addition, India and Israel are working on cooperation in



cyber security through training and skills development. Tech Mahindra, an India-based company, and ELTA Systems, an Israel-based company, have teamed up to provide IT solutions to government and commercial companies in India.

CONCLUSION

India and Israel started cooperating in defence and security in the late 1990s. Initially, the cooperation was focused on counter-terrorism and intelligence sharing. Over the years, the relationship has expanded to include joint military exercises, defence equipment procurement, and joint research and development in defence technology. Current Status of India-Israel Defence and Security Cooperation: The defence and security cooperation between India and Israel has grown significantly in recent years. India is one of the largest buyers of Israeli defence equipment, and both countries have been engaged in joint development and production of defence systems. The two countries have also conducted joint

military exercises and exchanged visits by senior military officials. The prospects of the defence and security cooperation between India and Israel are promising. The two countries have identified several areas for cooperation, including cybersecurity, space, and maritime security. The deepening of the partnership between India and Israel could also have a positive impact on the broader geopolitical landscape of the region. India-Israel defence and security cooperation is an important aspect of the strategic partnership between the two countries. The cooperation has grown significantly over the years, and there is potential for further deepening and expansion of the relationship. The two countries face several challenges, but these can be addressed through continued engagement and dialogue. The strengthening of the partnership between India and Israel could have positive implications for regional security and stability.

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