INDIA-USA
CURRENT STATE OF RELATION

1. In formal sense India and USA for strategic partners since 2000.
CURRENT STATE OF RELATION

2. Have institutionalize Strategic Dialogue in 2010
3. In 2015 it has become Strategic Economic and Commercial Dialogue.
Vajpayee called USA as India's “Natural Ally”
Manmohan Singh called USA as India's Natural Partner.
Modi calls US as “India's Global strategic partner”. US administration has described India as “Indispensable Partner”
“INDO-US” Partnership is the most Defining Partnership of 21st Century.
WHAT WAS THE RELATION EARLIER (DURING COLD WAR)?
WHAT WAS THE RELATION EARLIER

• It was known as “estranged Democracies” coined by “Dennix Kux”.

• After the end of cold war once USSR was disintegrated the focus of US policy was on rising China. In this context India emerged as “Ideal Swing State”.
WHAT WAS THE RELATION EARLIER

• Hence India US partnership started with the objective of containment of China.
BEGINNING OF STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

• In 14 rounds of talks between Jaswant Singh and Strobe Talbott. After 1998 nuclear test, within two years they meet for 14 times and discovered each other.
BEGINNING OF STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

- 1999 -
- Kargil - First time USA stand was Pro India.
- Pakistan to asked to act with restraint and respect LOC.
BEGINNING OF STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

• 2000 -
• Bill Clinton's Visit -
• Resulted into launch of “Vision Statement” as a basis for strategic partnership.
BEGINNING OF STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

- 2004 -
- Vajpayee visited and declared NSSP (Next steps in strategic partnership) which included cooperation in civil nuclear space and high tech.
BEGINNING OF STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

• 2005 -
  • Civil Nuclear Agreement, biggest achievement for India in context of strategic partnership.
  • Since then India and US have come closer like never before.
  • It was USA which erected nuclear apartheid against India in civil nuclear cooperation. Now USA walked extra mile to end apartheid and its recognition of India as a sound non-proliferation record even without joining NPT as well as country with developed nuclear technology.
BEGINNING OF STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

- India’s entry in MTCR will also help in exporting smaller versions of missiles like Brahmos to countries like Vietnam.

- Objections of US
  - Section 17(b)- Operators right to recourse from supplier.
  - Section 46- mentions liabilities other than civil liabilities which mentions tort liabilities.
BEGINNING OF STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

- At present there is no hesitation among Indian leaders in mentioning USA as “Natural Ally”.

- Hillary Clinton had earlier held that USA is making strategic bet on India.
BEGINNING OF PARTNERSHIP

• The relationship of US-India is based on respect-resilience-Trust-acceptance-confidence and constancy.
• India has been accorded the status of major defense partner which enable USA to transfer equipment with state of the art technology, which is permitted only for USA’s closed allies like Britain.
• One of the major achievement of Modi’s engagement with trump administration is the agreement on supplying sea guardian unmanned ariel system. India being first non NATO country to gain it.
• Though India wanted armed version known as hunter killer, yet it will strengthen India’s capacity in Indian Ocean.
It can fly at the speed of 300 Km/hr. AT 50000 Feet.

• It can remain in contact and provide real pictures from the distance of 1800 km.

• India has also got the special version of P-8 Poseidon. It is known as intelligence Hawk.

• It has speed of 907 kmph, operating capacity over the range of 1200 nautical mile.

• It’s armed with Hapun Block 2 missiles, MK 54 light weight torpedoes.
• It can detect threats and neutralised them far before they reach Indian shores.
According to Modi, we have overcome the hesitation of the past.
According to Scholars like Harsh Pant, “Reflexive Anti Americanism” Indian diplomat is now a thing of the past.
According to Scholars like C Raja Mohan, “It was never practically feasible to walk on the ground of NAM. During Cold war, India was in quasi alliance with USSR, and presently is with USA.”
According to Ambassador to India Tillerson, “India & USA are the two book ends of stability”
Emerging areas of cooperation

- Defence
- Counter terrorism
- Regional cooperation
- Science and tech
- Energy and environment
- Commerce.
India has become pillar of stability for USA in two theatres in particular -

- Indo-pacific/maritime domain.

- Eurasian land mass/continental domain with focus on stability in Afghanistan.
Thank you
Some of the major indicators of growing strategic partnership are-

1. Strongest Pillar of India US Partnership is Defence
ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Indo US Defence Framework Agreement since 1995 renewed after every 10 years.
2. India has got the status of “Major Defence Partner” which will allow the export of weapons with high end technology, which has been restricted to USA’s closest allies like Britain.
ACHIEVEMENTS

3. DTTI- Technology Transfer and Joint Production.
4. Regular “Military Exercise”.
5. **India US Defence Trade** is reaching to level of 18 million US dollar. India has become the second largest importer of Defence recruitment of USA after Saudi.
ACHIEVEMENTS

6. India US developing “Interoperability Between Forces” India has entered into a LEMOA. India maybe going ahead with BECA and CISMOA.
7. USA has helped India's entry in MTCR, which will allow India to export long Range Missiles.
8. USA has emerged as India's major trading partner. One of the few countries where balance of trade is in India’s favor.
ACHIEVEMENTS

9. Cooperation in Clean Energy
ACHIEVEMENTS

10. Congruence between USA Asia Pivot and India's Act East policy.
Both Obama and Trump Administration have incorporated India in their Afghanistan Policy. Indo-US trade reached $118 Billion in 2016 from $20 Billion in 2001.
Trump administration has released 3 major documents/policies

1. South Asia policy

2. National security strategy

3. Former secretary of state, Tillerson has given speech on Trump administration’s 100 year policy on India.
IS USA INDIA NATURAL ALLY?

• Once India and USA, they are known as “Estrange Democracies” and they were in opposite camps but at present their defence participation is going beyond buyer and seller relationship, one of the strongest effects of India-US defence partnership in military to military contacts.
IS USA INDIA NATURAL ALLY?

• Which has been the weak aspect of “India Russia Partnership Act” suggested that “Reflexive Anti–Americanism” is the thing of the past and Indian leaders are not having any hesitation in describing USA as a natural ally which shows India- USA are in a single camp, which shows that “India has left the policy of nonalignment”.
• Have produced a document title (non-alignment 2.0) and suggested that India cannot Act as a junior partner of any other countries.

• In the age of “complex interdependence”, India should resist the Temptation of being in Alliance with any country. The best way is “multiple –alignment” because it will allow India to exercise “Strategic Autonomy”.

C. RajaMohan and Siddharth VaradaRajan and others
• We do have many common interests with Russia and China and we do have some fundamental conflicts with interest with the USA.

• For Example- At Doha talks now even the Paris climate in geopolitical terms.

C. RajaMohan and Siddharth VaradaRajan and others
USA policies Middle East may not be favourable to India. We should not overlook the possibility of G-2. We should also not forget that for many officials in US administration, Pakistan army is a preferable choice over India’s “argumentative democracy”. India and USA do have bilateral disputes.

C. RajaMohan and Siddharth VaradaRajan and others
FOR EXAMPLE

- At Doha talks now even at the Paris climate talks in geopolitical terms, USA policies in Middle East may not be favourable to India.
- We should not overlook the possibility of G-2.
- We should also not forget that for many officials in US administration, Pakistan army is a preferable choice over India argumentative democracy.
STICKING ISSUES

- USA wanted FTA in FII mode, where as India prefers FDI, companies should setup enterprises here and should employ the local manpower.
- USA expects India to give MFN status and national treatment.
- The major dispute is on dispute settlement mechanism. USA prefers international arbitration whereas India prefers utilisation of domestic remedies first.
ISSUES

• Differences in IPR – USA has objections on section 3 and section 84 of Indian patents act 1970. According to India, they are as per global norms.

• SECTION 3 – Prevents ever greening of patents, while section 84 deals with compulsory licensing. In India compulsory licensing can be granted after 3 years in following condition

• 1. Reasonable requirement of public health.
• 2. Drug is overprice.
• 3. If patented medicine isn’t worked out in India.
Counter terror efforts

• Trum administration seems more serious in addressing in Inida’s concerns.
• Its reflected in their South Asia policy.
• Trump has called Pakistan as poster boy of terrorism.
• In south asia policy, USA has expressed strong displeasure. It mentions that Pakistan acts as safe haven for terrorist organisations.
• It has declared Hizbul mujahideen and Lashkar –e-toiba as global terrorist group. Also banned political party formed by Hafeez sayeed, Mailli pakistan muslim league.
• USA has cut down the military aid to pakistan of around $ 900 million annually which pakistan gets for -
USA has cut down the military aid to Pakistan of around $ 900 million annually which Pakistan gets for –

- Military financing which includes acquiring US-military hardware and training services.
- Coalition support fund for its support in Afghanistan.

Trump’s South Asian policy

- South Asia policy – explains the position of the administration on war which is going on in Afghanistan.

What was Obama’s policy

- It kept mentioning India as indispensible partner yet its actions were not in favour of India.
What was Obama’s policy

- Obama administration has kept India’s military out of Afghanistan for satisfaction of Pakistan.
- Confined India to soft power diplomacy.
- Accepted Pakistan’s theory of reconciliation with good Taliban.
- Announced the withdrawal sate, leaving India’s investment and security in peril.
Trump’s South Asia Policy

• Announced that USA will stay, even invited India involve militarily.
• In his speech on SAP, he has given 4 pillars-
  1. shift from time bound to one based on conditions
  2. Integration of all institution of American power – diplomatic, economic and military.
  3. Support of government of Afghanistan which is even India’s approach.
  4. Change in approach – USA will deal with Pakistan, USA will no longer be silent. It will further its strategic relationship with India, appreciated India’s effort in bringing stability in Afghanistan, also expected that India should give more economic assistance.
There are 4 pillars

1. Protect homeland.
2. Protect prosperity.
3. Peace through strength.

It has declared American first as the strategic goal now. It has mentioned that China-Russia as US enemy. India as USA’s friend. It clearly mentions Indo-Pacific the most strategically important geographical space for USA even ahead of Middle-East. It also mentions India’s key role in Trumps Indo pacific strategy.

O Trump administration also indicated to start new framework of two plus two dialogue rather than present commercial and strategic dialogue
India and USA do have bilateral dispute in

a) Investment
b) IPR Norms
INDIA - RUSSIA

INDIA – RUSSIA
RELATION
According to PM Modi, “Every child in India knows who is India's most trusted partner, that is Russia”
Russia is the first country with which India entered in strategic partnership (2000).

In 2010 Special and Privilege Partnership.

Institutionalize Dialogue.
• Russia invited India to attend Saint Petersburg summit related to integration of Eurasian economies.
• Saint Petersburg declaration 2017 mentions about India-Russia joint vision for 21st century.
AREAS OF COOPERATION

1. “Civil Nuclear” which includes Transfer of Technology, Localization, Joint Production and Mining, Nuclear Safety
AREAS OF COOPERATION

2. Russian reactor Safest and Cheapest.
AREAS OF COOPERATION

Relationship beyond buyer and seller. Russia allows India to use GLONASS system made for sensitive military information
Weak Aspect

1. Economic India Russia trade is much below potential. Around 10 million US dollar whereas India-US trade is 100 million US dollar.
Weak Aspect

2. Poor people to people contacts. No relationship can move forward at present by single track or just Government to Government Interaction.
CURRENT SCENARIO

• A. Disappointment

• 1. Why - From Russia side “India's closeness with USA”.

• Once Russia had Monopoly over the defence trade but now India is diversifying the partners
FROM INDIA SIDE

• Russia's “New Found Love” for Pakistan and China.
The real problem is that there is no "Big Problems".

Russia and India have ceased to become indispensable to each other the way they were dependent on each other during cold war.
At least India has to ensure that Pakistan and China do not use Russia to contain India.

Russia is also a P5 member, Russia support in Kashmir has always been crucial for India.

India should Act as a “interlocutor” between USA and Russia because even Russia is not completely comfortable with China's rise.
IS RUSSIA IMPORTANT FOR INDIA

• In the age of “complex interdependence” all countries will go for relations with other but India should communicate its interest and concern.

• India should be able to project the potential dangers involved in Russian flirtation with Pakistan and China.
IS RUSSIA IMPORTANT FOR INDIA

• India is the only country which will have real interest in rise of Russia.

• Today Russia is isolated, Russia is not USSR, it also needs India, India has to draw red lines for Russia-Pak and Russia-China defence engagement.
IS RUSSIA IMPORTANT FOR INDIA

- China is known for “Reverse Engineering” Pakistan not such a giant market like India for Russia.

- Pakistan’s dependency on USA will remain greater than Russia.
IS RUSSIA IMPORTANT FOR INDIA

• Pakistan coming to Russia to have more bargaining power over USA.

• Hence, India did right think in reminding Putin that "One Old Friend Is Better Than Two New Friend".
2. Rise of China has made,
   a. Eurasia
   b. Indo-pacific major theatres of geopolitical rivalries.

- The relations between USA and China are impacting all other equations among other countries. Thus, the main drivers of Russia-India relations at present are not their bilateral relations, rather the emerging geopolitical and geostrategic scenarios.
SCENARIO IN INDO-PACIFIC

- Uptill now China has been continental nation. Now it aspires to be maritime power too. Its fast increasing its maritime capabilities. For eg – acquiring aircraft carriers.
- Acquiring cruise missiles
- Building naval ports and Indian Ocean.
- As China’s stake in international economy are increasing. It has reason to ensure the protection of sea lanes of communication.
- China’s hyper activism in Indian ocean making India nervous. The gap between India and china power credentials is increasing fast.
- In this context, USA rather than Russia emerges as India’s natural partner.
- Today India can’t look at Russia to contain China.
In the Eurasian subcontinent where Russia as well as India has huge stakes has seen the rise of China and on the other hand, the possibility of return of Taliban in Afghanistan.

Convergence between Russia and India in terms of Eurasian security architecture has changed to an extent that they are on opposite ends now.

At present, India is with USA while Russia has joined counter axis with Pakistan and China. Today Russia supports Taliban.

Russia’s choices are guided by its objective of securing its southern region in Caucus. Taliban appears lesser evil because its influence is limited to Afghanistan. Since Pakistan is main interlocutor in Afghanistan-Taliban equation, it is natural for Russia to go closer to Pakistan.
• India must understand that Russia is a middlepower, with will and capacity to shape regional and global balance of power.

• Above approach may appear transactional to idealists in Delhi.

• Practical relations based on give and take is much better than relations based on sentimentalism.

• Sound transactionalism is preferrable over sentimentalism.
Changes in Russian policy towards Pakistan

- It has ended the self imposed moratorium on selling weapons to Pakistan.
- Russia and Pakistan have entered into military partnership.
- Russia continues with military exercise with Pakistan that too in POK region despite India’s strongest reservation after Uri attack.
- Russia has supplied MI35 Helicopter to Pakistan.
- Russia supports OBOR project, it is increasing its stake in Pakistan’s economy.
- It is constructing North-South Gas pipeline connecting Karachi and Lahore.
Suggestions for India and Russia

• Both should take long term view of thier relations and shouldn't be sacrificing the long term intertest for immediate goals.

Harsh Pant – “Russia and India – difficult times ahear”

- Despite best efforts, divergences are growing as structural changes in International politics are pullin gtehm apart. However the two countires have to ensure that they shouldn’t be sacrificing their fundamental interest for immediate gains.

C. Raja Mohan – “Unsentimenatal ties”

- Instead of lamenting, India must recognise its relations with Russia with “clear eyes realism.”

- The 4 elements should constitutue the way in pargmatic engagement for long New Delhi wish to form multipolar world. Now India should live with it.
- Indo-Russian relations are passing through “slight turbulence”.
- Geopolitics is drifting them apart.
- Special and privileged partnership need strategic thinking.
- They need new drivers in relations.
- Start implementing the intentions.
- In the age of neo-liberalism, sentimentalism will not work.
C. Raja Mohan – “between Eurasia and Indo-pacific – India’s new geopolitics.”

- With Russia growing closer to China, India can’t bank on Russia for balancing.
- India has no option but to join US and Japan to create new Asian balance.
- India acutely aware about the attraction of USA and Japan to stay engaged with China.
- Dynamics is very much the part of life in a multipolar world order.
- India as the weakest of all major powers has to stay engaged with both, the continental as well as maritime power.
WHERE RUSSIA-INDIA SHOULD WORK ON

• Indo-Russia relations too much govt driven. TO be truly strategic in nature, relationship has to be economic and society to society aspect.

• North South transport corridor becoming functional, it will give push for trade.

• US sanctions, lack of legal framework, secure business environment prevent Indian business community to invest in Russia.

• India= Russia needs to strengthen people to people relations which was used to be strengthen of Indo-Soviet relation which is at present is strength of Indo-US relations.
Thank you
Since 2014, Japan has become India’s special strategic global partner.

Touted to even go even beyond strategic partnership with USA.
INDIA - JAPAN

1. Historical Cultural Links.
INDIA- JAPAN

2. No Disputes Ever.
3. If you go by Kautilya Mandal theory Japanese “India's Natural Ally”.

OVERVIEW OF RELATIONSHIP
Historical aspects

- Relations even before Indian independence.
- Essential role in formation of INA by Bose.
- Japan still recognises Radha binod pal and his role in giving dissenting judgement in tribunal to punish Japan’s war crimes. He didn’t held Japan responsible for war crimes.
- India among first countries to provide food to Japan devastated by war.
Historical aspects

• Pt. Nehru presented Baby elephant for Tokyo zoo for children of Japan after the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
• Iron ores to rebuild Japan’s industries.
• Unfortunately Indo-Japan relations remained Tipid in the words of David Malone.
PHASE 1 - DURING COLD WAR

They were in opposite camps with no dispute inbetween, no bilateral dispute though Japan had strong reservations against India's nuclear test.

- Japan was US ally and still technically at war with Russia while India still at de facto alliance with USSR
- Japan had suspended ODA after nuclear test of 1974.
- Relations revived after visit of Rajiv Gandhi in 1985, first Indian PM to address Japanese parliament.
- His speech remains guiding principle for all subsequent govt towards Japan.
PHASE 1 - DURING COLD WAR

• Rajiv Gandhi held that India-Japan relationship isn’t limited to market place. Let us rediscover ourselves in each other’s heart.

• Relationship is not for mutual benefit, its in the interest of humanity. Thus Indo Japan partnership has global orientation.
PHASE 1 - DURING COLD WAR

- Despite the hiatus, India has been the largest recipient of “Japan's overseas development assistance”.
AFTER COLD WAR
The determinant of Indo-Japan strategic partnership are:

1. Rising China and need to reestablish Asian balance.
2. Declining US hegemony has forced Japan to look for other reliable partners.
3. Japan emerges as India’s natural ally, if we go by views of Indian Machiavelli, i.e., Chankya. He held that neighbour’s neighbour is natural friend. India and Japan are close but not so close that it leads to territorial disputes, the way both India and Japan has with China.
4. The opening of Indian economy is another pull factor.

- As China’s stand are becoming expansionist, Japan would be willing to reduce its dependency on China.
What Drives Relation -

1. Rising China.
2. Indian Economy.
3. Improve relations with USA.
OFFICIAL STATUS

• Since 2014 India and Japan have become special strategy Global partners with Japan we also have “2 + 2 dialogue”
1. Civil Nuclear Agreement with Japan.
3. Asia Africa Growth Corridor
• Japan is the only country allowed by Indian govt. for infrastructure development in sensitive North East.
4. Perfect congruence between Modi's “Act East Policy” and Abe's “Free And Open Indo-Pacific”.
5. We are in the process of finalizing “Defence Partnership Agreement” where Japan will be going for transfer of high end defence technology and will be participating in “Make in India”.
6. Japan has waived the restrictions on Defence exports to India and we are negotiating for US-2 amphibious aircraft.
FUTURE PROSPECTS-

1. As acknowledge by Japanese PM India is fast replacing all other.
FUTURE PROSPECTS-

2. Strategic partners including USA India and Japan complement each other.
FUTURE PROSPECTS -

• 3. India is military power and Japan is economic superpower.
• 4. Japan has surplus capital and India needs investment.
FUTURE PROSPECTS-

• 5. Japan has “Demographic Disadvantage” and India has “Abundant Supply of Labour”.
FUTURE PROSPECTS-

- 6. India is also huge market, if Japan has to sustain its present quality of life.
FUTURE PROSPECTS-

• 7. Japan can be friend of India for securing its interest in “Indian Ocean and Gulf region as China has maintained its strong presence for long. The two Asian Giants have restructured their role to shape the Asian century
Japan's pacifism and India's non-alignment have excluded both of them from Asian geopolitics, left it in the hands of US and China. Present PM of Japan wants Japan to be a "Normal Country" and India is assertive to play the role of "Net security provider".
• Uptill now USA Has ensured that Japan remains trading state.

• Declining US hegemony , uncertainties created by Trump administration. Japan aspires to be normal country.

• The present PM of japan aims at amednment of Art. 9 of Japanese constitution, which has imposed restriction on Japan. Japan can’t build its own offensive forces, can keep army only for self defence.

• Though there is magnetism of indian economy, but major pull factor bringing Japan towards India is , india;s strategic and defence capabilities.

• Japan is highly dependent on both imports and exports.
• China’s action in south china sea, even expanding claims in East China sea, China’s attempt to develop naval bases in indian ocean, compels Japan to look towards India.

• India’s strategic location, strengthening maritime power provides incentives for Japan.

• How far india figures in Japan’s security calculations can be understood from the fact that Japan has left its hesitation and has started civil nuclear cooperation with India even when India is not a signatory at NPT.
There is perfect chemistry between Indian PM and Japanese PM. It is said that India and Japan relationship is an example of personal is political.

The present PM of Japan mentioned India and its importance in his book “towards a beautiful country”.

There is perfect congruence between India’s act east policy and Japan’s vision for free and open Indo pacific.

India and Japan has started regular military(naval) exercises –JAMEX.

Japan become prominent participant in Malabar exercise.
There’s revival of interest in idea of QUAD which was first given by the present PM of Japan in 2007.

Initially India was reluctant to be part of any such platform, however present govt. has welcomed the idea of QUAD.

It is true that QUAD still needs to be crystallise, there is a lot of internal confusion among the parties.

It will take some time for all countries to get clearer perspective. Atleast the beginning was made with QUAD meeting in November 2017. (secretary level talks in Manila)

The countries in QUAD needs to bring clarity about its purpose. It can emerge as platform
a. Maritime security
b. Connectivity
c. Containment of China in Indo-pacific.
   • India and Japan have come with a initiative of “Asia-Africa growth corridor”.
   • As an alternative to China’s OBOR project.

What are India’s opposition to OBOR?
- According to ministry of external affairs, connectivity projects have to be financially responsible. It can’t create unsustainable debt burdens.
- Projects should balance economic growth and environment protections.
- There should be transparent assessment of project costs.
• It should be led to skill development and technology transfer to help the countries to run and maintain the asset with local participation.
• It's to be noted that there’s an opposition to CPEC project even in Pakistan. According to Dawn, CPEC isn’t in interest of Pakistan because of huge secrecy and very little transparency.
How Asia-africa growth corridor project is superior over OBOR?

• The launching of growth corridor was announced in 2016 at the meeting of African development bank in Gujarat.

• Its partnership of India and Japan for
  1. Quality infrastructure projects (health, disaster management, agro processing)
  2. Institutional capacity
  3. Capacity building and skill development.
  4. People to people partnership.

Thus it is sustainable approach in comparison to OBOR.
Why OBOR is predatory

- It is an example of Chinese strategy of charm offensive. China charges high interest rates, doesn’t involve locals, create Chinese colonies.
- Forced “debt equity swap” for example Srilanka hasn’t been able to repay the loans, in exchange China has gained the complete ownership in the form of equity of Hambantota port.
- Similarly China has forced Maldives to sell the islands “Addu Atoll” where China will be building the housing complex.
- China has also reclaimed Hulhumale island to build 7000 homes.
- They have become Chinese free hold lands to used as Chinese resorts.
- China has forced the present government of Maldives to bring quick amendment in the constitution of Maldives in 2014.
• Amendment was not passed without fulfilling mandatory constitutional formalities.
• China has also forced Maldives to enter into FTA with China, the second FTA with South Asian countries, the first is with Pakistan.
• Before FTA Maldives was trade surplus country.
• It has now fallen into Debt trap of China.
• Debt to GDP ratio has fallen to 34.7%.
• Besides Japan, USA has also shown interest in development of infrastructure in South Asia. US president has also embraced the concept of free and open Asia-Pacific.
• Secretary of USA for Asia pacific affairs (no name) has given clarity with respect to the meaning of free and open Asia pacific.

• According to secretary, free and open are two “strategic modifiers”. Free implies free from coercion indicating Chinese practice. Open implies freedom, democracy.

• It also includes open logistics and infrastructure. India and USA are cooperating on “millennium cooperation challenge”.

• US will invest $ 500 million in infrastructure to meet electricity and transportation needs in Nepal, making it first south asian nation where US will invest an heavy amount on infrastructure.
Weakest link in Indo-Japan relations.

- In present times, no relation can move forward without sound economic relation.
- Indo-Japan economic relations underwhelming while strategic ties are overwhelming, despite the fact that India – Japan has comprehensive economic partnership agreement since 2006.
- Japan’s investment in 5 times more in China.
- India’s total share in Japan’s total trade is just 1% and Japan’s share in India’s total trade is just 2%.
- From 1996 to 2015 China received total $116 Billion investment while India received just $ 24 billion.
REASONS FOR CONSTRAINTS IN RELATIONSHIP

- Slow pace of economic reforms in India.
- Red tapism
- Complex tax structure
- Land acquisition problem
- Differences in culture
- Lack of understanding of common needs.
• PM Modi has assured Japan that now when Japanese business men will come to India, they will not find any red tape, rather they will find red carpet.

• Government has incorporated two special advisors from Japan in its business advisory team.
Thank you
INDIA-WEST ASIA
1. Persian Gulf - Iran - GCC
3. West Asia + North Africa- also Arab world.)
Trade routes and oil- primary issues in the region.
MIDDLE EAST EQUATION

- Iran vs Israel
- Iran vs Iraq
- Saudi Arabia vs Iran
- Iraq vs Kuwait
- US vs Iran
- Israel vs Palestine, also in some cases (Israel = US, Palestine = Iran (in terms of ally))
SCENARIO OF MIDDLE EAST

- 2010 – Arab spring (begins from Tunisia)
- Tunisia
- Libya - Gaddafi killed
- Egypt – Husni Mubarak (Muslim brotherhood) (sunni), -- role social media and Al-Jazeera (controlled by Qatar.)
- Husni was ousted (Pro US), Morse come to power (anti US)

Present scenario
- Iran + Syrian Government (Russia, Shia led) vs Syrian rebels (Al Queda, Saudi Arabia, ISIS, USA – all indulged in complex and different ways) (Sunni led)
- Outer player – Russia, Turkey and Israel.
INTRODUCTION

• Most sensitive region in International politics

WHY
- Oil is just one of the factor, the most important factor is Trade routes.
- West Asia links Africa with Europe, with South Asia, Central Asia.

HISTORY OF WEST ASIA
• It was under Ottoman Empire.
• Ottoman empire was defeated during WWI.
• The region was divided into Britain and France (mandated under league of nations)
• After WWII, USA started playing active role in international politics.
• USA wanted to keep region under its hegemony. The region becomes proxy between USA and USSR.
• Arab-Jewish conflict in the mother of all present conflict in this region. West created Israel by partitioned Palestine.
• Palestinians as well as Arabs didn’t accept the creation.
• Arab started war, many Palestinians fled from the country. The even is called Nakba or catastrophe.
• Despite repeated wards, Arabs could’t win. Hence, they ended Direct war and began low intensity war. PLO became main organization to conduct attack against Jews or Israelis.
INTRODUCTION

• Gradually, Israelis were able to occupy the entire Palestine and Palestinians became stateless in their own territory.

• USA was successful in bringing Egypt to its side camp- David Accords 1979. Egypt became the first Arab country to recognise Israel.

• Israel agreed to give self rule to Palestine.

• 1979 Revolution took place in Iran. Iran was earlier under shah of Iran who was US ally.
• Iranian Revolution instigated by clerics who were against shah’s policies of westernization.
• Since revolution was led by clerics, Iranian democracy became guided under the leadership of supreme leader (Ruhollah Khomeini).
• Iranian people are most educated in comparison to other West Asian countries.
• They are also most modernized and hence clerics maintained a strong autocratic regime.
• The legitimacy of clerics is based on Anti-American Agenda. USA has toppled the first democratic government.
The government of Iran had nationalised gas and oil, affecting interests of US MNCs.

Since then US policy is to topple the existing government led by the clerics.

USA had adopted the following policies

1. Forcing Iran into decade old war with Iraq.
2. Imposing sanctions on Iranian economy to create hardships on people to provoke anti-regime protests.
3. USA had formed alliances with GCC countries. GCC countries are led by sunni rulers. Since Iranian revolutions, there is conflict between Iran and Saudi Arabia.
4. The objective of Saudi Arabia is to protect monarchy, hence it played religious card i.e. Shia-Sunni card against Iran.

• To maintain legitimacy in Islamic world, Iran has taken up Palestinian cause.
• Iran tried to show that GCC countries are the puppet of USA, no real commitment for Palestinian cause.
• Iran going out of the way to support terrorist organisation against Israel like Hamas, and still Iran has a position to destroy Israel. Thus Iran has a rivalry with Israel.
• Iran in order to protect itself from western blackmailing attempted to build nuclear weapons though regime denies intentions to make nuclear weapons.
INTRODUCTION

• Since 2003, USA’s war on Iraq, there has been consistent rise of Iran despite US sanctions, USA has ended the balance, itself created the Shia arc from Iran-Iraq-Syria.
• It has made Israel more vulnerable.
• Since 2010 Arab spring, the entire geopolitics of Middle east has changed.
• It has become more complicated.

What’s the emerging strategic scenario in west asia?

During cold war
• Bipolarity was able to maintain order. It was easy for country like India to formulate their policies to protect national interest.
END OF COLD WAR

- It has made geopolitics extremely complicated, a natural consequence of multipolarity, resulting into more actors and more powers.
- As suggested by polarity of power thesis, multipolarity is more confusing and unstable.
- As suggested by J. Nye, world has become a 3-dimensional chess board.
- Now states aren’t only actor, there are non-state actors like terrorist organizations, civil society. Thus, creating extreme challenges for Foreign policy making.
ACTORS IN MIDDLE EAST AND THEIR OBJECTIVES

USA

• To maintain US hegemony (who is challenging? - EU (Euro vs Dollar, Russia, China, India, Islamic world, Iran)

Ways to maintain hegemony

• Create instability in the Middle East by playing with multiple faultlines.
• Historical rivalry between Iran and Saudi Arabia.
• On one hand it’s a rivalry of protection of Monarchy vs Democracy, on the other hand shia-sunni conflict.
• Shia-Sunni conflict isn’t only identity based conflict. There are many other ethnic communities for example – Kurds- a community divided among different states without having a state of their own.
• Every state is heterogeneous with majority-minority complex. Boundaries in Middle east are unnatural, colonial and hence map of Middle-east won’t be stable in future.

• Once usa exploits ethnic conflicts it can manage all of its rivals at the same time. For example – instability in Middle east will create pressure on India, China. It will put pressure on EU, It will also make Russia more insecure.

• USA employs all instruments of diplomacy including non-state actors.
Russia has vital stake in Middle East

- In terms of security threats.

- Oil trade- Russia would like that oil prices don’t do down and hence it should remain in Middle –East.
• It has stayed away from geopolitical conflicts yet China and Russia are working together at UN to check western designs.

• Since 2013, China has started playing more active role in Afghanistan and Iranian issue.

• China is strengthening its partnership with Iran.

• China has also launched connectivity projects.

• As of now its maintaining low profile.

• However, China has strengthened its partnership with Israel and Saudi Arabia.
India has huge stakes in stability of West Asia.

Considering dependency on oil and natural gas from Middle –East, market for Indian products, place for India’s investment, huge diaspora and extremely significant remittances.

What has been India’s policy

- India has been extremely careful not to step on mine fields.
- After 2013, India hold a policy of “sitting on the fence” “wait and watch”.
- Since 2014, present government has taken more proactive approach towards the region.
- MEA S. Jaishankar in pervious Raisina dialogue has mentioned that look west/link west will be brought at par with act east.
Since then India has strengthened strategic partnership with all countries of the region.

So far, India has been able to navigate safely through the choppy waters of politics of Middle-east.

One of the most successful area of engagement with the outside world.

It’s to be noted that, act east is induced form outside(USA), However, India's policy of link west is its own autonomous policy.

Still India hasn’t utilised all of its powers in the Middle East to the optimal level.
Countries in the region

IRAN

- Iran has been using its instruments to promote antiestablishment activities in different countries from example in Bahrain, Yemen and Lebanon.
- In all these places, there’s a proxy war going on between Iran and Saudi Arabia.
- It’s also believed that Iran was benefitted with Obama’s agreement with Iran with respect to Nuclear issue (JCPOA).
- US allies like Saudi Arabi and Israel were critical of the deal because it doesn’t end nuclear program of Iran.
- Its only halted the Nuclear program.
- Relaxation of sanctions allowed Iran to provide greater support to Non state actors like Hezbolla.
• Trump administration has reversed policy of Obama.
• Consolidated USA’s weakening partnership with gulf countries led by Saudi Arabia as well as partnership with Israel.
• Saudi Arabia is playing extremely inconsistent policies.
• Proxy war with Iran.
• Supporting non-state actors in Syria in fight against Govt. of Syria.
• Govt. of Syria and ISIS are also fighting against each other.
• Saudi Arabia is fighting against ISIS also.
• In Middle East, enemy’s enemy is friend or common enemy isn’t enough to bring different groups together.
• One of the richest states, with highest per capita income.
• Small population has been spending on social security and so has kept its population pacified.
• Though Sunni Monarchy, yet has historical border dispute with Saudi Arabia.
• It has ambition to play the independent foreign policy.
• On one hand it’s supporting organizations like Hamas, taliban. On the other hand supporting terrorist organizations like Hezbollah.
• Despite being sunni and part of GCC, it has closer relations with Iran.
• In Egypt it supported Muslim brother hood, muslim brother hood was again maintaining closer relations with USA.
• On the other hand Saudi Arabia was against Muslim brother hood which itself is a sunni group.

• Qatar has good relations with both USA as well as supporting anti-US outfits.
• Most vulnerable since Arab crisis.
• Israel even lost confidence in USA as it appeared that US policies were going against Israel’s security.
• Israel has established informal contacts with Saudi Arabia, Russia, even has improved its relations with Turkey.
LEBANON

• Extremely complicated state.
• It has been offering from civil war from 1970s.
• On the border of both Syria as well as Israel, it has unique arrangement.
• As per constitution, president has to be Christian, PM-Sunni, Spearker – Shia, it was an arrangement done to satisfy France, protector of Christians, Saudi Arabia- protector of Sunni, Iran – protector of Shias.
• There has been political crisis in Lebanon as PM of Lebanon resigned while abroad(i.e. in Saudi Arabia).
• President of Lebanon didn’t accept his resignation. Its’ believed that Saudi Arabia was angry because it had developed good relations with Hezbollah. Hezbollah is both a political party as well as terrorist organization.
Hamid Ansari, former VP, in his article "traveling through conflict" suggest the strategic importance of West Asia lies in its geography and essential natural resources.

However, the points that West Asia suffers from "Curse Of Centrality".
INDIA AND WEST ASIA

• C RajaMohan explains India's foreign policy strategy in terms of "3 Concentric Circles"
"3 Concentric Circles"

1. Immediate neighbour.
2. Extended neighborhood.
3. Outside world.
Like south Asia, West Asia has always been important for India's national interest coming into extended neighborhood.
For India West Asia is not just the gas station but its importance go beyond energy and trade.

It has huge strategic significance because of its location.
IMPORTANT OF WEST ASIA

- Alfred Mohan, famous geopolitical scientist, advised British India to focus on West Asia to maintain hegemony of British Empire.
- Still India's security is linked to peace and stability in West Asia. India enjoys huge political, social and cultural capital.
IMPORTANT OF WEST ASIA

• Hence, West Asia offers the scope for India's hard power as well as soft power.

• Even the conflict in situations in West Asia offers an opportunity to Act as interlocutor.
IMPORTANT OF WEST ASIA

• Hence, West Asia offers the scope for India's hard power as well as soft power.

• Even the conflict in situations in West Asia offers an opportunity to Act as interlocutor.
One of the earliest foreign policy decisions to be taken by independent India where related to West Asia example creation of Israel.
Indian leaders opposed the creation of Israel because of Pakistan's factor.
India was against the basis of religion for the creation of the states.
WHY INDIA TOOK “PRO PALESTINE STAND”?

• It is often said that India offers the creation of Israel because it was against the principal, but foreign policies are not based on principles but necessity.
WHY INDIA TOOK “PRO PALESTINE STAND”? 

• India knew that with creation of Israel there will be political instability in the region, considering India's dependency on oil from Middle East instability will not be good for India.
WHY INDIA TOOK “PRO PALESTINE STAND”? 

- It is widely believed that there was strong domestic determinants behind India's Middle East policy.
EXAMPLE - 1. SENTIMENTS OF MUSLIM MINORITY (C RAJA MOHAN).

- Example- India's relation with Israel does not impact India's relation with Saudi and Iran.
According to C Rajmohan, “Congress Policy was influenced by factor of Muslim vote banks and BJP's Policy was influenced by Hindus vote Banks”.
• However, according to former diplomat and scholar Ishrat Aziz, it is wrong to think that domestic consideration shape India's policy.
• Foreign policy of all countries including India have been based on the secular geo-political interest.
• This is not just true for India it is also true for West Asian countries.
Thank you
WHAT HAS BEEN INDIA'S POLICY
WHAT HAS BEEN INDIA'S POLICY

• According to former Ambassador Ranjeet Gupta, India's policy has been "non-interventionist", "Non Judgemental", "Non Perspective" and "Non Aligned".

• India maintain low profile and stay away from the local conflicts on taking sides.
WHAT HAS BEEN INDIA’S POLICY

• Whether this policy is good or whether India should have more proactive approach.
There are two schools of thought

1. Professor Girijesh Pant

2. S. Jaishankar
1. PROFESSOR GIRIJESH PANT

- West Asia is not a place for display of India's power.
- It is a place for argumentation of India's power.
Ambassador Ranjeet Gupta,
Policy should always be tempered by mature recognition of the limits of one's capabilities.
1. PROFESSOR GIRIJESH PANT

- India's passivity is fine in unpredictable and volatile environment.

- Up till now there has been no group, who has been strongly against India.
1. PROFESSOR GIRIJESH PANT

• We should have “Prudent Policy”.

• “if speech is silver silence is Golden”.
2. FOREIGN SECRETARY S. JAISHANKAR

- (In Raisina Dialogue)-
- India's foreign policy has to be in accordance to its change status.

- India has aspired to be a leading power rather than just a balancing power.
2. FOREIGN SECRETARY S. JAISHANKAR

- India is willing to shoulder greater “Global Responsibilities” asserted that India's "Think West" shall match India's "Act - East".
C. Rajmohan - After many false starts India is emerging as a “swing state” in global “balance of power”.

India is going to shape the outcomes on many critical issues.
CHINMAYA GHAREKHAN

- He suggest that India should leave its passive approach, everybody understands India strategic limitations but India should go for raising its diplomatic profile in the region.
Assessment Of India's Policy So far

• Nicholas Blarel- Article "Recalibrating India's Middle East Policy“.

• India has been able to balance the conflicting interest, India is linked with the region through “Culture, Commerce and Colonialism”.

• India needs to follow multiple engagements and balancing.
Assessment Of India's Policy So far

• Up till now India's policy has been more passive, defensive, less active but now India is becoming more pragmatic, under Modi government.
Assessment Of India's Policy So far

- India is able to overcome its attitude of looking at Middle East through the prism of Pakistan, it is suggested that India should play in Greater role but should stay away from being sucked in rivalries.

- India should not take over the “fault lines” in the region.
• **Manish Rai** - India's policy towards the region has been “many layered” the first priority has been in Gulf and now Israel.

• Maghrib (North Africa and Levant) has been comparatively neglected.

• India's foreign policy has been sound in theory but leader put it in practice.
Up till now India's policy in the Middle-East was relatively autonomous of "Strategic Calculation".

It has dictated more by market then by policy now it will be more shape by India's strategic interest.
It is to be noted that Modi government has consolidated “strategic partnership” with all major countries including S. Arabia, UAE. India has also assume the role of "net security provider" in Arabian Sea.
C. Raj Mohan India's policy towards Middle East has been influenced by 2 mental maps-

1. Arab-Jewish conflict
2. Anti-colonialism
However now these mental maps are irrelevant so India needs to recalibrate its policy. It has to go beyond oil and diaspora and need substantive engagement.
To conclude we can say that India is becoming more confident, it has strengthened its relations with all major actors. Its policy is becoming more transparent with all states and is taking strategic dimensions.
• It is to be noted that West Asia has been one of the best example of deftness of India's foreign policy.

• India cold easily navigate the “choppy waters” of Middle East politics without becoming plaything yet it has not been optimal in terms of achievement.
• Though "look East" is considered as most successful initiative but actually "look West" has been from the way beginning more successful.
Amount of remittance India get amount of bilateral trade with Gulf region is around 200 billion US dollar, where at India has failed to achieve this target with respect to ASEAN region.
Thank you
IS ISRAEL INDIA'S NATURAL ALLY?
IS ISRAEL INDIA'S NATURAL ALLY?

- Former PM Vajpayee called Israel as “India's Natural Ally”.
- Israel PM Netanyahu has had that “India Israel marriage is made in heaven he also held that sky is the limit”.

India's foreign policy so far school of thoughts.

1. Nehru

2. RSS
1. NEHRU

- Nehru recognition without relations Nehru took extremely Pro- Palestinians stand that at times.

- It is said that he behave as “if he was more Arabs than the Arab”.

1. NEHRU

- Throughout “Cold War” India continue to maintain its support for Palestinian calls and didn't establish full diplomatic relations with Israel.
2. RSS

- RSS has always been in favour of close relation with Israel.

- It is said that Congress Policy was to keep India Israel relations in closet whereas BJP's policy has been more transparent and brings the relationship in public.
It has been said that “Israel has been India's mistress and Palestine has been India's wife”.

Even when Congress was not bringing the relationship in public yet there has been closed relations with Israel.
• Israel has always supported India during its war with Pakistan.

• Israel support was critical in “Kargil War”.

• It was Narasimha Rao government in 1992 which ended the cold war paradigm and has established full diplomatic relations with Israel.

• Israel is a source for improving India's defence capability both in conventional and nonconventional war.
Has expertise in controlling “Cross Border Terrorism”.

It also has expertise in “Agriculture”.

Despite huge convergence, it is not appropriate to look at Israel as India's natural ally.
Policy since 1992

- End of cold war created new challenges
- Loss of USSR left India with few friends. Then Russian industries were disrupted. India look towards Israel, not only for supply of defence equipment but also for maintenance and servicing of soviet era weapons.
- Israel provides high technological weapon at a comparative cheaper prices.
- Improvement in Indo-US relations also played role.
- End of cold war also resulted in Oslo peace process 1993, for reconciliation between Jews and Palestinians.
- End of Cold war also necessitated multiple alignments.
- With the new generation of leader, Indian foreign policy started taking pragmatic turns.
• Israel’s critical support without which it wouldn’t have been possible to win the war also cemented the relationship.
• It was Narsimharao who established full diplomatic relations and it was Bajpayee who didn’t hesitate to call Israel as India’s natural ally.
• Thus bipartisan consensus developed towards closer relationship with Israel.
• India and Israel cooperation extends to Defence, space and agriculture.
• Bilateral trade is increasing.
• They are negotiating FTA.
• Israel is a source of weapons like Phalcon AWACS(RADARS).
• Airbourne warning and control system, heron and herop unmanned ariel vehicles, laser guided bombs, anti missile defence.
• India and Israel participate in blue flag 17 military exercises.
Modi government and changes

• Modi became first PM to visit Israel, that too standalone visit.
• Even before visiting Israel, he met PM on sidelines of UN general assembly, where Israeli PM mentioned, In India-Israel relations “sky is the limit”.
• Since NDA government, India has abstained from anti-Israeli resolutions at UN human right council.
• According to foreign minister, We can can’t take one sided view.

Following reasons can be cited for India’s more open engagement with Israel
• Palestine issue is orphan now.
• Muslim world itself is divided.
• There is bigger rivalry among Muslim world, then between Arab and Israelis.
POLICY CHANGES UNDER MODI GOVT.

- Even Muslim countries like Saudi Arabia are establishing formal relations.
- India is more confident of its emerging power.
- Modi govt. understands the importance of Gulf which goes beyond oil and trade. Hence while deepening relationship with Israel, India has strengthened its relations with Gulf countries, Iran. India even invited Turkey.
- Modi govt. voted in favour of UNGA resolution criticising USA’s action of recognising Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.
- The reason behind taking such approach to show that present Govt’s foreign policy shouldn’t be seen as reflective anti muslim.
• Though rhetorics talk about Israel as India’s natural ally yet there are obvious limitations because,

1. India has huge stakes in Arab world.

2. There are structural difference in nature of Indian state (multicultural and secular) versus Israel’s approach of Jewish exclusivism.

3. There are structural differences in security situations also.

4. They don’t have common enemies.

5. They are placed in different environments.

6. Their relationships are primarily transactional.

7. India shouldn’t ignore Israel’s close relationship with China.
According to Harsh V. Pant, there are obvious constraints in their strategic relations.

Regional pressure force India to take more neutral positions.

It's to be noted that Modi became first PM to visit Palestine also.

India continues to maintain its stand on two state resolution, right of Palestine as well as Israel to live in peaceful neighbourhood.

India understands that without resolution of Palestinian issue, peace can’t come back in region.
ACCORDING TO NICHOLAS BLAREL,

• The so-called strategic partnership is rhetorical, there are structural differences between India and Israel's security situations and world views.

• They do not have common enemy.
ACCORDING TO NICHOLAS BLAREL,

- Both are placed in different environment relationship primarily transactional.
- There Are Obvious Constraints in their Strategic Relations. Regional Pressure Forces India To Take Neutral Position.
ACCORDING TO INDIAN SCHOLARS,

- India should not be misguided because Netanyahu uses similar language for China.

- India should be conscious that his rights approach towards India is primarily commercial Israel even have defence partnership with China also.
Question

• What Should Be India's Policy Towards Gulf Region?
• Locating Gulf in relation to India is an exercise in history and geography.

• The distance between Mumbai and Dubai is just of 1000 nautical miles the control of Gulf was "Strategic Imperative" of British Raj.
VIEWS OF HAMID ANSARI

• Entire region is in India's security parameters and Critical for India's power projections.

• India needs to know how to play normal as well as wild cards.
Rajendra Abhyankar,

Article Title – “India's West Asia policy searching for middle ground”.
He suggest following guidelines-

1. Support secular democracy yet have **Modus Vivandi** to deal with any actors.
He suggest following guidelines-

2. Institutionalized constructive engagement.
He suggest following guidelines-

3. India needs to be confident because it is not a one way street. Gulf also needs India.
He suggests the following guidelines:

4. India's future will be shaped by India's perception about itself.
Why There Is Change In India's Policy Towards Palestine?.

1. Stand alone visit to Israel.
2. India not supporting Anti-Israel relations.
1. Palestinian issue orphan now.
2. Muslim world itself divided.
3. Bigger rivalry between Arabs then between Arab and Israel.
4. Western countries are recognizing India's increasing power.
REASON

India's present policy ends the era of rhetoric, ideological posturing's, hollow morality and its going for more pragmatism.
CURRENT SCENARIO
(INDIA-IRAN RELATIONS)
CURRENT SCENARIO (INDIA-IRAN RELATIONS)

- Relations have never been in accordance to the history and culture convergence.
Irritants-

1. Pakistan
2. Iran want to emerge as leader of Islamic world.
CURRENT SCENARIO (INDIA-IRAN RELATIONS)

• However, relations were not so bad also Iran never stop the supply of oil in India in 2003 there was a possibility of strategic partnership.
• USA was against Tehran-Delhi axis and trapped “India in Civil Nuclear Deal”

• India overlooked Iran's importance in Afghanistan now India is recognizing the importance of Iran however it is not easy for India considering India's interest with USA.

• There is a dissatisfaction in Iran, and there is say that “India's Quibala is Washington”.

- Iran expressed huge reservations against India’s launch of Israeli satellite as Iran considered it as spy satellite.

- India even kept Chhabhar project suspended, India relied completely on USA for protecting its security in Afghanistan.
• In 2010, India recognized the importance of Iran when USA announced the exit plan. Since then India has been trying to reengage Iran.
• As of now, Iran has developed much closer relationship with Pakistan and China.
• Pm Modi visited Iran and he cited Ghalib’s poetry.
According to PM Modi, quoting lines of famous Persian/Urdu poet Ghalib. “Once we make up our mind, the distance between Kashi and Tashkent will only be a half step”
• He has started consolidating the relations with Iran.
• India had announced, the investment of $500 million. In Chhabahar port.
• Iranian president visited India, he has praised India for promoting multicultural environment in the country.
• He called India as “Living museum of religious diversity”.
• The joint statement issued during the visit in February 2018 emphasized on connectivity.
Towards Prosperity to greater connectivity

• At present the focus of relationship is less on energy and more on connectivity.
• In recent past, India-Iran-Afghanistan ratified the trilateral transport transit corridor agreement. India has got lease contract for shahid behesti port.
• Phase 1 of chhabahar. India has extended support for development of Chhabahar-Zahedan railway line.
• India has been party to Ashgabad agreement- a mutlimodal transport agreement between Iran-Afghanistan-Omen-Turkmenistan-Pakistan and Uzbekistan.
• Iran has welcomed India’s ratification of UN transport international route for fast movement of goods.
PM Modi mentioned Iran as Golden gateway to Afghanistan and central Asia.

India and Iran are also collaborating over INSTC. During the visit of Iranian president multiple agreements on Visa, double taxation, rupee-rial agreement, banking sector has taken place to promote trade.

India will be investing in fertilizers, petrochemicals and metallurgy in Chhabhar free trade zone.

Negotiations are going on for India’s stake in Farzad B gas field of Iran.
OMAN

- Strategic partner
- Defense is key pillar
- Maritime cooperation
- India recently got rights to Duqumb port, which is strategically located in context of Gwadar port. India is also investing in free trade zones.
- Oman has good relations with China and Pakistan
India has close relations with Qatar.

Major supplier of natural gas.

Qatar also increasing investment in India.

PM Modi visited Qatar to strengthen strategic partnership.

Qatar can be interlocutor with respect to Taliban.
Saudi Arabia and UAE

- Both countries major supporter of Pakistan. However in recent years, they have started giving importance to India because they don’t want to just rely on export of oil.
- They want to diversify their economies.
- They have huge sovereign wealth funds.
- India is important as India as 3rd largest consumer of Oil and Gas.
- PM Modi visited UAE twice, UAE was made chief guest of 2017 republic day.
- The government has strengthened strategic partnership, strategic dialogue with major focus on extremism and counter terrorism.
Since 2006, king Abdullah’s visit as republic day guest which led to Delhi declaration, India- Saudi Arabia relations have become stronger.

Riyadh declaration during Manmohan singh’s visit laid foundation of strategic partnership.

PM Modi visited Saudi Arabia in 2016, resulting in joint mission for 2030.

Saudi Arabia has become leading supplier of Oil for India.

8th largest market for Indian exports.

There is immense growth in investment from Saudi Arabia.
Turkey has showered all her love for Pakistan because it also Aspire to be the leader of Muslim world.

However, India should not overlook Turkey considering its location and importance in Muslim world.
The diplomacy is converting friends into allies, neutral into friends and adversaries into neutrals.
The diplomacy is converting friends into allies, neutral into friends and adversaries into neutrals.
India has played hardball diplomacy during the visit of Turkey President. India should go for engagement with Turkey but there is nothing wrong if India reminds Turkey that it does not live in glass house and has messy relations with neighbours.