



## India-Israel Relations

**For Prelims:** [India-Israel Relations](#), [CSIR](#), [AI](#), [Sustainable Energy](#), [FTA](#), [I4F](#), [AWACS](#), [ISA](#), Abraham Accords.

**For Mains:** India-Israel Relations.

### Why in News?

Recently, India's [Council of Scientific and Industrial Research \(CSIR\)](#) and Israel's Defense Research and Development (DDR&D) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on **Industrial Research and Development Cooperation**.

//





## What are the Key Highlights of the MoU?

- It aims to work together on **research and development projects in various fields** such as [Artificial Intelligence \(AI\)](#), [Quantum](#) and [semiconductors](#), [synthetic biology](#), [Sustainable Energy](#), [Healthcare](#), and [Agriculture](#). They will focus on implementing specific projects in mutually agreeable areas.
- The collaboration will include important industrial sectors such as **aerospace, chemicals, and infrastructure**.
- The MoU will be monitored by a **Joint Steering Committee** led by the heads of the CSIR and DDR&D for taking forward mutually benefiting Industrial and technology cooperation.

## How has the India-Israel Relations been So Far?

- **Diplomatic:**
  - Though India officially **recognized Israel in 1950**, both countries established full diplomatic ties only on **29<sup>th</sup> January 1992**.
  - As of December 2020, India was among **164 [United Nations \(UN\)](#) member states** to have diplomatic ties with Israel.
- **Economic and Commercial:**
  - Trade between India and Israel has increased from USD 5 billion before the [Covid-19](#)

**pandemic** to about USD 7.5 billion till 2023 January.

- Trade in diamonds constitutes about 50% of bilateral trade.
- India is Israel's **third-largest trade** partner in Asia and **seventh largest globally**.
  - Israeli companies have invested in India in energy, renewable energy, telecom, real estate, water technologies, and are focusing on setting up R&D centers or production units in India.
- India is also in dialogue with Israel for concluding a **Free Trade Agreement (FTA)**.
- **Defence:**
  - India is one of the **largest importers of weapons from Israel**, contributing to about 40% of its annual arms exports.
  - The Indian armed forces have inducted a **wide array of Israeli weapon systems over the years**, which range from Phalcon **AWACS (Airborne Warning And Control Systems)** and Heron, Searcher-II and Harop drones to Barak anti-missile defence systems and Spyder quick-reaction anti-aircraft missile systems.
    - At the **15th Joint Working Group (JWG 2021)** meeting on Bilateral Defence Cooperation, countries agreed to form a Task Force to formulate a comprehensive Ten-Year Roadmap to identify new areas of cooperation.
- **Agriculture:**
  - In May 2021, **“a three-year work program agreement”** for development in agriculture cooperation, was signed.
  - The programme aims to grow existing Centres of Excellence (CoE), establish new centers, increase CoE's value chain, bring the Centres of Excellence into the self-sufficient mode, and encourage private sector companies and collaboration.
- **Science & Technology:**
  - In recent years, multiple MoUs have been signed between Israel's Start-Up National Central and Indian entrepreneurship centres like **iCreate and TiE (Technology Business Incubators)**.
  - In 2022, the two countries recently widened the scope of the **India-Israel Industrial R&D and Innovation Fund (I4F)** to include sectors like renewable energy and **ICT (Information and Communication Technology)** through increased participation of academia and business entities.
    - I4F is a cooperation between the two countries to promote, **facilitate and support joint industrial R&D projects** between companies from India and Israel to address the challenges in the agreed 'Focus Sectors'.
- **Others:**
  - Israel is also joining the India-led **International Solar Alliance (ISA)**, which aligns very well with the objectives of both countries to scale up their cooperation in **renewable energy** and partner in clean energy.

## Way Forward

- Indians are sympathetic towards Israel and the government is balancing and recalibrating its **West Asia policy** on the premise of its own national interest.
- India and Israel need to **overcome the vulnerability of their religious extremist neighbours** and work productively on global issues like climate change, water scarcity, population explosion and food scarcity.
- A more aggressive and proactive Middle Eastern policy is the need of the hour for India to reap the maximum benefit of the geopolitical realignments gradually being brought in by the **Abraham Accords**.

## UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

### **Prelims:**

**Q. The term “two-state solution” is sometimes mentioned in the news in the context of the affairs of (2018)**

- (a) China
- (b) Israel

- (c) Iraq  
(d) Yemen

**Ans: (b)**

- “Two-State Solution” is related to Israel-Palestine conflict. It aims at the resolution of this conflict via creation of two independent states - Israel and Palestine. It gained traction post Oslo Accord 1993, and is seen by many as the only viable solution to this impending crisis.
- The framework of the solution is set out in the UN resolution on the “Peaceful Settlement of the Question of Palestine”, going back to 1974.
- **Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.**

**Mains:**

**Q.** “India’s relations with Israel have, of late, acquired a depth and diversity, which cannot be rolled back.” Discuss **(2018)**

**Source: PIB**

PDF Refernece URL: <https://www.drishtiias.com/printpdf/india-israel-relations-1>

