

India's Support for Palestine and India's Stand on Palestine Policy by Modi

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Abstract – India's solidarity with the Palestinian people and its mentality to the Palestinian inquiry was given voice amid our freedom struggle by Mahatma Gandhi. From that point forward, compassion with the Palestinian reason and companionship with the people of Palestine have turned into an essential piece of India's foreign policy. India was the first Non-Arab State to perceive PLO as sole and authentic delegate of the Palestinian people in 1974. India was one of the main nations to perceive the State of Palestine in 1988. In 1996, India opened its Representative Office to the Palestine Authority in Gaza, which later was moved to Ramallah in 2003. India's historic and principled help to the Palestinian people amid the freedom struggle proceeded even after autonomy. Furthermore, Nehru's supposition of power as the primary Prime Minister of the nation added congruity to its post-independent Palestine policy. In this Article, we studied about the India's support in Palestine problem and India's stand on Palestine Policy by Modi.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In the underlying time frame, India's policy towards Palestine was reliably in congruity with the essential principles of its foreign policy: anti-imperialism, anti-racism, backing to the freedom struggles far and wide, restriction to military occupation, arrangement of the global question through exchange, a determined struggle against neo-colonialism and so forth. Notwithstanding these wide standards, India's situation with respect to Palestine was likewise guided by the general accord in the Arab world, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations.

India has constantly assumed a proactive job in accumulating support for the Palestinian reason in multilateral fora. India co-supported the draft goals on "the privilege of Palestinians to self-assurance" amid the 53rd session of the UN General Assembly and casted a ballot for it. India additionally casted a ballot for UN General Assembly Resolution in October 2003 against development of the detachment divider by Israel and bolstered consequent goals of the UNGA in such manner. India casted a ballot for tolerating Palestine as a full member of UNESCO. At the United Nations General Assembly on November 29, 2012 the status of Palestine was moved up to a 'non-member state'. India co-supported this goals and casted a ballot for it. India bolstered the Bandung Declaration on Palestine at Asian African Commemorative Conference in April 2015. India upheld establishment of Palestinian banner at UN premises alongside other spectator states, similar to the banners of member states, in September 2015.

Indian stand on Palestine had additionally a down to business measurement. The segment of India and the making of an only Muslim province of Pakistan, the resulting Kashmir issue, the Pakistani endeavors to achieve a Pan-Islamic Alliance extending from Turkey to Pakistan (the development of an Anti-India Islamic coalition with Pakistan as its pioneer) and the dread of the Indian leaders that the Muslim populace of India could relate to dish Islamism that could ascend out of the Arab-Israeli conflict impacted India to produce a cognizant policy towards the Arab-Israeli conflict over Palestine. Nehru saw this skillet Islamic inclination as backward and counterproductive as it could isolate and debilitate the movement of the Asian people against the imperialist states. Thus, Nehru did not need Arab-Israeli conflict to influence the Muslim masses of India by giving extra lift to the skillet Islamic and rebel component among them.

II. INDIA'S COOPERATION WITH PALESTINE

- India-Palestine cultural associations draw quality from India's cultural and civilizational linkages with the Arab world. Because of the cultural likenesses of the two nations, Indian Arts and Culture is exceptionally well known in Palestine. A few cultural exercises, for example, Kalarippayattu (Indian Martial Art), Kathak and so forth were organised in Palestine in the ongoing past. Indian movies, yoga, Indian cuisines

- In 2016 India swore a USD 1.25 million to the UN alleviation organization for Palestinian displaced people as it voiced worry over the delicate circumstance and progressing conflicts in the Middle East.
 - Along with Political help, India has been contributing material and specialized help to the Palestinian people. India has offered budgetary help to a tune of US\$ 30 million since 1995 till date for various improvement activities in Palestine. Development of a library in Al-Azhar University, library – cum action focus in Palestine specialized school and so forth to give some examples.
 - India has dependably been a main accomplice in educational help and collaboration to Palestine. It has been at the bleeding edge of the limit building process, stretching out several grants to Palestinian understudies under the ITEC (Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation)
2. Israel bolstered India amid Indo-Pak wars even before full discretionary ties were built up.
 3. After many years of Non-Alignment and Pro-Arab policy, in 1992 India changed its position and built up full political ties with Israel.
 4. During these years, the well-known impression of Israel was negative as it was a state shaped on religion and undifferentiated from Pakistan. In any case, the arrangement of an Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in 1969 which dismissed the conclusions of Indian Muslims by hindering of India's membership to this gathering by Pakistan is one of the essential triggers for the adjustment in position. (Indeed, even today India isn't a member of OIC).
 5. With the breakdown of the Soviet Union and the ascent of US as a super power, India began adjusting itself to the US and this further added to our improved relations with Israel.

III. REASONS BEHIND INDIA'S PRO-PALESTINE POLICY

1. India is reliant on the Arab nations for its bigger oil imports.
2. India's co-task with the Soviet Union amid cold war time and our longing to counter Pakistan with the help of Arab nations was another explanation behind our ace Palestine policy.
3. India did not have any desire to endanger the enthusiasm of its natives (in excess of 7 million) working in Arab nations which are a decent wellspring of forex saves.
4. India with an extensive number of Muslim Population has been constantly thoughtful to the Muslim populace in Palestine. Indian government officials additionally pursued a professional Palestine approach without harming the minority assumptions.

IV. INDIA-ISRAEL RELATIONS

In spite of the fact that India casted a ballot against an UN goals for the making of Israel, when Israel is made, India formally perceived Israel (in 1950). Be that as it may, full conciliatory ties were built up just in 1992.

The explanations behind this structural move in the foreign policy stand were:

1. India has gotten no sponsorship from the Arab nations on Kashmir Issue. There have been no genuine endeavors by the Arab world to put weight on Pakistan to reign in the cross-border rebellion in Kashmir.

V. REDEFINING INDIA'S STAND ON PALESTINE POLICY BY MODI

Redefining is maybe the most ideal approach to catch the nuanced changes presented by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in India's Palestine policy. Behind the media publicity about India's 'enduring help' for the Palestinian cause, there is an unobtrusive however unquestionable move in policy towards the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This was obviously showed amid the ongoing visit of Palestine President Mahmoud Abbas to New Delhi – his fifth since being chosen as the successor to Yasser Arafat in January 2005, and his first after Modi wound up Prime Minister. The two leaders met in September 2015 amid the yearly session of the UN General Assembly. Modi had, notwithstanding, met his Israeli partner the earlier year amid the UN General Assembly in 2014.

Abbas' most recent visit had all the standard trappings related with a head of state visit: ceremonial reception in Rashtrapati Bhavan, wreath laying at Rajghat, affability calls from Vice-President, Minister of External Affairs and a formal gathering with the Prime Minister. In spite of the display, politeness and merriments, India has flagged another methodology towards Palestine just as the more extensive Arab-Israeli conflict. Modi's press proclamation with Abbas next to him was the giveaway.

5.1 Decisive Shift

Modi not wanting to visit Ramallah while connecting with Israel is an exceptional shift. In the mid-1920s and in the midst of the Khilafat struggle, Indian

nationalists made basic cause with the Arabs of Palestine and received a position that was unsympathetic to the Jewish yearnings for a national home in Palestine.⁸ Adopting an indistinguishable position, the Indian National Congress restricted the possibility of religion-based parcel in India just as in Palestine. Politics present unusual difficulties, and the promptness of freedom brought about the Congress leadership tolerating the common parcel of the British Raj. In any case, land separation and household rivalry with the Muslim League brought about the Congress party embracing an alternate position opposite Jewish nationalism. Notwithstanding its restriction to the segment of Palestine and inevitable acknowledgment of Israel in September 1950, India did not build up conciliatory relations with the last mentioned.

Inasmuch as India did not formalize relations with Israel, its leaders could summon Mahatma Gandhi's 1938 statement – "Palestine has a place with the Arabs in a similar sense that England has a place with the English and France to the French" – and feature India's reliable and undaunted help for the Palestinian cause. Indeed, even a pinch of relations with Israel was viewed as anti-Palestinian. This lose-lose approach finished in January 1992 when Rao switched the four decades old acknowledgment without relations policy of Jawaharlal Nehru and built up political relations with Israel. Rao was basically reacting to auxiliary changes in the international request following the finish of the Cold War and was flagging India's ability to make a break with the past. And he did this through the standardization of relations with Israel. Standardization of relations undermined India's capacity to bring out historical positions and steady help for Palestinians to clarify and legitimize the newly discovered bonhomie with Israel. How to clarify the new circumstance inside the Gandhian worldview and moral contentions, particularly when Realism was viewed as a plague to be maintained a strategic distance from? India tangled along by looking for a harmony between its conventional positions on Palestine and its burgeoning relations with Israel. By requiring a 'united Palestine', Modi additionally varies with the present Israeli government which is floating towards a one-state arrangement, in particular, Israel without a Palestinian state. For a considerable length of time, Arabs and Palestinians received this methodology and looked for a Palestinian state rather than Israel. And baffled by the disappointment of the Oslo procedure, some in the West view one-state as a conceivable answer for the Israeli-Palestinian issue. In recommending a one-state arrangement, the two sides look to nullify the authentic rights of the other; that is, Israel without Palestinian statehood and Palestine without Israel. Be that as it may, a large portion of the international network including India is focused on a two-state arrangement, with both Israel and Palestine existing together one next to the other with peace and security.

5.2 Déjà Vu Moment

In spite of the fact that not his first visit to New Delhi, this would have been a troublesome minute for Abbas and not altogether different from the one embraced by Arafat in January 1992. At the point when Prime Minister Narasimha Rao facilitated Arafat, it was obvious to Mr. Palestine that India was intending to abandon its four decades old policy of non-relations and pursue the strides of the significant powers like the then Soviet Union and China in normalizing relations with Israel. Around then, the politico-diplomatic odds don't look good for Arafat particularly after his silly help for Saddam Hussein amid the Kuwait crisis. The Rao-Arafat meeting in late January expelled the last little obstacle to standardization of relations with Israel, and the Palestinian head had no alternative however to acknowledge India's sovereign right to decide its foreign policy needs.

Modi, who frequently communicates his profound respect for Rao, removed a leaf from the last's diplomatic manual and place Abbas in a similar predicament. As far back as the thought initially rose in January,⁴ there are undeniable signs that Modi's looming visit to Israel would be a stand-alone one, that is, without the standard visit to Ramallah. As of recently, the greater part of India's political commitment with Israel likewise incorporated the zones under the control of the Palestine National Authority (PNA); at first the Gaza Strip and afterwards Ramallah when Arafat moved his headquarters in 2003. The schedules of all the three visits by External Affairs Ministers Jaswant Singh (June-July 2000), S M Krishna (January 2012) and Sushma Swaraj (January 2016) included Ramallah. The agenda of President Pranab Mukherjee who visited Israel in October 2015 had Palestine just as Jordan.⁶ Hence, facilitating Abbas only weeks before his visit to Israel is a reasonable sign that Ramallah won't be on Modi's schedule.

Abbas perceived the truth of the Indian summer and, when gotten some information about Modi additionally visiting Palestine, he turned out poorly saying: "Prime Minister Modi is constantly free to visit Palestine, a nation cherished by a huge number of Indians.

5.3 Jerusalem, the Real shift

As with between close to home relations, what is 'missing' is regularly more intriguing than what is 'present'. This is valid for the Palestinian head's visit, and the feature was Modi's statement illustrating India's policy, rather India's re-imagined Palestine policy. In his open statement with Abbas standing by him, Modi watched:

The relationship among India and Palestine is based on the establishment of long-standing solidarity and kinship since the times of our own

freedom struggle. India has been steadfast in its help of the Palestinian cause. And, we plan to see the acknowledgment of a sovereign, independent, united and reasonable Palestine, existing together peacefully with Israel.

Without a doubt, Modi's position comes against the background of India's shifting position in UNESCO over the city of Jerusalem. On April 15, 2016, the 58-member Executive Board of UNESCO received a goals that expressly embraced selective Islamic cases and stories over the city of Jerusalem with no reference to the Jewish history or the recent nearness of two Jewish temples in the city. India voted in favor of this goals supported by six Arab nations, including Egypt and Qatar, and the Indian position went under analysis. In any case, in two resulting cast a ballot hung on October 13, 2016, and May 2, 2017, India declined.

VI. CONCLUSION

It is to be noticed that India has been extremely quick to save a realistic exercise in careful control between territorial players in the West Asian district like Saudi Arabia and Iran. On comparable lines, India ought to be sufficiently mindful while backing Israel and ought to receive an increasingly adjusted and even minded methodology while managing Israel and Palestine. In the event that equity, anti-colonialism, or national self-determination were the driving standards behind the Indian Palestine policy, at that point the hardship of the national rights of the Kurds and different other minority populaces in the Middle East ought to have evoked some consideration, support, or if nothing else exchange inside the nation. Israel needs India to end its professional Palestine policy. Thinking about the defense and technological ties with Israel, India can't disregard Israel as well. Notwithstanding, while at the same time running past key relations with Israel, India can't stand to disregard its urgent vitality ties with Iran and the Gulf nations. Additionally, it ought not to be overlooked that India requires the firm support of its candidature from the Arab nations that structure a vast gathering in the UN General Assembly.

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