The Balfour Declaration*
November 2, 1917

*http://www.zionism-israel.com/Balfour_Declaration_1917.htm
Appendix-II

Text of General Assembly Resolution 194 (III) of December 11, 1948*

Palestine -- Progress Report of the United Nations Mediator

The General Assembly,
Having considered further the situation in Palestine,
1. Expresses its deep appreciation of the progress achieved through the good offices of the late United Nations Mediator in promoting a peaceful adjustment of the future situation of Palestine, for which cause he sacrificed his life; and
Extends its thanks to the Acting Mediator and his staff for their continued efforts and devotion to duty in Palestine;
2. Establishes a Conciliation Commission consisting of three States members of the United Nations which shall have the following functions:
(a) To assume, in so far as it considers necessary in existing circumstances, the functions given to the United Nations Mediator on Palestine by resolution 186 (S-2) of the General Assembly of 14 May 1948;
(b) To carry out the specific functions and directives given to it by the present resolution and such additional functions and directives as may be given to it by the General Assembly or by the Security Council;
(c) To undertake, upon the request of the Security Council, any of the functions now assigned to the United Nations Mediator on Palestine or to the United Nations Truce Commission by resolutions of the Security Council; upon such request to the Conciliation Commission by the Security Council with respect to all the remaining functions of the United Nations Mediator on Palestine under Security Council resolutions, the office of the Mediator shall be terminated;
3. Decides that a Committee of the Assembly, consisting of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, shall present, before the end of the first part of the present session of the General Assembly, for the approval of the Assembly, a proposal concerning the names of the three States which will constitute the Conciliation Commission;
4. Requests the Commission to begin its functions at once, with a view to the establishment of contact between the parties themselves and the Commission at the earliest possible date;
5. Calls upon the Governments and authorities concerned to extend the scope of the negotiations provided for in the Security Council's resolution of 16 November 1948 1/ and to seek agreement by negotiations conducted either with the Conciliation Commission or directly, with a view to the final settlement of all questions outstanding between them;
6. Instructs the Conciliation Commission to take steps to assist the Governments and authorities concerned to achieve a final settlement of all questions outstanding between them;
7. Resolves that the Holy Places - including Nazareth - religious buildings and sites in Palestine should be protected and free access to them assured, in accordance with existing rights and historical practice; that arrangements to this end should be under effective United Nations supervision; that the United Nations Conciliation Commission, in presenting to the fourth regular session of the General Assembly its detailed proposals for a permanent international regime for the territory of Jerusalem, should include recommendations concerning the Holy Places in that territory; that
with regard to the Holy Places in the rest of Palestine the Commission should call upon the political authorities of the areas concerned to give appropriate formal guarantees as to the protection of the Holy Places and access to them; and that these undertakings should be presented to the General Assembly for approval;

8. Resolves that, in view of its association with three world religions, the Jerusalem area, including the present municipality of Jerusalem plus the surrounding villages and towns, the most eastern of which shall be Abu Dis; the most southern, Bethlehem; the most western, Ein Karim (including also the built-up area of Motsa); and the most northern, Shu'fat, should be accorded special and separate treatment from the rest of Palestine and should be placed under effective United Nations control;

Requests the Security Council to take further steps to ensure the demilitarization of Jerusalem at the earliest possible date;

Instructs the Conciliation Commission to present to the fourth regular session of the General Assembly detailed proposals for a permanent international regime for the Jerusalem area which will provide for the maximum local autonomy for distinctive groups consistent with the special international status of the Jerusalem area;

The Conciliation Commission is authorized to appoint a United Nations representative, who shall co-operate with the local authorities with respect to the interim administration of the Jerusalem area;

9. Resolves that, pending agreement on more detailed arrangements among the Governments and authorities concerned, the freest possible access to Jerusalem by road, rail or air should be accorded to all inhabitants of Palestine;

Instructs the Conciliation Commission to report immediately to the Security Council, for appropriate action by that organ, any attempt by any party to impede such access;

10. Instructs the Conciliation Commission to seek arrangements among the Governments and authorities concerned which will facilitate the economic development of the area, including arrangements for access to ports and airfields and the use of transportation and communication facilities;

11. Resolves that the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property which, under principles of international law or in equity, should be made good by the Governments or authorities responsible;

Instructs the Conciliation Commission to facilitate the repatriation, resettlement and economic and social rehabilitation of the refugees and the payment of compensation, and to maintain close relations with the Director of the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees and, through him, with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations;

12. Authorizes the Conciliation Commission to appoint such subsidiary bodies and to employ such technical experts, acting under its authority, as it may find necessary for the effective discharge of its functions and responsibilities under the present resolution;

The Conciliation Commission will have its official headquarters at Jerusalem. The authorities responsible for maintaining order in Jerusalem will be responsible for taking all measures necessary to ensure the security of the Commission. The Secretary-General will provide a limited number of guards to the protection of the staff and premises of the Commission;

13. Instructs the Conciliation Commission to render progress reports periodically to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Security Council and to the Members of the United Nations;
14. *Calls upon* all Governments and authorities concerned to co-operate with the Conciliation Commission and to take all possible steps to assist in the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and facilities and to make appropriate arrangements to provide the necessary funds required in carrying out the terms of the present resolution.

* * *

At the 186th plenary meeting on 11 December 1948, a committee of the Assembly consisting of the five States designated in paragraph 3 of the above resolution proposed that the following three States should constitute the Conciliation Commission:

*France, Turkey, United States of America.*

The proposal of the Committee having been adopted by the General Assembly at the same meeting, the Conciliation Commission is therefore composed of the above-mentioned three States.

__________________

*http://www.representativepress.org/IsraelViolatesResolution.html*
Appendix-III*

Text of General Assembly Resolution 273 (III) of May 11, 1949 admitting Israel into the United Nations, and noting Israel's stated agreement to comply with Resolution 194*

Having received the report of the Security Council on the application of Israel for membership in the United Nations,1/

Noting that, in the judgment of the Security Council, Israel is a peace-loving State and is able and willing to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter,

Noting that the Security Council has recommended to the General Assembly that it admit Israel to membership in the United Nations,

Noting furthermore the declaration by the State of Israel that it "unreservedly accepts the obligations of the United Nations Charter and undertakes to honour them from the day when it becomes a Member of the United Nations".2/

Recalling its resolutions of 29 November 1947 3/ and 11 December 1948 4/ and taking note of the declarations and explanations made by the representative of the Government of Israel 5/ before the ad hoc Political Committee in respect of the implementation of the said resolutions,

The General Assembly,
Acting in discharge of its functions under Article 4 of the Charter and rule 125 of its rules of procedure,

1. Decides that Israel is a peace-loving State which accepts the obligations contained in the Charter and is able and willing to carry out those obligations;

2. Decides to admit Israel to membership in the United Nations.

1/ See document A/818.
2/ See document S/1093.
5/ See documents A/AC.24/SR.45-48, 50 and 51.

* http://www.representativepress.org/IsraelViolatesResolution.html
The Security Council,
Expressing its continuing concern with the grave situation in the Middle East,
Emphasizing the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war and the need to work for a just and lasting peace in which every State in the area can live in security,
Emphasizing further that all Member States in their acceptance of the Charter of the United Nations have undertaken a commitment to act in accordance with Article 2 of the Charter,
1. Affirms that the fulfilment of Charter principles requires the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East which should include the application of both the following principles:
   (i) Withdrawal of Israel armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;
   (ii) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;
2. Affirms further the necessity
   (a) For guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area;
   (b) For achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem;
   (c) For guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every State in the area, through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to designate a Special Representative to proceed to the Middle East to establish and maintain contacts with the States concerned in order to promote agreement and assist efforts to achieve a peaceful and accepted settlement in accordance with the provisions and principles in this resolution;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the efforts of the Special Representative as soon as possible.
Adopted unanimously at the 1382nd meeting.

*http://unispal.un.org/unispal.nsf/0/7D35E1F729DF491C85256EE700686136
Appendix-V*

UNITED NATIONS

General Assembly

Distr.

GENERAL

A/RES/3379 (XXX)

10 November 1975

Thirtieth session

Agenda item 68

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/10320)]

3379 (XXX). Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

The General Assembly, Recalling its resolution 1904 (XVIII) of 20 November 1963, proclaiming the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and in particular its affirmation that "any doctrine of racial differentiation or superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous" and its expression of alarm at "the manifestations of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas in the world, some of which are imposed by certain Governments by means of legislative, administrative or other measures", Recalling also that, in its resolution 3151 G (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the General Assembly condemned, inter alia, the unholy alliance between South African racism and zionism, Taking note of the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace, 1/) proclaimed by the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held at Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975, which promulgated the principle that "international co-operation and peace require the achievement of national liberation and independence, the elimination of colonialism and neo-colonialism, foreign occupation, zionism, apartheid and racial discrimination in all its forms, as well as the recognition of the dignity of peoples and their right to self-determination", Taking note also of resolution 77 (XII) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twelfth ordinary session, 2/) held at Kampala from 28 July to 1 August 1975, which considered "that the racist regime in occupied Palestine and the racist regimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa have a common imperialist origin, forming a whole and having the same racist structure and being organically linked in their policy aimed at repression of the dignity and integrity of the human being", Taking note also of the Political Declaration and Strategy to Strengthen International Peace and Security and to Intensify Solidarity and Mutual Assistance among Non-Aligned Countries, 3/) adopted at the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Lima from 25 to 30 August 1975, which most severely condemned zionism as a threat to world peace and security and called upon all countries to oppose this racist and imperialist ideology, Determines that zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination.

2400th plenary meeting

10 November 1975
1/ E/5725, part one, sect. I.
2/ See A/10297, annex II.

*http://unispal.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/0/761C1063530766A7052566A2005B74D1
Appendix-VI*


One of Israel’s conditions for the participation of a UN observer in the Madrid Peace Conference was the revocation of the infamous resolution 3379 equaling Zionism with racism. The revocation was the culmination of a long struggle. Following is the text of the original resolution 3379 and the voting record, the voting record of the countries on the decision to revoke that resolution and a statement by President Herzog, who was Israelis ambassador to the UN at the time.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
[without reference to a Main Committee (A/46/L.47 and Add.1)]

46/86. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

The General Assembly,

Decides to revoke the determination contained in its resolution 3379 (XXX) of 10 November 1975.

Recorded vote on resolution 46/86

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen.

Abstaining: Angola, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mauritius, Myanmar, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

Absent: Bahrain, Chad, China, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kuwait, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Senegal, Tunisia, Vanuatu.

The following countries sponsored the resolution to revoke resolution 3379: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federal States of), Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Belarus, Burundi, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Gambia, Grenada, Guyana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Singapore, Suriname, Swaziland and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution.
TEXT OF RESOLUTION 3379

3379 (XXX). Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1904 (XVIII) of 20 November 1963, proclaiming the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and in particular its affirmation that "any doctrine of racial differentiation or superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous" and its expression of alarm at "the manifestations of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas in the world, some of which are imposed by certain Governments by means of legislative, administrative or other measures",

Recalling also that, in its resolution 3151 G (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the General Assembly condemned, inter alia, the unholy alliance between South African racism and Zionism.

Taking note of the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace, 1975, proclaimed by the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held at Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975, which promulgated the principle that "international co-operation and peace require the achievement of national liberation and independence, the elimination of colonialism and neo-colonialism, foreign occupation, Zionism, apartheid and racial discrimination in all its forms, as well as the recognition of the dignity of peoples and their right to self-determination",

Taking note also of resolution 77 (XII) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twelfth ordinary session, held at Kampala from 28 July to 1 August 1975, which considered "that the racist regime in occupied Palestine and the racist regime in Zimbabwe and South Africa have a common imperialist origin, forming a whole and having the same racist structure and being organically linked in their policy aimed at repression of the dignity and integrity of the human being",

Taking note also of the Political Declaration and Strategy to Strengthen International Peace and Security and to Intensify Solidarity and Mutual Assistance among Non-Aligned Countries,* adopted at the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Lima from 25 to 30 August 1975, which most severely condemned Zionism as a threat to world peace and security and called upon all countries to oppose this racist and imperialist ideology,

Determines that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination.

2400th plenary meeting
10 November 1975

The following nations sponsored resolution 3379:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen Arab Republic: draft resolution.

Voting record on resolution 3379:

In favour: Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian, Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, German Democratic Republic.

Against: Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay,
Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of).

**Abstaining:** Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia, Argentina, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon.

*Draft resolution III was adopted by 72 votes to 35, with 32 abstentions (resolution 3379 (XXX)).*

**Statement by President Herzog:**

In reaction to the United Nations vote annulling Assembly Resolution 3379 which equated Zionism with Racism, President Chaim Herzog, Israel's Ambassador to the UN at the time the Resolution was adopted, asserted that in addition to slandering Zionism and harming both Israel and the Jewish people, the Resolution proved to be even more damaging to the United Nations itself, hypocritical and untruthful as its action was, and na less injurious to the countries which voted for it in craven submission to falsehood and deceptive propaganda. Above all, by anulling the Resolution, the United Nations has now removed a shameful blot upon its good name and repute.

"At this point", the President said, "We must recall with gratitude those Governments and individuals who stood by Israel and in November 1975 fought against the adoption of Resolution 3379". The President made special mention of the United States delegation under the leadership of Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, then the United States Ambassador to the U.N. The President paid tribute, too, to the brave and the impassioned stand of Father Nunez, representing Costa Rica.

The President expressed gratitude to those governments which sponsored annullment of the Resolution equating Zionism and Racism. He was especially appreciative of the efforts of the Government of the United States and President Bush himself. Theirs had been an uncompromising struggle against hypocrisy, falsehood and injustice.

# LIST OF PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA 1947-1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of Office</th>
<th>Party</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charan Singh</td>
<td>28/7/1979 – 14/1/1980</td>
<td>Janata Party</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indira Gandhi</td>
<td>14/1/1980 – 31/10/1984</td>
<td>Congress (I) Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajiv Gandhi</td>
<td>31/10/1984 – 2/12/1989</td>
<td>Congress (I) Party</td>
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</table>

List of Governments of Israel 1948 – 1992

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Prime Minister</th>
<th>Foreign Minister</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>May 13, 1948 – March 7, 1949</td>
<td>David Ben Gurion</td>
<td>Moshe Sharett</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>October 30, 1950 – October 8, 1951</td>
<td>David Ben Gurion</td>
<td>Moshe Sharett</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>October 8, 1951 – December 23, 1952</td>
<td>David Ben Gurion</td>
<td>Moshe Sharett</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>March 17 1969-December 1569</td>
<td>Levi Eshkol</td>
<td>Abba Eban</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Foreign Minister</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prime Minister – Golda Meir,</td>
<td>Foreign Minister – Abba Eban</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 15 1969-March 10 1974-Fifteen Government</td>
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<td>Prime Minister-Golda, Meir,</td>
<td>Foreign Minister-Abba Eban</td>
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<td>March 10 1974-June 3 1974-Sixteenth Government</td>
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<td>Prime Minister-Golda Meir,</td>
<td>Foreign Minister-Abba Eban</td>
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<td>June 3 1974-June 20 1977-Seventeenth Government</td>
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<td>Prime Minister-Yitzhak Rabin</td>
<td>Foreign Minister-Yogal Allon</td>
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<td>June 20 1977-August 5 1981- Eighteenth Government</td>
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<td>Prime Minister-Menahem Begin,</td>
<td>Foreign Minister-Moshe Dayan (Until 1979) Yitzhar Shamir (1980)</td>
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<td>August 5 1981- October 10 1983- Nineteenth Government</td>
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<td>Prime Minister-Menahem Begin,</td>
<td>Foreign Minister-Yitzhak Shamir</td>
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<td>October 10 1983- September 13 1984- Twentieth Government,</td>
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<td>Prime Minister- Yitzhak Shamir,</td>
<td>Foreign Minister- Yitzhak Shamir</td>
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<td>September 13 1984- October 20 1986- Twenty First Government</td>
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<td>Prime Minister- Shimon Peres,</td>
<td>Foreign Minister- Yitzhak Shamir</td>
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<td>October 20 1986- December 22 1988- Twenty Second Government</td>
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<td>Prime Minister- Yitzhak Shamir,</td>
<td>Foreign Minister- Shimon Peres</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 22 1988- June 11 1990- Twenty Third Government</td>
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<td>Prime Minister- Yitzhak Shamir</td>
<td>Foreign Minister- Moshe Arens</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 11 1990- July 13 1992- Twenty Fourth Government</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prime Minister- Yitzhak Shamir,</td>
<td>Foreign Minister- David Levi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indo-Israeli Bilateral Agreements

- Memorandum of understanding on economic cooperation, 17/05/1993.
- Agreement on cooperation in the field of tourism, 18/05/1993.
- Cultural agreement; 18/05/1993.
- Agreement between the government of Israel and the government of India for cooperation in the field of agriculture 24/12/1993.
- Air transport agreement, 04/04/1993 (the agreement is amended by a memorandum of understanding of 4/10/1994).
- Agreement between the government of the republic of India and the government of the state of Israel concerning cooperation in the field of telecommunications and posts: 29/11/1994.
- Agreement on trade and economic cooperation, 21/12/1994.
- Agreement between the government of Israel and the government of India for the promotion and protection of investment, 29/01/2996.
- Bilateral agreement regarding mutual assistance and cooperation in customs matters between Israel and India, 29/01/1996.
- Convention for the avoidance of double taxation and for the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and on capital, 29/01/1996.
- Agreement on technical cooperation between the government of Israel and the government of India, 30/1201996.
- Umbrella agreement between Israel and India on the development research and development, 30/12/1996.
- Agreement between the Israeli space agency and the Indian space research organization for cooperation on the peaceful use of outer space, 29/10/2002.

Source: MFA’s official web site: http://www/mfa.gov.il
PREFACE

The unfortunate partition of Palestine led to the creation of the Zionist state of Israel on May 19, 1948. India very strongly opposed this move at the United Nations and also objected to Israel’s membership in it. However, in 1950 India accorded *de-jure* recognition to the state of Israel. But the diplomatic relations, for which Israel regularly approached the Indian government, was not accorded till 1992. Earlier Indian national leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru were always against the Zionist colonization of Palestine.

There were certain groups of people who always wanted to normalize relations with Israel. When Janta Party formed the government (1977) with Atal Bihari Vajpayee as the Minister of External Affairs, these groups of people tried to forge close relations with Israel but were resented by the then Prime Minister Morarji Desai. Thus, they could not bring any substantial change in foreign policy towards Israel as they were not having the full support of other coalition partners during the Janta rule.

The thesis deals with India’s relation with Israel from 1977 to 2000. The period 1977 to 2000 is important, because, there occurred a radical change in the internal politics of the both the states. In India, for the first time a non-Congress government came into power at the centre, with Jan Sangh as one of its components. The Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee represented the thinking of this party that India should have closer relations with Israel. On the other hand, in Israel, the Likud party dominated the political scenario. Moshe
Dayan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs secretly visited India and tried hard to convince the then Indian leadership of the importance of normal relation between India and Israel.

During the early and mid-nineties, foreign policy of India underwent drastic changes both at the internal as well as external levels. The changes in external environment also compelled India to come closer to the West as well as the state of Israel. The most important change in the external environment was the end of the cold war and subsequently the disintegration of the Soviet Union. The changed world power structure was another challenge faced by India because hegemony emerged as a dominant feature of newly emerging world order. In addition, with a shift from geo-politics and geo-strategic to geo-economics, the economic dimension of international politics had become prominent with economic issues taking precedence over political one’s. Both, internal as well as external factors compelled states to forge new relationships in the face of new emerging realities. Since, then, the attempts of normalization of Indo-Israeli relations had gained prominence at the cost of desired focus on the Palestinian question. It is in the backdrop of above mentioned developments, that the periodization of this study has been delimited from 1977 to 2000.

The present study assesses and analyses India’s relations with Israel on the basis of available primary sources such as, original documents, official records, statements, addresses and interviews and secondary sources such as, books, academic publications, research papers, seminars, conferences, news
papers and websites. The data collected are collated, analysed and used for arriving at conclusions in an objective way. The information available has been supplemented by relevant data and subsequently analysed in order to secure a better understanding of issues and events. Thus, a sincere attempt has been made to weave the diverse thread of available material in a systematic and coherent fabric. The facts have been scrupulously studied and presented with a sense of objectivity.

The present thesis entitled *India’s Relation with Israel from 1977 to 2000* covers all the phases of Indo-Israeli relationship since Israel’s pre-state status to 2000. Accordingly, the thesis has been divided into five chapters along with a substantive conclusion.

Chapter 1 deals with the importance of West Asia as a region and the rise of Zionism which led to the colonization of Palestine. The chapter also highlights the purpose of the Zionist Congress and the apparent and real impact of Indian National Movement in West Asia.

Chapter 2 deals with the creation of the Zionist state of Israel and Indian response to the Palestine Question. Indian response to the then crises in the region has been also discussed in the chapter.

Chapter 3 shades the light on how Jan Sangh and likeminded parties tried to establish diplomatic relations with the Zionist state of Israel. In addition, an attempt has also been made to highlight the Indian support to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in their struggle against the state of Israel.
Chapter 4 deals as to how after forty-two years, the diplomatic relations between India and Israel were established in 1992. The focus has been on the factors, which led Indian government to normalize relations with Israel. The chapter also highlights the period of 1998, when BJP came to power and made a paradigm shift from cultivating the Arab-world to forge a strategic partnership with Israel. It assiduously cultivated Israel as a friend and military partner.

Chapter 5 mainly deals with those multiple areas in which both the states, even in the tenure of United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government have made a continued cooperation with each other such as agriculture, trade, military, defense and counter-terrorism.

The last but not the least section of this thesis entitled as Conclusion is an important section. Here, an analytical view point and suggestions have been expressed in the light of facts and arguments brought forth in the preceding chapters.