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A REVIEW STUDY ON INDIA’S MULTILATERAL DEFENSE TIES

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Abstract- After the Cold War, India's foreign relations have become increasingly divisive. New geo strategic facts need to improve relationships and major powers, such as the US, the EU, Russia, Japan and China as well following the applicable 'Look East' policy in an extended area, especially ASEAN countries. Towards the use of the nation's 'soft power' as part of defense diplomacy, the role of international cooperation in achieving increasing communication efforts are increasingly being accepted worldwide. From a geo-economics perspective, finding a better place than geo-politics even the deployment of security forces around the world is changing. An important role played by the Indian military in creating stable conditions for the country's economic development is also now known. India's recent use of vaccine diplomacy as a soft power on the world forum is a perfect example. Also India's neighbors first policy targets peace and cooperation between neighboring countries.

I. INTRODUCTION

An important part of 'Defense Diplomacy' is defense cooperation. Can be defined as "any system between two or more armed nations the forces work together to achieve the same goals and objectives". In general, self-defense the partnership aims to share practical technology and training, training and to improve the strength of human warfare, to strengthen relations foreign trade and arms sales and military technology. It also allows testing of 'good habits', creates the ability to work aside and enhances Marine Environment Awareness, through a variety of ways to share information. The offspring of foreign armies of training in Indian military bases is greatly increased, armed forcing workers from neighboring countries, South East Asia, Central Asia.

The following three categories are set out:

- India's major security cooperation measures.
- Significant benefits of security cooperation in foreign policy objectives.

- Forward with co-operative defense programs.

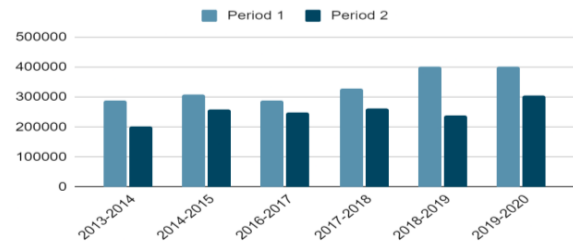


Fig 1: MOD's Resource projection and allocation under Defense Services Estimates Source: <https://idsa.in/system/files/issuebrief/def-bgt-2020-21-040220.pdf>

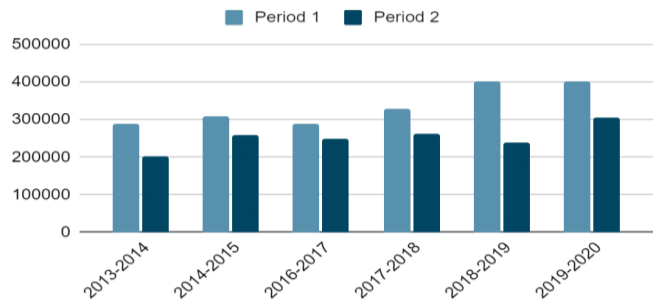


Fig 2: Orders placed in last 3 years (in crores) Source: <https://idsa.in/system/files/issuebrief/def-bgt-2020-21-040220.pdf>

II. INDIA-US DEFENSE TIES

Guard discretion assists work with trusting and certainty among countries and encourages collaboration at political and monetary level. This is apparent from the developing US-India key relationship. Since the finish of the Virus War, the US-India relationship has been developing and "arriving at new statutes". In this growing relationship, the most obvious appearance is participation in the circle of guard. It is very obvious from the expanding recurrence and extent of two-sided military activities, workshops, faculty trades, significant level



and unit visits, official and unit trades, just as the protection innovation deals. During President Barack Obama's visit to India in November 2010, both the nations endorsed around 20 economic accords worth \$10 billion which President Obama accepted would not just make 50,000 positions in the US however would likewise propel US-India relations. In any case, given the enormous potential that the Indian safeguard market holds, the regular security challenges that the two nations face and the basic qualities, interests and dreams that they share, protection strategy can assume a significant part in addition to fortifying this expanding key relationship.

India-US has confronted numerous mishaps regardless of these misfortunes, the US has become a significant provider of military weapons to India over the most recent couple of years, with marked agreements worth over USD 7 billion for six C-130J airplane, eight P-8I airplane, 10 C-17 Globemaster transport airplane and a couple of different things, other than about an identical total 7 reserved for military supplies. [3]

This examination is isolated into four significant segments. The main area clarifies reasonable subtleties of the two-sided 'vital organization' and attempts to find India-US protection relations in this system. The subsequent area portrays the historical backdrop of this relationship and endeavors to see if it has the support of history to develop the ties in future. The third segment maps the current status of the reciprocal safeguard relations and attempts to inspect the developing patterns. The fourth area surveys the in addition to and short focuses in the relationship and attempts to see whether the distinctions consider space for a further development of ties.

India-US relations were first described as a strategic partnership in the Vajpayee-Bush joint statement of 2004, which called for the Next Steps in Strategic Partnership (hereafter, NSSP). As per the NSSP, the two countries agreed to expand cooperation in strategic areas like civilian nuclear activities, civilian space activities, the military field and high technology trade. Ties were further cemented with the signing of the ten-year '.

The partnership does not identify any enemy state and is organized on the basis of shared interests, though the partnership additionally has the attraction of being based on common values as well. Second, there is no formalized alliance treaty between India and the US and so the partnership does not entail any high costs to either partner. Third, economics plays an important role in bilateral relations along with security concerns. In fact, India-US trade has more than doubled in the last five years and while the US is one of the top

investors in India, India has also made 19 substantial investments in the US. However, the two states do not share a common worldview: while US foreign policy at large has been geared towards sustaining American primacy in the world order (unilateralism), India prefers a multilateral world.

The end of the Cold War began auspiciously for India-US defense relations after India gave the US refueling rights during the first Gulf War. Indo-US defense cooperation was strengthened by the Kick lighter proposals which recommended that Indo-US defense cooperation and military-to-military ties could be promoted through joint seminars, training, etc., and mooted the idea of expanding the defense cooperation framework. Executive Steering Groups were established in both the countries so as to deepen military-to military cooperation. Three groups were created to aid discussion and improve the defence ties between the two countries. These were the groups formed. [6]

- Joint Guard Strategy Gathering (DPG) of the Services of Protection for handling issues of safeguard collaboration. It was intended to audit issues of joint concern, for example, post-Cold Conflict security arranging and strategy points of view on the two sides, to give strategy direction to the Joint Specialized Gathering and Joint Controlling Board of trustees. The joint Indo-US Protection Service Branch of Guard Gathering additionally handled delicate issues like the Complete Test Boycott Arrangement (CTBT) and Kashmir. [8]
- Joint Specialized Gathering (JTG) for talking about issues identified with safeguard exploration and creation participation, which was pointed toward improving the degree and substance of agreeable guard examination and creation exercises. Nonetheless, this was to be inside the laws, approaches and arrangement responsibilities of every country [8]
- Joint Guiding Panel (JSC) to expand the recurrence and extent of Administration to-Administration participation. It was concurred that the accentuation of such collaboration would be on proficient contacts and useful participation, undeniable level trades, presence of onlookers at one another's military activities, participation at classes on subjects of shared proficient interest, proficient/specialized preparing and joint activities at logically more elevated levels of scale and refinement.[8]

India's military buys since 1999 have been valued at \$25 billion and the nation is probably going to spend another \$300 billion dollars by 2021, making it one of the greatest military purchasers among creating countries.16 As per the Worldwide Establishment of Key Investigations (IISS), India's safeguard buys are projected to twofold to more than £15 billion by 2012,



moving to £40 billion by 2022.17 As per a new KPMG- CII report, India is probably going to spend up to \$100 billion on the acquisition of military hardware throughout the following 10 years.18 In addition, India is intending to obtain or produce 126 Medium Multi-Job Battle Airplane (MMRCA) warrior

airplane worth \$12 billion, very nearly 1,500 155 mm howitzers, around 250 light helicopters, four more P8I Poseidon sea observation airplane, six more C-17s and numerous different things of guard gear.

| Countries/Accounts | FY 2006 Actual | Fy 2007 Actual | Fy 2008 Actual | Fy 2009 Actual | Fy 2010 Actual | Fy 2011 Actual |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| India | 1271 | 1501 | 1345 | 1364 | 1200 | 1400 |

Table 1: US International Military and training assistance to India (million \$)

Source: US Department of State, International Military Education and Training Account Summary

In pursuit of these interests, India and USA agreed to: (Indian Express)

- a. Conduct joint and combined exercises and exchanges;
- b. Collaborate in multinational operations if it is in common interest;
- c. Strengthen capabilities of militaries to promote security and defeat terrorism;
- d. Promote regional and global peace and stability;
- e. Enhance capabilities to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;
- f. Increase opportunities for technology transfer, collaboration, coproduction, and research and development;
- g. Expand collaboration relating to missile defense;
- h. Strengthen abilities of the Armed Forces to respond quickly to disasters, including in combined operations;
- i. Conduct successful peacekeeping operations;
- j. Conduct and increase exchanges of intelligence

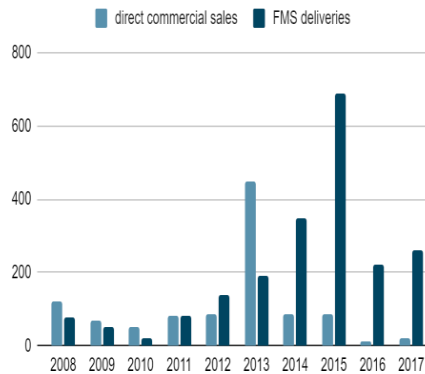


Fig 3: Deliveries and Shipment

Source: <https://www.news18.com/news/opinion/dalliance-no-more-how-india-us-defence-trade-relationship-matures-over-years-2510343.html>

| Fiscal Year | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total in US\$ billions | 33.60 | 41.93 | 55.66 | 55.40 |

Table 2: Military Budget

Source: <https://diplomatist.com/2020/05/08/spike-in-defence-spending-globally-in-the-last-decade>

| S.No | Year of finalization | Equipment | X | To already induced in | Reported Cost |
|------|----------------------|------------------------|-----|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2016 | M777 Howitzer guns | 145 | Indian Army | 0.732 |
| 2 | 2016 | Super Hercules C-130 J | 1 | Indian Air force | 0.134 |



| | | | | | |
|---|------|-------------------------------------|--------|---------------|-------|
| 3 | 2019 | Sig Saue r assault rifles | 72,400 | India n army | 0.090 |
| 4 | 2020 | AH-64 E apac he helic opter s | 6 | India n Arm y | 0.930 |
| 5 | 2020 | MH-60 Rom eo seaha wk helic opter s | 24 | India n Navy | 2.1 |

*Table 3 : Different military equipment provided to India
Source: Generated from SIPRI trade registers,*

III. INDIA-ISAREL DEFENSE TIES

Indo-Israel protection collaboration was a lethargic starter, predicated on the general relations between the two which were dependent upon dissimilar footings. Even after the acknowledgment of Israel, ambassadorial relations were missing for over forty years. The limitation seemed, by all accounts, to be more from the Indian side which had anxiety on a few homegrown and worldwide tallies. Inside, Indian country was wont to gauge the Muslim vote which would swing away from any gathering that supported standardization of connection with Israel The Indian Public Congress, the lion's share party during the time frame being talked about, went against the idea of Israel on the somewhat indistinct appearance that its arrangement depended on a strict ground (like Pakistan's) and was in this way unsuitable on a basic level. Besides, an enormous number of Indian residents were working in the Middle Easterner countries in the Center East, with considerable internal progression of settlements. Irritating these host states would have successfully covered the progression of assets.

On worldwide strategy , India was important for the

uncommitted development which inclined towards the Palestine Freedom association. Israel's shared adversary was Pakistan, and India set up a consulate in Tel Aviv. This was the defining moment in the indo - Israel connection which has flourished from that point forward in unmistakable and unobtrusive terms. The climactic high focuses in the new past have been the visit of Executive Modi to Israel in 2017, and that of Leader Netanyahu to India in 2018. Safeguard collaboration to the shared advantage of the two countries has been a side project of the improvement in relations

In February 2014, India and Israel consented to three significant arrangements – Common Lawful Help with Criminal Issue, Participation in Country and Public Security four working gatherings were set up in the territories of line the board, inward security and public wellbeing, police modernization and limit working for battling wrongdoing, wrongdoing avoidance and cybercrime.

During PM Netanyahu's visit to India in 2018, a plan for developing reciprocal relations was ready for the following 25 years. It laid specific emphasis on issues like safeguard, country security and network protection. Nearby protection industry, there have been conversations with the dynamic association of the general population and private areas to fortify manageable and long-haul participation.

In 2017, India sent a C-130J Super Hercules airplane to Israel, alongside a 45-part unexpected, including Guard commandos, to partake in a multi-country practice called 'Blue Banner 17' in which the flying corps from the US, Poland, Italy, Greece, France and Germany took part too. This was the first occasion when an Indian unexpected partook in an Israeli military exercise including the Aviation based armed forces of the two countries.[8]

3.1 Safeguard Imports from Israel

The domain of Indo-Israel safeguard collaboration has dynamically broadened throughout the years to incorporate different areas like space, counter-psychological warfare and network safety. Regardless, the main part of the collaboration is as yet that of Israeli arms deals to India. Safeguard participation has likewise been immensely beneficial to the Indian protection administrations as Israeli guard industry is at the main edge of advances in pretty much every territory. Israel was one of the principal providers of weapons to India during the 1999 Activity Vijay in Kargil. As of now, India is Israel's greatest arms market, purchasing more than \$1 billion worth of weapons consistently. Then again, Israel is the second- biggest guard provider to India, the first being Russia.

Various arrangements and military things sent out and imported from India to Israel are as per the following [9]

- 1.Upgradation of T-72 Tanks and Infantry



Order Vehicles

2. Air Safeguard Framework: QR-SAM

3. Tavor TAR-21 Rifles and Galil Rifleman

4. The EHUD ACMI Framework

5. Overhaul of the MiG-21 Contenders

6. Long-Territory Following Radars (LRTRs)

7. Barak-8 Long-Reach Surface-to-Air Rocket (LR-SAM)

8. Upgradation of Ka-25 Enemy of submarine Helicopters

9. RISAT-II Covert operative Satellite

10. Anti-Ballistic Rocket (ABM) Innovation

11. Harpy Rocket Radar Executioner

12. Harop Rocket Self-destructive Robots



Fig 4: India- Israel Bilateral Trade (in millions)
 Source: <https://palestineupdates.com/india-largest-purchaser-of-israeli-arms-in-2017/>

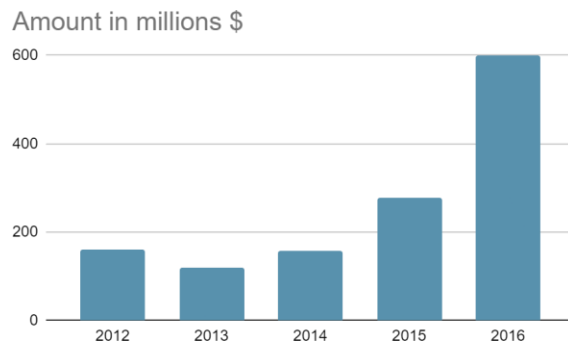


Fig 5: Arms supplied to India by Israel
 Source: <https://www.orfonline.org/research/israels-arms-sales-to-india-bedrock-of-a-strategic-partnership-55101>

3.2 Impact of Pakistan on Indo-Israel connection:

(Sanam Noor 5)The indo-Israel relations were reinforced and extended further on account of having Pakistan as a typical danger. The two nations have joint cooperation in numerous regions, including the genuine facelift of the Indian military kindness Israeli safeguard firms. Both are likewise participating in the space program which would give the Indian military predominance in data fighting against Pakistan. The counterterrorism and knowledge dividing among the two would assist India with guarding itself against Pakistan psychological oppression and electronic fighting abilities and learn current methods for the contemporary battle climate. This guard organization is probably going to make an essential awkwardness in the district, convincing adjoining Pakistan (and others) to search for countermeasures, which thus developed the relations between indo-Israel.[10]

IV. INDIA-RUSSIA DEFENSE TIES

"...India-Russia relationship is one of deep friendship and mutual confidence that would not be affected by transient political trends. Russia has been a pillar of strength at difficult moments in India's history. India will always reciprocate this support. Russia is and will remain our most important defense partner and a key partner for our energy security, both on nuclear energy and hydrocarbons,"

—Pranab Mukherjee, about relations with Russia

Defense cooperation is an important pillar of the India-Russia strategic partnership. History states that India's trade relations with Russia dates back to the 14th century when merchants from India would frequently visit Russian cities such as Astrakhan, Moscow and St. Petersburg for trade. During the 1950s when Russia was the Soviet Union, it expressed its interest to support and foster developing countries, this marked the start of the long-standing iron-fist relation between



India and Russia. Until this stage in history, India-Russia was in a mere trade relation between merchants after which the defense ties started and Russia agreed to sell its infamous MIG fighter jets to India, which the Soviet Union had earlier denied to china. Following this as Soviet Union dissolved and Russia was formed, India's relation with Russia was further strengthened due to diplomatic missions between both countries.[21]

India and Russia have an institutionalized structure to oversee the complete range of issues of military technical cooperation. The India- Russia Inter-Governmental Commission on Military Technical Cooperation (IRIGC-MTC), set up in 2000, is at the apex of this structure. In 2008, a high-level committee called the High Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC) was set up with Defense Secretary from the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of India and Director of Federal Service for Military Technical Cooperation (FSMTC) from the Russian Federation as its co-chairs.

Respective tasks in progress incorporate native creation of T-90 tanks and Su-30-MKI airplane, supply of MiG-29-K airplane and Kamov-31 and Mi-17 helicopters, update of MiG-29 airplane and supply of Multi-Barrel Rocket Launcher Smirch.[18]

Throughout the long term, participation in the military-specialized circle has advanced from an absolutely purchaser merchant relationship to joint examination, plan improvement and creation of cutting edge military stages. Creation of the Brahmos voyage rocket is an illustration of this pattern. The two nations are likewise occupied with joint plan and advancement of the Fifth Era Contender Airplane and Multi-Job Transport Airplane.[18]

Joint activities between the two Military are held under the title "INDRA". In the year 2014, Joint activities of Armed force, Naval force and the Flying corps were directed. Joint activities for the year 2015 for every one of the three administrations are getting looked at.

In the as of late embraced Joint Explanation during the nineteenth Two-sided Culmination, India and Russia reaffirmed the need to change the UN Security Gathering to all the more likely mirror the current world request and make it more compelling in managing arising worldwide difficulties. Russia emphasized its steady help to India for Lasting Participation in an extended UNSC.[20][21]

India has longstanding and wide-running collaboration with Russia in the field of guard. India-

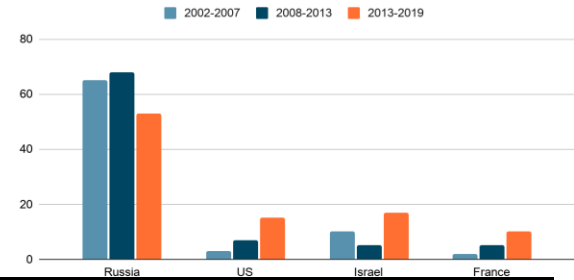
Russia military specialized participation has advanced from a purchaser - merchant structure to one including joint examination, improvement and creation of cutting-edge guard advances and frameworks. BrahMos Rocket Framework just as the authorized creation in India of SU-30 airplane and T-90 tanks, are instances of such lead collaboration. Assisting this participation, a concurrence on the collaboration in the creation of extra parts for Russian/Soviet military hardware was endorsed during the twentieth Yearly Two-sided Culmination in Vladivostok in September 2019. During the seventeenth Yearly Culmination, the sides closed concessions to supply of S-400 air safeguard frameworks, development of frigates under Undertaking 1135.6 and investors concurrence on the arrangement of joint dare to fabricate Ka-226T helicopters in India. On 3 Walk 2019, in Amethi, PM declared the JV – Indo-Russian Rifles Pvt. Ltd. for creation of AK Arrangement Attack Rifles at Weapons Plant Korwa under the 'Make-in-India' program. The two nations likewise hold trades and preparing practices between their military yearly. 17. The main ever Tri-Administrations work out – 'INDRA 2017' occurred in Vladivostok from October 19 to 29, 2017. On December 13-16, two-sided Russian-Indian maritime exercise Indra Naval force 2018 was held in the Narrows of Bengal. Joint Tri-Administrations Exercise 'INDRA 2019' among India and Russia was completed all the while in Babina, Pune, and Goa from 8 tenth - nineteenth December 2019. Agents from the Military of the Republic of India and the Eastern Order of the Russian Organization took part in the activities, to fortify field, marine and flight abilities just as to improve collaboration among Russia and India's military. 18. On July 9, 2019, Head of Air Staff, Mr. Birender Singh Dhanoa visited Moscow and met Head of General Staff of the Russian Military and First Appointee Priest of Protection, Armed force General Valery Geramisov and Head of Russian Flying corps Lt. Sergey Dronov. Mr. Sanjay Mitra, Safeguard Secretary visited Moscow from April 23-27, 2019 to take part in the Moscow Global Security Gathering and met Agent Protection Priest.[18][20]

Alexander Fomin. Unmistakable public and private Area Protection Organizations including DRDO and OFB partook in the Worldwide Military Specialized Gathering "Armed force 2019" at Kubinka city in Moscow locale on 25th June 2019. The third round of India-Russia Military Modern Gathering was hung on thirteenth April 2018 in Chennai and 7 MOUs were endorsed between the Ventures for creation in India. General Bipin Rawat, Head of Armed force Staff visited Russia on an authority two- sided visit where he met the senior Military progressive system of Russian Military and visited key Military arrangements and foundations. The Head of Maritime had conversations with the President of the Naval force of Russian League and talked in the Valdai Club on "Oceanic Security of India".[18]



Fig 6: India's arms import trend Source: Stockholm International Peace Institute

India's arm suppliers in percentage of total



V. INDIA-FRANCE DEFENSE TIES

| | | purchased from France |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kalvari class | Attack submarine | INS Kalvari (S21) INS Khanderi (S22) INS Karanj (S23) Indian Scorpène-class variant. |
| Dassault Rafale | Multirole | 14 delivered, 22 on order. |
| Mirage 2000 | Multirole | 45 in service |
| Mirage 2000 TH/TI | Conversion trainer | 12 in service |

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Renault Sherpa Light | Armored tactical vehicle | Used by National Security Guard & Central Industrial Security Force |
| MILAN 2T | Anti-tank guided missile | Status: Inducted. Man portable and |

Table 4: French origin military equipment currently used in the Indian armed forces [16] [17]

| Name | Type | Details |
|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| HAL Cheetah | Light Utility helicopter | 17 In service. To be replaced by Kamov Ka-226 and HAL Light Utility Helicopter. |
| HAL Chetak | Light Utility helicopter | 4 In service. To be replaced by Kamov Ka-226 and HAL Light Utility Helicopter. |

Over the last two decades, France has emerged as one of India's strongest allies, especially in the sharing of military and defense technology. However, India's defense relations with France dates back to the 17th centuries where French military mercenaries fought alongside Indians in the Carnatic wars against the British East India Company. In the modern era, France remains to be India's major strategic partner, as France was only the second country that India signed a Strategic Partnership Agreement with, which stands as testament to the strength of the Indo-French relationship.

India France Defense Cooperation dates back to the early years of India's independence but this relation was restricted to the relation of a buyer and seller. France sold military hardware to India since they are natural allies. In 1998, the strategic partnership took India France Defense Cooperation further. Both countries have been continuously working for better real multi-level cooperation. The results and successes of the India and France defense cooperation has been exemplary.

India France Defense Cooperation agreements promote bilateral strategic ties in fields like -

- Defense strategies,
- Defense R&D,
- Production of weapon systems and capabilities.
- Procurement of weapon systems and capabilities.
- Joint military exercises.
- Transfer of sophisticated armament technology.



- Counter mechanism to thwart international terrorism.
- Sharing of military expertise.
- Sharing of military hardware expertise.
- Joint development of value-added military technologies and hardware's (*India France Defense Cooperation*, n.d.)[13]

The developing common trust among India and France has additionally extended respective guard collaboration. This has encouraged India to share France's information on protection ability, experience and innovation. India is deprived to improve its protection munitions stockpile by getting present day military types of gear, fittings and expertise, which can be sourced from France. What's more, at the same time, France likewise needs to share its cutting edge military arms stockpile and mastery and ability for procuring additional income for the country and furthermore to extend its improved matchless quality to the world.

All the more as of late, the two nations inked a military coordination support understanding that presently permits India to get to vital French maritime bases in the Indian Sea. Both, Head administrator Narendra Modi, and French

President Macron have been vocal about the huge advancement made in fortifying two-sided guard ties, and the Rs 59,000 crore bargain, endorsed in September 2016, for 36 Rafale jets, remains as a demonstration of this. At a second when the IAF is inclining up endeavors to improve its military readiness in the midst of the danger from Pakistan and a modernized Group's Freedom Armed force, the enlistment of the Rafale airplane into its armada couldn't have been planned better.[13]

While the Rafale bargain has made every one of the features as of late, one should not fail to remember the Rs. 1100 crore bargain endorsed in 2005, for the assembling and enlistment of six French-made Scorpene-class submarines, the first, INS Kalvari, was charged into the Indian Naval force by PM Modi in 2017. The second, the INS Khanderi, was drafted a month ago. The INS Karanj is at present being built natively by Mazagon Dock Restricted (MDL) in a joint effort with the French maritime and protection outfit, DCNS. [13]

France conveyed the principal Rafale contender stream to India on October 8. In 2016, India consented to an arrangement with France to buy a day and a half warrior jet with an all-out estimation of \$8.8 billion. Romania as of late marked a \$1.3 billion arms deal

with France. As indicated by the most recent Worldwide Safeguard Exchange Report delivered by Jane's Protection Week after week in 2019, France will outperform Russia in 2020 and turn into the world's second-biggest arms exporter. France has offered different weapons to the remainder of the world as of late and its military deals execution has kept on improving. However, Russia remains the largest weapons exporter even now.[12]

Major French origin military equipment inducted into the Indian defence forces includes, considerably more activities for extending its safeguard collaboration with rising India.

Jaguar A twin-engine, single seater deep penetration strike aircraft of Anglo-French origin which has a maximum speed of 1350 km/hr (Mach 1.3). It has two 30mm guns and can carry two R-350 Magic CCMs (overawing) along with 4750 kg of external stores (bombs/fuel).

Mirage-2000- A single seater air defence and multi-role fighter of French origin powered by a single engine can attain a maximum speed of 2495 km/hr (Mach 2.3). It carries two 30 mm integral cannons and two matra super 530D medium-range and two R-550 magic II close combat missiles on external stations.

Cheetah- Single engine turbo shaft, helicopter of French origin having capacity to carry 3 passengers or 100 kg external sling loads. It has a maximum cruise speed of 121 km/hr and can climb to 1 km in 4 minutes.

Chetak- Single engine turbo shaft, light utility French helicopter with capacity of 6 passengers or 500 kg load. It has a maximum speed of 220 km/hr.

Mirage 2000s are single seater air defense and multi-role fighter of French origin powered by a single engine. It can attain a max speed of 2495 km/hr (Mach 2.3). It carries two 30 mm integral cannons and two matra super 530D medium range and two R-550 magic II close combat missiles on external stations.[14][15]

The political heads of both the nations India and France have now understood the significance of manufacturing solid guard attachments with one another for common advantages. Prior in 1998, India France Defense Cooperation recognized 52 territories of mechanical skill for common sharing and further turn of events. A portion of the key zones are - Co-creation of motors, Co creation of diesel or electric submarines.

The French political administration is quick to manufacture profound established protection participation with India as India's financial ability is developing. The new inescapable agreement in the worldwide field is that France will take

VI. CONCLUSION

The defense ties between countries are really important for the overall growth and development of the countries. India has strong defense ties with some of the major powers of the world which help India to fight terrorism and aid in the overall development of the country. Defense ties also bring in foreign investors due to a sense of security, hence also boosting the overall economy of



India. During the time of need India can rely on these countries to support our cause. Due to India's strong cooperation with other countries in the past and due to its timely diplomatic missions and aids, even countries such as France, USA who are a major weapon supplier to India are supporting India's move to produce weapons within its borders. Hence it is evident from the data and the graphs that defense ties are really beneficial to a country and ties with super powers are even more beneficial which strengthens us from all fronts

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