

Vol 9, No 2	2025	Halaman 114 - 125
-------------	------	-------------------

Analysis of the Role of Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a Soft Power in Intelligence Perspective, Case Study: Agricultural Technical Assistance Provision by MASHAV to India

Garda Prima Yudha¹, Ken Bimo Sultoni Adisiswanto², Dendy Lisna Wansyah³

¹*Universitas Airlangga*

Dharmawangsa Dalam Surabaya

²*Universitas Negeri Surabaya*

Kampus Ketintang, Surabaya

³*Kobe University Japan*

1-1 Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe, Japan

garda.yudha@gmail.com

Received: 01-09-2025, Revised: 11-12-2025, Acceptance: 31-12-2025

Abstract

This study analyzes the role of Israel's Official Development Assistance (ODA) through the MASHAV institution as an instrument of soft power and strategic intelligence in building influence over India through agricultural technical cooperation. Since the two countries' official diplomatic relations opened in 1992, Israel has used technology transfer-based assistance and agricultural training as an effective non-military diplomacy strategy to strengthen strategic trust and shift India's political orientation from support for Palestine to a pragmatic partnership with Israel. This study found that ODA doubles as a tool of development and political mobilization through the reciprocation method, creating positive dependency and strategic alliances that benefit both parties. The results show that the MASHAV-India cooperation has not only significantly increased agricultural productivity, but has also shaped bilateral relations that have now developed into a comprehensive strategic partnership, making ODA an effective instrument in Israel's smart diplomacy and geopolitical influence in the Indo-Pacific region.

Keywords: ODA; MASHAV; soft power; strategic intelligence; Israel-India

INTRODUCTION

The independence of the full Indian State has been struggling for decades. Starting with the efforts of resistance and rebellion against the British Empire until experiencing the peak of resistance brought by Mahatma Gandhi until India's independence on August 15, 1947. In that era, there was also competition between the superpowers of the United States and the Soviet Union which led to the cold war and ideological wars used to find new allies.

India's priorities in dealing with the cold war have similarities with other Asian-African countries that have just gained their independence after the colonial era, namely focusing on building their respective countries and freeing the influence of the United States and the Soviet Union. From the encouragement of conditions like this, it creates a strong impetus for third countries to get out of the hegemonic impulses of each of the superpowers.

Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, Indonesian President Sukarno, and Prime Minister of Ceylon (Srilanka) Sir John Kotelawala, along with leaders from Asia Africa who shared the same fate and felt the polarization that existed so that they encouraged further meetings both in the Colombo Conference in 1954 and the Asian-African Summit in Bandung in 1955. One of the issues discussed was the issue of Palestine and Israel. "In view of the tensions in the Middle East caused by the Palestinian situation and the danger to world peace, the Asian-African Conference expresses its support for the rights of the Arab nations in Palestine, and calls for the implementation of all UN resolutions on Palestine, and the achievement of a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian.

These problems also encourage the idea of countries that are members of the Asian-African Summit and the Non-Aligned Movement, especially India, to condemn Israel and encourage sympathy and awareness of Palestine. The outcome of this meeting gave impetus to UN General Assembly Resolution 3379 in 1975 which declared that Zionism was a form of discrimination like Apartheid (United Nations, 1975).

India's attitude towards Palestine began with the issue of the Palestinian two-state nation under Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. India voted against the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the issue on November 29, 1947 (Sathian, 2024). India's support for Palestine was not part of Pan-Islamism or a form of Pan-Arabism but a form of Indian morality due to the views of the country that was equally colonized by the British. Morally, Nehru as a nationalist followed in the footsteps of his mentor Mahatma Gandhi and believed that the Jews had made a big mistake in trying to impose themselves on the occupation of Palestine, which of course they had the help of the United States and Britain (R. Sharma, 2023).

Previous research has highlighted Israel's diplomatic efforts toward other countries, particularly those formerly who didnt have diplomatic ties. with Israel. The success of Israeli diplomacy in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia (India) has been highlighted. One example is Israel's diplomatic relations with India, which are currently experiencing stronger ties. India-Israel relations focus on various strategic sectors, such as defense and counterterrorism (Dar & Malik, 2024; Inbar, 2017; Sivakumar et al., 2023). This relationship is likely to expand and become more comprehensive in the long term, encompassing joint research, development, and production in the defense sector, water resources management, science and technology, bilateral trade, and non-defense sectors. Based on the convergence of broad security, geopolitical, and economic interests, this growing partnership reflects Delhi's shift from a hostile stance toward Tel Aviv to a more pragmatic and realistic approach. Furthermore, cooperation primarily focuses on their joint efforts in counterterrorism, encompassing initiatives such as joint information sharing, implementation of counterterrorism strategies, strengthening telecommunications

infrastructure, strengthening internet networks, and intelligence cooperation in countering Islamic extremism.

Other research indicates that the India-Israel closeness extends beyond the defense sector, highlighting that bilateral cooperation is also rapidly expanding in the agricultural sector through the Indo-Israel Agricultural Project (IIAP) and MASHAV, Israel's international development aid agency. This program focuses on establishing Centers of Excellence (CoEs) in various Indian states, such as Haryana, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan, for technology transfer in drip irrigation, water management, and horticultural productivity improvement (Bhatt, 2021; Roy, 2021; A. Sharma & Bing, 2015; Sivakumar et al., 2023). This cooperation has transformed from mere technology transfer to a more strategic partnership, including technical training for Indian farmers and bureaucrats, facilitated directly by MASHAV. A report by the Middle East Institute (2022) also noted that by 2019, more than 150,000 Indian farmers had participated in technical training programs developed through this collaboration between the two countries. Fishman (2022) assesses that the success of Israel's development diplomacy in India demonstrates the effectiveness of soft power based on agricultural innovation which serves to strengthen Israel's image as a modern technology partner in Asia (Oded, 2009; Tanchum, 2022)

After a long series of India support for Palestine, any change or distortion of Indian support for Palestine certainly raises questions. Remembering, in the context of international relations, change in support is a strategic issue in research. Arguably this change in support is due to the influence of soft power carried out by Israel, such as the provision of assistance through official development assistance as an intelligence instrument especially an intelligence psychological operations (PSYOPS) strategy designed to gain sympathy, trust, and political support from India.

METHODOLOGY

This research is a type of explanatory-descriptive research with a case study approach to change India's support for Palestine by exploring and understanding the strategy of providing assistance through official development assistance carried out by Israel. The data collection technique uses literature studies as secondary data analysis to search for data and information through documents, both written documents that can support the writing process (Creswell, 2009) This study relied on secondary data sources, which included textbooks, scholarly journal articles, review papers, and credible online materials. The data analysis followed several stages verification, organization, and refinement of the collected information to extract relevant and meaningful insights. The analytical process began by defining the research objectives and formulating specific questions that guided the investigation. Following this, the researcher systematically gathered, categorized, and synthesized the available data to enable a comprehensive analysis and interpretation of key findings, leading to a clear and effective presentation of the results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Israel Assistance to India

After independence in 1947, India faced one of the challenges that was often experienced by the country after becoming a state, namely the problem of national disintegration. Partition of India This process was carried out based on religious differences, with India being a Hindu majority country and Pakistan being a Muslim majority country. This partition led to massive migration and violence between communities, with millions of people moving from place to place to seek refuge in each country in accordance with their religious identity. This partition also caused Pakistan to become one of India's eternal rivals in South Asia. Israel used this gap to approach India by supplying weapons and ammunition during the India-Pakistan conflict and Bangladesh's partition from Pakistan (Raghavan, 2013).

Ben Guiron as Israel's first prime minister sought to strengthen diplomatic relations with India in overcoming the diplomatic isolation received by Israel. The provision of this assistance became the forerunner of Israel's long-term investment, namely the acceptance of Israel and the opening of diplomatic relations between India and Israel in 1992. In strengthening diplomatic relations, Israel provides Official Development Assistance (ODA), ODA is one of the important instruments in international relations. ODA is generally provided by developed countries to developing countries in the form of funds, technology, or training with the main goal of encouraging sustainable development and reducing poverty. The estimated results confirm that agricultural aid is mainly governed by the needs of the recipient countries with regard to factors such as undernourishment and food inadequacy rates, depth of food deficits and political circumstances. This assistance of this agricultural aid is mainly governed by the needs of the recipient countries with regard to factors such as undernourishment and food inadequacy rates, depth of food deficits and political circumstances (Seon-u Jland LIM, 2018).

MASHAV was founded in 1958 under the Israeli foreign ministry Golden Meir, the former Israeli foreign minister, and Ben Gurion as Prime Minister. MASHAV is to support sustainable development in developing countries by sharing Israeli expertise, technology, and experience. Compared to other state aid agencies, MASHAV does not provide assistance in the form of funds as some donor countries or institutions such as the World Bank, USAID, and CIDA do. MASHAV's main focus is on knowledge transfer, training, and technology, designed to help recipient countries build capacity (Oded, 2009).

In the case of India, after the official diplomatic relations in India, Israel through MASHAV provided training in 1993. The training provided includes technology development and agricultural intensification. Assistance programs, especially in the agricultural sector, achieved positive feedback. Of course, considering that the geography of India is a diverse geographical where there are tropical, dry, and mountainous climates that are challenges in agriculture. For tropical regions that get monsoon rainfall such as in the states of Kerala, Goa, and West Bengal, it is ideally suitable for agricultural climates but for arid regions such as in Rajashtan and Gujarat there are difficulties in accessing agriculture (Bhatt, 2021; Sathian, 2024). Another challenge is soil quality because in the 1960s India emphasized the green revolution which emphasized production yields so that the excessive use of chemical fertilizers had an impact on the deterioration of soil

quality. Israel saw this opportunity and helped implement innovative technologies such as drip irrigation techniques, pesticide-free crop yield optimization, and drought-prone farming methods. (Gulati & Juneja, 2021)

Culminating in 2006, the Ministers of Agriculture of Israel and India signed a long-term cooperation and training agreement, which has been overseen by MASHAV field experts. In 2008, the two countries started a joint farm fund worth \$US 50 million focusing on dairy, agricultural technology, and microirrigation (Roy, 2021). This program is a forerunner of the Indo-Israeli Agricultural Project (IIAP). In 2011, India and Israel signed an agreement to encourage cooperation on urban water systems, which came after more than a decade of joint research, development, and joint investment in each country's water technology. Then continuing in May 2013, Israel announced that it would help India diversify and increase its fruit and vegetable crops under the Indo-Israel Agricultural Project, by offering the country advanced technology and know-how. Israel has pledged to establish 28 centres of agricultural excellence across India that focus on specific fruit and vegetable crops. To date, 12 States are taking part in the IIAP, 29 CoEs are in full active stages. Each phase of IIAP lasts for three years (2009-2012; 2012-2015, 2015-2018, 2018-2020). Currently the "three-year work program in the field of Agriculture 2018-2020" has been signed between the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare of the Republic of India & MASHAV.

The results of Indo-Israeli assistance and cooperation are considered successful in increasing significant yields in Tomato, Chili, Cucumber, and Mango Commodities. The significant result is that farmers in India can increase their yields but by reducing water use by up to 65% and the use of Pesticides and Fertilizers. The results obtained are as Table 1.

Table 1. Indo-Israeli Assistance

Commodities	Before IAAP assistance (kg/acre)	After IAAP Assistance (kg/acre)
Tomato	16.000	96.000
Cherry	Cannot be grown traditionally	72.000
Tomatoes		
Mango	1.500	4,500 -5.000
Chili	12.000	72.000
Cucumber	3.500	45.000

(Source: MASHAV,2024)

The reduction of pesticides and fertilizers can be seen as table 2.

Table 2. Reduction on Commodities

	Before the IAAP assistance (Rp/acre)	After IAAP Assistance (Rp/acre)
Booster		
Pesticides	45.000	10.000
Fertilizer	25.000	12.000

(Source: MASHAV, 2024)

In addition, rootstocks, which are tolerant to salt water and calcareous soils, were specially brought from Israel to allow the cultivation of mangoes also in areas

with salinity problems. This is a breakthrough in mango cultivation that is the result of joint collaboration in applied research. The proprietary technology used in Israel is modified according to local climatic conditions with local experts in India. Israel's cooperation project with India will be extended in the future and will support the I2U2 alliance as the main pillar of food. (Tanchum, 2022). The I2U2 Alliance is a strategic cooperation forum between India, Israel, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and the United States, established in 2021 to foster collaboration across sectors such as renewable energy, food security, water, health, space, and transportation. Among its flagship projects are the development of a modern food park in India with \$2 billion in UAE funding, as well as a 300 MW hybrid power plant project in Gujarat. The four countries play unique roles: India as a market and production base, Israel as a technology source, the UAE as an investor, and the US as a geopolitical catalyst, making I2U2 a symbol of pragmatic diplomacy and cooperation across civilizations.

ODA: Intelligence Instruments.

The provision of assistance provided by Israel through MASHAV is certainly part of Israel's strategy to gain recognition of international sovereignty. Although in the United Nations one country is one voice, from a long-term strategic point of view, India's demographics cannot be underestimated given the potential large demographic population of India at that time to reach 864 million people (Earth Database, 1990). In addition, India is surrounded by countries that are considered a threat to western capitalism and democracy, namely Pakistan and China.

Table 3. SWOT Analysis

	Strength	Weakness
Internal Factors	India's demographic strength and technological dominance in Asia	The economic sector, especially in India's agricultural sector, still relies heavily on traditional methods and is vulnerable to climate change.
	BJP becomes majority politics	
External factor	Oppotunities	Threats
	India's role in the United Nations and International Organizations	Threats of conflict, especially China and Pakistan

Intelligence as knowledge that must be the basis of the country's foreign relations, both in war and peace. If foreign policy is the shield of the state, then strategic intelligence must be able to support the shield and the sword at the same time (Kent, 1949). Sherman Kent, as known as the "Father of Intelligence" wrote

about the important role of intelligence in supporting the strategic policies of a country in his book *Strategic Intelligence for American World Policy* that the meaning of intelligence can be divided into 3 meanings, namely as activities, organizations, and knowledge or products. In the case of international aid, there is always uncertainty and decisive forecasting of the broader strategy that Israel uses to influence India's foreign policy, strengthen Israel's geopolitical position, and ensure its national security. In the SWOT analysis of India's strengths and weaknesses can be analyzed, as follows at Table 3.

Based on the SWOT analysis, it is known that there are 2 loopholes that Israel can take advantage of, namely threats and weaknesses from India. To influence India's foreign policy, Israel is taking an intense approach. In the term, Psychological operations (Psyops) is an intelligence activity for a psychological operations capability that is designed, planned, and executed at the national level to influence the attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors of foreign audiences broadly in support of the strategic objectives of the sponsor can be in the form of individuals or states (Lee, 2020; Saronto, 2018). The targets of this operation can be in the form of individuals, groups, and even on a broad scale, namely the country. Israel's approach to offering aid is a form of Psyops with RASCLS, especially through reciprocation (Burket, 2013)

The reciprocation method is a method that uses an approach by touching the heart of the target by always doing good intensely so that the target feels has to repay what has been given (Cialdini, 2009). This method is the first step so that they can carry out follow-up interventions according to the will of the sponsor (Burket, 2013). By doing good in the long term Israel's aim to increase the recognition of other states, especially states that were once opponents, turned into friends. The results of the assistance provided by Israel show significant win-to-win results. In this case aid is often influenced by the donor state's personal interests, such as economic, political, or strategic goals, rather than purely altruistic motives (Brown & Grävingsholt, 2016). Brown highlighted the challenges in ensuring that aid is aligned with the actual needs of the recipient country and emphasized the controversy surrounding practices such as conditional aid and requirements.

The success of Israel's Official Development Assistance (ODA) programs in India, particularly through MASHAV, is strongly influenced by the political environment shaped by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and its mass base of supporters. As a party rooted in Hindu nationalism, the BJP has promoted a vision of India that values cultural pride, self-reliance, and strategic assertiveness. Interestingly, India's relationship with Israel has always thrived under the reign of the Ideologically-right BJP (Sivakumar et al., 2023). This ideological outlook naturally aligns with Israel's emphasis on innovation, national defense, and resilience, allowing Israeli development assistance to be received not merely as technical cooperation but as a symbol of shared values between two nations facing similar geopolitical pressures. Under Prime Minister Narendra Modi, bilateral cooperation through MASHAV in sectors like agriculture, water management, and innovation has been framed as a model of "strategic development partnership," reinforcing Israel's image as a trusted partner in India's modernization drive (Shah, 2025)

At the same time, the BJP government has redefined India's traditional position on the Israel-Palestine conflict. While maintaining formal support for a two-state solution, New Delhi's foreign policy under the BJP has become markedly pragmatic, prioritizing national interest and strategic partnerships over ideological commitments. The BJP leadership has distanced India from the Non-Aligned Movement's historical solidarity with Palestine, opting instead for a balanced and transactional diplomacy that favors economic and technological collaboration with Israel (Shah, 2025). This policy shift has reduced domestic and international constraints on deepening ties with Tel Aviv, allowing Israel's ODA projects to expand without significant political backlash. The BJP's media ecosystem and affiliated organizations further bolster this trend by portraying Israeli cooperation as a manifestation of India's global rise and diplomatic independence (Faleiro, 2018).

Furthermore, the ideological affinity between the BJP and Israel is reinforced by their shared perception of Islamist movements as sources of radicalism and security threats. Both governments frame their national security discourses around the challenge of extremism Israel in its conflict with groups like Hamas and Hezbollah, and the BJP in its struggle against radical elements in Kashmir and other regions. This convergence of security narratives creates a sense of solidarity that transcends development cooperation, infusing Israel's ODA with symbolic significance as part of a broader ideological alliance. Among BJP supporters, Israel is often admired as a strong, technologically advanced, and decisive nation in confronting terrorism, an image that resonates deeply with Hindu nationalist sentiment. As a result, Israel's ODA in India operates not only as a tool of soft power and development diplomacy but also as a vehicle for reinforcing a shared political identity centered on security, nationalism, and resilience.

Figure 1. Photo Indian Prime Minister's first visit to Israel



(Source: BBC, 2017)

The success of the method is also a historical record for India, where Narendra Modi became the first Prime Minister to visit Israel (See Figure 1), and hopes for

future strategic assistance and cooperation. Relations between Israel and India are currently at their strongest point since the two established official diplomatic relations in 1992. In the last two decades, this relationship has evolved from just agricultural technical cooperation to a comprehensive strategic partnership. Under the administrations of Prime Ministers Narendra Modi and Benjamin Netanyahu, the two countries not only built cooperation in the defense sector but continued the agricultural sector. India gets defense solutions and the agricultural sector on the other hand, Israel views India as a key strategic partner in the Indo-Pacific region to balance the influence of China and Iran.

In the economic context, Israel-India bilateral trade relations are expected to reach a value of more than US\$4 billion by 2024, with significant upward trends in the high-tech, advanced agriculture, and renewable energy sectors MASHAV plays an important role through the (Scheer, 2025). Centre of Excellence for Agriculture projects in more than 29 locations in India, which are now focused on sustainable agricultural technologies and water efficiency. In addition, the cooperation within the framework of the I2U2 Initiative which involves Israel, India, the United Arab Emirates, and the United States further strengthens the position of the two countries in the global supply chain and regional food security.

In terms of foreign policy, India is now implementing a policy of multi-alignment diplomacy while maintaining good relations with Israel without sacrificing its relations with Arab countries. This attitude can be seen from India's decision not to support a UN resolution that directly condemns Israel in several events of the 2023-2024 Gaza conflict, citing neutrality and humanitarian diplomacy priorities. Despite this, India still reaffirms its commitment to the two-state solution between Israel and Palestine, suggesting that India's political support is now more pragmatic than ideological.

Thus, the current condition of Israel-India relations can be categorized as strategic convergence that is, the unification of economic, security, and technological interests within the framework of a mutually beneficial foreign policy. This relationship is no longer just based on technical assistance but has evolved into a model of smart partnership between two influential regional powers. The collaboration between the two in the future is predicted to be even closer, especially on issues of food security, cyber defense, and Indo-Pacific stability, making Israel-India relations one of the new geopolitical axes in the Eurasian region.

Beyond the measurable outcomes in agriculture and technology, Israel's ODA to India through MASHAV also operates as a psychological and communicative instrument that reshapes perceptions of Israel among Indian elites and the broader public. In the context of intelligence studies, such influence aligns with the concept of strategic communication the deliberate use of communication tools to shape foreign attitudes and behaviors in ways that advance the national interests of the donor state (Hallahan et al., 2007). MASHAV's programs, often branded as "friendship initiatives" or "knowledge sharing platforms," are not limited to material aid; they represent a subtle form of cognitive persuasion designed to normalize Israel's image as a benevolent and technologically advanced partner.

The psychological impact of these programs is significant. Farmers, bureaucrats, and state-level officials who participate in MASHAV-led training often return as informal "ambassadors" of Israel's modernity and efficiency. Such experiential

learning cultivates a sense of admiration and trust, which in turn softens pre-existing political or ideological resistance rooted in India's historical solidarity with Palestine. This effect mirrors the logic of *hearts and minds* campaigns in modern PSYOPS, wherein long-term exposure to positive narratives and reciprocal cooperation gradually transforms public sentiment without overt coercion (Linebarger, 1948)

Moreover, MASHAV's public diplomacy relies heavily on visual and narrative symbolism. Israeli officials frequently highlight stories of success such as farmers who triple their crop yields or regions transformed by drip irrigation as evidence of Israel's commitment to human progress rather than geopolitical manipulation. Indian media coverage reinforces these narratives, portraying Israel as a "knowledge ally" rather than a political actor. This narrative shift is critical: it allows Israel to exercise soft power through attraction and credibility, bypassing ideological opposition while achieving strategic influence.

In this regard, the Israeli approach aligns with the *information operations* (IO) model, which integrates diplomacy, development, and psychological influence. By blending developmental discourse with persuasive communication, ODA becomes a form of "white propaganda" one that embeds favorable images and ideas in the recipient's social consciousness. Over time, these perceptions contribute to a redefinition of national interests in alignment with the donor's worldview. Thus, MASHAV's agricultural programs, though ostensibly technical, are part of a larger architecture of influence, demonstrating how aid can serve as both material assistance and psychological strategy.

CONCLUSION

India's foreign policy support for Israel reflects a shift in India's support after joining the NAM. Israel's assistance represents a long-standing effort. The results of this assistance represent one of Israel's successful efforts, evident in India's shift in stance toward the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. During the events of October 7, 2023, India supported Israel in its self-defense against Hamas terrorist attacks.

The findings of this study highlight that Israel's Official Development Assistance (ODA) through MASHAV functions as more than a conventional instrument of development. Rather, it serves as an integrated tool of diplomacy, soft power, and intelligence, effectively shaping India's perception and strategic behavior toward Israel. By focusing on agricultural innovation, water management, and capacity building, MASHAV has successfully positioned Israel as a benevolent and technologically advanced partner. The results demonstrate that these programs have generated not only measurable increases in agricultural productivity but also significant shifts in political orientation, transforming India's historical moral support for Palestine into a pragmatic and strategic partnership with Israel. This evolution illustrates how ODA can act simultaneously as a humanitarian mechanism and a psychological operation that influences national interests through persuasion rather than coercion.

The study further reveals that Israel's developmental diplomacy operates through a calculated blend of *reciprocation* and *strategic communication*. Drawing on psychological principle of reciprocation, MASHAV's consistent technical support creates an enduring sense of goodwill and trust within India's political and social

ecosystem. This psychological reciprocity has facilitated a long-term transformation of bilateral relations.. Such dynamics confirm that the boundaries between diplomacy, intelligence, and development have become increasingly porous in the twenty-first century, enabling donor states to project influence through non-military means.

Despite these compelling findings, this research acknowledges several limitations that warrant attention. The analysis primarily relies on secondary sources academic journals, policy reports, and institutional data without direct field verification. This limitation may constrain the depth of contextual understanding regarding how MASHAV's aid is perceived at the grassroots level within India. Moreover, while the study successfully connects ODA to the framework of psychological operations, it does not fully capture the long-term societal implications or the micro-level behavioral changes among program participants. Future research should therefore employ qualitative fieldwork and primary interviews to explore how Israel's aid programs are experienced, interpreted, and internalized by their recipients. Such investigations would deepen comprehension of ODA's cognitive and cultural impact, providing richer empirical grounding for the argument that development assistance functions as an instrument of influence.

REFERENCES

- Bhatt, V. (2021). Israel's Cooperation on Water Management and Stimulation in the Indian Agrarian Sector Owing to Modernisation: A Study of Rajasthan. *The Journal of Oriental Research Madras*. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/372395376>
- Brown, S., & Grävingholt, J. (2016). Security, Development and the Securitization of Foreign Aid. In S. Brown & J. Grävingholt (Eds.), *The Securitization of Foreign Aid* (pp. 1-17). Palgrave Macmillan UK. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-137-56882-3_1
- Burket, R. (2013). An Alternative Framework for Agent Recruitment: From MICE to RASCLS. *Studies in Intelligence*, 57(2), 7-17.
- Cialdini, R. B. (2009). *Influence, the Psychology of Persuasion*. Harpercollins.
- Creswell, J. W. (2009). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches, 3rd ed. In *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches, 3rd ed.* Sage Publications, Inc.
- Dar, Z. A., & Malik, F. A. (2024). Sky Is the Limit: Examining the Evolution of Indo-Israel Defence Relations. *Advances in Sciences and Humanities*, 10(3), 33-38. <https://doi.org/10.11648/j.ash.20241003.11>
- Faleiro, E. (2018). India-Israel Relations. *World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues*, 22(1), 170-172. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/48520056>
- Gulati, A., & Juneja, R. (2021). Innovations in Production Technologies in India. In A. Gulati, Y. Zhou, J. Huang, A. Tal, & R. Juneja (Eds.), *From Food Scarcity to Surplus: Innovations in Indian, Chinese and Israeli Agriculture* (pp. 23-82). Springer Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-9484-7_3
- Hallahan, K., Holtzhausen, D., van Ruler, B., Verčič, D., & Sriramesh, K. (2007). Defining Strategic Communication. *International Journal of Strategic Communication*, 1(1), 3-35. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15531180701285244>

- Inbar, E. (2017). Israel and India: Looking Back and Ahead. *Strategic Analysis*, 41, 369-383. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09700161.2017.1330450>
- Kent, S. (1949). *Strategic Intelligence for American World Policy*. Princeton University Press.
- Lee, S. (2020). *Strategic Psychological Operations Capability Development: Why Is It Taking So Long?* Naval Postgraduate School.
- Linebarger, P. M. A. (1948). Psychological warfare. In *Psychological warfare*. Infantry Journal Press.
- Oded, A. (2009, October 26). *Fifty years of MASHAV activity*. Jerusalem Center for Security and Foreign Affairs.
- Roy, A. S. (2021). Shalom-Namaste: A Tale of Ties. SSRN .
- Saronto, Y. W. (2018). *Intelijen: Teori Intelijen dan Pembangunan Jaringan*. ANDI.
- Sathian. (2024). *INDIA-ISRAEL RELATIONS IN THE POST- COLD WAR ERA; AN ANALYTICAL STUDY*. University of Calicut.
- Scheer, S. (2025, June 8). *Israel eyes deeper economic ties with India, finalising investment protection deal*. Reuters.
- Seon-u Ji and LIM, S. S. (2018). An empirical analysis of the determinants of agricultural official development assistance. *Agricultural Economics*, 64(5), 206-215. <https://doi.org/10.17221/275/2016-AGRICECON>
- Shah, M. A. (2025). India's Israel-palestine policy: from solidarity with palestinian to reciprocity with Israel. *Asian Journal of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies*, 1-18. <https://doi.org/10.1080/25765949.2025.2553256>
- Sharma, A., & Bing, D. (2015). India-Israel relations: the evolving partnership. *Israel Affairs*, 21(4), 620-632. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13537121.2015.1076189>
- Sharma, R. (2023, October 13). *How Israel stood as India's brother in arms*, India Today. India Today. <https://www.indiatoday.in/history-of-it/story/india-israel-relations-modi-netanyahu-hamas-palestine-nehru-gandhi-arafat-2448244-2023-10-13>
- Sivakumar, Saimon, R., & Rakhil. (2023). The Impact of Changing Domestic Politics on Indo-Israel Relations. *SATRAACHEE UGC Care Enlisted, Peer Reviewed Research Journal*, 40(28).
- Tanchum, M. (2022, July 27). *The India-Middle East Food Corridor: How the UAE, Israel, and India are forging a new inter-regional supply chain*. Middle East Institute. <https://www.mei.edu/publications/india-middle-east-food-corridor-how-uae-israel-and-india-are-forging-new-inter>