

Compare india and the middle east



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Compare India and the Middle East The Middle East has an important role in worldwide politics and finance since the concentration of globe's hydrocarbons in this topographical region means that on the view that the contemporary economy rest on the source of oil and natural gas. Most of the world's nations are profoundly reliant on Persian Gulf oil. The two nations with rate of growth in oil use are China and India, whose joint populations account for one third of humanity. As per the U. S. Geological Study over 50 percent of the undiscovered gas and oil are concentrated in the region primarily in Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, UAE and Libya. According to International Energy Agency 95 percent of the world depend on for its financial security on decisions made by five or six nations in the Middle East. (Energy Agency Sets Grim Oil Forecast)

India is known as the land of spirituality and philosophy. The main religion in India currently is Hinduism. About 80. 5% of Indians are Hindus and 13% Muslims, Christians 2. 3% Sikhs 1. 9% Buddhist and Jains are below 1% (Religious Composition). The gentleness of the Indians has sustained till this time, regardless of the India is a collection of men and women of numerous castes and faith. It is a union of old traditional ethics and the contemporary ideologies. India is a secular nation by way of its Constitution. The freedom of worship for every citizen of India without any breeches or harms of any other's religious philosophies. The Indian Social System is typically built on the Shared family System. The families are closely joined with Grandfathers, fathers, sons and grandsons sharing the similar essence, custom and assets. The Indians are noted for their humanness and calm nature without any harshness in their principles and ideals. Gandhiji's belief in Ahimsa has gained freedom for India worked miracles and provided praise for India in the <https://assignbuster.com/compare-india-and-the-middle-east/>

global arena (Indian Culture).

The Indian economy is the third major economies in the world and is going to grow further in coming years. As per the opinion of Goldman Sachs, the Global Investment Bank, by 2035 India would be the third biggest economy of the world (Indian Economy).

Islam is the religion of the majority populace in the Middle East. The Jews and the various Christian groups were permitted to practice their belief and preserve their traditions and customs. In addition to the Christian and Jewish societies, there are number of distinct religiously demarcated sections in the region. Such factions had their origin in intra-Muslim religio-political differences; maximum of them signify schismatic offshoots from Schism. A community might have its own individual cultural uniqueness that is not built on language, faith, or life-style. The Circassia's, who are Sunni Muslims and communicate in Arabic, form such a cluster; they are mostly seen in Turkey, Jordan, Syria, and Iraq. The Circassia's have well-maintained their wisdom of cultural uniqueness through the combined reminiscence of an ancient past and a common place of origin (Introduction to the Middle East – Religion).

Closer relations with Middle Eastern nations were maintained because of Indias dependence on petroleum imports. India procured oil from Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait and, in response, delivered industrial amenities, industrial goods, and employment. Iran-Iraq War, in 1980-88, forced India to change its oil procurements from Iran and Iraq to Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf states.

Indias relations with Middle East countries were disturbed by events in 1978 and 1979, putting in place the Islamic regime under Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran and the Soviet assault of Afghanistan in backing of the pro-Soviet

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Marxist rule in Kabul. These two actions and the Iran-Iraq War altered the stability of power in West Asia by waning Iran as a regional power and a potential supporter of Pakistan, a condition advantageous to India.

Indian Prime Minister's visit to Iran, in September 1993, was appreciated as fruitful and valuable by the Indian media and observed as a vehicle for rapid progress of mutual affairs. Important changes, comprising debates on the building of a pipeline to supply Iranian natural gas to India and permitting India to improve transportation services in Iran for Indian goods intended for the landlocked Central Asian nations. India as well wanted to alleviate its anxieties over possible Iranian-Central Asian nations atomic link, which viewed as a possible and serious danger to India should Pakistan as well join in an Islamic atomic front targeted at India and Israel. After Iranian president Hashemi Rafsanjani came to India in April 1995 to sign a major trade accord and five consensual pacts, India-Iranian relationships seems to be improved (Heitzman , Worden).

Work Cited

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