



## TURMOIL IN IRAQ AND INDIA'S ENERGY SECURITY CONCERNS

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### ABSTRACT

India, with its significant relation with the Iraq, the reverence that it enjoys as a financial, military and political partner, and the high intensity of cultural relieve it has entire the region, is well-placed to shape and lead a diplomatic program to encourage commitment between the separated Islamic states and, over time, as enhance the assurance levels, put both the sates in a cooperative security understanding. The procedures follow the Arab Spring have set up a contest between Iran and Saudi Arab, though effective considered in character, is now mostly being created in sectarian

conditions and is manifested in two alternative conflicts, in Yeman and Seria. There are increasing concerns that these conflicts could even lead to a direct military confrontation between the two neighboring Islamic giants.

**KEYWORDS:** India's Energy Security Concerns , military and political partner.

### INTRODUCTION

#### Geographical Location of Iraq:

Most geographers, including government of Iraq, studied the nation's geology as far as four primary zones: the west and southwest

regions desert; the moving upland between the upper Tigris and Euphrates streams; the north and north east highlands; and the alluvial plain through which the Tigris and Euphrates stream. Iraq's authentic statistical reports provide the aggregate land region as 438,446 square kilometers, though a United States Department of State gives the territory as 434,934 square kilometers. The desert zone, a region twofaced west and southwest of the Euphrates River, which is part of Desert of Syrian, which covers sections of Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria. The region, lightly occupied by pastoral nomads, comprises of a wide, stony plain combined with rare sandy sections. A widely intensified design of wadis--watercourses that are dry most of the year--runs from the border to the Euphrates. Some Wadis are over 400 kilometers extensive and carry brief but heavy floods during the winter rainy season. Bagadad is the largest city in Iraq with the

population of 30,399,572 (According to Census 2011 July), other than Bagdad, Mosul, Basra, Kirkuk and Irbil are the other largest cities in Iraq. The overall population of the nation is 179.6 people per square mile of 69.3 people per sq.km.

In the north the mountains spread 3,600 metres; in the extreme south the land-living is hardly above sea level. Two excessive rivers route from north to south: the Tigris (1,418 km in Iraq) and the Euphrates (1,213 km). They join near al-Qurna (literally, 'the Angle'), and from there to the Persian Gulf they form the Shatt al-Arab (literally, 'the Arab Shore'), a river 185 km lengthy.

Further south the land becomes compliment. This is the estuary of the Tigris and Euphrates, which has been infarming, with the support of irrigation, since ancient times. Because of the highest temperatures, palm trees cultivate in this part of the nation. The south has wide date-palm copses, and Iraq has, since early times, been the world's top exporter of dates. In part because of the oppressive poverty of the majority Shiite Arab population, the country in southern Iraq – in difference, for instance, to Iraqi Kurdistan – leaves antremendouslydepressing impression. In the summer season temperature goes up to 50 °C, constraining people to spend the hottest hours of the day indoors.

### INDIAN LEAVING IN IRAQ:

The bilateral trade and economic cooperation between Republic of Iraq and Republic of India have been traditionally collaborative, strategic, friendly and longstanding. India's economic cooperation with Iraq has been stronger than many other west Asian countries due to its geographical location and cordial bilateral relations. Trade has always been at the heart of the growing connections between India and Iraq. Before 1947, when India was under British rule, simultaneously Iraq was also under the influence of British government. Though Iraq became independent in 1932; its all policies regarding economic development were very much influenced by British authorities. Indo-Iraq relations started fairly well after India's independence in 1947. Earlier, during great famine of 1950 in India, Iraq had undertaken to supply 20,000 tonnes of wheat, 50,000 tonnes of dates to India for certain non-cereals like cotton goods.

This tendency of granting projects to Indian organizations proceeded through the 1980s disregarding the Iran-Iraq war. At its pinnacle, the Indian people group in Iraq, completely made up of architects, work and experts working for Indian and different activities, numbered around 50,000. Indians additionally played important part as specialists in relatively every Iraq government division, especially in the oil, railways, economic, arranging and common development foundations.

After ten years, with Indian nationals now entangled in different Iraqi towns because of the sensational accomplishments of the jihadist group, Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), in involving significant Iraqi towns, these angles are being showed manifested once again. The media has been tenacious in seeking after the story and requesting brisk activity by government. The administration's reaction has in truth been speedy and compelling: a senior officer has been conveyed in Baghdad and enable focuses, to open 24 hours, have been set up in towns where substantial quantities of Indians are utilized. Once more, in a capable proclamation, the Indian naval force has sent two vessels in Gulf waters, while regular citizen air ship are on standby for fast departure when required. Clearly, it is greatly troublesome for the Indian ambassadors to get immediate access to the individuals who are held in towns under ISIS occupation. In reality, the circumstance could intensify if there were to be an immediate military showdown between the ISIS units and the Iraqi powers that are being regrouped and arranged for battle.

### IN 2014 ISIL DISTURBED IRAQ:

January 2014 is the black day for Iraq because Iraqi Civil War is armed battle in the Middle East. In 2014, the Iraqi insurrection swelled into a common war with the triumph of Fallujah, Mosul, Tikrit and in the significant regions of northern Iraq by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, otherwise called ISIS or IS). This brought about the constrained acquiescence of Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki, and additionally airstrikes by the United States, Iran, Syria, and no less than twelve different nations, the cooperation of Iranian troops and military and calculated guide gave to Iraq by Russia. reported triumph over ISIL, however others cautioned that

they anticipated that ISIL would battle on by means of an insurgency, and by different means.

### INDIAN HAD FLEE FROM IRAQ:

The ISIS in Iraq has taken hostages of 46 Indian nurses in 2014. They were initially stranded at a hospital in Tikrit and later moved to Mosul from where they were freed by the fighters of Islamic State of Iraq and Syria. The change could be deliberated as a major success for the Indian government. There are numerous questions being questioned about what unexpectedly rehabilitated the minds of the ISIS militants, and how a conclusion to release the nurses was taken so fast. Was there an agreement or was it plain discussing skills with the help of the Iraq Red Crescent and some experts from Saudi Arabia, or was there money involved?

"There was a great deal of compromise to get the nurses back. The Indian government had also required the help of Saudi government who too put in a word with the ISIS. However, one must tolerate in mind that the ISIS was not trying to make a hostage condition with Indians, as they requisite the skilled Indian workers, and would want to have them around when they decide to run their 'caliphate',"

### INDIAN REMITTANCE FROM IRAQ DECREASED

Presently, India is the biggest receiver of workers' remittances in the world. According to the Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook, documented movements of workers' remittances at US \$ 9.0 billion accounted for over 14 % of worldwide flows in 2000. The BOPSY minimizes these flows by categorizing remittances routed through local removals from transient deposit accounts under 'other current transfers'. Modifying for this misclassification harvests a considerably higher international share for India at 21% (US \$ 12.5 billion). National balance of payments (BoP) statistics indicate that receipts of workers' remittance rose even higher in the subsequent years to about US \$ 14 billion in 2002.

The number of Indian workers settling to the Gulf for work has released in the past couple of years, perhaps due to reducing economies of nation's part of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) which have been sensation by frailer oil prices. The failure has been important between 2014 and 2016. As per the official figures, the number of Indian workers migrating to the GCC countries was 775,845 in 2014 and fell to 507,296 in 2016. The reduced movement of Indian workers to the Iraq and other Gulf countries is seen to have affected remittances from these nations. Though the destruction is not available, overall remittances as documented in India's steadiness of payments statistics fell somewhat from \$69,819 million in 2014-15 to \$65,592 million in 2015-16.

### EFFECT OF INDIA'S ENERGY SECURITY DUE TO LOW OIL PURCHASE:

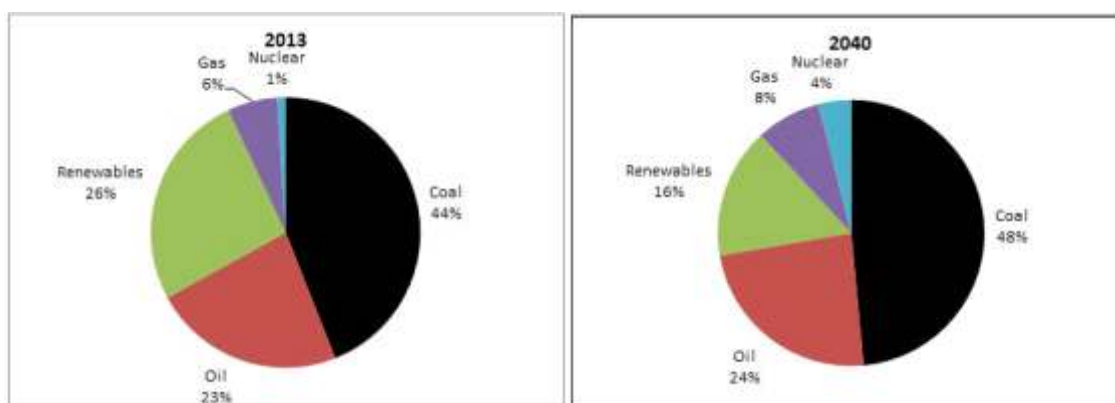
India's financial discretion incompletely has been changed into diplomacy of oil. The oil diplomacy of India can be isolated into three stages (1) from independence to 1960s, (2) from 1960s to end of the Cold War and (3) present time since 1991. In the third stage, particularly in 2000s India looked for elective abroad sources of oil and gas. In the 21st century, oil issue has been important issue in India's foreign diplomacy. With respect to oil, India began high level diplomacy.

Related to foreign Oil, India began high level diplomacy. India's oil tact had changed in 1960s onwards because of local approach and changing situation of universal political-economy. Because of fast development of oil cost and other specialized components India needed to tilt towards Soviet Union for its oil bolster. In 1960, India marked a bargain with USSR and began to import oil. The Western oil refinery firms were not intrigued to refine India's foreign made oil from Moscow. Indian government chose to set up its own oil refinery organization with the assistance of Soviet Union and Rumania government. Amid 1977-1982 periods, New Delhi was relied upon Moscow; around, 5-15% of aggregate India's transported in raw petroleum originated from USSR. India's mission for vitality security prompts fortifies the oil diplomacy. India imported 23% of its aggregate oil from USSR in 1984-85, 17% out of 1985-86 and 17% of every 1989-90 separately.

### ENERGY REQUIREMENT IN INDIA:

The New Policies Scenario presented in WEO 2015 gauges that the vitality request on the planet will develop by about 33% in the vicinity of 2013 and 2040. While the development in Chinese vitality request is abating and the request from OECD nations diminishes by 3%, the net development originates from creating nations, drove by India. It is anticipated that India's aggregate essential vitality request will develop by more than 1000 million tones oil comparable (mtoe) from 2014 to 2040 to achieve 1900 mtoe, which will be bigger than the development in any of the districts including China, Africa, South East Asia, Middle East and Latin America. Albeit sustainable power source is anticipated to add to over 25% of the power age, a vast piece of the development in vitality request is probably going to be met by oil, coal, and gas. India's interest for oil will develop by 6 million barrels for each day (mbpd) outperforming China's development sought after of oil (4.9 mbpd) to stretch around 9.8 mb/d in 2040 amid the period. While 40% of the present request of 3.8 mbpd of oil is contributed by the vehicle division, it is required to develop to roughly 65% by 2040 because of the expansive increment in the quantity of street vehicles which contribute near 90% of vitality use in the vehicle part. Different areas, for example, structures and horticulture are probably going to add to roughly 12% and 8% of the oil request separately in 2040. The modern area is relied upon to add to almost 12% of the oil request which incorporates a little offer (2.4%) towards power age.

India is expected to become the second biggest oil shipper around 2035, surpassing the U.S. which itself surrendered the best spot to China early this year. A comparative story unfurls for coal and India's coal utilization is probably going to achieve 1,300 mtoe in 2040, with the biggest development sought after (around 750 mtoe) on the planet. In spite of the fact that China will lead the request in development for petroleum gas, India's request is probably going to increment by 100 mtoe amid the period. Sunlight based PV is assessed to add to 250 TWh of vitality amid the period which is somewhat lower than the figures evaluated for China. The share of primary energy for India for 2013 and that projected for 2040 is shown in Fig. 1 (a) and (b).



The share of fossil fuels in India's vitality supply is relied upon to increment from 73% out of 2013 to around 80% by 2040. While the offer of oil, gas, coal and atomic increments imperceptibly, the offer of sustainable power source really falls because of the substitution of customary types of biomass with LPG in families. This turn around progress from sustainable to non-renewable energy source based vitality sources has prompted the rise of LPG as the second most utilized oil based good after diesel pushing gas to the third place in 2014. This fuel change is a backward advance and ought to be a reason for worry for India's security of vitality supply.

### Increasing of Demand Supply of Gas:

The drastic increase in energy demand coupled with weak trends in the development rate of household vitality creation will prompt an expansion in India's import reliance. India Energy Security Scenarios-2047 (IESS-2047), gauges an expansion in India's import reliance for coal, oil and gas. The gauge scopes of import reliance for non-renewable energy sources utilizing four inbuilt situations (pre-computed by the model) for 2027 and 2047 are appeared in Table 1.

**Table 1.Import dependency for fossil fuels**

	2012	2027	2047
<b>Coal</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>26-58%</b>	<b>44-87%</b>
<b>Oil</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>81-91%</b>	<b>74-96%</b>
<b>Gas</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>56-65%</b>	<b>59-75%</b>
<b>Overall</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>44-62%</b>	<b>48-85%</b>

The report by CPR which looks at comes about because of different showing considers also presumes that there will be a practically identical rising in non-sustainable power source import dependence for India. In this way it is evident that essentialness imports will end up being dynamically fundamental in the coming years and unless advances are taken now, could jeopardize India's imperativeness supply security and hence speak to a risk to monetary improvement and change.

### **A WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY:**

Ensuring physical accessibility of vitality and free vitality stream is central for India's financial development. In the light of the current push to the assembling part and the emphasis on 'Make in India', India needs to guarantee sufficient accessibility of vitality. Developing import reliance requires that there ought to be adequate framework set up for vitality imports and local appropriation of vitality. This incorporates increase of port limit and rail foundation for transportation of coal; residential pipelines for conveyance of gaseous petrol, unrefined petroleum and oil items; cross country pipelines for sourcing flammable gas from gas fields, LNG terminals for regasification of gaseous petrol and capacity limit with regards to rough and LNG.

The second aspect is the cost of energy imports. As commodity prices adjust downward to accommodate the slowdown in world economic growth, the World Economic Outlook discharged in October 2015 by the IMF predicts that this time of low product costs is probably going to proceed. Along these lines nations, for example, India which are net shippers of vitality and are amidst a development cycle are interestingly set to profit by the moderately bring down vitality costs.

This drop in costs is ascribed to a log jam in vitality request from China, accessibility of shale gas in the U.S., overproduction from OPEC individuals and in expectation of facilitating of authorizations on Iran. Thus the cost of high review Australian coal fell by right around 40% between September 2012 and September 2015 and the cost of gaseous petrol has likewise plunged to one of its most minimal chronicled an incentive to about US \$2/mmBTU.

This gives a window of chance for India to additionally chop down its monetary appropriations on non-renewable energy sources which added up to US \$23.4 billion out of 2013-14 and are specifically given by the focal government. Aside from this, under-recuperations (the distinction between the cost and the deal cost) by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on lamp oil and LPG in FY 2014-15 added up to US \$13.1 billion. These are incompletely made up for by extra money help from the administration and by the upstream broadly claimed oil organizations, while the rest of the bit goes uncompensated to the OMCs. In 2013, roughly 21% of India's populace did not approach framework power while around 33% did not approach clean hotspots for cooking. It is in this way essential that expansive scale ventures are made in building power conveyance framework to give access to power and clean vitality for cooking for accomplishing the objective of 'Supportable Energy for All' by 2030.

The last perspective is to bring down the request of vitality by giving a push to vitality productivity and vitality protection. According to conclusive vitality adjusts for India, around 40% of vitality is lost in change from essential to definite vitality and in the vitality dispersion chain. In spite of the fact that India's general vitality power is relied upon to drop from 0.11 tons of oil identical (toe) per \$1,000 of total national output (GDP) in 2013 to 0.05 toe for every \$1,000 of GDP in 2040, this would be owing to auxiliary changes in the Indian economy. Henceforth it is essential that endeavors are engaged to enhance the physical vitality power in different

segments by changes in procedures and innovation. Rebuilding the state power sheets for expanding the profitability and to build change effectiveness in power age plants and dissemination of power additionally should be attempted. This would yield long haul benefits as far as asset proficiency and cost investment funds.

Conclusion:

Energy security is a component of national security. It was, is and will keep on remaining a prime worry of nations. In light of current patterns India is on track to end up noticeably a worldwide vitality player and will drive the world vitality request in the following couple of decades. The expansion in the supply-request hole is unavoidable and will prompt an expansion in import reliance for non-renewable energy sources for India and fortifying of vitality import foundation is basic to guarantee accessibility of vitality. The fall in item costs displays a one of a kind window of chance to India to shore up its vitality security. While a few stages have just been taken toward this path, it is critical that India expands the force of its endeavors in order to meet time bound targets which would receive noteworthy rewards over the long run.

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