
**INDIA'S STRATEGIC EQUILIBRIUM: BALANCING PRINCIPLES
AND POWER POLITICS IN WEST ASIAN CONFLICTS**

Muzzammil Hasan Jafri*, Taha Hasan Jafri

Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Aligarh Muslim University”

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*Corresponding Author: Muzzammil Hasan Jafri

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Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Aligarh Muslim University”

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ABSTRACT

India's approach to conflict in West Asia reflects a carefully measured equilibrium between moral principles and strategic pragmatism. As a nation historically committed to non-alignment and peaceful coexistence, India continues to uphold its normative stance of non-interference and dialogue-based conflict resolution. However, evolving geopolitical realities, including energy security imperatives, the welfare of 9.8 MN Indian diaspora, and deepening partnerships with competing regional powers such as Iran, Israel, and Saudi Arabia, have compelled New Delhi to adopt a more nuanced, interest-driven diplomacy. This study analyzes India's strategic neutrality through the framework of analytical eclecticism, blending elements of realism, liberal institutionalism, and constructivism to explain its multidimensional engagement in West Asia. By examining India's responses to key regional crises, such as the Iran–US tensions, the Yemen conflict, and the Israel–Palestine issue, the paper highlights how India maintains a delicate balance between ethical commitments and pragmatic national interests. It argues that India's foreign policy in West Asia embodies a “strategic equilibrium” that seeks stability, energy access, and global credibility while avoiding entanglement in sectarian or great-power rivalries. The analysis contributes to a broader understanding of how emerging powers like India navigate complex regional conflicts through diplomacy rooted in both principle and pragmatism.

KEYWORDS: West Asia, India, analytical eclecticism, Interest driven diplomacy, Delicate balance, strategic equilibrium.

INTRODUCTION

The West Asian region, extending from the eastern Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, still one of the most unstable yet strategically dynamic regions in the world. Its geopolitical significance originates from its immense energy reserves, its location as an intersection between Asia, Europe, and Africa, and its centrality to key international trade routes. For India, West Asia is not merely a neighborhood but an essential strategic, economic, and cultural sphere. The region supplies almost 60 percent of India's crude oil and natural gas, ensuring the energy security that supports India's industrial growth and economic development. Furthermore, it is home to more than eight million Indian expatriates, whose remittances play a vital role in sustaining India's foreign exchange reserves and regional economies, predominantly in states like Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. In addition to these economic and demographic networks, historical trade ties, civilizational exchanges, and shared cultural linkages, ranging from the ancient spice routes to Sufi and linguistic influences, have extended India's multidimensional engagement with the region.

However, this thorough engrossment also exhibits India to the integral uncertainty and conflict prone nature of West Asia. The region continues to be spoiled by persistent conflicts and rivalries, including the decades, long Israel–Palestine dispute, the Iran–Saudi Arabia geopolitical competition, and the rigidities between Iran and the United States. The aftermath of the Arab Spring (2011) released further uncertainty, with state failures, proxy wars, and sectarian split destabilizing regional politics. The rise of extremist organizations such as ISIS, coupled with ongoing civil wars in Syria and Yemen, has revolved West Asia into a complex arena of intersecting rivalries among regional and extra-regional powers such as the United States, Russia, and China. For India, preserving a stable and balanced approach in this environment has been both a strategic necessity and a diplomatic test of skill.

This study conceptualizes India's engagement with West Asia through the lens of “strategic equilibrium” a prudently maintained balance between principles and power. Deep-rooted in the Nehruvian practice of Non-alignment, peaceful coexistence, and respect for sovereignty, India has historically indorsed moral diplomacy by advocating dialogue and non-interference in internal matters. So far, the end of the Cold War, the move toward economic liberalization in the 1990s, and the advent of India as a global economic actor necessitated a more pragmatic modification of its West Asia policy. India's approach progressively transitioned from idealism to “principled pragmatism” withholding its normative values while chasing

perceptible national interests such as energy security, defense cooperation, counterterrorism, and diaspora protection.

The two-fold character of India's foreign policy is best reflected in its simultaneous and pleasant relations with rival states. On one hand, India's strategic partnership with Israel has prolonged significantly since the early 1990s, especially in areas like defense technology, intelligence cooperation, and agriculture. On the other hand, India endures to maintain strong historical ties with Iran, particularly through energy imports, the Chabahar Port project, and broader connectivity initiatives that support India's outreach to Afghanistan and Central Asia. Simultaneously, India's profound economic and labor linkages with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, expressly Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, have progressed into comprehensive strategic partnerships involving trade, investment, and Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) cooperation. Balancing these complicated relationships without aligning exclusively with any power bloc showcases India's diplomatic maturity and strategic neutrality.

This equilibrium is not motionless; it evolves with shifting global and regional contexts. India's abstaining from taking sides in conflicts such as the Saudi–Iran confrontation, its vigilant stance on the Yemen War, and its measured response to the Israel–Palestine crisis highlight its determination to avoid trouble while endorsing dialogue and regional stability. New Delhi's emphasis on issue-based alignment rather than bloc-based alliances has become a hallmark of its foreign policy in West Asia. Through this approach, India has preserved autonomy in decision-making and defended its interests even amid heightened U.S.–Iran tensions or challenging pressures from Israel and Arab states.

The theoretical sustaining of this analysis is grounded in analytical eclecticism, a framework that draws from multiple schools of thought in international relations to provide a all-inclusive understanding of India's behavior. Realism explains India's quest of national interests, power, and security in a region dominated by substantial competition. Constructivism highlights India's historical identity as a peace-promoting and norm-upholding actor, shaping its diplomatic behavior through moral narratives and cultural affinity. Meanwhile, liberal institutionalism simplifies India's preference for dialogue, economic cooperation, and multilateral engagement through forums such as the India–Arab League Dialogue, the India–UAE Comprehensive Partnership, and involvement in United Nations peacekeeping efforts.

Eventually, India's approach to conflict in West Asia discloses the complexity of its foreign policy, a blend of moral responsibility and strategic pragmatism. By maintaining equilibrium between competing actors, avoiding direct military involvement, and emphasizing economic, humanitarian, and cultural engagement, India projects itself as a responsible rising power capable of contributing to peace and stability in an instable region. In an era, manifest by great-power competition and shifting alliances, India's strategic equilibrium in West Asia signifies not indecision but an intended diplomatic tactics, balancing power with principle to secure both its interests and its ideals in the broader regional order.

Historical Context of India–West Asia Relations

India's relationship with West Asia is intensely rooted in the long arc of history, on both sides of trade, cultural exchange, and civilizational interactions that predate modern state boundaries. The historical ties between the Indian subcontinent and the West Asian region can be traced back to ancient maritime routes across the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean, which helped the exchange of spices, textiles, precious stones, and other commodities (Lal, 2001). These commercial links go with by cultural and religious interactions that shaped both regions. The spread of Islam into the Indian subcontinent, beginning in the early medieval period, brought with it influences from Persian, Arab, and Central Asian traditions, leaving a lasting imprint on Indian art, architecture, language, and literature. Persian remained a court language for several centuries under the Delhi Sultanate and later the Mughal Empire, symbolizing the depth of Indo-Persian cultural synthesis (Nizami, 2002).

During the Mughal era, India's political and cultural relations with West Asia has grown further. The empire maintained deep relations with Safavid Persia and the Ottoman Caliphate, facilitating diplomatic missions, artistic exchanges, and the movement of scholars and Sufi preachers between the two regions. The Mughal courts were not only cultural melting pots but also centers of theological dialogue that connected the intellectual traditions of the Islamic world (Rizvi, 2009). These centuries of contact established an enduring civilizational bridge between India and West Asia, one that continued to influence the subcontinent's social and religious life even after the decline of imperial rule.

Following India's independence in 1947, the newly formed republic followed a foreign policy secured in Non-alignment and anti-colonial solidarity. Under Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, India positioned itself as a supporter of Arab nationalism and decolonization movements across Asia and Africa. India's consistent backing of the Palestinian cause

became a moral cornerstone of its West Asia policy, reflecting both its anti-imperialist ideals and its solidarity with the Arab world (Pradhan, 2021). The formation of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in the 1950s further strengthened India's balanced engagement with both Arab nations and Iran, as New Delhi pursued to avoid involvement in Cold War bloc politics. During this period, India avoids from establishing full diplomatic relations with Israel, primarily to maintain its credibility among Arab and Muslim-majority states (Ganguly, 2019). However, the post-Cold War era marked a turning point in India's engagement with West Asia. The end of bipolarity, united with India's economic liberalization in the 1990s, encouraged a pragmatic shift from ideological solidarity to national interest based foreign policy. India's policy began to expand, reflecting a growing appreciation of the region's economic and strategic importance beyond historical and emotional ties. This diversification was manifest in the normalization of relations with Israel in 1992, which opened paths for cooperation in defense technology, agriculture, and intelligence sharing. Simultaneously, India deepened its economic and energy partnerships with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states, including Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Qatar, to secure its vital energy imports and remittance inflows (Kumar, 2020).

Iran, too, remained a significant partner, particularly for India's regional connectivity ambitions through the Chabahar Port Project, which aimed to link India with Afghanistan and Central Asia while bypassing Pakistan. Yet, India managed to maintain this cooperation even amid U.S. sanctions and geopolitical pressures, demonstrating its policy of strategic autonomy (Joshi, 2021). Temporarily, India continued to uphold its principled position on Palestine while simultaneously strengthening ties with Israel, reflecting its growing diplomatic maturity and ability to manage paradoxes in foreign policy.

In essence, the evolution of India–West Asia relations represent a gradual transformation from civilizational interconnectedness and ideological solidarity to strategic pragmatism and multi-vector engagement. India's historical relationship with West Asia has provided a robust foundation for its contemporary diplomacy, one that blends respect for shared cultural heritage with a forward-looking pursuit of energy security, economic partnership, and geopolitical balance in an ever more multipolar world.

Theoretical Framework

This study employs analytical eclecticism as its central theoretical lens to understand how India balances normative principles with power-political imperatives in monitoring the

unstable situation of West Asian conflicts. Analytical eclecticism, articulated by Sil and Katzenstein (2010), argues that complex real-world problems demand theoretical approaches that transcend the rigid boundaries of individual paradigms. The West Asian geopolitical environment, characterized by sectarian divides, great-power interventions, energy interdependence, and multidirectional rivalries, cannot be fully covered by any single theory. India's behavior in this region is similarly multi-dimensional, shaped simultaneously by material interests, institutional engagements, and identity-driven values.

Illustrated on Structural Realism, the framework accentuates how India's engagement stems from the importance of an anarchic system. Realist insights highlight the need to maintain strategic autonomy, avoid estrangement in rival blocs, defend energy supply chains, and safety measure of its diaspora amid regional uncertainty (Waltz, 1979; Mearsheimer, 2001). Realism thus explains India's multifaceted strategy of connecting with Iran, Israel, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE, apparently contradictory alignments that, from a realist perspective, maximize India's room for movement.

In applying Liberal Institutionalism, the framework highlights India's trust on economic interdependence, diplomatic dialogue, and institutional mechanisms as apparatus for conflict management. India's deepening ties with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), use of multilateral fora such as IORA, and participation in new groupings like I2U2 reflect a liberal logic, stability enhances economic growth, workers mobility, and long-term development (Keohane & Nye, 2012). Liberalism thus helps explain India's stresses on cooperative security and negotiated settlements in West Asia.

By using Constructivist perceptions, the framework integrates identity, norms, and historical narratives into the analysis. India's focus on non-alignment, admiration for sovereignty, and peaceful resolution of conflicts aligns with its postcolonial identity and long-standing diplomatic attitude (Acharya, 2014). Constructivism simplifies why India often avoids taking unyielding ideological positions during crises, whether in Yemen, the Gaza conflicts, or the Iran–Saudi rivalry, prioritizing principled neutrality and humanitarian concerns.

By making these various aspects, analytical eclecticism offers a more comprehensive explanation of India's foreign policy. India's strategic equilibrium is not a result of severe doctrinal obedience but a realistic synthesis of realist power intentions, liberal economic encouragements, and constructivist regulating obligations. This eclectic synthesis explains the

compliance of India's diplomacy as it retorts to fluctuating regional alignments, domestic political considerations, global energy transitions, and diaspora susceptibilities or weakness.

Finally, analytical eclecticism offers a strong framework for taking how India simultaneously maintains its normative principles and navigates pragmatic strategic realities in West Asian conflicts. This hybrid model shows India's evolving role as a balanced, credible, and context-sensitive actor in a region marked by complexity, volatility, and competing power structures.

Strategic Importance of West Asia for India

West Asia occupies a position of intense strategic importance in India's foreign policy and national security calculus. The region serves as a vital hub for India's energy security, trade connectivity, diaspora engagement, and geopolitical stability. Given India's growing energy demands and its dependence on external energy sources, West Asia has arisen as an essential partner for sustaining India's economic growth. Nearly 60 percent of India's crude oil and natural gas is imported from this region, primarily from countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Kuwait, and Qatar (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, 2023). These energy imports are not only important for fueling India's industries and transportation networks but also for maintaining macroeconomic stability. Any obstacle in the Gulf's energy supply, as seen during regional conflicts or global oil price shocks, directly affects India's inflation, fiscal balance, and overall economic pliability (Trigunayat, 2024).

Beyond energy, the Indian diaspora in West Asia forms one of the largest overseas communities in the world, numbering over eight million people. Concentrated mainly in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states, these expatriates contribute significantly to both the host economies and India's financial inflows. The remittances sent by Indian workers, amounting to more than \$40 billion annually, play a crucial role in supporting household incomes, rural development, and state-level economies in India, particularly in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh (MEA, 2022). Consequently, ensuring the welfare and security of the diaspora remains a central priority of India's foreign policy in the region.

The Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea maritime routes further strengthen West Asia's strategic relevance for India. These waters are essential for global commerce, including the movement of hydrocarbons and goods between Asia, Europe, and Africa. Key chokepoints such as the Strait of Hormuz are vital for India's energy imports and naval strategy. India's growing naval existence and security cooperation with Gulf states aim to safeguard maritime routes from

piracy, terrorism, and regional conflicts (Singh, 2020). The Indian Navy's operations under the Mission SAGAR (Security and Growth for All in the Region) and contribution in anti-piracy patrols in the Gulf of Aden underscore India's maritime commitment to regional stability (Rajagopalan, 2021).

Geopolitically, West Asia serves as a bridge linking India to Africa, Europe, and Central Asia, placing it at the intersection of major global power rivalries involving the United States, China, and Russia. India's engagement in the region is therefore guided by the pursuit of strategic autonomy, strengthening relations with diverse actors such as Israel, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE without aligning exclusively with any bloc (Pradhan, 2021). This approach reflects New Delhi's pragmatic balancing strategy, aimed at protecting its energy, economic, and security interests amid a volatile regional environment.

West Asia's strategic value for India extends far beyond energy dependence. It encompasses economic, maritime, and human dimensions that are deeply intertwined with India's domestic stability and international standing. By maintaining robust partnerships and promoting security cooperation, India seeks to ensure that West Asia remains a region of opportunity rather than vulnerability, anchoring its position as a responsible and influential stakeholder in the evolving geopolitical order.

West Asia in Indian Foreign Policy: Balancing Principles and Strategic Equilibrium

West Asia occupies a critical place in India's foreign policy framework, serving as both an energy lifeline and a geopolitical crossroads that connects Asia, Africa, and Europe. For India, the region's significance lies not only in its vast hydrocarbon reserves but also in its role as home to a large Indian diaspora and its position within global maritime trade routes. India's approach to West Asia has long been shaped by the need to strike a balance between moral principles and pragmatic statecraft, leading to what scholars describe as a policy of strategic equilibrium (Pant & Passi, 2018).

During the early decades after independence, India's engagement with West Asia was defined by Nehruvian idealism. Guided by the principles of non-alignment and anti-colonial solidarity, India aligned itself with the Arab world and strongly supported the Palestinian cause. This moral diplomacy reflected India's identity as a postcolonial state advocating decolonization, justice, and equality in the global order (Ajay, 2024). India refrained from formal diplomatic relations with Israel until 1992, fearing that such recognition might

alienate Arab partners. Yet, its consistent advocacy for peaceful coexistence and dialogue earned it widespread respect among Arab nations and within the Non-Aligned Movement.

However, the post-Cold War era introduced new economic and strategic imperatives. India's economic liberalization in the 1990s demanded stable energy supplies and access to foreign markets, compelling New Delhi to recalibrate its West Asia policy. The normalization of relations with Israel in 1992 opened a new chapter of cooperation in defense, agriculture, and technology. Simultaneously, India deepened partnerships with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries to secure energy resources and ensure the welfare of more than eight million Indian expatriates working in the region (Kumar, 2020). These developments reflected a pragmatic shift from ideology to interest-based diplomacy.

Iran has continued to occupy a central place in India's West Asia calculus. Beyond being an energy supplier, Iran's geostrategic location makes it a gateway to Afghanistan and Central Asia through the Chabahar Port Project. Despite the challenges posed by U.S. sanctions, India has tried to maintain engagement with Tehran, balancing its partnership with Washington and its strategic needs in the region (Pradhan, 2021). Meanwhile, relations with Saudi Arabia and the UAE have reached unprecedented heights, with both nations emerging as key economic and counter-terrorism partners. The growing defense, investment, and energy collaboration signifies India's increasing reliance on these Gulf powers for regional stability and prosperity (Ministry of External Affairs [MEA], 2024).

Under Prime Minister Narendra Modi, India's foreign policy toward West Asia has gained renewed vigor and visibility. Modi's visits to Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, Iran, and Israel marked a proactive and multi-aligned approach, symbolizing India's emergence as a confident global actor. Scholars describe this as a phase of "de-ideologized pragmatism," where India engages all major actors in the region while avoiding entanglement in their rivalries (Pant & Singh, 2022). This strategy enables India to secure its national interests, energy security, trade, and diaspora welfare, without sacrificing its long-standing support for peaceful resolutions to conflicts such as the Israel–Palestine dispute.

India's West Asia policy represents the evolution of a principle-pragmatism synthesis. While it remains rooted in the moral legacy of non-alignment and peaceful coexistence, it now embraces a realist understanding of power, security, and economics. Through this balancing act, what may be termed strategic equilibrium, India has managed to navigate an arena of

competing powers and sectarian rivalries while consolidating its image as a responsible and autonomous player in the international system. As West Asia continues to undergo transformation amid shifting global alignments, India's calibrated diplomacy will remain vital to sustaining regional stability and safeguarding its own national interests.

Challenges in the Region: Conflicts and Rivalries

West Asia remains one of the utmost conflict-ridden and politically fragmented regions in the world, where overlapping enmities, ideological divides, and great-power involvements have perpetuated instability for decades. The region's geopolitical landscape is characterized by a complex web of religious, sectarian, and political conflicts, which continue to shape not only regional dynamics but also the strategic environment for external factors such as India. For New Delhi, whose economic and energy interests are deeply intertwined with West Asia, maintaining an equidistant and pragmatic stance amid competing powers presents a persistent diplomatic challenge (Kumaraswamy, 2021).

At the heart of West Asia's turmoil lies the Israel–Palestine conflict, one of the world's longest-running and most intractable disputes. Rooted in questions of identity, sovereignty, and historical grievances, the conflict has shaped Arab–Israeli relations for over seven decades. India's position on this issue has evolved from strong ideological support for the Palestinian cause, reflecting its anti-colonial and non-aligned principles, to a more balanced approach that also accommodates its growing strategic and technological partnership with Israel (Pant & Singh, 2022). While India continues to endorse a two-state solution and supports Palestinian statehood at the United Nations, it has simultaneously deepened cooperation with Israel in areas such as defense, cybersecurity, agriculture, and innovation. This dual-track diplomacy underscores New Delhi's effort to reconcile moral principles with realpolitik interests, a hallmark of its broader West Asia policy.

Another major fault line in the region is the Iran–Saudi Arabia rivalry, which has both sectarian and geopolitical dimensions. Rooted in the Sunni–Shia divide and competition for regional influence, the rivalry has fueled proxy conflicts in countries such as Yemen, Syria, and Lebanon. These conflicts have fragmented the region into spheres of influence, complicating the foreign policies of external powers. For India, both Iran and Saudi Arabia are indispensable partners, Tehran for its energy resources, strategic location, and connectivity through the Chabahar Port, and Riyadh for its role as a leading oil supplier and host to millions of Indian expatriates. Balancing relations with these two rivals requires

diplomatic dexterity, especially given India's growing defense and counterterrorism cooperation with the Gulf states and its parallel investments in Iran's infrastructure projects (Pradhan, 2021).

The aftermath of the Arab Spring further intensified regional instability. What began as popular uprisings for democracy and reform in 2011 soon devolved into violent civil wars, regime changes, and authoritarian backlashes. Countries such as Syria, Libya, and Yemen descended into chaos, creating humanitarian crises and opportunities for extremist organizations such as ISIS to flourish (Gupta, 2017). India, with its large diaspora and trade networks in the region, faced significant challenges in ensuring the safety of its nationals and maintaining uninterrupted access to energy supplies. The evacuation of thousands of Indian citizens from conflict zones like Yemen under Operation Rahat (2015) demonstrated India's growing capacity for crisis management and humanitarian response.

External interventions have further complicated the regional equation. The United States, historically a dominant actor in the Gulf, has seen its influence questioned following its withdrawal from Iraq and the perceived decline of its regional commitments. Meanwhile, Russia has reasserted itself through military involvement in Syria, and China has expanded its economic footprint through the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and strategic investments in ports and infrastructure. These developments have transformed West Asia into a multi-polar arena where major powers compete for influence (Trigunayat, 2024). India must therefore navigate a crowded geopolitical landscape, engaging with all major actors while avoiding strategic entanglement in regional rivalries.

The challenges posed by persistent conflicts, sectarian divisions, and external interventions make West Asia a testing ground for India's diplomatic agility. New Delhi's strategy of strategic neutrality and multi-alignment reflects a recognition that stability in West Asia is essential for its energy security, diaspora welfare, and maritime interests. Yet, sustaining this balance amid shifting power dynamics remains an ongoing challenge, one that will continue to shape the contours of India's engagement with the region in the coming decades.

Implications for Regional Stability and Global Role

India's balanced approach in West Asia carries significant implications not only for the region's stability but also for India's emergence as a credible and responsible global actor. By consciously avoiding zero-sum alignments and instead pursuing dialogue-based diplomacy,

India plays a stabilizing role in a region historically characterized by deep-rooted rivalries, sectarian divides, and great-power interventions. Its policy of strategic neutrality ensures that it remains a trusted partner across multiple fault lines, between Iran and Saudi Arabia, Israel and Palestine, and even among competing external powers like the United States, Russia, and China. This flexibility has enhanced India's diplomatic credibility and helped it project itself as a voice of moderation and reason in global affairs.

India's conflict-avoidance strategy indirectly contributes to regional stability by reducing the likelihood of escalation and encouraging cooperative frameworks. Its participation in forums such as the India–Arab League Dialogue, the I2U2 group (India, Israel, the UAE, and the United States), and the India–GCC Strategic Dialogue reflects its commitment to fostering multilateralism and shared prosperity. Rather than acting as a disruptive force, India seeks to facilitate regional dialogue and economic integration, aligning with its long-held principle of “peaceful coexistence.” This approach resonates with smaller West Asian states that prefer balanced partnerships over dependency on great powers (Trigunayat, 2024).

Furthermore, India's humanitarian and developmental diplomacy has enhanced its soft power in the region. Initiatives such as medical cooperation, food security programs, and post-crisis reconstruction aid have strengthened India's reputation as a partner for stability and progress. Its ability to conduct large-scale evacuation missions during regional conflicts, while maintaining positive relations with all concerned parties, underscores its non-partisan humanitarian commitment (MEA, 2023). These actions contribute not only to regional goodwill but also to India's image as a power capable of responsible global engagement.

At the global level, India's pragmatic and balanced policy in West Asia reinforces its aspiration to become a leading voice in a multipolar world. As global power structures evolve and traditional alliances weaken, India's approach demonstrates that it is possible to maintain sovereignty in foreign policy while engaging constructively with diverse actors. Its capacity to manage relationships with conflicting powers, such as maintaining strong ties with the United States while cooperating with Russia and engaging China through dialogue, reflects a broader diplomatic maturity that extends beyond West Asia.

This model of principled pragmatism, where ethical values coexist with strategic calculation, positions India as a prototype for middle powers navigating an increasingly fragmented world order. It allows India to balance its developmental priorities at home with its growing

responsibilities abroad. By contributing to peace, stability, and sustainable partnerships in West Asia, India not only safeguards its national interests but also enhances its credibility as a bridge-builder in international politics.

In essence, India's West Asia policy illustrates how restraint, inclusivity, and pragmatic cooperation can promote both regional stability and global respect. As the world transitions toward a more multipolar system, India's experience in managing conflicting relationships through dialogue and strategic equilibrium offers valuable lessons for states seeking to balance ideals with interests in the twenty-first century.

CONCLUSION

India's engagement with West Asia exemplifies the evolution of a mature and multidimensional foreign policy that carefully balances power with principle. In a region marked by persistent volatility, sectarian divisions, and the involvement of competing global powers, India has succeeded in maintaining constructive relations with all major actors without being drawn into regional rivalries. This delicate balance, often described as strategic equilibrium, demonstrates New Delhi's capacity to safeguard national interests while remaining committed to the values of peaceful coexistence, dialogue, and mutual respect. By skillfully navigating conflicts and crises, India has reinforced its identity as a responsible power capable of exercising restraint and reason amid global uncertainty.

The idea of analytical eclecticism provides a valuable framework for understanding this complex and adaptive approach. India's foreign policy in West Asia does not adhere rigidly to any single theoretical paradigm. Instead, it integrates insights from multiple traditions, realism, in its pursuit of national interest and energy security; liberalism, in its emphasis on trade, economic cooperation, and multilateral engagement; and constructivism, in its recognition of shared civilizational, cultural, and historical ties with the Arab world. This blending of ideas enables India to respond flexibly to shifting geopolitical contexts while maintaining policy consistency and credibility. Analytical eclecticism thus captures the essence of India's diplomacy: context-driven, interest-oriented, and value-conscious.

India's role in West Asia also has broader implications for its global positioning. As the international order transitions toward multipolarity, India's ability to maintain equidistance between conflicting actors, such as Iran and Saudi Arabia, Israel and Palestine, or the United States and Russia, underscores its diplomatic independence. This approach enhances India's

credibility as a bridge-builder in global affairs, a nation that prefers engagement over confrontation and balance over polarization. Such a posture not only secures India's strategic and economic interests but also strengthens its claim to leadership within the Global South and its aspirations for a greater role in global governance institutions.

In conclusion, India's engagement with West Asia demonstrates that principled pragmatism and strategic equilibrium are not contradictory but complementary forces in international relations. By combining ethical restraint with strategic foresight, India has charted a middle path that reflects both its civilizational heritage and its modern aspirations. As global politics continue to evolve, this nuanced, analytically eclectic approach will likely remain central to India's foreign policy, guiding its actions, shaping its partnerships, and defining its role as a responsible power in the emerging multipolar world order.

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