

INDIA FOREIGN TRADE WITH WEST ASIA: A STUDY

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INTRODUCTION

Little do most Indian citizens realize that West Asia (or the center East) has traditionally been one in all the foremost policy challenges for brand spanking New Delhi. From Nehru's stretch towards the region underneath the gloss of the Non-Aligned Movement to supporting Saddam Hussein's Ba'athist Irak within the hope of protective oil interests and philosophy, India's stake within the region has remained high on the rear of political, economic and demographic challenges. Till the top of the conflict India's relations with West Asia were primarily formed by India's policy responses to evolving government ground realities internationally and within the region. Once India became independent, the West exercised virtually unquestionable influence and management over West Asia. All freelance West Asian countries then had powerfully anti-Communist, pro-West regimes and had become a vicinity of the American-led axis within the context of the recently emerged conflict. However, to the West's nice disappointment, even anger, India adopted a singular approach — not being aligned with either camp. Foreign policy could be a dynamic method by that nation states try and alter themselves to the dynamic pace of international realities and domestic demands. However, the policy could be a complicated method. Therefore, the states typically love numerous techniques and methods for making certain themselves with most advantage out of given things. It's conjointly true that a specific strategy developed at a peculiar political context, might not be appropriate to totally different and ulterior things. Thus, states typically try and re-define and rethink several of the sooner ways and postures because; they'll notice it natural reflection within the modified policy behavior. Despite this the historical, ancient and cultural themes keep influencing the policy choices. Hence, continuity and alter mark the dynamics of any policy programmed. During this method, the approach the states reply to such changes is subject to

the peculiarities of the individual social group. This general trend in policy behavior conjointly true just in case of India, notably in her policy towards West Asia. From the very first, it can be argued that whereas following policy objectives, states area unit involved in maintaining their own national interests that area unit a lot of or less conditioned by domestic and international atmosphere. During this drive, the methods area unit outcome of the imperatives of history, culture and even geo-political compulsions. Of these factors were at add India's West Asia Policy, because it was careful and rationalized by Jawaharlal Nehru. It might even be argued that, the political and ethical attribute, the legacies of freedom movement, the balance of forces of the amount etc. did influence India's perceptions on West Asia. During a world of constant conflicts and struggles, India most popular to spot her national interests with the legitimate interests of the opposite nations. Actually, it had been such a thinking that placed India in an exceedingly higher position in international politics from the very early life of Indian policy creating, solon had such that "we propose to appear when India's interests within the context of the globe co-operation and world peace in to date as world peace is most popular. During national movement, India's policy priorities were additional or less conditioned by her domestic imperatives and nature of international politics. That's why at intervals the standard weakness of a heterogeneous society, subjected to colonial-imperialist exploitation for a fairly long amount, social advancement and economic development become core issue before the state. However, such advancement might be attainable solely by a positive setting within the international, regional and sub continental context. This was extremely a fancy and dynamic method. Whereas participating in such a method India had bequeathed a series of core objectives.

OBJECTIVE OF THE FOREIGN POLICY

The foreign policy objectives are mainly outcome of interacting external environment. In this process, states often resort to certain techniques, besides specific policies. They are directly or

indirectly attached to the foreign policy objectives, which is defined as “The particular, limited, fairly stable, conscious and deliberate end target sought by the policy at a given time.”¹

Promotion of International peace and security

India when independence perpetually pursued the goal of the promotion of world peace. This policy was developed by the Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru. This was mirrored in his statements and addresses throughout and when the liberty struggle of India. The struggle for world peace on a part of India would influence the new freelance countries that were caught within the political instability, shattered economies as a result of the war, victimisation and ever-increasing web within the conflict. During this means, the pursuit of the goal of the international peace became inevitably joined with the national interest of India. Hence, by highlight international peace Nehru had 2 priorities and styles. First, he insured India’s security and safe existence during a peaceful world order, and second, such associate degree objective state of affairs was conjointly known as pre-requisite for India’s economic development. in numerous context explaining India’s positive role for peace, Nehru additional aforesaid that “we square measure during a much better position to solid our weight at the proper movement in favour of peace to understand a 1 world ideal. India, we have a tendency to square measure convinced will facilitate therein method for additional by taking a private stand.” He conjointly had the opinion that international peace might be earned by steps towards ‘Larger world group’. Little question that such a stand had been verified by the legacies, attribute and ideals of Indian freedom movement, nurtured and developed by nationalist leader through the thought of non-violence. Hence, it's natural that Nehru bequeathed a lot of those legacies from Gandhi. This created India go nearer to the theme of international peace that additional brought her nearer to UN and its peace initiatives.

Anti-imperialist/ Colonist stand

¹ David O Wilkinson, *comparative foreign relations; Framework and methods*, (California, 1969) p. 23

India's anti-imperialist and anticolonial stand had a profound impact on her overall policy. Being a victim of victimisation and imperialist exploitation, India had developed a principle and even sentimental position against the colonial/imperialist powers. In a very speech before the UN General Assembly on November 3, 1948 Jawaharlal Nehru aforementioned "we in Asia, who have ourselves suffered of these evils of victimisation and of imperial domination have committed ourselves inevitably to the liberty of each different colonial countries. There are a unit neighbour countries of ours in Asia with whom we have a tendency to area unit intimately allied. We glance at them with empathy. Any power, nice or little that therein manner prevents the attainment of the liberty of these peoples will all injury to the globe peace, nice countries like India who have passed out of that colonial stage don't conceive it doable that different countries ought to stay underneath the yoke of colonial roles."²

It may be discovered that India has not simply been raising slogans against victimisation and imperialism. However, she followed this policy in observe. For instance, once the Dutch tried to re-establish their hold over Indonesia, India convened a gathering of foreign ministers at national capital in 1949 associated created a charm against the move of the Dutch within the Security Council. As a result, the independence of Dutch East Indies had to be ultimately recognized. India forever sympathised with the countries that were still underneath colonial domination. The political freeing of subject and colonial individuals has received India's consistent support. As Jawaharlal Nehru aforementioned, "Let U.S.A. by all means that place associate finish to what remains of victimisation in Asia, in Africa and where it exists"³. Likewise, India supported the demand for the independence of Libya and opposed the move of African country to include the territories of south geographic region into her union. She additionally advocated the causes of African country and African country."⁴

The anti-imperialist basis of India's policy was tested once Prime Minister Mahound Musaddiq of Asian nation nationalized the Anglo-Iranian company in 1951. Even supposing it's usually believed that India supported Iran's cause vis-à-vis British imperialism, some students argue that Nehru's stand was "critically equivocal" during this case. Curiously, the then Indian president, Rajendra Prasad, was additional forthright in supporting Musaddiq's move.

² Jawaharlal Nehru, Speech Vol. 1, New Delhi, 1983

³ A.P. Rana, *The Imperatives of Non Allignemnt*, (Manipal, 1976) P.21

⁴ V. Nikihanin, "India's role in world affairs", *international affair*, Moscow, No.1, January 1958, P. 59-60.

However, there was a minimum of one similarity between Nehru's non-alignment and Musaddiq's "negative equilibrium", each emphasised the requirement to take care of national independence by remaining clearly off from the great power group action.

Opposition to Racial Discrimination

India has additionally continuously been opposition the policy of discrimination. Jawaharlal Nehru said: "We repudiate completely the Nazi philosophy of favouritism whosoever and in no matter kind it's going to be practiced. We tend to request no domination over others. However, we tend to do claim equal and honourable treatment for our individuals where they'll go, and that we can't settle for any discrimination against them."⁵ India has not solely condemned the policy of discrimination however additionally supported the causes of the black individuals in us and black majority in continent in their struggle against the ascendance of white minority. India has been a robust advocate of the policy of racial equality. It absolutely was principally attributable to the trouble of India that United Nations General Assembly condemned the Union of Republic of South Africa for its policy of social policy.

Racism was a joint manifestation of victimization and imperialism that had infected the Afro-Asian continents within the worst. The national leaders and other people of India have recognized some time past that any policy supported race, colour, or faith was contrary to all or any human values. Jawaharlal Nehru discovered its true character by Herrenvolk, i.e. the race, and also the structure of state was based mostly upon it. Indeed, the concept of a race is inherent in imperialism. There was no deceit concerning it. Nehru, Gandhi contend an efficient role in light the racial extermination in Republic of South Africa and alternative elements of the planet. In fact, he himself underwent severe hardships and humiliation however didn't surrender even once his life was at risk.

"Upholding the anti-racial concepts and principles, India once independence followed an even policy, that was geared toward the condemnation of the no civilized observe of social policy. The Prime Minister, Nehru, within the Lok Sabha on 8th April, 1958 remarked that racism

⁵ Jawaharlal Nehru, Speech Vol.1, P.23

‘uproots nearly everything the fashionable world stands for’⁶. He expressed the gravity of things and control that allies of racial powers do follow a policy that amounts to the “International immorality...” national leader more expressed that it absolutely was not the matter of policy solely I submit that South Africa’s racial policy is violation of everything that the United Nations and world civilization stands for. Explaining India’s crusade against racism, Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri maintained that India will never tolerate this “inhuman and unnatural” observe, whosoever’s and in some kind, it's going to be practiced⁷. Later on, another Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Nehru Gandhi, went a step more and got wind that “freedom and equality go hand in hand and India cannot compromise on any pernicious policy based mostly upon race, religion, colour and creed some it's going to be...”

Domestic Economic Development

Economic development and welfare of the state has perpetually been the prime concern and major focus of India’s policy. Whether or not it absolutely was the ideology of non-alignment, peaceful co-existence or the other policy motto, one may see in it, the pressing domestic economic demand. Since freelance India has given stress to economic development as a significant theme and focus, all her policy methods and priorities were clump around this domestic concern. During this context, India perused 2 comprehensive strategies; 1st, she stood for an improved international economic order tightened economic equality and justice and second concentrating on planned economic development. She additionally wanted capital and different help from developed countries of the west.

The terribly plan of Non-Alignment, in its slender sense, was meant to suit into India’s economic demand whereby she may get most economic facilitate from an oversized range of states, no matter the excellence of ideology, cluster and politics. That’s why Nehru created it tacitly clear, “Ultimately policy is that the outcome of policy till India has properly evolved her policy, her policy is going to be rather imprecise, rather incoherent and can be hesitant.”

⁶ *The Hindu*, 9th April, 1958

⁷ Government of India, *Foreign Affairs Record*, Vol. XI, No.6, June 1965, New Delhi.

Asian Unity and Solidarity

Belief in 'Asialism' – a sense of Asian Unity and commonality was a part of India's objective to market the economic development of all the Asian Countries that has lagged behind its counterparts within the West, owing to historical reasons. India was tuned in to the wakening of Asia within the Post-war amount and felt the requirement of such a modification that she believed was close."⁸ Hence, India used each chance to market Asian Interest, influence and participation altogether important selections of the globe. It's conjointly argued that India had squarely stood for co-operation with the remainder of the globe, however on a foothold of equality and dignity that had been denied to Asian Countries for long. India viewed the denial of this position jointly of the most dangers to world peace. In fact, India's belief in Asianism politically created her to support all national liberation movements of the amount at giant and enabled her to voice for the liberation of the laden societies.

Besides these specific policy objectives, solon had thought of bound indirect objectives like welfare of Indian nationals abroad, solid support to the international organization and strengthening the hands of alternative International organizations. India had developed bound political, diplomatic and strategic postures within the international, regional and sub-continental context. a brief survey into these inter-regional postures would facilitate establish India's domestic interests against the backcloth of the worldwide, regional, and sub-continental conditions and conjointly identical would justify however these postures demanded and ruled India's West Asia Policy.

⁸ Arjun Dev, *Jawaharlal Nehru; years of struggle*, (New Delhi, 1989), P. 260-261

GLOBAL SITUATION

The terribly emergence of India, with its strategic and potential geo- political options, had a profound impact on world politics. At the time of independence, though India was weak and defense less, divided and impoverished, poor and economic condition ridden. However national leader was aware for her potential and believed that the emergence of India in international affairs would be one thing of a significant consequence in world history poignant the most trends of human affairs. Before resorting any specific posture in International politics, Jawaharlal Nehru had created associate objective analysis of the character of the balance of force existing and needed to require most political and strategic advantage out of it through a practical and shrewd diplomatic exercise, for, he had already acknowledged the existence of a rough and uneasy balance within the international situation.

Basically, the sturdy political posture against gunboat diplomacy, colonial exploitation, imperialist styles etc. created it imperative for India in reality a bigger role in international politics. Such a task was allotted to her on the pretention that India was alleged to be a substantial power. National leader even thought that India had the potential to become the fourth necessary power within the world. during this argument, his principle was “leaving aside for a flash these 3 countries, the united states, the Soviet Union and China, if you inspect the globe, there square measure alternative nice countries, terribly advanced countries, however if you peep into the long run and if nothing goes wrong, wars and therefore the like, then clearly the fourth country is that the India.”

In spite of those claims, it ought to even be seen that it had been the peculiar international posture that India resorted to, provided her sizeable recognition and advantage within the international balance, despite her material and military weakness. Such a world posture was a grip against the present dominant political trends of the amount. Thus, India’s international posture confident her presence in international politics throughout the Jawaharlal Nehru era. Perhaps, it had been the socio-political realities of India and her ancient and cultural heritage that prompted her to resort to such a world posture. Hence it's logical and natural that its reflection would be there in her regional posture similarly. On September seven, 1946, 5 days when conation the Governor General’s council as chairperson and Member answerable of External Affairs, Jawaharlal Nehru declared “We propose, as way as attainable, to stay far

away from the facility politics of teams aligned against each other ... way too long have we have a tendency to of Asia been petitioners in Western courts and chancelleries We have a tendency to don't will be the playthings of others.” India consciously set to use the expression “West Asia” to talk to the “Middle East,” the latter being a term that originated in Western believer views.

India’s high-decibel support for the Palestinian cause and pan-Arab nationalism with robust denunciations of Israeli and Western policies additional angry Western powers. India had systematically provided a hospitable haven to person folks going back 2000 years. However, having powerfully denounced the statesman Declaration (1917) throughout India’s freedom struggle, it absolutely was inevitable for India to oppose the creation of Israel and its admission to the United Nations as a matter of principle.

Britain had deliberately created Pakistan as associate freelance Muslim State. Pakistan’s belligerent hostility to India from day one was conjointly manifested in its malevolent use of the monotheism card against India. “There was automatic Western and Arab/Iranian/Turkish support for the emergence of Pakistan and within the several disputes that Pakistan created with India and within the wars that it initiated against India ranging from its brazen invasion of geographic area on October 22, 1947”⁹. Anti-Indian attitudes were clearly manifested within the discussions within the U.N. SC on the problem of Hyderabad from September 1948 to May 1949 and on Kashmir.¹⁰

Britain sponsored the Baghdad treaty (1955), a military alliance with the region’s heavyweights — the Shah’s Asian country and Iraq (until 1958 a pro-Western monarchy) yet as Pakistan and Turkey — so as to make sure its continuing strategic management over the region and notably to forestall the ingress of any Soviet influence. However, Pakistan’s sole motivation to hitch the alliance was the “India issue.” Unsurprisingly, India powerfully denounced the formation

⁹ Bansidhar Pradhan, “*changing dynamics of India’s west Asia Policy*”, Vol.41 No. 1, January-March,2004.

¹⁰ Bansidhar Pradhan, “*changing dynamics of India’s west Asia Policy*”, Vol.41 No. 1, January-March,2004.

of this military alliance. India had viewed the appearance of Gamal Abdel Nasser in Egypt terribly completely and had nice sympathy with the Nasserite ideology of pan-Arab nationalism, socialism, lay and republican governance. India supported Egypt powerfully throughout the Suez crisis and against the resultant Anglo-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt and later within the 1967 war with Israel. Jawaharlal Nehru established a robust personal relation with Nasser and beside President Marshal Tito of Serbia and Montenegro the 3 leaders were the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement. All this exacerbated India's rift with the West.

Nasserite ideology was the inspiration for the formation of the United Arab Republic (U.A.R.), a union with Syria in February 1958; for the takeover of the autarchy in Iraq in November month 1958; for the overthrow of the Imamate in Yemen and institution of a Republican state when a war from 1962-1970 during which the Imamate was backed by Saudi Arabia and Egypt had 85,000 troops at its ultimate. Therefore, all realms in West Asia viewed Nasserite ideology as an awfully serious existential threat. Nasser's closeness to the Soviet Union created matters worse. For these reasons India's closeness to Nasser had long lasting bad effect because it raised serious questions about India's meanings within the region. India's relationship with Iraq underneath Husayn was shut, flat and fertile. Indeed, it unequivocally was in all prospect India's most dear and productive bilateral association in West Asia throughout the conflict extent. India imposed dozens of comes in Iraq and offered training, notably for the Iraqi air force. Iraq was India's important oil provider. And Husayn extended exact political support within the background of India's issues with Pakistan. Each country was near the country. However, this was observed destructively by the majority West Asian countries.

In 1969 India was pointlessly shamed. when the rulers of Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Morocco invited India to the summit of Muslim countries in Rabat, that intersection to the formation of the Organization of monotheism Cooperation (O.I.C.), India wasn't permitted to participate when the opening session owing to Pakistan's threat to run out. To India's agreeable irritation, the O.I.C. and its Contact cluster (established at the O.I.C. summit in capital of Iran in 1994) adopted, at Pakistani instigation, powerfully expressed anti-India recommendations, tenacities

and reports often on geographic area and on the supposed dilemma of Indian Muslims. Iran, Saudi Arabia and Turkey are proactively concerned throughout.

The 1979 Soviet attack and occupation of Asian nation and therefore the subsequent mounting of the up-to-the-minute jihad by the us, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan to evict Soviet forces became a very healthy bolstering issue between them whereas altering into one more source of unadorned conflict between India on the one hand, and West Asian countries and therefore the West on the opposite.

All this linkup to a realistic politico-military-strategic partnership between the U.S., U.K., France, Turkey, Pakistan and 6 West Asian monarchies (including Jordan however excluding Oman) throughout the struggle. This conjointly connection to the development of an unusual relationship between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, together with the posting of Pakistani troops in Saudi Arabia and therefore the backing of Pakistani arms purchases and its rising nuclear weapons program. Because the war against the Soviets in Afghanistan intense, the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) conjointly became a very healthy Pakistan supporter. These same 2 Arab countries became the staunchest supporters of the Taleban regime.

Iran was conjointly prominently pro-Pakistan throughout each the Shah of Iran and Khomenei eras — within the former as a part of the alliance with the West, and within the latter owing to Iran's ambition to become the leader of the monotheism world and thus its robust support to all or any 'Muslim' causes.

When the battle finished, India's exclusively friends in West Asia were Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, United Nations agency was gravely negotiated owing to his support for Saddam's invasion of Kuwait; a significantly deteriorated and deliberately enclosed Saddam; and Muscat and Oman and Syria. India's lone pillar of strategic support within the world, the country, crumbled. Therefore, dire was the state of the economy

that India's gold reserves were actually airlifted to Europe in 1990 so as to change a world money (I.M.F.) loan.



CONCLUSION

No doubt, political and diplomatic factors supported national interests are necessary. However, at an equivalent time, economic interest is one the foremost crucial factors that ought to tend priority, whereas formulating policy. Taking this issue into thought, India has sensible relations with the West Asian countries since history. The trade relation between the 2 is copied back to the first a part of the twentieth century. Geographical proximity and economic mutuality square measure maybe accountable factors for having bigger interaction between the 2 regions that results in mutual edges. There are substantial commitments of investments by manner of joint ventures from each side. Several agreements were signed between India and these countries so as to push trade and investment in their countries. It's noted that Indian imports from the region were calculable at quite \$ 3 billion, whereas export were calculable at but \$ 2 billion in 1991. These values inflated to quite \$ 8 billion of imports and fewer than \$ 4.5 billion of exports to the current region in 2000.⁷³ it's so discovered that bilateral trade got impetus on account of economic alleviation going down in India and West Asian countries. If we glance in terms of country-wise, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is that the most vital commercialism partner within the West Asian region. It's the ordinal largest marketplace for India and accounts for seven % of Indian total exports.⁷⁴ On the opposite hand, India is that the fifth largest marketplace for Kingdom of Saudi Arabia contributive regarding four.5 % of its total exports. The bilateral trade between the 2 countries was over billion of that import of fossil fuel from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia alone accounted for over United States \$ 14 billion. So on the trade front, India needs to explore opportunities to feature additional things to its export basket. Presently India's export to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the main constitutes cereals, manmade filament, apparels and vesture, iron and steel.

This offers a wonderful chance to Indian trade to forge partnership with its counterparts within the kingdom to create robust and vivacious economic relations between the 2 countries. UAE is another major commercialism partner of India within the West Asian region. It's in fact India's biggest market during this region. India's exports to UAE are distributed and contain an oversized basket of products. So, the importance of UAE for India isn't just for imports however conjointly for exports. This can be therefore as a result of UAE has emerged because the top commercialism partner within the region. The UAE alone represents 70 % of India's exports to the GCC countries. Exports to the UAE comprise half dozen per cent of India's

international exports. the most important things of exports from India are gems and jewelry, textiles, manufactures of metals, machinery and instruments, plastic and covering material, tea, basmati rice, drugs, prescribed drugs and chemicals primary and semi-finished iron and steel. Except this, info and news exports are rising as a brand-new space. On the opposite hand, India's main imports from the UAE square measure fossil fuel crude and product, pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, gold metalliferous ores and scrap, fertilizers and organic and inorganic chemicals. There are several blessings to own sensible commercialism relations with the UAE. Because it is that the nearest destination and port has emerged because the major trade center and a entry to entire Arab world. Nearly ninety-five % of trade to the GCC and 85 % to the WANA region transits through port. It's noted that several Indian corporations square measure fixing their center in port and Sharjah and bidding for several ventures into the globe market. So, we are able to say that UAE is a crucial commercialism partner during this region.

The cooperation between India and Kuwait has inflated within the field of science and technology. variety of visits have taken place between the 2 countries particularly between the 2 apex bodies within the field of science and technology viz. Kuwait Institute of research (KISR) and Council of Scientific and Industrial analysis (CSIR). Variety of Indian scientists/ Researcher's square measure operating with KISR and different such organizations to develop cooperation for mutual edges. The trade relations between India and Islamic Republic of Iran continued to register growth. The new policy followed each by India and Islamic Republic of Iran provided new opportunities for economic cooperation. This can be after all within the field of energy sector oil and gas. The opposite fields wherever cooperation is needed square measure within the field of textile machinery, bio-technology, and power generation, agro-processing. Except this, Islamic Republic of Iran might play an awfully necessary role in providing India's trade and business linkages with the central Asian countries. They're rising as huge markets for Indian merchandise. India and Iraq have historically been terribly near one another. Iraq was one in all the most important sources of India's oil imports and conjointly was sensible markets for Indian merchandise. However, when the Gulf crisis in 1990-91 and in 2001, its economic activities were badly disturbed. Iraq is fighting its own battle to urge obviate foreign powers like the United States and Great Britain. They need undemocratically invaded Iraq and are still occupying it, taking the pretext of transfer democracy there. As so much because the relations with Israel are involved, it should be taken into thought of the

national interest in mind. Israel cannot be additional necessary than these Gulf countries from any purpose of read. The previous NDA government was misled and adopted the policy that favored Israel instead of Gulf countries. It's noted that as shortly as this current regime came to power, it had been completed by the government and there looks to be correction in its policy towards the West Asia. India and West Asian countries have much more potential to expand their trade and business relations as compared to Israel. India should take into thought the relative importance of the Gulf compared to Israel. We can currently sum up by expression that the fundamental policy objectives adopted by India had a contributing and complementary impact on her specific national interest. Therefore, any position India adopted on any specific issue within the world and regional context had to be in consonance with such postures. Hence, it had been natural that India support the Arab cause and her West Asia policy happened to be natural corollary and extension of such postures.

Nehru's West Asia policy has been emanating from the regional and subcontinental postures, besides the world issue that India had adopted within the early years of her independence. Such positions are ruled by India's peculiar national interests and policy objectives. It had been natural that Nehru's West Asia policy was a corollary to any or all these. It had been conjointly a policy supported the balance of forces of the amount. Thus, it had been a policy demanded by the history of nation, legacies of the liberty movement, cultural and ethical attribute and even it had been demanded by the balance of forces of the time. Throughout the statesman era and even when the amount, the policy did facilitate meet Indian national interests in many ways. India's West Asia policy, each throughout the conflict and then, operated at intervals a given mutual context. Nehru's Cairo centrally policy, Indira Gandhi's activist Palestine policy and call to determine nearer relationship with Al-Iraq were the most effective on the market choices for India throughout the conflict once the fundamental thrust of the country's policy was on political and philosophical problems with the time like anti-imperialism, non-alignment, anti- using, etc. throughout the post conflict the thrust shifted to economic cooperation in sight of the increasing sway of globalization, energy security, fighting coercion etc. consequently, the political leadership modified the country's priorities by that specialize in Israel, Asian country and Asian country that shaped the core of India's West Asia policy. The policy towards the boundary has invariably been characterized by gradualism. Since the

top of conflict, there has been a gradual growth in India's assessment of its interests within the West Asia, leading to an additional aggressive pursuit of these interests compared to the past.

Therefore, within the finish there's a requirement to any strengthen our relationships with West Asia, particularly the Gulf countries. Currently the time has come back to be mutually beneficial therefore on get most profit within the method of development going down in either side. This can be significantly potential within the era of globalization and data technology. The economic and diplomatic potential of India is absolutely completed by the West Asian countries. It might be a wise step to develop economic, diplomatic and cultural relations with these countries any. India should adopt a policy, which may promote to expand Indian hands within the region additional and additional therefore on earn exchange. A stress ought to even be given to diversify the relations on the far side trade, energy and expatriates. This can be conjointly true that the influence of China and Asian country is increasing in West Asia. To compete with them, India has got to play proactive role so as to keep up its interest during this region. Thus, we tend to see that India currently incorporates a form of interests in West Asia. These interests can solely be best served if Indian government adopts a realistic policy supported existing realities.