



RESEARCH PAPER

Historical and Diplomatic Relations of India with Saudi Arabia and Iran

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to explore the historical and diplomatic relations of India with Saudi Arabia and Iran. Using a qualitative research approach, the study examines key periods of engagement, cultural exchanges, economic partnerships, and political collaborations between India and these two significant Middle Eastern nations. The findings reveal that India's relations with Saudi Arabia and Iran have been shaped by a combination of historical ties, shared economic interests, religious connections, and evolving geopolitical dynamics. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of how past interactions continue to influence contemporary diplomacy and foreign policy strategies. It is recommended to restore and reinforce attaches with Saudi Arabia, Pakistan should put a serious need on fundamental obligation and can be achieved with the help of basic level visits, social trades, and joint drives that feature shared interests, especially in regions like counter-mental battling, exchange, and hypothesis.

Keywords: Diplomatic Relations, India, Saudi Arabia, Iran, West Asia, Foreign Policy, Trade, Energy, Chabahar Port

Introduction

The historical and diplomatic relations between India, Iran, and Saudi Arabia are rooted in centuries of cultural, economic, and political interactions. India has long-standing ties with both Iran and Saudi Arabia, shaped by ancient trade routes, shared religious and cultural exchanges, and strategic geopolitical interests. Iran and India share a deep civilizational history, with strong links dating back to the Persian Empire and the Mughal era, while India's relationship with Saudi Arabia has grown significantly over the past few decades, particularly through energy trade and the large Indian diaspora in the Gulf region. In the modern context, India has had to maintain a delicate diplomatic balance, fostering positive ties with both Iran and Saudi Arabia two regional powers often at odds with each other while also aligning its foreign policy with its own strategic and economic interests. In modern times, these relationships have taken on new dimensions due to shifting global alliances, regional tensions especially between Iran and Saudi Arabia and India's own strategic interests. New Delhi has consistently pursued a balanced foreign policy, aiming to engage both Tehran and Riyadh without alienating either. This diplomatic tightrope walk reflects India's broader objectives in West Asia (Middle East), where stability, energy security, and counterterrorism cooperation remain vital (Yaseen, Muzaffar & Khan, 2022). Understanding the historical and diplomatic relationships among these three countries is essential to grasp the evolving nature of regional politics, the impact of global power shifts, and the strategies nations employ to protect their national interests in a complex international environment.

Literature Review

India has a long-standing friendship that continues to this day. But despite their shared history, India and Iran haven't been able to advance their relationship to the point where it should be. This failure can be attributed to a number of circumstances, the primary one being the ongoing antagonism between the United States and Iran. India must guarantee a steady supply of energy supplies since it wants to rise to prominence in the world economy. India is forced to continue working with Iran despite US pressure because of its need for energy resources. Most conflicts that occur nowadays are related to energy resources. This fact demonstrates that the countries in question prioritize energy security above all else (Muzaffar, et. al., 2017; Hafeez, 2019).

The Indian Ministry of External Affairs claims that there are "historical ties" between Iran and India. The Ministry said in its most recent annual report. The relationship between Iran and India was further strengthened and consolidated in 2004-2005, as seen by the growth in high-level meetings and institutional relationships between their National Security Councils. In order to protect their interests in Afghanistan, India and Iran have worked together. Iran saw the Taliban regime's promotion of Sunni Islamic extremism as a threat to its Shiite population. The Taliban was viewed by India as an embodiment of the Islamic extremism it is fighting in Kashmir and that has carried out terrorist strikes in New Delhi. In contrast to Pakistan, which backed the Taliban, India and Iran backed the minority-dominated Northern Alliance in Afghanistan against the Taliban from 1996 to 2001 (Kronstadt & Katzman, 2006).

Many internal, regional, and global factors influence the current political and economic ties between Iran and India, two significant Asian countries, particularly in the wake of the Islamic revolution in Iran in 1979. A long-term commitment between the parties and a number of shared viewpoints on global politics and the international scene are prerequisites for forming a strategic alliance. Recent developments in Afghanistan, the nuclear program, the relationship between India and the United States, and energy security have all affected the dynamics between Iran and India. These changes have produced numerous chances for the expansion of bilateral relations between the two countries as well as several limits (Yaseen, et. al., 2023; Nourmohammad, 2020).

It has been determined that Saudi Arabia and India's economic cooperation has increased. In 1981, the two governments officially established the Saudi India Joint Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation. Joint ventures between private sector enterprises of the two countries have been increasing, indicating satisfactory progress at the private sector level as well. A new vitality in bilateral economic collaboration has resulted from Saudi King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz's visit to India in January 2006 as the primary guest for the Republic Day celebrations. This visit could prove to be a crucial catalyst in driving this relationship to new heights. Public and private businesses from the two nations inked six commercial memorandums of understanding for collaboration during the visit (Khan, et. al., 2019; Sarwar, 2020; Nawab, et. al., 2021).

Material and Methods

This study uses a qualitative research approach to explore the historical and diplomatic relations of India with Saudi Arabia and Iran. Data is collected through secondary sources such as academic books, journal articles, government documents, and credible online resources. The focus is on analyzing historical events, diplomatic exchanges, and political developments. Thematic analysis is applied to identify key patterns and trends. Secondary data ensures a broad and contextual understanding. This method highlights the depth and complexity of the bilateral relations.

Results and Discussion

Historical Background

Trade and cultural exchange have always characterized India's and Saudi Arabia's relationships. The third millennium BC marks the beginning of historical connections between the two regions. By 1000 Promotion exchange had prospered particularly in flavors which were fundamental to the Bedouin economy. Prior to the emergence of European colonial powers, the spice trade between Europe and India was ruled by Arab traders. Formal discretionary relations were arranged out between the two countries not long after India assimilated its autonomy in 1947. Over the long run the relationship long extraordinarily because of partnership in exchange and local issues. India is one of Saudi Arabia's most important trading companions and investors, and Saudi Arabia is now one of India's main oil suppliers (Gauri, 2013).

Various significant open occasions have happened because of incontrovertible level visits by Indian state heads to Saudi Arabia including those made by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1955 Indira Gandhi in 1982 Manmohan Singh in 2010 and Narendra Modi in 2016. These visits have educated understanding and partnership between the meetings, especially in the battle against psychological warfare and the strengthening of financial ties. The substantial Indian diaspora, which is projected to number over 2 million and is based in Saudi Arabia, has also contributed significantly to the improvement of relations between the two nations. Because a lot of Indian visitors come to Saudi Arabia for the Hajj and Umrah, the Indian community is important to the economy and cultural exchanges there. The relationship has developing into a strategic partnership in current years, as demonstrated by the development of the Strategic Partnership Council in 2019.

Historical and Diplomatic Relations of India and Saudi Arabia

India and Saudi Arabia have solid and mind-boggling ties because of their common authentic financial and social foundations. 1947 marked the beginning of diplomatic relations. Following Lord Abdullah's notable visit to India in 2006 the Delhi Statement was marked which raised the relationship to an essential organization in 2010. This partnership was further strengthened by high-level visits, such as Prime Minister Narendra Modi's trips to Riyadh in 2016 and 2019, which focused on cooperation in a variety of fields, including politics, security, and economics. India is the second-greatest exchanging accomplice of Saudi Arabia with exchange between the two esteemed at about \$2748 billion out of 2017 and 2018. This relationship is based on energy because Saudi Arabia is one of India's main crude oil suppliers. During the monetary year 2022-2023 Saudi Arabia imported 16.7% of India's raw petroleum. Additionally, during Crown Prince Mohammad bin Salman's visit to India in 2019, promises totaling approximately \$100 billion were made public. The Indian diaspora in Saudi Arabia, which has over 20.8 million members, contributes significantly to the economy (Maini & Vaid, 2016).

Historical Ties Before and After Independence

India and the Bedouin Landmass had business relations tracing all the way back to the third thousand years BC. These ties go back a very long way. Constantly 1000 Promotion prospering exchange relations based on flavors which were fundamental to the Middle Eastern economy. The interactions between Indian merchants who played a significant role in the spice trade led to cultural exchanges. The financial assistance India provided to the Nejd region, which is now part of Saudi Arabia, in the 1930s is evidence of the close relationship between India and Saudi Arabia prior to independence. At the point when the Third Saudi State was being laid out quite possibly the earliest country to recognize Saudi Arabia's sway was India.

Over 1.4 million Indians live in Saudi Arabia, where a sizable expat populace essentially supports the two economies. Initiatives that encourage interpersonal relationships in sports, education, and the film industry have also strengthened cultural ties. From traditional exchange ties, the verifiable associations between Saudi Arabia and India have developed into important coalition in the modern era. Recent events have resulted in a strong partnership marked by cultural exchanges and economic interests that benefit both sides, despite the difficulties of the Cold War. This is an impression of the areas moving global environment (Azmi, 2006).

By remembering support for political, monetary, and security regions, the Riyadh Proclamation of 2010 raised two-sided relations to a focal relationship. The alliance was reinforced by top state pioneer Narendra Modi's visits to Saudi Arabia in 2016 and 2019 that accomplished the help of different energy, security, and gatekeeper plans (Liebesny, 1947). During Crown Sovereign Mohammed bin Salman's visit to India, this strategy was settled upon to moreover empower cooperation in the space of speculation, movement, and security. Agribusiness, the energy business, and the system is only a couple of the significant regions in which the Crown Sovereign of Saudi Arabia expects to put roughly \$100 billion in India. "Al-Mohed Al Hindi 2021," the very first joint oceanic movement, was held in 2021, indicating a huge security coordinated effort (Nourmohammadi, 2020).

Trade and Economic Relations

Relations in the Economy and Exchange Saudi Arabia is one of India's most prominent exchanging partners, and the two nations share a ton as for exchange and their economies. Coming up next are significant parts of their monetary collaboration. Saudi Arabia is India's fourth-largest trading partner. In 2022 and 2023, trade among India and Saudi Arabia extended to 52.76 billion USD. Despite a variety of items, India delivers to Saudi Arabia arranging items, rice, oil-based stock, manufactured materials, food items, mud tiles, and food items. The third hugest market for Indian imports is Saudi Arabia. More than 18% of India's energy prerequisites come from Saudi Arabia, making it one of the biggest providers of unrefined petroleum. Two components of the fundamental energy alliance that the two nations are pursuing are the long haul of crude oil to India and the created effort in the upstream and downstream oil and gas districts (Liu, 2016). From April 2000 to September 2023, Saudi Arabia received \$3.22 billion in FDI, making it India's nineteenth largest financial donor. Al Social Event, ZAMIL, ARAMCO, SABIC, and E-Events are some of the best gatherings for Saudi companies. Indian companies like Wipro, TCS, L&T, TCIL, Farewell, and Shapoorji and Pallonji provide a lot of service to Saudi Arabia. Saudi Aramco, Abu Dhabi Public Oil Affiliation, and an Indian collusion are encouraging the "West Coast Taking care of plant and Petrochemicals Undertaking" in Maharashtra at an expense of 44 billion US dollars.

Security and Defense Cooperation

India and Saudi Arabia have been reliably extending their watchman and security support of late because they see the importance of organizing on ordinary issues. The most significant perspectives of the joint effort consolidate. The visit of Saudi Safeguard Minister bin Salman bin Abdulaziz to India in 2014 spread out reciprocal guardian ties. The "Delhi Declaration," which was adopted during Ruler Abdullah's 2006 visit, emphasized joint effort in the fight against mental persecution. The "Riyadh Declaration" of 2010 highlighted the exchanging of information concerning counterterrorism. Ruler Salman and Modi chose security collaboration during his visit in 2016 (Al Qurtuby & Aldamer, 2018).

The completion of the very first joint ocean in movement, "Al-Mohed Al Hindi 2021," marked a significant achievement. At different military schools, specialists from the two nations get arranged. India's Milan 2022 ocean activity coordinated the Wonderful Saudi Ocean Powers. Counter terrorist and the sharing of intelligence Given ordinary worries

about energy and provincial strength, information sharing, and counterterrorism have arisen as head areas of participation. In 2019, the two nations agreed to work together on safety projects, such as digital security and efforts to combat psychological oppression (Ghoble, 2019). The two countries have different frameworks for sharing information about mental oppressors, which is important for preventing risks. Saudi powers' commitment to working on military facilitated exertion and practical accessibility for shared perils is shown by their participation in Milan2022. During Crown Ruler Mohammed compartment Salman's visit to India in 2019, the two nations arrived at an extensive understanding zeroing in on security joint effort, including counterterrorism, facilitated bad behavior, and organization wellbeing (Shahid, 2023).

Cooperation in the Defense Sector

Military Training and Exchanges: In order to gain a deeper understanding of one another's practical and defense strategies, officials from the two nations are participating in planning at various military establishments. A significant aspect of defense ties has been the goodwill visits that Indian naval vessels have made to Saudi ports. Through these collaborations, trust is strengthened, and functional joint effort is supported. India and Saudi Arabia's open-minded ties have been generally fortified by their incredibly well established social and people to-people ties. Regard for one another, shared values, and a tremendous appreciation for one another's practices are the signs of this relationship. The old conveyance ways that made it conceivable to trade item, contemplations, and customs are the way India and Saudi Arabia developed their social ties. Bedouin traders instilled a sense of social respect and interest in the Middle Eastern Landmass by introducing Indian flavors and goods there. For by far most of Muslims in India, the yearly Hajj venture is a critical social event. The social and supernatural ties that exist between the two nations are maintained by the customary experience of Hajj. In 2019, India broadened its Hajj sum, permitting more Indian explorers to satisfy this fundamental serious obligation. Recent years have seen an increase in social interactions like celebrations, academic collaborations, and movement business drives. Saudi comprehensive developments are expanding into India, and Saudi Arabia has hosted Indian-themed film festivals and art exhibits (Ahmed & Akbarzadeh, 2020).

The Aptitude Affirmation Program, which was supported in 2022, hopes to chip away at the capacities of Indian experts in Saudi Arabia and confirmation that their responsibilities are perceived and regarded. This drive exhibits a pledge to encouraging better incorporation into Saudi society and improving the prosperity of exiles. The Vision 2030 initiative of Saudi Arabia aims to boost the country's economy and travel industry. This opens significant entryways for extended individual-to-individual associations, with India filling in as a possible market for Saudi Arabia's movement industry and India filling in as a likely market for Saudi Arabia. The two countries' social legacy areas could maybe draw voyagers, accordingly re designing ties (Joshi, 2015). The two countries cooperated to help their residents. Saudi Arabia assisted Indians who were ostracized and the two nations assisted with the bringing home cycle, demonstrating the strength of their relationship in the midst of a crisis. Academic collaborations and scholarships for Saudi students to study in India both benefit from mutual understanding and respect. People benefit from the exchanges by paying greater attention to one another's practices and social orders. The social and people to-individuals ties among India and Saudi Arabia are just probably major areas of strength for as their greater mollifying ties. These associations, bolstered by current pressures and rooted in tradition, foster respect and a common understanding. As friendly exchanges and helpful undertakings continue, their relationship is prepared for extra new development, adding to a consistent and prosperous future for the two nations (Jalal, Khan, & Pitafi, 2023).

Cooperation and Contention

Due to their geographic, social, and verifiable similitudes, India and Iran have for some time been dear companions. Their ties have had an impact on the languages, crafts, and social structures of the two countries since earlier times. After India obtained an opportunity in 1947, a friendship agreement was signed in 1950 to formalize the ongoing relationship. Expanded conciliating obligation, including clear level get-togethers between Top of the state Narendra Modi and Iranian President Ibrahim Raisi, has implied the relationship of late. Monetary participation is one more urgent viewpoint. One of Iran's most important trading partners is India. It sends out rice and drugs while bringing in synthetic substances and dry organic products. Because it hopes to simplify trade between Afghanistan, Iran, and India, India's Chabahar Port project in Iran is an essential component of this monetary relationship (McHale, 1980).

There are strong social ties between the two countries, and initiatives like the Expert Vivekananda Social Center in Tehran help people each other more clearly. Also, more imperative overall parts influence India's relationship with Iran, for instance, getting to Central Asia, staying aware of common place dauntlessness, and investigating tangled relationship with the US. Despite obstacles like US sanctions, India and Iran continue to deepen their partnership because they recognize Iran's strategic significance in regional and global geopolitics. A key relationship for the two nations, the relationship is portrayed by a blend of clear ties, monetary participation, and shared interests (Williams & Egemba, 2022).

Cultural Ties between India and Iran

India and Iran have had significant exchanges in trade, art, language, and diplomacy throughout their millennia-long cultural and historical relationship. Ancient Connections: The legitimate ties that exist between India and Iran can be traced back to how people developed in the past. Archeological proof recommends that the Persian Domain and the Indus Valley civilization might have exchanged important stones, copper, and silver. The presence of Indus seals in out-of-date Iranian metropolitan organizations like Kish, Susa, and Ur shows that the two districts once participated in kind with each other. Most people agree that Iran gave old India silver and gold, while Persia gave lapis lazuli and turquoise to the Harappa people. This early experience laid the groundwork for a relationship that would endure for a long time (Ataman, 2012). Social trades have kept on succeeding. The Expert Vivekananda Social Center in Tehran has simplified the process of organizing social events that encourage people to see each other. Social ties between the two countries are strengthened through celebrations, craft shows, and collaborations between educational institutions. To ensure that their common heritage keeps on assuming an essential part in molding their association in the contemporary period, the two countries recognize the meaning of their unquestionable and social ties as the establishment for contemporary relations.

Economic Partnership

India is one of Iran's most huge trading associates. India and Iran have strong monetary ties, with adventures and trade many districts. It imports dry regular things, produced compounds, valuable stone, rice, sugar, prescriptions, and gear from Iran. India has invested in Iranian energy projects like the South Pars gas field and the LNG project. India and Iran have discussed fabricating a flammable gas pipeline through Pakistan from Iran to India. India and Iran have collaborated on projects like the Chennai Treatment Center and the Madras Compost Organization. Iran serves as a market for Indian companies like ESSAR and OVL. Network: A significant component of the financial collaboration is India's Chabahar Port project, which is being funded by Iran and aimed at simplifying trade between India, Iran, and Afghanistan (Pethiyagoda, 2018).

Most of the time, India has been able to import a lot of raw petroleum from Iran to meet its energy needs. Energy Collaboration: In 2003, India and Iran consented to give India

100,000 oil barrels consistently for a year as a basic hold and 5 million tons of thick gas reliably for quite a long time. India's making energy needs and Iran's energy assets make them typical partners. Since energy security is viewed as totally major, India entrusts its binds with Iran to be persuasive for accomplishing incredible power status (Ghoble, 2019). India depends energetically upon Iran's basic district between the Caspian Ocean and the Persian Straight since it offers a substitute course to Afghanistan and Focal Asia. India and Iran see the significance of their energy association and money related speculation for their public interests and neighborhood impact, paying little brain to impediments like supports compelled by the US. The Importance of Iran in India's Energy Security and Economic Engagements Iran has a lot of oil and gas (Omidi & Hafeez, 2023)

India's energy security Some crucial points

- India has a quickly developing economy that needs a ton of energy, and Iran has likely the most hydrocarbons of any country. Properly, the two countries are ideal partner.
- To meet its energy needs, India has generally depended intensely on Iranian raw petroleum imports. In 2003, India and Iran assented to supply India with 5 million tons of dense gas yearly and 100,000 barrels of oil every day for a seriously significant timeframe.
- India's growing energy needs and Iran's energy assets make them essential partners. Because energy security is seen as an absolute necessity, India considers its relationships with Iran to be essential for resolving the issue with extraordinary force.
- Because it serves as a reinforcement network for Afghanistan and other focal Asian nations, India values Iran's crucial region between the Persian Bay and the Caspian Sea (Ghoble, 2019).
- Economic Partnership India and Iran have strong economic ties, with investment and trade in many different areas.
- India is one of Iran's most important trading partners. Iran imports rice, sugar, synthetics, drugs, hardware, and dry natural products from India. India has invested in Iranian energy projects like the South Pars gas field and the LNG project.

India relies enthusiastically upon Iran for its energy security. As one of the biggest providers of unrefined petroleum, Iran assumes an urgent part in gathering India's developing energy necessities. India has made basic interests in Iran's energy region, including oil and gas examination projects. The possibility of a flammable gas pipeline connecting India and Iran, highlighting the significance of energy cooperation in their essential relationship, was also brought up (Pradhan, 2011). The relationship is likewise impacted by global elements, especially India's connections to the US and Israel. India's relationship with Iran has at times been stressed by its essential association with the US, most strikingly in 2005. when India casted a ballot against Iran at the Worldwide Nuclear Energy Office (IAEA). Regardless, paying little notice to outer tensions and local troubles, the two countries keep on examining these intricacies, sorting out the significance of their affiliation (Ahmed & Bhatnagar, 2018). India's capacity to discover some sort of harmony between its developing binds with Western countries and its well-established relationship with Iran are only a couple of the numerous factors that could impact the result of India-Iran relations. Similarly, Iran's relationship with the US and the European Association could influence how it talks with India. As Iran attempts to expand its effect past the Indian Ocean, India's fundamental association with Iran continues to be a basic piece of its worldwide procedure. All things considered, the normal interests in regional constancy, energy

security, and financial cooperation shape India and Iran's essential and security relations and current worldwide components (Tabassum, 2017).

Findings

- Trade, cultural exchanges, and common religious and linguistic influences have long characterized India's relations with both Saudi Arabia and Iran. This was particularly true throughout the Middle Ages, when the Silk Road and Indian Ocean trade routes were in place.
- Iran and Saudi Arabia are two of India's most important energy partners. Prior to trade restrictions, Iran was a significant supplier of crude oil, but Saudi Arabia is currently one of India's leading suppliers.
- India and both countries have close religious ties. Every year, millions of Indian Muslims travel to Saudi Arabia to do the Hajj and Umrah, while Iran continues to have religious and cultural ties, particularly with Shia Muslims in India.
- In spite of regional conflicts, India has preserved a careful diplomatic balance between Saudi Arabia and Iran. India stays out of their disputes and concentrates on bilateral cooperation with each of them independently.
- Since the 2000s, India and Saudi Arabia have increased their counterterrorism collaboration, including intelligence sharing. Security cooperation with Iran has been primarily centred on regional stability, particularly with regard to Afghanistan.
- Bypassing Pakistan, India may reach Afghanistan and Central Asia through Iran's Chabahar port. For diaspora and economic reasons, India too keeps close connections with Saudi Arabia and the GCC.

Conclusion

The historical and diplomatic relations between India, Iran, and Saudi Arabia highlight India's strategic engagement with two key players in West Asia. Rooted in centuries of cultural and economic interaction, these relationships have evolved to address contemporary geopolitical and economic challenges. Despite the rivalry between Iran and Saudi Arabia, India has successfully maintained a balanced approach, fostering cooperation with both nations based on mutual interests in energy, trade, security, and regional stability. Moving forward, India's ability to sustain this diplomatic equilibrium will be essential for advancing its strategic goals and contributing to peace and development in the broader region. India and Saudi Arabia have cultivated solid areas for anthem two gatherings' common advantages in energy security, trade, and counterterrorism have powered this relationship. With bilateral trade exceeding \$42 billion, Saudi Arabia is now India's most important trading partner. The Space of Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 drive, and that means to grow the Area's economy, has empowered India's undertaking more. As well as empowering India's monetary strength, this developing association positions India as a focal part in the Middle East, which has by and large been overpowered by Saudi effect.

Pakistan faces epic difficulties due to the design up of India-Saudi relations. Saudi Arabia has been Pakistan's close friend throughout everything, providing significant financial and military assistance. The Domain gambles being underrated in the locale if Pakistan's creating ties with India influence its moving worldwide system. This shift was hailed by Pakistan's decision to remain impartial during the Saudi-drove military mediation in Yemen, which was viewed as a shortfall of effect over Riyadh. Suitably, Pakistan's effect in the Straight has decreased, recommending ice breakers about the country's cash related unfaltering quality and security. Pakistan comparably has crucial repercussions from India's relationship with Iran. India has kept a fundamental relationship with Iran through drives like the Chabahar port, which licenses India permission to Afghanistan and the Far East without Pakistan. Islamabad finds this development particularly troubling because it has the

potential to strengthen India's hold in a region where Pakistan has frequently attempted to establish itself as a powerful nation.

Recommendations

- For Pakistan to adjust to moving international real factors, it first necessities to rethink its international strategy system. Pakistan's traditional influence in the region is directly harmed by the expanding relationship between India and Saudi Arabia, which is marked by increased financial collaboration and important arrangement.
- To restore and reinforce attaches with Saudi Arabia, Pakistan should put a serious need on fundamental obligation.
- This can be achieved with the help of basic level visits, social trades, and joint drives that feature shared interests, especially in regions like counter-mental battling, exchange, and hypothesis.
- Pakistan can lay down a good foundation for itself as a vital accomplice in the Space's monetary development endeavors by really partaking in Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 drive, consequently supporting its importance in Saudi worldwide system contemplations.
- In the interim, Pakistan ought to search for coming about to recalibrating its relationship with Iran. Pakistan can remember what's going for as a neighbor to encourage closer joint effort thus, energy, and security given the unmistakable ties that exist between the two nations.
- The Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline project and similar initiatives ought to be revived due to their potential to alleviate Pakistan's energy crisis and provide typical financial benefits.
- Moreover, Pakistan should participate consequently with Iran to address any potential security concerns ascending out of its relationship with India and Saudi Arabia.
- Pakistan can arrange itself as a center individual in the greater Saudi-Iran contest by propelling an account of nearby support and security, which could deal with its optional excess in the locale.

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