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KAZAKHSTAN AND INDIA: EXPANDING HORIZONS OF BILATERAL COOPERATION

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Abstract. This paper examines the comprehensive development of bilateral relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of India, tracing their evolution from the establishment of diplomatic ties in 1992 to the present-day strategic partnership. Over the past three decades, Kazakhstan and India have demonstrated a consistent commitment to expanding cooperation across a wide array of sectors, including politics, trade and investment, energy, education, culture, defense, and emerging technologies. The paper provides an in-depth analysis of the key phases of diplomatic engagement, marked by frequent high-level visits, the signing of crucial agreements, and the institutionalization of mechanisms for political dialogue and economic cooperation.

Special attention is given to the role of both countries within multilateral platforms such as the United Nations, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), and the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA). Their shared positions on global challenges – including counterterrorism, nuclear non-proliferation, regional stability, and sustainable development – reflect a growing convergence of strategic interests.

Furthermore, the paper explores the significance of new areas of cooperation, including green energy, digitalization, space technology, and transport logistics, emphasizing the shift from traditional diplomatic interaction to multidimensional partnership. The resilience of Kazakhstan-India relations during global crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, demonstrates the strength and flexibility of their bilateral ties.

Ultimately, the research concludes that Kazakhstan and India have successfully built a dynamic and future-oriented relationship grounded in mutual respect, shared values, and common goals. Their continued collaboration promises to play an increasingly influential role in shaping regional geopolitics and fostering stability, prosperity, and connectivity across Central and South Asia.

Key words: Kazakhstan, India, Central Asia, Kazakhstan-India relations, bilateral relations, SCO, regional cooperation, international relations

Introduction

The Republic of Kazakhstan and India have a long and complex history of diplomatic relations based on respect for one another and common interests. India, a major nation in South Asia, and Kazakhstan, which is situated in the center of the Eurasian continent, have maintained political, economic, and

cultural collaboration for many years; this cooperation is still growing in the XXI century. As seen by the so-called “New Silk Road” program in Indian foreign policy, which aims to increase collaboration with the Central Asian region, India places a high value on fostering its relations with this region [1]. Within the framework of a strategic alliance that is being strengthened at several levels, political cooperation between Kazakhstan and India is developing.

Kazakhstan and India have developed close political, economic, and cultural relations over the course of their more than thirty years of interaction. These ties are founded on respect for one another and common interests in trade, science, education, and security. Despite their physical separation, Kazakhstan and India have developed a fruitful and strategic collaboration since they have similar perspectives on important global issues.

Cooperation within international institutions like the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the United Nations, and others, where both nations actively support shared interests and exchange experiences, plays a unique role in their relationship. The signing of a number of agreements, including a strategic partnership agreement and agreements to increase mutual interchange in the areas of trade, education, research, and culture, was a significant step in strengthening bilateral ties.

The evolution of diplomatic cooperation illustrates the successful integration of both Kazakhstan and India into global affairs. In recent years, their bilateral relations have grown steadily stronger, paving the way for new opportunities and areas of collaboration. This section explores the origins and progression of political and diplomatic ties between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of India.

Description of Materials and Methods

This study employs a multidisciplinary qualitative methodology to explore the historical evolution, current status, and future perspectives of political, diplomatic and economic relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of India. The research draws upon several interrelated methods, allowing for a comprehensive, context-sensitive, and analytically rigorous examination of the topic.

Historical-analytical method is used to trace the historical trajectory of Kazakhstan-India relations from their formal establishment to the present day. It involves the examination of key diplomatic milestones, official visits, bilateral agreements, and shifts in regional and global geopolitical dynamics that have shaped the interaction between the two states.

Official documents, including treaties, joint declarations, and strategic partnership agreements were analyzed. This method enables the identification of formal structures, policy priorities, and institutional frameworks that underpin the bilateral relationship.

A qualitative content analysis was conducted on speeches, policy statements and media coverage from both Kazakhstani and Indian sources. This helped uncover prevailing narratives, diplomatic discourse, and the thematic emphasis of both parties in the bilateral context. Academic publications, think-tank reports and expert opinion were systematically reviewed to integrate scholarly perspectives and enhance the theoretical depth of the analysis.

Quantitative data, including trade volume, investment flows, joint ventures, and educational exchanges, were obtained from official databases. These data provide an empirical basis for evaluating the scope and effectiveness of bilateral cooperation.

Selected case studies, such as the India-Central Asia Dialogue, the Chabahar Port Project, and cultural, educational collaborations, were used to illustrate practical aspects of the bilateral relationship. These in-depth examples provide concrete evidence of cooperation outcomes and future potential.

All these methods ensure that the research not only captures the historical and political dimensions of Kazakhstan-India relations but also situates them within broader global and regional contexts. The combination of qualitative analysis, documentary review, and comparative insight enables a policy-relevant understanding of bilateral diplomacy.

Results

The relevance of this research lies in the growing strategic importance of relations in different areas between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of India in the context of shifting global and regional dynamics. As both countries pursue multi-vector foreign policies and seek greater engagement in Central and South Asia, understanding the historical evolution and current trajectory of their bilateral relations becomes increasingly vital.

In light of contemporary geopolitical developments – including the rise of China, the war in Ukraine, regional security concerns, and the global energy transition – Kazakhstan and India are actively expanding their cooperation in areas such as trade, investment, energy, education, and cultural exchange. This makes the study of their diplomatic interaction timely and significant for scholars, policymakers, and regional analysts.

Furthermore, Kazakhstan's position as a leading actor in Central Asia and India's role as an emerging global power highlight the necessity of analyzing their partnership within the broader context of Eurasian integration and multipolar world order formation. This research contributes to filling a gap in academic literature, where Kazakhstan-India relations are often overshadowed by larger power dynamics, despite their growing relevance.

By examining the political and diplomatic aspects of this partnership, the study aims to provide new insights into the mechanisms, challenges, and prospects of bilateral cooperation.

Official diplomatic relations between Kazakhstan and India were established on January 31, 1992, marking a significant milestone in the development of their bilateral partnership. In the early years following Kazakhstan's independence, both nations initiated efforts to build a solid foundation for cooperation across political, economic, and cultural domains.

In October 1993 India opened its embassy in Kazakhstan, followed shortly by the opening of the Kazakh Embassy in New Delhi in November of the same year. After the relocation of Kazakhstan's capital, the embassy moved to Astana in November 2007, while a consular office continues to operate in Almaty. As of May 2021, Mr. N. Zhaltgasbayev serves as Kazakhstan's Ambassador to India, having presented his credentials on July 7, 2021. Mr. T. V. Nagendra Prasad assumed the role of Indian Ambassador to Kazakhstan in June 2023 and presented his credentials on October 6, 2023 [2].

During this formative period, both countries made significant strides in developing institutional mechanisms to foster cooperation in areas such as trade, culture, science, and security. Kazakhstan prioritized diversifying its foreign relations and economic partnerships, while India, driven by its strategic interests in Central Asia, aimed to expand its influence and engagement in the region. These early initiatives laid the groundwork for a steadily growing and multifaceted diplomatic relationship.

Discussion

The period from 1992 to 2002 was characterized by the formal establishment of political and legal frameworks between Kazakhstan and India. India was among the earliest nations to recognize Kazakhstan's independence and formally established diplomatic relations on February 23, 1992. Since that time, the two countries have steadily developed a close partnership, engaging in mutually advantageous cooperation across diverse fields.

A pivotal moment in diplomatic engagement occurred in 1993, when the First President of Kazakhstan, N. Nazarbayev, made an official state visit to India. This historic visit – the first by a Kazakh head of state to India – played a key role in deepening political ties and laid the groundwork for long-term strategic collaboration. India, in turn, demonstrated strong political support for fostering bilateral relations, helping to unlock new opportunities in areas such as trade, cultural exchange, and security cooperation [3].

During this foundational phase, several important agreements were concluded to formalize and expand cooperation. Among them were the “Agreement on Cooperation in the Fields of Trade-Economic Relations, Science, and Technology” [4] and the “Agreement on Cooperation in the Fields of Culture, Art, Education, Science, Mass Media, and Sports” [5], signed in New Delhi on February 22, 1992. Additionally, the “Air Services Agreement” was

signed in Almaty on September 10, 1993 [6]. Further strengthening the economic dimension of the relationship, the “Agreement on the Promotion and Protection of Investments and the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and Capital” were signed in New Delhi on December 9, 1996 [7].

These agreements laid a solid legal and institutional foundation for the evolving partnership and reflected the shared commitment of both nations to building a stable and comprehensive bilateral relationship.

Between 1991 and 2002, several important high-level exchanges significantly contributed to the development of Kazakhstan-India relations. Notable among these were the official visit of the First President of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev to India in 1992; visit of Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao to Kazakhstan in 1993; a second visit by Nazarbayev to India in 1996; and in the same year, the official visit of Indian Vice President K. Narayanan to Kazakhstan [8]. In 1999, Kazakhstan’s Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, K. Tokayev, visited India, where key issues of bilateral cooperation were discussed [9].

When evaluating this initial phase of bilateral relations, it is evident that Kazakhstan and India achieved rapid progress in establishing and reinforcing the legal and institutional foundations of their cooperation. The early years were primarily focused on developing strong political and economic ties, with both countries actively engaging in reciprocal high-level visits and concluding agreements aimed at enhancing trade, economic collaboration, and cultural exchange.

Period from 2002 to 2011 was characterized by the practical implementation of the agreements signed in the preceding decade, along with the broadening of cooperation into new and promising areas. A key event during this period was the state visit of President Nazarbayev to India from February 11 to 14, 2002 [10]. Taking place on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of diplomatic relations, the visit was met with widespread approval from Indian political and business communities and was seen as a turning point in deepening cooperation and exploring new avenues for partnership.

In 2003, the official visit of Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee to Kazakhstan marked a significant milestone in the advancement of political and economic relations between the two countries. This was followed by the visit of the President of India to Kazakhstan in 2009, reaffirming the mutual commitment of both nations to deepening their bilateral partnership.

Over the course of a decade, India and Kazakhstan successfully developed a relationship characterized by mutual respect, trust, and shared strategic interests. High-level exchanges held in both countries reflected the sincere intentions of their leadership to broaden cooperation and explore new areas of partnership [11].

Among the key diplomatic engagements during this period were the 2002 state visit of Kazakhstan's First President N. Nazarbayev to India and Prime Minister Vajpayee's visit to Kazakhstan later that same year in the framework of the CICA Summit. These visits facilitated meaningful negotiations and the signing of several important agreements that elevated bilateral relations to a qualitatively new level. They also highlighted the two nations' aligned positions on major global issues and their shared commitment to addressing emerging international challenges.

A major outcome of these engagements was the signing of the "Joint Declaration on Strategic Partnership" in 2002 [12]. This political document laid the foundation for a new phase of cooperation and outlined key priorities for future collaboration. Both sides pledged mutual support in promoting their national interests and agreed to intensify cooperation in areas of strategic importance.

The signing of the Strategic Partnership Agreement served as a turning point in bilateral relations, enabling closer collaboration in vital sectors such as energy, trade, science, and technology. Since the early 2000s, political and diplomatic ties between Kazakhstan and India have continued to grow stronger, driven by shared values and a vision for long-term partnership [13].

This period represented a key phase in the advancement of Kazakhstan-India relations, particularly highlighted by the official visit of Kazakhstan's First President N. Nazarbayev to India in 2006. The visit resulted in the signing of several important agreements in the fields of trade, energy, science, and technology. A central focus of the discussions was cooperation in the energy sector, especially in uranium extraction and processing. As one of the world's leading uranium producers, Kazakhstan attracted strong interest from India, which seeks reliable partners for the development of its civilian nuclear energy program [14].

This momentum was sustained through subsequent high-level visits. In 2008, Indian Vice President M. Hamid Ansari paid an official visit to Kazakhstan, followed by a return state visit by Nazarbayev to India in 2009. The following year, in 2010, Indian Minister of External Affairs S. M. Krishna visited Kazakhstan, continuing the trend of active diplomatic engagement.

A major milestone was reached on January 1, 2009, with the signing of the Strategic Partnership Agreement between the two nations. This comprehensive document laid the groundwork for enhanced cooperation in a broad range of sectors, including trade, energy, culture, defense, science, and technology. That same year also saw the signing of the "Agreement on Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy", which provided for the supply of Kazakh uranium to India and deeper collaboration in the field of nuclear technology [15].

The establishment of the strategic partnership marked a turning point in bilateral relations, setting the stage for intensified high-level exchanges and long-term cooperation. Throughout the 2010s, the relationship continued to evolve in

alignment with the commitments laid out in these foundational agreements.

Additionally, a Long-Term Program for Cooperation in the Field of Education was signed, promoting student mobility and academic exchange [16]. This initiative has played a vital role in strengthening ties in science, technology, and culture, while contributing to the development of human capital and fostering greater mutual understanding between the two countries.

The period from 2011 to 2020 ushered in a new phase of momentum in Kazakhstan-India relations, marked by the signing of the Treaty of Friendly Relations and Cooperation in 2011. This pivotal agreement reinforced the strategic partnership between the two nations, emphasizing enhanced collaboration in political, economic, cultural, security, and scientific domains. It underscored the mutual commitment to deepening cooperation across a broad range of priority sectors.

During this decade, bilateral trade and economic relations grew steadily, with Kazakhstan emerging as a key partner for India in Central Asia. Several important agreements were concluded in areas such as trade, investment, and financial cooperation, reflecting the evolving economic dynamics between the two countries.

In 2011, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh paid an official visit to Kazakhstan. During this visit, the two sides signed the Treaty on Legal Assistance in Civil Matters, which provided a legal framework for mutual assistance in civil judicial processes [17]. That same year, the Treaty of Friendly Relations and Cooperation laid the foundation for more structured collaboration in security, defense, and scientific-technical exchange.

Kazakhstan also expressed strong support for India's initiatives in major international forums, including the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, while India, in turn, supported Kazakhstan on issues such as nuclear non-proliferation and global security.

Further strengthening bilateral ties, First President N. Nazarbayev's 2012 visit to New Delhi resulted in the signing of new agreements focused on enhancing transport and logistics connectivity, as well as cooperation in the agricultural sector.

In 2015, both sides signed a "Memorandum of Understanding", expanding collaboration to include railways, logistics, education, and other areas of shared interest [18]. These documents reflect the mutual desire to build a long-term and multifaceted partnership.

This period also witnessed a significant increase in cultural and humanitarian cooperation, alongside joint initiatives under the framework of the SCO. Bilateral engagements began to place greater emphasis on people-to-people exchanges and educational partnerships.

A key milestone was reached in 2016, when Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited Almaty. During this high-level visit, a number of important agreements were signed, covering a wide range of fields including high technology, trade, energy, education, science, and national security. Particular attention was given to cooperation in counterterrorism and defense. This visit marked a major step forward in consolidating bilateral relations and underscored the shared strategic vision of both countries.

The year 2017 was particularly noteworthy in the development of Kazakhstan-India relations, as it marked the launch of the Kazakhstan-India Business Platform – a significant initiative aimed at enhancing mutual investment and expanding commercial ties. That same year, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi conducted an official visit to Kazakhstan, further strengthening the bilateral partnership.

During this phase, numerous high-level diplomatic exchanges took place. In 2013, Kazakhstan's Minister of Foreign Affairs E. Idrissov visited India, followed by a reciprocal visit to Kazakhstan by India's Foreign Minister Salman Khurshid. This trend continued in 2018 with a visit from Indian External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj to Kazakhstan, and in 2019, Indian Minister of State for External Affairs V. Muraleedharan also visited the country. Additionally, Kazakhstan's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mukhtar Tileuberdi held multiple meetings with his Indian counterpart Subrahmanyam Jaishankar – in New York (2019), Moscow (2020), Dushanbe (March 2021), and Tashkent (July 2021). These consistent interactions added new momentum to political and diplomatic cooperation between the two countries.

It is also worth noting the steady development of inter-parliamentary cooperation. In 2013, a delegation of Kazakh parliamentarians, led by Maulen Ashimbayev, Chairman of the Committee on International Affairs, Defense and Security of the Mazhilis of the Parliament, paid an official visit to India, highlighting the growing role of legislative diplomacy in bilateral ties.

In 2018, Kazakhstan and India commemorated the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations. As part of this celebration, several agreements were signed, reaffirming the shared commitment to advancing their strategic partnership.

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 further demonstrated the spirit of solidarity between the two nations. Kazakhstan extended support to India by supplying essential medical materials, while India contributed through cooperation in medical research and expertise. These reciprocal efforts underscored the strength and resilience of their bilateral relationship.

Since 2021 to present, has been marked by deeper engagement in advanced sectors such as information technology, space exploration, agriculture, and renewable energy. Kazakhstan has positioned itself as an important regional

partner in the development of green and alternative energy sources, an area of growing interest for India.

A key moment reflecting this evolving cooperation was the participation of Kazakhstan's President K. Tokayev in the First Central Asia-India Summit, held via videoconference in 2022. The summit provided a platform for discussing key areas of regional collaboration and expanding dialogue on strategic priorities.

Further achievements and prospective areas of cooperation were highlighted during the 3rd India–Central Asia Foreign Ministers' Dialogue in 2021, which included official visits by Indian External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar to Kazakhstan and Deputy Prime Minister M. Tileuberdi to New Delhi [19]. These exchanges reflect the continued commitment of both sides to strengthening regional cooperation and advancing shared goals.

In 2022, Kazakhstan-India relations continued to progress, with increasing emphasis on addressing global challenges such as climate change, counterterrorism, and the strengthening of international security. During the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Summit, both nations reaffirmed their shared commitment to advancing bilateral cooperation.

That same year, two significant high-level visits took place. Notably, Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Meenakshi Lekhi visited Kazakhstan, where discussions focused on enhancing collaboration in trade, energy, and economic development.

In 2023, President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev participated in several high-profile multilateral events, including the inaugural online summit "Voice of the Global South" and the SCO Summit, both hosted by India in virtual format. Additionally, Kazakhstan's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Murat Nurtleu traveled to India for the SCO Foreign Ministers' Meeting, underscoring Kazakhstan's active and growing role within the organization.

In recent years, the political and diplomatic dialogue between Kazakhstan and India has become increasingly dynamic. Both countries maintain robust engagement within the SCO framework, where they collaborate on key regional and global issues such as security, trade, and sustainable development. Bilateral efforts have expanded to include joint digitalization projects, reflecting a shared interest in innovation and technological progress. Furthermore, cooperation has intensified in confronting geopolitical instability, climate-related risks, and transnational threats such as terrorism.

A number of new bilateral agreements have been concluded in the fields of trade, investment, science and technology, as well as in areas related to security and global risk mitigation.

In summary, Kazakhstan and India continue to deepen their partnership, evolving from a traditional strategic alignment into a comprehensive, multidimensional cooperation model. This ongoing transformation reflects their

mutual aspiration to promote shared political, economic, and cultural interests on both regional and global platforms.

Conclusion

Diplomatic relations between Kazakhstan and India have undergone significant development – evolving from the initial establishment of official ties in 1992 to the formation of a robust strategic partnership in the XXIst century. Over the years, both nations have consistently expanded cooperation across a wide spectrum of areas, including the economy, culture, defense, and energy. High-level reciprocal visits by national leaders have played a crucial role in reinforcing bilateral engagement and fostering mutual trust.

In addition to strong bilateral ties, Kazakhstan and India actively engage in multilateral diplomacy through platforms such as the United Nations, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA). Both countries advocate for a strengthened role of the UN and support its central function in maintaining global peace and stability. Kazakhstan has expressed its support for India's aspirations to gain permanent membership in the UN Security Council, acknowledging India's growing global influence.

The two nations also maintain close cooperation on key global and regional challenges, including security, sustainable development, and the fight against international terrorism. Particular attention is given to enhancing regional security frameworks in Central and South Asia, where both states support peaceful conflict resolution, the promotion of stability, and efforts to counter transnational threats.

India actively endorses Kazakhstan's initiative to convene the Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions and participates regularly in its sessions, demonstrating mutual respect for intercultural dialogue. Bilateral consultations are held on a regular basis and at various levels, with their increasing frequency and strategic focus reflecting the dynamic nature of the relationship.

The ongoing evolution of political cooperation between Kazakhstan and India encompasses a diverse range of sectors, laying a solid foundation for the continued enhancement of bilateral ties. Looking ahead, both nations are expected to further deepen their collaboration, jointly addressing emerging geopolitical and economic challenges while striving to ensure sustainable development and regional stability.

In conclusion, the political and diplomatic relationship between Kazakhstan and India has progressed through several important stages – from the initial establishment of diplomatic relations to the consolidation of a comprehensive strategic partnership. This development reflects a shared commitment to equality, mutual respect, and common strategic interests, underscoring the strength and future potential of their bilateral cooperation.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН МЕН ҮНДІСТАН: ЕКІЖАҚТЫ ЫНТЫМАҚТАСТЫҚТЫҢ КЕҢЕЙУІ

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Аңдатпа. Бұл мақалада Қазақстан Республикасы мен Үндістан Республикасы арасындағы екіжақты қатынастардың жан-жақты дамуы қарастырылады. Зерттеу 1992 жылы дипломатиялық байланыстардың орнауынан бастап қазіргі стратегиялық әріптестік деңгейіне дейінгі кезеңді қамтиды. Соңғы отыз жыл ішінде Қазақстан мен Үндістан саясат, сауда және инвестициялар, энергетика, білім беру, мәдениет, қорғаныс және озық технологиялар салаларында ынтымақтастықты тұрақты түрде кеңейтіп келеді. Мақалада жоғары деңгейдегі ресми сапарлар, маңызды келісімдердің жасалуы және саяси диалог пен экономикалық серіктестіктің институционалдық негізінің қалыптасуы сияқты дипломатиялық өзара әрекеттестік кезеңдері жан-жақты талданады.

Мақалада Біріккен Ұлттар Ұйымы (БҰҰ), Шанхай ынтымақтастық ұйымы (ШЫҰ) және Азиядағы өзара іс-қимыл және сенім шаралары жөніндегі кеңес (АӨСШК) сияқты көпжақты платформалар аясында екі елдің рөліне ерекше назар аударылады. Терроризмге қарсы күрес, ядролық қаруды таратпау, өңірлік тұрақтылық пен тұрақты даму секілді жаһандық сын-қатерлер бойынша ұстанымдарының жақындығы олардың стратегиялық мүдделерінің үндесуін көрсетеді.

Сонымен қатар, мақалада «жасыл» энергетика, цифрландыру, ғарыш технологиялары және көлік-логистика интеграциясы сияқты жаңа ынтымақтастық бағыттарының маңызы зерттеледі. Бұл Қазақстан мен Үндістан арасындағы дәстүрлі дипломатиялық қарым-қатынастан көпжақты серіктестікке көшу үрдісін айқындайды. COVID-19 пандемиясы сияқты жаһандық дағдарыстар жағдайында да екі ел арасындағы қатынастардың беріктігі мен икемділігі дәлелденді.

Зерттеу нәтижесінде Қазақстан мен Үндістан өзара құрметке, ортақ құндылықтар мен стратегиялық мақсаттардың үйлесіміне негізделген серпінді әрі болашаққа бағытталған қатынастар орната алғаны айқындалады. Олардың өзара ынтымақтастығы алдағы уақытта Орталық және Оңтүстік Азиядағы геосаяси тұрақтылықты, өркендеуді және өңірлік байланыстарды нығайтуда маңызды рөл атқара беретіні сөзсіз.

Тірек сөздер: Қазақстан, Үндістан, Орталық Азия, Қазақстан-Үндістан қатынастары, екіжақты ынтымақтастық, ШЫҰ, аймақтық әріптестік, халықаралық қатынастар

КАЗАХСТАН И ИНДИЯ: РАСШИРЯЮЩИЕСЯ ГОРИЗОНТЫ ДВУСТОРОННЕГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА

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Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается всестороннее развитие двусторонних отношений между Республикой Казахстан и Республикой Индия, начиная с установления дипломатических связей в 1992 году и до формирования современного стратегического партнерства. За последние три десятилетия Казахстан и Индия продемонстрировали последовательную приверженность расширению сотрудничества в различных сферах, включая политику, торговлю и инвестиции, энергетику, образование, культуру, оборону и передовые технологии. В работе проводится детальный анализ ключевых этапов дипломатического взаимодействия, характеризующихся регулярными визитами на высоком уровне, подписанием важнейших соглашений и институционализацией механизмов политического диалога и экономического сотрудничества.

Особое внимание уделяется роли обеих стран в рамках многосторонних платформ, таких как Организация Объединённых Наций (ООН), Шанхайская организация сотрудничества (ШОС) и Совещание по взаимодействию и мерам доверия в Азии (СВМДА). Их согласованные позиции по глобальным вызовам – включая борьбу с терроризмом, нераспространение ядерного оружия, региональную стабильность и устойчивое развитие – отражают растущую стратегическую близость интересов.

Кроме того, в статье исследуется значение новых направлений сотрудничества, таких как «зеленая» энергетика, цифровизация, космические технологии и транспортно-логистическая интеграция, что подчеркивает переход от традиционного дипломатического взаимодействия к многомерному партнёрству. Устойчивость казахстанско-индийских отношений в условиях глобальных кризисов, таких как пандемия COVID-19, свидетельствует о прочности и гибкости двусторонних связей.

В конечном итоге, исследование приходит к выводу, что Казахстан и Индия успешно выстроили динамичные и ориентированные на будущее отношения, основанные на взаимном уважении, общих ценностях и совпадении стратегических целей. Их продолжающееся сотрудничество, несомненно, будет играть всё более значимую роль в формировании региональной геополитики, укреплении стабильности, процветания и связности в Центральной и Южной Азии.

Ключевые слова: Казахстан, Индия, Центральная Азия, казахстанско-индийские отношения, двусторонние отношения, ШОС, региональное сотрудничество, международные отношения

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