

EXAMINING AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN KAZAKHSTAN AND PAKISTAN: EXPLORING NEW DISCOURSE

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Abstract. This paper investigates the relations between Kazakhstan and Pakistan forging a new discourse in scholarly arena aims to connect Central Asia with globe south. It signifies geostrategic affairs in Central Asia, playing a leading role in shaping interregional integrity and interplay dilemmas for modern international relations. In a similar context, the location of Pakistan is strategically crucial at the hubs of the South Asia, linking with Central Asia through the northern areas and the Middle East by the Arabian Sea. Both estates maintain strong geostrategic parts within the territories, binding major global powers through crucial trade roads and natural resources. These states have bilateral bond, and the connection of multilateral traces the important path in explaining the opportunities, outcomes, and security risks. This study is more focused on highlighting key factors, interregional connectivity, similarities and cordial path. In this case, the research methods is employed based on the secondary data applying descriptive methods. This mode of inquiry signifies the state related narrative and discourses in international relations. Additionally, it aims to create a table talk for the foreign policy experts to review the bilateral handshake with other countries to connect both regions. Yet, the examination underpins conclusions and discussions highlighting the overlooked, disregarded, and novel findings into research questions and narratives for the researchers, students, and foreign policy experts. Therefore, it suggests the implications of adopting bilateral ties which has ignored, untouched gap in the research paradigm. This study would open new avenues for the interregional connectivity paving new paths.

Keywords: Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Connectivity, Cooperation and Alliances

Аңдатпа. Бұл мақалада Орталық Азияның жаһандық Оңтүстікпен өзара іс-әрекетіне бағытталған ғылыми аренада жаңа дискурс қалыптастыратын Қазақстан мен Пәкістан арасындағы қатынастар зерттеледі. Орталық Азиядағы геостратегиялық факторлардың өңірлік тұтастықты нығайтудағы және қазіргі халықаралық қатынастарға ықпал етудегі жетекші рөлі атап өтіледі. Осыған ұқсас контексте Пәкістанның орналасқан жері Оңтүстік Азия елдерінде стратегиялық маңызы бар, Орталық Азия аймағымен Солтүстік аймақтар арқылы және Таяу Шығысты Араб теңізі арқылы байланыстырады. Екі геосаяси бірлік те ірі әлемдік державаларды маңызды сауда жолдары мен табиғи ресурстар арқылы байланыстыра отырып, территорияларда күшті геостратегиялық байланыстарды сақтайды. Екіжақты және көпжақты қатынастарды талдау заманауи халықаралық қатынастардың динамикасын тереңірек түсінуге мүмкіндік береді, сондай-ақ аймақтық тұрақтылықты жақсартудың мүмкіндіктерін ашады.

Бұл зерттеу негізгі факторларды, аймақаралық байланысты, ұқсастықтарды және жалпы жолды анықтауға бағытталған. Бұл зерттеу сипаттамалық тәсілдерді қолдана отырып, екінші деректерге негізделген әдістерді қолданады. Зерттеу режимі мемлекеттік баяндау мен халықаралық қатынастардағы дискурстарды білдіреді. Сонымен қатар, бұл сыртқы саясат мамандары үшін екіжақты өзара әрекеттесуді басқа елдермен қарастыру және екі аймақтың арасындағы байланыстарды дамытуға бағытталған академиялық әңгімелерді қалыптастыруға

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бағытталған. Алайда, зерттеу нәтижелер мен талқылауларды бекітіп, зерттеу мәселелеріндегі назардан тыс қалған, ескерілмеген және жаңа қорытындыларды зерттеушілерге, студенттерге және сыртқы саясат мамандарына ұсынып отыр. Осылайша, бұл зерттеу екіжақты байланыстарды қабылдаудың салдарын көрсету арқылы зерттеу парадигмасында орын алған олқылықты анықтайды. Бұл зерттеу аймақаралық өзара байланысты нығайту үшін жаңа мүмкіндіктерді ашады.

Түйінді сөздер: Қазақстан, Пәкістан, байланыс, ынтымақтастық және альянстар

Аннотация. В этой статье исследуются отношения между Казахстаном и Пакистаном, формирующие новый дискурс на научной арене, направленный на взаимодействие Центральной Азии с Глобальным Югом. Это подчеркивает, что геостратегические дела в Центральной Азии, играют ведущую роль в формировании межрегиональной целостности и взаимодействующих дилеммах для современных международных отношений. В аналогичном контексте местоположение Пакистана имеет стратегически важное значение в странах Южной Азии, связывая с регионом Центральной Азии через северные районы и Ближний Восток через Аравийское море. Обе геополитические единицы сохраняют сильные геостратегические связи на территориях, связывая основные мировые державы через важнейшие торговые пути и природные ресурсы. Государства двух регионов имеют двустороннюю связь, а также связь многосторонних контактов, которые прослеживают важный путь в объяснении возможностей, результатов и рисков безопасности. Данное исследование в большей степени сосредоточено на выделении ключевых факторов, межрегиональной взаимосвязанности, сходств и общего пути. В этом исследовании используются методы на основе вторичных данных с применением описательных подходов. Этот режим исследования обозначает государственное повествование и дискурсы в международных отношениях. Кроме того, он направлен на создание академических разговоров для экспертов по внешней политике, для рассмотрение двустороннего взаимодействия с другими странами для контактов обоих регионов. Тем не менее, исследование подкрепляет выводы и обсуждения, подчеркивая упущенные из виду, проигнорированные и новые выводы в исследовательских вопросах и повествованиях для исследователей, студентов и экспертов по внешней политике. Таким образом, данное исследование предполагает последствия принятия двусторонних связей, которые игнорировали, пробел в исследовательской парадигме. Это исследование откроет новые возможности для усиления межрегиональной взаимосвязи.

Ключевые слова: Казахстан, Пакистан, взаимосвязь, сотрудничество и альянсы

Introduction

The relations of Kazakhstan with Pakistan are bilateral. Pakistan became the first South countries amongst to recognize and accept Kazakhstan in December 1991 when it gained independence. In this case, the chapter on diplomatic linkages was set in 1992 when President Nursultan Nazarbayev visited Pakistan for an official visit (Panda, 2015), this chapter of mutual understandings, official visits set to know each other as cordial concerns. Similarly, both estates have signed 35 MoUs in many fields (MoP, 2024). There are many factors aspects fortify the cooperation between Kazakhstan and Pakistan. Likewise, Pakistan serves as a central hub for Asian markets and is a pivotal partner in China's Silk Road Initiative (BRI) (Khatti *et al.*, 2023). Likewise, the land of Kazakhstan has no sea, whereas, Pakistan nourishes natural landways and leads to the Eurasian land with the South Asian region and Arabian Sea. Besides, it is an emerging and upgraded market for Pakistani products and goods. Kazakhstan is the major nation in

Central Asia and has the largest economy despite remaining geographically disconnected from the natural resources of the water (Rasul *et al.*, 2024). Nevertheless, Pakistan is a South Asian country strategically a torchbearer for the world's economic hub for Asian Markets. Although both country's foreign policy standpoints vary, but share a shared interest in economic cooperation. Meanwhile, these regions have close connectivity with China, further strengthening the strategic alignment and infrastructure. In this case, the proposed study covers the discourse on the issue between Kazakhstan and Pakistan. It also explores the key factors connecting the region, which traces the roots in the Silk and Belt Road. The research study reduces the distance to connect South Asia with Central Asia and paves the path for the researchers to cover novel research ways of the regions. While examining lanes for the advancement of the system discussed in this study. It embraces a qualitative method, collecting primary data from interviews and newspapers, whereas secondary data from authentic and vivid references to spread an

insightful concept of these regions' interplay dynamics. The presented study pursues to articulate the current narrative of collaboration, cooperation, business, trade, and improved discourses related to Pakistan and Kazakhstan. This development of the closing nearer coaxes previous literature based on Pakistan and Kazakhstan, proposing a deeper understanding of the geographical terrain of the global South and Central region.

Literature review

Kazakhstan is the main country in the Central Asia and the largest economy despite being lack of the sea by the land. However, Pakistan is a South Asian land strategically set as a gateway to Asia. Although their policy perspectives differ, both nations share a common interest in economic collaboration. Meanwhile, Pakistan and Kazakhstan possess close links with China, further bolstering the infrastructure and strategic alignment. Simultaneously, the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is a transformative project of China to resurrect ancient trade ways, enabling interconnectivity, geopolitical position, financial development, and cooperation across Asia beyond (Rasul *et al.*, 2024). In this case, this project has particularly influenced the regional and interplay dynamics of countries such as Kazakhstan and Pakistan in Asia. However, the literature review explores key studies that shed light on the various ways in which Pakistan and Kazakhstan contend with the different routes, concentrating on strategic collaborations, infrastructural investments, and economic troubles. These studies highlight the function of the BRI in shaping South and Central Asia's geopolitical landscape and economic future and the lack of Kazakhstan and Pakistan particularly.

In this way, Kazakhstan's mutual interest in advancing new markets engages with Pakistan's essential for the both region's integration and economic growth (Rashid & Javed, 2016). Mainly, the thesis of the dissertation (Batool, 2016) explores the external and foreign strategy objectives toward Central World and the potential ties to

Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. It figures out that while there are big opportunities for economic collaboration, regional competition, and political challenges could hinder aspirations supported by diplomatic employment to develop stable trade tracks and reinforce mutual economic destinations. The study (Rezapour & Simbar, 2019) articulates the project as a geopolitical transformation that shows substantial infrastructure investment, connectivity, and economic development and opportunities. In this way, the findings of the investigation (Tekir, 2022) highlight that the BRI has catalyzed Kazakhstan's growth as a central corridor, resulting in boosted foreign assets and the building of transportation grids. Economically, the influences emphasize an expansion in infrastructure products and trade (Rezaeinejad *et al.*, 2023), though it has also directed to social situations over economic dependency and local delivery market wrecks. Similarly, the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) operates strategic stock, security and investment potentially entitling Pakistan to behave as a gateway between the Indian Ocean and Central Asia (Rasul *et al.*, 2024).

The above-explained literature of the relevant studies describes the CPEC, and BRI connecting central and South Asian regions. However, Pakistan has welcomed CPEC as a transformative initiative, yet security issues in the Indian Ocean and political stability are under the skin. Meanwhile, Kazakhstan has facilitated the BRI to evolve a central logistical hub market but is cautious of over-reliance on China in some way.

Research gap in the literature

Kazakhstan and Pakistan signify a paramount branch in ancient silk and belt roads of Central and South Asia regions. Establishing the journey of Kazakhstan with Pakistan directives geostrategically foreknowledge, mesmerizing ways, and vital partnerships. It examines the cordial alliance as a bilateral relations and geographical shifts in regions, offering exceptional options for future collaborations, economic growth, trade expansion, and regional connectivity in the Chinese bloc (Rasul *et al.*, 2024). In a similar

context, the above-existing literature discourses the strategic and economic consequences of the (BRI) on individual countries. Likewise, (Rashid & Javed, 2016: Batool, 2016: and Rezapour & Simbar, 2019) have highlighted Pakistan's engagement with Central Asian regions, which shows the lack of particular discourse on the ties shaping the roots of new investigations. Besides, these researchers (Tekir, 2022: Rezaeinejad *et al.*, 2023 and Rasul *et al.*, 2024) have focused on Central Asian regions for connecting neighboring countries with Afghanistan. These studies have lack of co-invest between Kazakhstan and Pakistan.

To achieve such differences, gaps, and interludes, this research study seeks to explore the cordial bond in terms of economic and strategic position between Kazakhstan and Pakistan in a discourse on bilateral series. In this path, the examination would nourish new insights for upcoming researchers to fill the vacuum and pave a route in future research directions.

Research questions

Highlighting the specified research gap above, this analysis targets the following research questions to find the insights of the proposed study.

How did the alliance develop between Kazakhstan and Pakistan?

What are the key factors driving cooperation between Kazakhstan and Pakistan?

5. Materials and Methods

The proposed study's methodological technique is qualitative, employing descriptive investigation procedures. It aims to explore international theories because the data mainly consists of bilateral and cordial alliance, agreements, memoranda, laws, and social facts. Besides, this method uses a system to examine and comprehend the purpose of the study by describing the core materials and data (Rasul *et al.*, 2024). In this way, in analyzing the proposed research, the authors adopted a qualitative process for the study examination. In this regard, it connects Kazakhstan and Pakistan, underscoring the bilateral and key factors engaging both countries. The realm of the described subject

is linking Central Asia with South Asia with interplay dynamics via CPEC an initiative of the Silk and Belt Roads Project (BRI).

With regard to data, the researcher is interested in conducting secondary data techniques, gathering from the most consistent and quiet high-quality sources, including TV interviews, embassies, and steadfast research bulletins.

Problem statement

Kazakhstan and Pakistan both are the leading nations in their regions in modern globe of the economic perspective. Pakistan is the partner of the China in terms of the CPEC doctrine whereas Kazakhstan is the leader of the Central Asian countries. In this regard, both estates play pivotal role in heightening the balance of power, promoting the international markets, and interregional connectivity in Asia. However, this study relies on the secondary data highlighting the main core of the ties first time in research discourse of the scholarly arena. It aims to highlight the value of the cooperation forging an alliance and different aspects in the findings. Firstly, the domain of the research has been ignored previously in the research directions (Panda, 2015: Khatti, 2022: Rasul *et al.*, 2024). Secondly, the newspapers have reviewed the journalistic overview of the relations (Fayyaz, 2019: Khan, 2020: and Rafiq, 2023) which aimed a touchy sign to boost the discourse ahead. Meanwhile, the scholars (Batool, 2016: Rashid, & Javaid, 2016: Rezapour, & Simbar 2019 and Rezaeinejad *et al.*, 2023) have highlighted different aspects of Pakistan with the Central Asia particularly focusing China and the BRI.

To overcome such problems in the discourse, this study aims to base a new phenomenal discourse to bring closer the relations between Pakistan and Kazakhstan. It would help to congregate the attentions of the researchers, students, and policy making experts to review the research aspect of the discourse.

Findings and discussions

Mutual understanding between two countries, whether formal or informal, refers to bilateral

ties established through memorandums of understanding (MoUs), cooperation agreements, and economic alliances. More effective bilateral bonds tend to last longer in the international arena when the relations are leveled in mutual respect, recognition of sovereignty, joint interests, and cordial bond between states. This section discusses the findings and results of the highlighted research hypothesis into findings' conclusion. The findings play vital role in the paper which underpins the versatile nature of the study. It investigates the friendly business and trade perspective sketching historical exchanging, pacts and others related agreements. Besides, the key factors of the connections are highlighted to show how it connects both states mapping South and Central Asia. In this way, the CPEC is also a turning point for both regions which is discussed ahead.

Forging an alliance

Kazakhstan is a landlocked state, whereas, Pakistan nourishes natural land ways and leads to the Eurasian land with the South Asian region and Arabian Sea. Besides, it is an emerging and upgraded market for products and goods. However, it was 1920-39 when the atrocities of the USSR's leaders violated many Kazakh people who migrated towards the northern areas of the Indian subcontinent, which is presently known as Pakistan. In this response, the central committee of All India Muslim League (AIML) passed a resolution for the Kazakh diaspora on February 23, 1942, at the Delhi (Malik, 1994), where the party depicted a serious intense worry and concern about conditions and instructed the British government to support, help for proper provisions and arrangements for them. Therefore, the migrants peacefully settled in the northwestern parts (Pakistan). Due to historical connections, Central Asian regions especially the Republic of Kazakhstan have a significant influence on present Pakistan. Meanwhile, modern-day Pakistan and the current Kazakhstan's geographical position have linkages since bygone era. Both Pakistan and Kazakhstan were amalgamated through oldest Silk Road, which are known as

the Silk Belt Road Initiative of China as (BRI). Kazakhstan and Pakistan bilaterally profit in various sectors, including tourism, commercial trade, and sociocultural (Khan, 2020). The hot and tropical seaport in the Baluchistan province of Pakistan (Gwadar) present a straightforward maritime road for Kazakhstan's business trade and commerce with other main parts of the World like the Middle East, Far East, and Africa. Besides, with a population of 240 million (Rasul *et al*, 2024), Pakistan is the globe's fifth-largest market and can import a wide variety of goods, products, and related materials from Kazakhstan. These comprise paint supplies, building stuff, textiles, foodstuff derivatives, machinery, different metals, fertilizers, and coal. In this case, Kazakhstan could also import in-demand Pakistani goods, like fine jewelry, precious stone, materials, medicines, agricultural things, fresh vegetables, footwear, sport related instruments leather commodities, and building supplies. Business trade is loaded into strong aptitude for upcoming development of the countries. The present business and trade volume has increased to \$138 million, hitherto these numbers do not completely grab the probable of the trade connection. However, the Ambassador of Pakistan, Nauman Bashir Bhatti, and Yerzhan Kistafin, Ambassador of Kazakhstan have drafted a main principle with a unwavering firm and purpose: to promote mutual trade to an exceptional milestone of \$1 billion (Rafiq, 2023). It shows the mutual adherence to growing a healthy economic alliance. Significant improvements are prominent in commerce and trade movements between Kazakhstan and Pakistan. The modern scenario of the alliance has forged closely to bring Central and South Asia through the cooperation and collaboration.

Cooperation and regional collaboration

Pakistan already marked over half a century of independence, while Kazakhstan appeared as an independent country in the final decade of the 20th century. Both manes adopted the different tracks with a joint vision for collaboration in spite of the differing nature of independence. The initial decade of the 21st

century laid the foundation of bilateral respect from the sides for healthy collaboration, observing the beginning of significant and cooperative alliances. President Nazarbayev was the main torchbearer for Kazakhstan to tie with the International world. In his region, the first trade agreement was signed with Pakistan under President Parvez Musharraf in 2003. According to the embassy news this period of agreement was joined by Kassym Jomart Tokayev who served as foreign minister at that time. Currently, Mr. Tokayev is the head of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Besides, Khurshid Muhammad Kasuri was in the company as the foreign minister of Pakistan. It was the first-ever trade agreement that brought both parties on the bilateral platform to observe for a long time. Both countries regularly established these links by shared economic commission meetings after the agreement sometimes co-chaired by senior officials. Yet, these gatherings aimed to develop the extent of the initial trade agreement and fibbed the chair for sector-specific collaboration. It made an image of cooperation and began a new chapter for the shared and mutual interests. However, another cultural cooperation agreement was signed in 2005 as a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), which aimed to promote a more in-depth alliance by fostering educational collaboration in terms of economic stability for young scholars and quality education (Khan & Zhen, 2022). This agreement is known as Joint Commission gatherings from both parties. This year played a vital role in terms of bringing people-to-people connections that further focused on developing investment and trade collaborations. In this way, Regional collaboration has been the main source of these connections. It has been an essential pillar of Kazakh-Pak linkages, especially through multilateral organizations that aim to facilitate economic collaboration, security alliance, and infrastructure connectivity. However, Kazakhstan played a vital role in blending Pakistan into the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) framework and promoting active participation in different agendas and initiatives. Pakistan was

recognized full member of the SCO in 2017 when Kazakhstan was chairing a Summit in Astana where the officials of Pakistan joined (Fayaz, 2019). The regional stability between Central and South Asia strengthened, and the SCO equipped an organized framework for Kazakhstan and Pakistan to cooperate on mutual and shared priorities such as regional security, economic collaboration, and cultural exchange. In this case, the Trans-Afghan Railway was under-discussed, promoting the easiest way to connect the lands softly and securely without barriers.

Present Relations of Current Synergies

The rise of China in the economic prosperity of the BRI countries has impacted to flourishing to bring new technological changes in the interregional connectivity. Kazakhstan and Pakistan both are the main key of the talk to bond on one stage of the prospects. This century of geo-political order has grown china in the South Asia which aimed to strongly improve its strategic positions. China, a new global power was economically rising in, developing synergies that again provoked the regional dynamics in terms of economic attention. In this developing geopolitical arena, Kazakhstan arose as a substantial force in Central Asian countries, aiming to bridge linkages with South Asia. It was an era of complex dilemmas and the end of proxy war. Reflecting this transformation period, the foreign minister of Kazakhstan Kanat Saudabayev visited Pakistan in 2011 to promote bilateral ties. Besides, it pinnacle in a vital economic deal in accordance with agricultural trade, and energy infrastructure, establishing the new epoch of cooperation. Additionally, it led to the foundation of the Pakistan-Kazakhstan Joint Cooperation Council (JCC) in 2011 further congealed these relations. Significantly, it marked the dawn of geostrategic cooperation between the two countries, promoting decisive integration between the regions of Central and South World. Simultaneously, the Quadrilateral Traffic in Transit Agreement (QTTA) strengthened more strongly bilaterally which was joined by China, Kyrgyzstan Pakistan, and Kazakhstan. The geostrategic crossroads

of Pakistan in South Asia has always been an eye-catching location and the dawn of China Pakistan Economic Corridor made it easier to make South Asia to Central Asia closer. Concurrently, the Trans-Afghan Railway Project (2021) is also a main source of land connectivity and Kazakhstan is leading Central Asia towards Africa, and Europe through South Asia. There are many current pacts between Pakistan and Kazakhstan.

Meanwhile, the direct air route between Kazakhstan and Pakistan has been initiated since July 2023. This prosperous engagement is held by Scat Airlines as a direct flight from Lahore to Almaty. In accordance with the data of airline, within three months of transportation, 2,050 travelers (62% of the flight capacity), covering students, teaching experts, business professionals, and visitors have soared from Lahore to Almaty. In the opposite flow, 1,520 passengers (46% of the flight capacity) have traveled from Almaty to Lahore. Besides, air cargo mulling up to 5,000 Kg (kilogram) has been transported by different passengers (Rafiq, 2023). According to Pakistan's leading logistics group, the National Logistic Corporation (NLC), Kazakhstan newly dispatched several trucks along a unique trade route from Afghanistan to Pakistan. In this way, the ports of Karachi in the Sindh province of Pakistan and Gwadar in the Baluchistan province of Pakistan act as geostrategic pipes, connecting south to Central Asia with the Far East, Middle East, and Africa. The mutual trade between Kazakhstan and Pakistan encompass a variety of commerce and trade sectors of economic collaboration. The directly supplies comprise cotton, textiles, rice, medication by-products, gas, oil, metals, and natural resources.

Key Factors for Cooperation

Numerous factors strengthen the collaboration between Kazakhstan and Pakistan. Likewise, Pakistan serves as a central hub for Asian markets and is a pivotal partner in China's Silk Road Initiative (BRI). Besides, Kazakhstan has substantial possibilities due to its uranium production, the highest GDP growth in Central Asia, and

strong links with superpowers of international relations. Similarly, it holds a key and main role in the Central World region and chairs the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). Together, Kazakhstan and Pakistan could leverage the regional stability playing vital role as a valuable partners in their respective regions.

CPEC regional Connectivity

China China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a project that aims to boost the Pakistani economy and pave a path for China's go-west policy through BRI. Besides, there are many countries such as Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iran, Qatar, Oman, and now Afghanistan have joined to invest in this project study (Rezapour & Simbar, 2019). However, India is also tracing roots to joining, which shows a positive response to the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summit hosted by Pakistan. China is also in talks with India for the roots of the Indian Ocean. This initiative has long insights to connect geostrategic position and regional connectivity between South and Central Asian regions. It can also help Kazakhstan reach the Arabian Sea, which is a country, to access unique and unexplored trade trails for more rapid, more budget-friendly, and cost-effective shipping (Rasul *et al.*, 2024). This corridor encloses novel and fresh avenues for a country like Kazakhstan to export its goods to international markets by connecting Pakistan's ports with China's western borders via Xiajing city towards South Asia, the Middle East, and also with Africa. Goods products and raw materials from Kazakhstan like gas, oil, and mineral resources could move easily via Pakistan to other international locations. China Pakistan Economic Corridor promotes more prominent geopolitical cooperation between Kazakhstan and Pakistan, maintaining the roles within enterprises like the Silk Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and authorizing both to facilitate among geostrategic zones (Batool, 2016). This kind of closer connectivity support South and Central Asia to improve regional stability in Afghanistan and economic development in the countries. Consequently, it acts as a consequential track linking Pakistan

and Kazakhstan, allowing both countries to profit from transferred trade, energy, and infrastructure initiatives while heightening the economic and strategic connections.

Geostrategic Position

Geostrategically, Pakistan is vital at the crossroads of the South, connecting with Central Asia through the northern areas and the Middle East by the Arabian Sea. This gesture of position paves the crucial path in presenting the outcomes, opportunities, and challenges. In a similar context, Kazakhstan owns very promising geostrategic circumstances, which have been significant in shaping its role in interregional dilemmas and international affairs. Both Kazakhstan and Pakistan maintain strong geostrategic parts within the territories, fastening prominent global powers through crucial trade roads and natural resources (Rasul *et al.*, 2024). Pakistan, placed at the junction of South Asia serves as a gateway connecting Central Asian countries and the People's Republic of China to Arabian Sea, with its ports proposing direct maritime pass to the East. Simultaneously, Kazakhstan's central background in Eurasia arranges it as a bridge between West and East, shaping a fundamental role in the Belt and Road Initiative project and acting as a crucial overland central intersection for interests, products, and goods moving between Asia and Europe (Khatti *et al.*, 2023). Together, these countries' strategic establishments strengthen their prominence in regional resilience, commerce, trade, and energy supply, emphasizing their complementary principles, roles, and regulations in connecting vast territories through sea and land.

Language Similarities

The cultural similarities of nations connects the mutuality of intergovernmental bond within state in modern bilateral relations, which shows the resemblances, and parallel closeness. Similarly, the official language of Kazakhstan is Kazakh, while Pakistan's official language is Urdu. Interestingly, both languages transmit myriad similar expressions/words, mainly due to historical

exchanges and linguistic leverages from Arabic, Persian, and Turkic languages, making subtle links between them. The similar common words in both languages are the following.

1. Kitap (Urdu: کتاب, Kazakh: кітап) and in English is called Book.
2. Dost (Urdu: دوست, Kazakh: дос) and in English is called Friend.
3. Ilm (Urdu: علم, Kazakh: ылым) and in English is called Knowledge.
4. Adab (Urdu: ادب, Kazakh: әдеп) in English is called manners, Ethics, or Respect.
5. Taleem (Urdu: تعلیم, Kazakh: тәрбие) in English is called training or Education.
6. Qalam (Urdu: قلم, Kazakh: қалам) in English is called Pen.

These transferred terms reminisce historical exchanges through trade, commerce, conquest, and art-cultural exchange examine the cordial relations between Kazakh and Pakistan. However, embassy of Kazakhstan is working to bring together as the ambassador of Kazakhstan in Pakistan Mr. Kistafin highlighted that a project of Kazakh-Urdu language exchange has signed between Kazakh National University and National University of Modern Languages Islamabad. Both University are main leading educational institutions of the country. However, Eurasian National University also presents a wide range of language-learning chances by its faculty of International relations (AT, 2016). Urdu is mostly grown under the stimulus of the Arabic and Persian languages. In this regard, Al Farabi Kazakh national university has Urdu department of South Asian Studies where ambassador of Pakistan in Kazakhstan paid a visit in 2018. The educational engagement always help to recreate and strengthen the ties between the countries.

Analysis

Kazakhstan and Pakistan are the leading countries in Central and South Asia, while different in the socio-culture, traditions, and foreign policy frameworks, share strong relations from a historical perspective in the Silk Roots. It is a road of trade, economic exchanges, and low-cost travel that facilitated the market goods to reach easily, linking both

regions that modern day is the prime example of the BRI. This paper analysis discusses the alliance forging a positive trademark, which benefits both countries in contributing to the prosperous tapestry of the shared bond. This alliance mutually displayed fidelity to developing beneficial economic cooperation in gold, precious stones, medicine, and agriculture imports and exports. This study also analyzed how Kazakhstan proved to a cordial towards Pakistan in forging a closed alliance in helping to welcome Pakistan into SCO which plays a role in bringing countries together under the Asian leaders. It has experienced an integral pillar of PaK-Kazakh links, particularly through multilateral societies that seek to encourage promoting economic cooperation and infrastructure connectivity. Currently, both countries are very close in exchange programs providing scholarships for bringing advanced education in the new scientific approach. The research finds specific facets in heightening imports and exports which are the main sources for cooperation and collaboration. Likewise, the CPEC crosses Afghanistan to Central Asia, by which air cargo and direct products have reached Almaty from Pakistan. The study highlighted the findings for the present socio-culture exchanges which play pivotal outcomes for both countries.

Conclusions

This paper highlighted the suggestions based on the explorations and investigations of the findings. It will further open the discussion to enrich the economic benefits within Shanghai Cooperation Organization SCO where both states joins the hands together on the regional cooperation. This paper prospectively seeks to attract the bilateral relations enhanced

which is no doubt a healthy collaboration for the modern international relations. Kazakhstan is a country of opportunities where Pakistani businessmen collaboratively boost the market and open the doors of employment. Simultaneously, the rising of the BRI will help Pakistan to reach Kazakhstan by road with the CPEC road projects. In this way, both countries need to make a path for digital trade corridors and tech collaboration because this era is growing globally in digital infrastructure. It helps to build e-commerce and develop educational technology exchanges and entrepreneurship. In a substantial climacteric of trade linkages, Pakistan has remarkably dispatched its first-ever transit consignment to Kazakhstan via the Silk Route, observing a unique trade epoch between the two countries. The achievement hails from operationalizing the Quadrilateral Traffic in Transit Agreement (QTTA) signed between Kazakhstan-Pakistan-China and Kyrgyzstan. However, The CPEC is an initiative to connect Pakistan with Kazakhstan by the Silk Road. In the future, Kazakhstan and Pakistan could collaboratively partner in high-tech logistics, likewise automated cargo handling, eco-friendly shipping, high-speed rail links, and sustainability. These developments yield cheaper and more cost-efficient trade faster. Consequently, the study recommends developing educational collaboration, and digital exchange skill growth strength for young generations. It fosters collaboration to award scholarships to both nation's students. At the end, the paper flourish these economic benefits enriching novel scientific approach to further paving the paths for the upcoming research.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН МЕН ПӘКІСТАН АРАСЫНДАҒЫ ОДАҚТЫ ЗЕРТТЕУ: ЖАҢА ДИСКУРСЫ ТАЛДАУ

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ИЗУЧЕНИЕ АЛЪЯНСА КАЗАХСТАНА И ПАКИСТАНА: ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ НОВОГО ДИСКУРСА

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