

India and Central Asia: Targets of Geopolitical Rapprochement

(Translated)

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New Delhi hosted the fourth meeting of the foreign ministers of India and the Central Asian countries. Although the meeting attended by high-level delegations from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan were described in official statements as being aimed at “deepening cooperation”; in reality, it had serious strategic objectives such as countering Chinese and Russian influence, diversifying energy routes, and strengthening the US political position in the region.

The ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in India, led by Narendra Modi, is considered an agent party of the United States and works to implement its strategy in Eurasia. India is also seen as a twin of the Jewish entity for Trump. The book by journalist and writer Azad Essa, titled “Hostile Homelands: The New Alliance Between India and Israel,” analyzes the history of the strategic partnership between the two countries. The author asserts that both Hindutva and Zionism serve as foundations for the Jewish occupation of Palestinian land and India’s control over Muslim-majority Kashmir. Since 2019, India has been using the Jewish entity’s expertise to promote the concept of civilizational research in Kashmir.

Essa draws attention to the fact that the alliance between India and the Jewish entity is a unifying factor between the two occupations, as their methods of violence are similar and justified by similar narratives. The arms trade between the two countries, along with joint weapons production, surveillance technology, and joint military exercises, provide mutual support for the occupations of Kashmir and Palestine. The Jewish entity also provides training, surveillance equipment, and radar technology to police forces in Indian-controlled Kashmir. According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), the Jewish entity was among the top three arms suppliers to India in 2021, with 43% of its total arms exports going to India.

Essa also notes that since the year 2000, Indian Americans in the US Congress have relied on the American Jewish Committee (AJC) and AIPAC in their activities. Indian lobbying groups have collaborated with these organizations to pursue shared objectives. In 2002, the then director of the AJCommittee’s Belfer Center for American Pluralism, Ann Schaffer, told “The Forward” newspaper, “We shared with them the Jewish approach to political activism. We want to give them the tools to further their political agenda.”

The relationship between India and the Jewish entity, which has reached a peak in hostility toward Islam and Muslims, has significantly strengthened since Modi and Netanyahu came to power. The criminal Trump commits unprecedented crimes against Muslims their property, lives, and honor through these two criminal entities. Allah the Almighty says, **لَتَجِدَنَّ أَشَدَّ النَّاسِ عَدَاوَةً لِّلَّذِينَ آمَنُوا الْيَهُودَ وَالَّذِينَ أَشْرَكُوا** **“You will surely find the most intense of the people in animosity toward the believers to be the Jews and the mushrikeen.”** [TMQ Surah Al- Maidah 82]

The text of the joint statement adopted at the fourth meeting of the foreign ministers of India and Central Asia in New Delhi indicates that the issues at the core of the main discussions were:

* Security and Counterterrorism:

A renewed commitment was made to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and terrorist attacks were condemned. The importance of regular consultations between national security councils was also emphasized.

*** Regional and Global Challenges:**

Support was expressed for a peaceful, stable, and terrorism- and drug-free Afghanistan.

*** Resources:**

Interest was expressed in the joint mining of rare earth elements and critical minerals, and a proposal was made to hold a second India–Central Asia Rare Earth Elements Forum.

*** Emphasis on the Importance of the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC):**

The statement highlighted India's support for the inclusion of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in the corridor. It also noted the success of the joint working group meeting between India and Central Asia on the Chabahar Port, and the interest of Central Asian countries in benefiting from it.

*** Special Attention to Key Ongoing Economic Projects:**

Particular emphasis was placed on the importance of ongoing economic projects, including the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) gas pipeline project, which aims to strengthen ties between Central Asia and India. The development of transport and transit potential in Central Asian countries and India was also discussed, including the proposal of joint initiatives to establish regional and international transport corridors.

At the same time, Russia and China maintain strong influence in the Central Asian countries. China is expanding its involvement in the region's infrastructure and energy sectors through the "Belt and Road Initiative." Russia, on the other hand, seeks to preserve its influence militarily and politically, particularly through the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO). In this context, India's moves to penetrate Central Asia can be seen as an attempt to create a balance in the face of two geopolitical powers: Russia and China.

Central Asia is important not only because of its oil and gas reserves, but also as a route connecting India to Eurasia via Afghanistan. Even after the Taliban came to power in Afghanistan, India has continued to seek logistical solutions in the region. India had been planning to access Iran through the Chabahar Port and from there reach Central Asia.

America's reliance on India in the Asia-Pacific as part of its policy to contain China is one of the geopolitical factors supporting India's activities in Central Asia. Through this policy, India demonstrates its strategic importance to Washington as its "eastern flank."

Uzbekistan, which aspires to be a leader in regional politics, is one of India's most important partners in Central Asia. Due to its geographical location and its tendency to support Western initiatives, the Uzbek regime attracts the attention of the United States and its agents. However, it fails to realize that it is falling into the West's destructive trap. Meanwhile, the people of Uzbekistan are increasingly aware that their regime, led by Mirziyoyev, is incapable of protecting them from the clutches of the colonialist disbelieving powers or ensuring a peaceful and prosperous life.

In truth, it is only the Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly-Guided Caliphate) that is capable of shouldering this responsibility, fulfilling it in the most complete manner, and delivering people from the oppression of capitalism to the justice of Islam.