Islam Oil And Geopolitics Central Asia After September 11

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Central Asia in Transition Boris Z. Rumer 1996 Explores the complex and intertwined problems of geopolitics and economic transition of the five new countries that inherited from the Soviet Union the strategic positions and rich natural resources of Central Asia. Economists and political scientists from the region offer their sometimes opposing views of the situation, what led to it, and how to deal with it, some focusing on a particular country and some considering the region as a whole. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

World Terrorism: An Encyclopedia of Political Violence from Ancient Times to the Post-9/11 Era James Ciment 2015-03-10 This is a 3-volume book. First Published in 2015. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an Informa company.

Central Asia After September 11 Graham E. Fuller 2002 Since their emergence onto the world scene as independent nations, the Muslim republics of Central Asia have been in a period of rapid transition—trying to determine their own cultural identities and to form new patterns of alliances and associations.

The New Great Game in Muslim Central Asia Mohammed E. Ahrari 1996 The dismantlement of the Soviet Union also brought about the liberation of 6 Central Asian Muslim republics: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan. This study offers an overview of the domestic problems in the region, such as acute econ. underdevelopment, absence of econ. and industrial communication and transport infrastructures, and ecological problems. Also covers the activities of Iran, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and the U.S. It maintains that the resurgence of overly assertive, if not aggressive, tendencies of Russia's foreign policy is a development likely to intensify the level of turbulence in an already troubled region.

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Central Asian governments have proven themselves critical agents in their own right, establishing local rules for external power involvement that serve to fend off foreign interest. As a result, despite a decade of intense interest from the United States, Russia, and China, Central Asia remains a collection of sovereign states, and the external competitor, has merely reinforced the sovereign authority of the individual Central Asian governments. A careful and surprising analysis of how small states interact with great powers in a vital region, Great Games, Local Rules greatly advances our understanding of how global politics actually works in the contemporary era.

**South Asia and Central Asia**

Ambrish Dhaka 2005

A Sense Of Siege Graham Fuller 2018-02-12 This is an exploration of the nature of the friction between the Muslim world and the West, looking at legitimate perceptions and grievances on both sides. Arguing that "Islam versus the West" does not represent the arena of the next global ideological struggle, the authors examine specific issues - for example, the enlarged role of Islam in new political movements - that require careful handling to prevent the consolidation of states into opposing blocs. They suggest that comprehensive reform to break away from authoritarianism is of paramount importance, that political Islam threatens the established order in Muslim countries far more than it threatens the West, and that violent confrontation can best be circumvented by integrating Islamist forces into the political process.

**Central Asia: A New Great Game?**

1996 In January 1996, the U.S. Army War College’s Strategic Studies Institute (SSI) and the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) hosted a conference on “Asian Security to the Year 2000.” One focus of the conference was the growing relevance of events in Central Asia. Perhaps nowhere on the continent was the Cold War transformation in the security environment more dramatic than in Central Asia. The sudden retraction of Soviet power and decline in superpower competition was rapidly followed by the development of new power centers, whose prospects for survival were, at best, uncertain. The half-decade that has followed the dissolution of the Soviet Union has not been sufficient time for any of the vast challenges facing Central Asia to have been addressed definitively. Nor can we be confident that a stable regional “system” has coalesced. Yet, the past 5 years have produced an emerging pattern of relations amenable to tentative analysis. Lieutenant Colonel Dianne Smith of SSI details the complex problems facing the region and then turns her attention to Central Asia’s evolving security structure. By involving the “Great Game” analogy, she takes the perspective that, for this part of the continent, it is the nations surrounding the region that will play the primary role in shaping its future (although the new Central Asian nations are participants, not pawns, in this struggle for influence). Colonel Smith’s analysis focuses on the interests and actions of five of those surrounding nations: Iran, Pakistan, India, Russia, and China. Each has significant interests in Central Asia, and each, thus far, has tempered, to some degree, its actions to advance those interests in recognition of the competing objectives of the others. For the United States, a power vacuum in Central Asia seems a remote concern at first blush.

**Central Asia’s Affairs**

2003

Tajikistan in the New Central Asia Lena Jonson 2006-08-25 Embedded in the oil-rich Central Asian region, and bordering Afghanistan, Tajikistan occupies a geo-strategically pivotal position. This book examines Tajikistan’s search for a foreign policy in the post-9/11 environment. It shows the internal contradictions of a country at the crossroads, reconciling its bloody past with an uncertain future.

**New Challenges and New Geopolitics in Central Asia**

M. S. Ashimbaev 2003

The Great Powers versus the Hegemon E. Ahrari 2011-11-15 This is a study of great power relations - China, India, and Russia - among themselves and with the hegemon - United States. Ahrari argues that the next decade may witness the emergence of a bipolar order where China’s dominance in economics is certain; however, China will not seriously challenge the military dominance of the U.S.

**Taliban**

Ahmed Rashid 2010-04-13 Rashid brings the shadowy world of the Taliban into sharp focus. He explains its rise to power, its impact on Afghanistan and the region, its role in oil and gas company decisions, and the effects of changing American attitudes toward the Taliban. Insight Turkey / Fall 2018 - The Struggle Over Central Asia 2018-12-01 This issue of Insight Turkey consists of a different format and brings to its readers two different topics that require special attention when we consider the latest regional and global affairs. The planned topic was Central Asia; however, the early presidential and parliamentary elections in Turkey led us to cover a second topic in the issue. First, the current issue focuses on a forgotten but very important region of Central Asia. The second section of the journal comprises commentaries and articles on the latest elections in Turkey, how to understand them and what could be the future of the presidential system. Central Asia is one of the most geopolitically and penetrated regions in the world. The founding father of geopolitics, the British geographer Sir Halford John Mackinder, considers Central Asia as a part of the “heartland.” The control of Central Asia, a region that connects the three Seas in the heart of the world hegemony. Throughout the 20th century, the Central Asian countries were under the rule of the Soviet Union. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the republics of Central Asia re-emerged as independent actors of international politics. Later, they were deemed as “near abroad” by Russia; that is, they were kept close to Russia through several multilateral platforms. Nowadays, Central Asian countries, namely Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstanz, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, face many challenges such as underdevelopment, poor governance and corruption, mutual mistrust between neighbors, fear of radicalism, and threats from neighboring global powers. The governments of the regional countries must work together in order to be able to overcome these challenges. They need to increase intra-regional trade and to de-securitize their relations with other countries. Central Asian countries are grouped between two global power poles, the US and China. With the recent geopolitical shift of the Silk Road by China, many observers began to discuss the increasing importance and role of the Central Asian countries. Central Asia will be the main ground for intra-East regional and global competition. The mostly Turkic and Muslim countries can play the role of game changers at least, between the two global actors. Turkey, a country which shares the same language, history and culture with the Central Asian countries, is also one of the effective actors in the region. After an unprepared and unsuccessful attempt to forge links, in the wake of their independence in the 1990s, Turkey has improved its relations with the Turkic states and now has multi-dimensional relations (economic, cultural, political, and security) with these countries. The transformation of the Turkish political system into a presidential one, after the April 16, 2017 referendum, was finalized with the June 24, 2018 elections, when Recep Tayyip Erdoğan was elected as the first Turkish president in the context of the new presidential system. Naturally, many questions have risen in terms of the transformation of the new system and its impact on Turkey’s foreign policy. This issue of Insight Turkey aims to discuss this political transformation. Turkey has been governed by a multi-party parliamentary system for decades. The country has experienced several chaotic periods due to political instabilities, mainly as a result of coalition or weak governments. Since Turkey could not end the bureaucratic (especially military and judiciary) tutelage, it could not consolidate its democracy under the parliamentary system. Therefore, many politicians such as Necmettin Erbakan and Süleyman Demirel asked for the transformation of the system into a presidential one. At a time when the whole world has been experiencing a transformation, Turkey has also decided to consolidate its political authority and therefore, it has decided to transform its political system into a unified and strong executive power in order to be able to struggle against emerging threats. Ultimately, as a regional power and global actor, Turkey now has a strong political leadership, who plays an effective role in international politics. In this issue, we bring four manuscripts which analyze in detail the June 2018 elections and the new presidential system in Turkey. On the verge of the reorganization process in Turkey, Zahid Sobaci, Özer Köseoğlu, and Nebi Miş in their article provide a legal and institutional analysis of
The modern state of Tajikistan began after 1917 under Soviet rule, and culminated in the
Asia from the ancient times to the post-Soviet period. For millennia, these descendants of the
Tajikistan
New Geopolitics of Central Asia and the Caucasus
important personalities, politics, economy, foreign relations, religion, and culture.

Historical Dictionary of Tajikistan contains a chronology, an introduction, appendixes, and an
and interesting, we look forward to meeting you in the next year’s issues.

Morena Skalamera, focusing on the rivalry between global
and regional powers in Central Asia, i.e. Russia, China, the U.S., Turkey, etc., intends to explain
the Central Asian governments’ failure to capitalize on these developments. Mariya Omelicheva
and Rustam Dzamiev present a comprehensive yet detailed account of the past and prospects
of this emerging nation, and have filled one of the major gaps in Central Asian scholarship. This

For instance, a 2004 presidential decree declared the "Turkic" policy that the government would allocate
funds specifically for the Turkic languages as part of a broader strategy to foster the use of these
languages in the region. This highlights the significant role of local and regional actors in shaping
the political and cultural landscape of Central Asia.

the political, economic, and cultural areas. Furthermore, Eşref Yalınkılıçlı focuses especially on
Turkey’s relationship and cooperation with Uzbekistan, which in the late 1990s is an important
region of the Central Asian energy networks and transport systems. The book concludes
with a survey of the process of modernisation of the Central Asian states and the global
perspective on the regional and global affairs in Central Asia. Experts in this area analyze the

conflict. "James Piscatori, Professor of International Relations,
Durham University.
The Strategic Significance of Afghanistan Faisal Pervaiz 2013 Due to the intensifying
tension over energy access, international relations has entered what energy scholar Michael
Klare calls an ‘international energy order’. In this order, energy access rivals military might as a
source of national power. Central Asia has large deposits of oil and natural gas, which is why the
US, China, and Russia are competing for influence in what is known as the ‘New Great Game’.
According to Geopolitical theory, global dominance is a function of gaining dominance over the
Eurasian landmass, and gaining influence in Central Asia is a key step towards attaining this
objective. While China, Russia, and the US have areas of overlapping interests, the US views
Russia and China as rivals. This is why the US wishes to direct Central Asian energy away from
its rivals towards South Asia through the TAPI pipeline. Due to its location between Central
and South Asia, Afghanistan is an energy bridge and thus key to achieving Washington’s strategic
objectives. The US also wants to establish a military presence in the Central Asia. Furthermore,
how the public policy process and the roles and responsibilities of policy actors have changed
with the new system. Understanding the actual elections of June 24 is also very important. In
the light of this, the detailed election analyses of Ali Çarkoğlu and Kerem Yıldırım provide an
exemplary source. Furthermore, Hüsrev Alptekin’s article deals specifically with the patterns of
Kurdish votes in 24 eastern Turkish cities and contends that intra-Kurdish and intra-regional
differences have prevailed in the June 24 elections. The last piece on the elections is the
commentary written by Ali Yaşar Sarbay which addresses the factors that led to the new system
in Turkey through historical and sociological processes. Six other manuscripts bring a general
perspective on the regional and global affairs in Central Asia. Experts in this area analyze the
Russian-Chinese competition in the region, the responses of the Central Asian states and
Turkey’s comeback in Central Asia. Morena Skalamera, focusing on the rivalry between global
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that raged between 1992 and 1997, Tajikistan came close to becoming a failed state. The legacy
of that internal conflict remains critical to understanding politics in Tajikistan a generation later.
Exploring the patterns of ethnic identity and the exigencies of state formation, the book argues
that despite a strong sense of belonging underpinned by shared history, mythology and cultural
traits, the Tajiks have not succeeded in forming a consolidated nation. The politics of the Russian
colonial administration, the national-territorial delimitation under Stalin, and the Soviet strategy
of socio-economic modernisation contributed to the preservation and reification of sub-ethnic
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on Tajikistan’s political trajectory in the twilight years of the Soviet era, and identifies objective
and subjective factors that led to the civil war. It concludes with a survey of the process of
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TAPI allows the US to isolate Iran, which is competing to supply South Asia with the Russia-supported IPI pipeline. However, Afghanistan’s security problems complicate attempts to construct the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India pipeline. Because of the Taliban’s potential to create a viable government in Afghanistan, the US negotiated with the Islamic regime until 2001. The Taliban gained prominence by disarming warlords that were waging civil war in Afghanistan. The US armed many of these warlords during its proxy war against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan during the 1980’s. As part of its current exit strategy, the US believes economic development in the form of TAPI transit fees will blunt the appeal of Islamic fundamentalism in Afghanistan. While Russia and China are also weary of the fundamentalist threat, they are loath to see the US play a role in the region’s energy transactions, not to mention establish a military presence in their sphere of influence. This is why they are courting Afghanistan with their own arms, investment, and energy projects. Moreover, India, Pakistan, and Iran are also competing for influence in Afghanistan.

Central Asia and the Rise of Normative Powers

Sunatullo Jonboboev 2012-10-15 This book offers a unique analytical investigation of the international politics of the EU, China, and India in the context of their security strategies in Central Asia. It shows how the interaction between these three actors is likely to change the frameworks and practices of international relations. This is studied through their interactions with Central Asia, using the framework of normative powers and the concept of regional security governance. Briefly, a normative power shapes a target state’s attitudes and perceptions as it internalizes and adopts the perspectives of the normative power as the norm. The work comparatively studies the dynamics that have allowed Beijing, Brussels, and New Delhi to articulate security mechanisms in Central Asia, and become rising normative powers. This innovative study does not aim to catalog foreign policies, but to uncover the dominant perceptions, cognitive structures and practices that guide these actors’ regional and security policy-making. The context of Central Asian regionalization and trans-regional (SCO, OSCE) processes will be an essential resource for anyone studying international relations, international relations theory, and foreign policy analysis.

Central Asia at the End of the Transition

Boris Z. Rumer 2005 The former Soviet republics of Central Asia have largely completed their post-independence transitions. They have established themselves as independent states. The purpose of this volume is to assess both what has been accomplished and the trends of development in the region, especially its leading states. Central Asia Today Sunatullo Jonboboev 2014-06-16 This collection of descriptions and analyses from scholars from Central Asia, Xinjiang, Kashmir, and Siberia gives first a general overview about the geopolitical, economic, and political of the Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) plus a detailed description of their foreign policy towards their neighborhood, the region, and the further abroad (Russia, India, China). This is complemented by studies on the relations between Central Asia on the one side and China, India, and Russia on the other hand. Secondly, the history, problems, and perspectives of the Central Asian regionalization and trans-regional (SCO, OSCE) process is discussed and evaluated. Third, problems such as Islamism in Central Asia are studied. The book is not only a coherent handbook on Central Asia but presents the views of the academic generation of the newly independent Central Asian countries. It gives a comprehensive overview about foreign policies and Central Asian relations with the big neighbors China, Russia, and India as well as a differentiated presentation on the regionalization processes The New Silk Road leads through the Arab Peninsula Anna Visvizi 2019-07-10 This book is an incisive query into the origins, implications and opportunities that China’s Belt and Road Initiative creates for stakeholders in Asia and the Arab World. It emphasizes the role of cutting-edge technology in boosting collaboration in the fields of politics, economics, business, and culture across regions, countries and continents.

China’s Energy Geopolitics

Thrassy N. Marketos 2008-11-21 China’s need for energy has become a driving factor in contemporary world politics and a precondition for sustaining China’s continuing high economic growth. Accordingly, Chinese energy policy has been a political and strategic rather than market-driven policy. This book focusses on the need of a stable and secure investment environment which is necessary for the energy provision of China from the Central Asian states. The author argues that the institutionalization of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (S.C.O.), the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between Russia and China and Chinese bilateral agreements with individual Central Asian states present an avenue and a framework of stability in which pipeline construction can commence. With the backing of the US in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, Chinese involvement in the region has now been expanding. However, in order to stabilize the region for Chinese investment in energy resources, the author states that the US needs to be present in the region and that a strategic framework of cooperation between Russia, China and the US has to be developed. The book will be of interest to academics working in the field of International Security, International Relations and Central Asian and Chinese politics.

China and India in Central Asia

Marlène Laruelle 2010-10-15 China and India growing interests in Central Asia disrupt the traditional Russian-U.S. “Great Game” of the heart of the old continent. New Delhi is well established in Afghanistan and has begun to cast its eyes more markedly toward the north to the shores of the Caspian Sea. In the years to come, both Asian powers are looking to redeploy their rivalry on the Central Asian and Afghan theaters on a geopolitical, but also political and economic level. International Security: Stanley Toops 2021-09-27 This book provides a much-needed classroom text in international studies that is genuinely interdisciplinary in its approach. International Studies focuses specifically on five core disciplines: history, geography, anthropology, political science and economics, and describes them in relation to one another, as well as their individual and collective contributions to the study of global issues. The expert authors also emphasize the continuing importance of area studies within an interdisciplinary and global framework, applying its interdisciplinary framework to substantive issues in seven regions: Europe, East Asia and the Pacific, South and Central Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and North America. This new edition has been completely updated and substantially revised with two new chapters on Media, Sovereignty and Cybersecurity and Sustainable Development. This disciplinary and regional combination offers a useful and cohesive framework for teaching students a substantive and comprehensive approach to understanding global issues. Oil, Islam, and Conflict Rob Johnson 2007-10-15 The author looks at the policies of the Central Asian governments, that includes their attitudes to democratic reform, human rights, energy and environmental development at a time when these are ruled to civil violence.

Journal of Middle Eastern Geopolitics 2007

Politics of Modern Central Asia Bhavna Dave 2010 The focus for this set encompasses the region as a whole, as well as each individual country, comprising the Soviet legacy, cultural and social institutions, modern economic and political transition, and geopolitics and security. Beyond Energy Jacopo Maria Pepe 2017-11-22 Jacopo Maria Pepe examines the rapid development of non-energy transport infrastructure in the broader Eurasian space. By doing so, the author considers the ongoing structural transformation of the Eurasian continent against the

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backdrop of deepening commercial interconnectivity in Eurasia into broader areas of trade, supported by the rapid development of rail connectivity. He frames this process in a long-wave historical analysis and considers in detail the geopolitical, geo-economic, and theoretical implications of deepening physical connectivity for the relationships among China, Russia, Central Asia, and the European Union.