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The Kazakhs
Chokan Laumulin 2009-08-01 Here is a well-informed, concise introduction to the culture and history of the vast territory of Kazakhstan, equivalent to the size of Western Europe, located at the centre of geographical Eurasia.

New Challenges and New Geopolitics in Central Asia
M. S. Ashimbayev 2003

The Great Powers versus the Hegemon
E. Ahrami 2011-11-15 This is a studying of power relations – China, India, and Russia – among themselves and with the hegemon – United States. Ahrami 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.

Central Asia
Suryakant Nijand Bi 2004 A Very Timely, Exhaustive And Masterly Analysis Of The Contemporary Situation In The Central Asian Republics In The Context Of India’s Security. Author Combines His Experience And Expertise As A Senior Officer Of Indian Air Force With The Scholarly Investigation And Rigour In Presenting This Incisive Analysis Of The Possibilities And The Potential That This Region Holds For India Security.

The Strategic Significance of Afghanistan
Faisal Pervez 2013 Due to the intensifying competition 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, 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.

The New Silk Road Diplomacy
Hasan H. Karrar 2010-07-01 With the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, independent states such as Kazakhstan sprang up along China’s western frontier. Suddenly, Beijing was forced to confront internal challenges to its authority at its border as well as international competition for energy and authority in Central Asia. Hasan Karrar traces how China cooperated with Russia and the Central Asian republics to stabilize the region, facilitate commerce, and build an energy infrastructure to import the region’s oil. While China’s gradualist approach to Central Asia prioritized multilateral diplomacy, it also brought Beijing into direct competition with the United States, which views Central Asia as vital to its strategic interests.

Tajikistan
Kirill Nourzhanov 2013-10-08 This book is a historical study of the Tajiks in Central Asia from the ancient times to the post-Soviet period. For millennia, these descendants of the original Aryan settlers were part of many different empires set up by Greek, Arab, Turkic and Russian invaders, as well as their own, most notably during the Middle Ages. The emergence of the modern state of Tajikistan began after 1917 under Soviet rule, and culminated in the promulgation of independence from the moribund USSR in 1991. In the subsequent civil war 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 cleavages and regional identities. The book demonstrates the impact of region-based elite clans 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 national reconciliation after 1997, and the formal and informal political actors, including Islamist groups, who compete for influence in Tajik society. “Tajikistan: A Political and Social History is the best source of information on this important country in the English language. Drs Nourzhanov and Bleuer 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 book must be read by those who wish to grasp the vagaries of Central Asia’s evolving political and cultural landscapes.” Reuel Hanks, Professor of Geography, Oklahoma State University, and Editor of the Journal of Central Asian Studies. “If Tajikistan is known outside its region, it is often for the civil war that gravely damaged it. This volume authoritatively provides the longer perspective to the unsettling events of the 1990s and skilfully explains them in terms of history, social structure, and sub-state identities. In addition to highlighting a wealth of local factors, it is insightful on the ways in which antagonists can be transformed into broader ethnic and regional blocs. Kirill Nourzhanov and Christian Bleuer are erudite guides to an understudied part of Central Asia, while astutely instructing us about larger patterns of state-society relations and their impact on the logic of conflict.” James Piscatori, Professor of International Relations, Durham University.

International Studies
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. 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.

Central Asia's Affairs 2003

Great Games, Local Rivals Alexander Cooley 2012-07-23 The struggle between Russia and Great Britain over Central Asia in the nineteenth century was the original "great game." But in the past quarter century, a new "great game" has emerged, pitting America against a newly aggressive Russia and a resource-hungry China, all struggling for influence over the same region, now one of the most volatile areas in the world: the long border region stretching from Iran through Pakistan to Kashim. In Great Games, Local Rules, Alexander Cooley, one of America's most respected international relations scholars, explores the dynamics of the new competition for control of the region since 9/11. All three great powers have crafted strategies to increase their power in the area, which includes Afghanistan, former Soviet republics of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakhstan. Each nation is pursuing important goals: basing rights for the US, access to natural resources for the Chinese, and increased political influence for the Russians. However, overlooked in all of the talk about this new great game is fact that the 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 segmented states, and the external competition 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.

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.

The New Silk Road leads through the Arab Peninsula Anna Visivizi 2009-07-10 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 emphasises the role of cutting-edge technology in boosting collaboration in the fields of politics, economics, business, and culture across regions, countries and continents.

The New Geopolitics of Eurasia and Turkey's Position Bulent Aras 2013-01-11 This work explores the geopolitical struggles that are currently underway in the newly independent states of the Caucasus region, showing how revaluations, policies and political struggles are ongoing in the region.

Islamism in Central Asia are studied. The book is not only a coherent description of their foreign policy towards their neighborhood, the region, and 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.

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 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.

Journal of Middle Eastern Geopolitics 2007

Central Asia Graham E. Fuller 1992 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.

Central Asia Today Sunatullo Jamboboev 2014-06-16 This collection of descriptions and analyses from scholars from Central Asia, Xinjiang, and China, and Western expert looks at 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.

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Islamism in Central Asia are studied. The book is not only a coherent description of their foreign policy towards their neighborhood, the region, 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 best. 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 economic development and how these are related to civil violence.

Taliban Ahmed Rashid 2011-04-13 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.

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Central Asia Today Sunatullo Jamboboev 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 geopolitics, economy, and culture across Central Asia countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) plus a details description of their foreign policy towards their neighborhood, the region, and the effect on each of the region (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 discussion on the regionalization process.

The Geopolitics of XXI Century in Central Asia Murat Turarovich Laumulin 2007

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.

Globalizing Central Asia

Marlene Laruelle 2015-02-12 In this global era, Central Asia must be understood in both geo-economic and geopolitical terms. The region's natural resources compel the attention of rivalrous great powers and ambitious internal factions. The local regimes are caught between the need for international collaborations to valorize these riches and the need to maintain control over them in the interest of state sovereignty. Russia and China dominate the horizon, with other global players close behind; meanwhile, neighboring countries are fractious and unstable with real potential for contagion. This pathbreaking introduction to Central Asia in contemporary international economic and political context answers the needs of both academic and professional audiences and is suitable for adoption.

Insight Turkey / Fall 2018 - The Struggle Over Central Asia

2018-12-01 This issue of Insight Turkey comes with 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 countries with the least 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 stretching from the Caspian Sea in the west to China in the east, is a precondition 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 declared as "near abroad" by Russia; that is, they were kept close to Russia through several multilateral platforms. Nowadays, Central Asian countries, namely Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, 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 squeezed between two heavyweight powers, Russia and China. With the revitalization of the historical 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 Erdogan was elected as the first Turkish president in the context of the new presidential system. Naturally, many 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 of their political systems, Turkey 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, which 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 Kızıoğlu, and Nefi Miş in their article provide a legal and institutional analysis of 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, Hüseyin 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 Sanbay 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. Moreno 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 Ruoxi Du, on the other hand, shed light on why Russia has abstained from a possible conflict with China when it comes to the Central Asian energy and transportation networks by arguing that Kazakhstan’s multi-vector foreign policy has played a crucial role in this regard. This issue presents a special emphasis on Kazakhstan, considering that it is the most important importer of Russian gas. In the light of this, the articles of Azhar Senikaliyeva et al. and Aidar Kurnashev et al. focus on the China-Kazakhstan strategic partnership and Kazakhstan’s example of fighting terrorism respectively. Lastly, as the title of this issue suggests, Turkey is redirecting its attention to Central Asia as a part of its recent foreign policy strategies. In this regards, Bayram Balci and Thomas Liles provide a brief analysis of Turkey’s relations with Central Asian states in the political, economic, and cultural areas. Furthermore, Esref Yalınlıkövi focuses especially on Turkey’s relationship and cooperation with Uzbekistan, which in the new era seems indispensable for the sake of the former’s interests and influences in the region. Three off-topic manuscripts conclude this issue of Insight Turkey. As Trump directs the U.S. towards isolation and continues Obama’s policy of retreatment in the Middle East, other actors such as the UK will attempt to fill the void. Within this context, Gareth Stansfield, Doug Stokes, and Saul Kelly in their article analyze the UK’s return to the region and its implication for the balance of power in the region. Vladimir Bobrovnikov brings attention to the making of the intolerant discourse in Islam on Soviet and Imperial Russia and the attempts to integrate applied Oriental studies into the general debates on Orientalism. Written by Emrah Kekilli, the last commentary focuses on the ongoing Libya crisis and its forthcoming elections. Placing the main fault upon UAE’s intervention, Kekilli contends that the crisis in Libya reflects the regional interests. With one more year coming to an end, we are pleased to present to our readers another insightful issue which aims to bring attention to the largely ignored region of Central Asia. Furthermore, the latest transformations in Turkey deserve to be analyzed thoroughly and presented to those readers interested in Turkey’s politics. With the trust that you will find this issue illuminating and interesting, we look forward to meeting you in the next year’s issues.

New Geopolitics of Central Asia and the Caucasus

Mustafa Aydın 2000

Island, Oil, and Geopolitics

Elizabeth Van Wye Davis 2007 Central Asia serves as a test of America’s ability to promote liberal change, of Russia’s foreign policy agenda, and of China’s readiness to translate economic power into political influence. Focusing on Islamic political issues, energy security, and geopolitical maneuvering, this title presents the events in Central Asia, and how they affect the world.

Oil, Transition and Security in Central Asia

Sally Cumnings 2004-02-24

Approaching Central Asia from the perspective of geopolitics, transition, oil and stability, the authors provide a very broad and diverse analysis of the region, examining domestic and international developments since 1991. The book both provides an introduction to the region and presents advanced research on international pipeline projects, political risk and developments after September 11th. The authors draw on a variety of disciplines, including economics, politics, international relations, law and sociology.

The New Great Game

Lutz Kleveeman 2003 Discusses the history and current status of efforts to control the vast untapped oil and gas reserves in the Caspian Sea region of Central Asia, detailing competition among...
the U.S., Russia, and China for dominance in the area, the role of transnational energy corporations, and the impact of political and economic uncertainty. Reprint.

Historical Dictionary of Tajikistan Kamouludin Abdullah 2018-08-10 This third edition of Historical Dictionary of Tajikistan contains a chronology, an introduction, appendixes, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 800 cross-referenced entries on important personalities, politics, economy, foreign relations, religion, and culture.

Central Asia and the Rise of Normative Powers Emilian Kavalski 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 agency, as exemplified through the context of Central Asia. It will be an essential resource for anyone studying international relations, international relations theory, and foreign policy analysis.

China’s Energy Geopolitics Thrasy 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 focuses 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.

South Asia and Central Asia Ambrish Dhaka 2005

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” at the heart of the old continent. Though for the moment India is unable to equally compete against the Chinese presence in post-Soviet Central Asia, 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 theatres on a geopolitical, but also political and economic level.

Encyclopedia of Military Science G. Kurt Piehler 2013-07-24 The Encyclopedia of Military Science provides a comprehensive, ready-reference on the organization, traditions, training, purpose, and functions of today’s military. Entries in this four-volume work include coverage of the duties, responsibilities, and authority of military personnel and an understanding of strategies and tactics of the modern military and how they interface with political, social, legal, economic, and technological factors. A large component is devoted to issues of leadership, group dynamics, motivation, problem-solving, and decision making in the military context. Finally, this work also covers recent American military history since the end of the Cold War with a special emphasis on peacekeeping and peacemaking operations, the First Persian Gulf War, the events surrounding 9/11, and the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq and how the military has been changing in relation to these events. Click here to read an article on The Daily Beast by Encyclopedia editor G. Kurt Piehler, “Why Don’t We Build Statues For Our War Heroes Anymore?”

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.

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.

China and India in Central Asia Sébastien Peyrouse 2010-11-08 This book looks at how China and India’s growing interests in Central Asia disrupt the traditional Russia-U.S. ‘Great Game’ at the heart of the old continent. In the years to come, both Asian powers are looking to redeploy their rivalry on the Central Asian and Afghan theatres on a geopolitical, but also political and economic level.

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.