



RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE ROLE OF TURKEY FOR CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES AND ITS INFLUENCE ON CHINA

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ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on the Role of Turkey for Central Asian Countries and its influence on China. As of now, there is another active Great Game in the nations of Central Asia, connecting with different actors and foundations who go after impact in Central Asia. China's tyrant government, local issues, and immense vitality demands hold on possible dangers for the security of Central Asian nations. Turkey, as a channel nation among West and East, is in a situation to adjust the potential long-period animosity of China in Central Asia. To relieve China's impact, Turkey should support the Central Asian countries to build territorial security and economic association. More cooperation with Turkey will empower the nations of Central Asia to understand the advantages of democracy and get the help of the West, and this could nudge them towards democracy.

INTRODUCTION

As the breakdown of the Soviet Union, Beijing has re-emerged as a noteworthy actor in the nations of Central Asia. China pursues a range of security, monetary, and political targets in the area, concentrating on the newly freed nations (Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan). The new nations developed associations with China, yet in addition, considered China as a support to assist them with developing monetarily and to balance Moscow's authority in the region (Stephen J. Black, 2013: 83-84). The recently freed Central Asian nations prevalently formed the elements of the competitive measurement, and the "elements sometimes collided, or converged (Wimbush, S. Enders, 2011)." Moreover, the impact of India, China, and Russia in the nations of Central Asia as outer players, America, Turkey, Europe, and the Arab nations likewise played an essential part in the region. The solid financial commitment and geographic location of China attract Central Asian nations. At the point when gone to hostility, this impact can make a difference to the regional steadiness and the world order; in this way, the impact of Beijing in the nations of Central Asia should stay in balance. Because of its close links with the nations of Central Asia, Turkey, with the collaboration or backing of the western nations, should adjust the impact of China in the region. Regardless of the information about Beijing's contribution and counter contentions for adjusting its impact in the nations of Central Asia, there exists a space in research about the adjusting part of Turkey in the region for the impact of China. Turkey has close relations with the nations of Central Asian (i.e., ethnic, linguistic, cultural, and historical) and has a solid

association with the nations of the West. Thus, Turkey can impact in the region of Central Asia by advancing a non-forceful model for the nations of Central Asia. As a possible rising power, the impacts of Beijing as a capable aggressor can create inequality in Central Asia. Along these lines, Turkey should assume a critical job in advancing solidness in the region of Central Asia. This article will try to fill the gap by concentrating on Turkey's role as an adjusting impact to counter China.

METHODS

In this article, I mainly utilize a comparative report, examining the ability and limit of Ankara and Beijing for impact in the nations of Central Asia after the breakdown of the USSR. This article will utilize Turkish, English, and Chinese sources and territorial research studies that have concentrated on Central Asian matters.

The Impact of China: The World is seeing a critical move of influence and wealth to the Asian area with the ascent of another power at the local and worldwide levels (Kenneth B. Pyle). The progress of superpowers demonstrated that the ascent of another superpower impacts the adjustments in global politics. With the possible rising power, China is expanding its general impact on the planet. In the new world order, a shift has occurred from geo-politics to geo-financial aspects in the global field (Luttwak, Edward N., 2011). Also, with security, the shift forces nations to act regarding the economy, geography, and innovation, which Chinese advances in its quest for sensitive approaches in the nations of Central Asia. The conveyance of vitality is significant to equalize the world order. China is expanding its financial impact, searching for elective approaches for energy and political participation. Afterward, the breakdown of the USSR, China attempted to consolidate and build its relations with the nations of Central

Asia. Chinese interests in the region of Central Asia are indicative and have significant ramifications for its craving to be a worldwide power. There are financial, political, energy, and security measurements to China's enthusiasm for the nations of Central Asia. While Beijing's worries in the nations of Central Asia at first are determined by differences related to the security of boundary and to keep up the soundness of its minority territories, especially the Muslim area of Xinjiang. China's associations with the nations of Central Asia are currently concentrated around matters linked to vitality and vitality security, which straightforwardly influence its political and financial impact (Berkofsk, Axel, July 2012: 2). Additionally, China expects to protect its geographic margin by producing commonly valuable links with its neighbors. In this unique situation, the Central Asian countries' democratization procedure has staggered. The Central Asian countries have tried to discover the best sort of system to implement, yet because of China's entrance, they find themselves in the middle of two coalitions of West and East. Because of the development of the Shanghai Corporation Organization, China has solidified its financial impact in the nations of Central Asia by structuring a more grounded monetary reciprocal and multilateral links with every nation. As Central Asia is unstable with its provincial residential issues, for example, Uyghur character and corruption, financial impact turns out a key element influencing political links; this is good with the strategy of the stable growth of China in the region of Central Asia. Somewhat, this impact reveals the eminent development of China as possible worldwide power (Zan Tao).

In Central Asia region, China makes its most profound impact and secure its territorial advantages using the SCO. Also, the Central Asian region additionally settled the field for rising business sector for China's product and an elective vitality supply source. Beijing is picking up a strong position of impact in the nations of Central Asia on accounts of their tremendous investments in the Central Asia countries: giving advances and completing key frameworks, for example, bridges, pipelines, roads, hydropower plants, and airports (Fabio Indeo). China additionally needs to shift the Shanghai Corporation Organization into a greater security-centered foundation to support steadiness in the region of Central Asia if there should arise an occurrence of any conceivable outside hostility or extremist development by associations like ISIS (Sarah Lain). In this specific situation, Beijing gets the chance to show its capacities to outside partners by the occasional military activities by the members of Shanghai Corporation Organization. By these activities, China emphasizes its capacity to protect the Central Asian countries from outer or interior dangers. It diminishes the impact of America in Central Asia by China's influence of Shanghai Corporation Organization partners that they do not need to believe in NATO and America for their assurance (Richard Weitz). Moreover, China is building up a political model for the Central Asian nations, which likened with the West democratic models; China can synchronize its monetary development with an effectively unified political model of administration. Along these lines, China joins and interweaves the monetary, political, security, and vitality measurements of impact in Central Asia to be an unparalleled player.

Security Concern: China's general interest is dependent upon boundary security soon after the breakdown of the USSR. Currently, China has amplified its impact as far as securing its

energy, monetary, and political interests in the nations of Central Asia. Beijing additionally consolidates its Xinjiang security with the region of Central Asia as far as an Uyghur populace. China's national security procedure is additionally influencing the international strategy of China. Regardless of China's developing financial and military power with a generally peaceful and stable neighbors, leaders of China still concentrate on security for two reasons. In the first place, they personally attached with local governments to complete national security, and second, they intensely concentrated on national solidarity. While national security identified with inward steadiness and security for any administration, China especially stressed over avoiding local agitation and smothering political restrictions. National solidarity is likewise essential to Chinese leaders, and they terrified of distress or more autonomy in the area of Taiwan. China is worried by the minorities who scantily occupied in faraway territories and financially backward areas of China. The Uyghur have focused on the XUAR, whose boundaries connected with Russia, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, India, and Pakistan. The biggest dread of China's leaders is the links between domestic and outside dangers. In this manner, any proposal of outside assistance for demonstrators and dissidents or any sort of turmoil development in the homeland rings alerts in China.

China sees that expansion in freedom by the Uyghur jeopardizes the regional uprightness by gambling a local loss of key noteworthiness. Furthermore, suppressive approach to fundamental human rights additionally builds a strained situation, and any expansion in Han migration diminishes the Uyghur character. As of late, state law of China has amplified the privilege of rehearsing religious rules. It is conflicting with the restrictions and bans forced upon a Mosque (Keriyā), for example, denying access for government laborers and youth, and time limits confinement compelling Friday prayers. Then again, aside from Han migration to Xinjiang, expanding financial imbalance is additionally identified with minority language law. Since Uyghur don't communicate in Mandarin, a requirement to find a talented line of work—they have restricted employment chances. As the Central Asian countries increase political and financial links with China, they observe China's activities toward Turkish and Muslim characters in Xinjiang in all respects cautiously. Beijing's soft and peaceful foreign strategy does not apply forceful arrangements on local issues. China's international strategy of non-obstruction and non-animosity is interesting with the Chinese domestic approach, and this makes the Central Asian countries doubtful about Beijing's beliefs of non-impedance and non-hostility (Fabio Belafatti).

The Influence of Turkey: Turkey appends unique essentialness to preventive strategy, produces significant intervention endeavors in a broad geographic zone, and attempts effectively for the tranquil goals of contentions in Central Asia. Turkey has a huge impact because of the linguistic, cultural, ethnic, religious, and historical connections, and considering the elements of existing political, monetary, advancement, and security collaboration in the nations of Central Asia. Likewise, Turkey has awesome potential resources for a proselyte to impact in the Central Asia region. For instance, Turkey is a discourse accomplice of the Shanghai Corporation Organization. As a noteworthy individual of NATO, Turkey's capacities are not just as a channel between the SCO and the EU, yet in addition, they are

among the SCO and NATO as well. Turkey isn't just a multidimensional crossing point among West and East at the worldwide level. Yet, in addition, it is a central nation and fair model nation at the provincial level for the Central Asian countries. If Turkey can consolidate its solid characteristic connections to the Central Asian countries with its resources under a joint exertion of the Central Asian countries, this will add to the steadiness of Central Asia with regards to economy, advancement, security, and politics. Since the Central Asian countries have consistently been impacted and coordinated by other players, to advance and boost the improvement of the region, Turkey should assist the Central Asian countries to act according to their will and with a mutual struggle.

The Association after the Breakdown of the USSR: Turkey's international strategy forward during the 1990s soon after the breakdown of the USSR. Turkey was the first to accept the freedom of the Central Asia countries. Solid respective diplomatic endeavors trailed this step to forging close relations. In the Cold War time frame, Turkey had a basic geostrategic stand in the nations of West and NATO remaining as a defense to counter Soviet hostility. After the Cold War, Turkey's geostrategic use toward the nations of the West was not the same as it before. Moreover, the dismissal of Turkey's request to turn into a complete member from the European Union could correspond with Turkey's unclear role. Turkey demonstrates its significance and comprehends its own incentives in a functioning role of reforming in nations of Central Asia. Along these lines, Turkey would be a balanced territorial player and would increase their self-assurance after the Cold War. It likewise foreseen that a functioning direction role in the nations of Central Asia would revive Turkey's key significance toward the West nations. In this manner, it would enable Turkey in the building of their security and monetary links.

The breakdown of the USSR and the entrance of free nations gave noteworthy chances to Turkey to build another status as a persuasive territorial player. Turkey concentrated on linguistic, ethnic, and cultural relations with the nations of Central Asia to build their financial advancement, political course, and worldwide associations. The Turkey model as an advanced, Westernized, and the market-oriented nation was an appealing model for Central Asia nations for another start. Hypothetically, Europe and America bolstered this approach to stop the Iranian Islamist in the nations of Central Asia, which an unnecessary tension as Iran had a considerable connection with Tajikistan, and afterward, as far as the almost indistinguishable Tajiki and Farsi languages. Along these lines, the Central Asian countries were hesitant to acknowledge any more grounded impact of Iran. Somewhat, the Western help of Turkey debilitated respectively with the rise of the delicate impact of Iran in Central Asia.

The reasons for Turkey's failure: Turkey was a decent example of a secular democracy for a dominantly Muslim country after the breakdown of the USSR, which was a pleasant idea to build regimes of the new Central Asian countries. As far as Turkey's collaboration not only profit Turkey monetarily and politically but additionally would show Turkey's adequacy toward the West nations. Concerning the Central Asia countries, they would create their elements, but with a steady and accommodating procedure under provincial cooperation. Turkey gave a genuine case of democracy as a model, and the Central Asian countries respected this valuable

methodology that was not irritating and abusing them, which was unique in relation to the past/current forceful forces. In the initial years, in excess of 300 deals were marked among the Central Asian countries and Turkey (Gert Brojka). Ankara set up the TIKA (Turkish Cooperation and Development Agency) in 1992 to reinforce Turkish connections with the nations of Central Asia. A huge number of students and community workers from Central Asian nations went to Turkey to get training and education. Several Turkish organizations went to these nations, and many joint ventures have been shaped in various zones (Muhittin Ataman, 2002: 134–135). The volume of business reached \$4 billion between both sides. Then again, the Turkic nations offered open doors to decrease its vitality reliance on the Middle East regarding gas and oil. Turkey vowed to help the Central Asian countries in developing them financially. After financial emergencies and terrorism problems in Turkey (1990), the conditions changed. The part of Turkey as a bridge and model nation has intruded on. Help from Turkey to Central Asia missed the mark regarding expectations, and monetary participation stayed constrained. The goals of advancing democracy, to a great extent, fizzled, and Turkey acknowledged local governments just as they were. New Central Asian nations were reluctant to embrace Ankara's part of authority as a result of bigger powers, for example, China, who were seeking in the region. Also, Russia gets power in a short timeframe after transforming from the USSR and demonstrated its enthusiasm to be a functioning actor in the nations of Central Asia.

Similarly, the monetary, political, and military association of the Shanghai Five was built up by the heads of Kyrgyzstan, China, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Tajikistan in 1996, and later the name was changed to the SCO. In this way, Russia and China began to expand their impact after the autonomy of the Central Asian nations, which depending on the lacking approaches of both Turkey and the western nations to fill the space in the region of Central Asia. The previous predominant control of the USSR in Central Asia shared between Russia and China, with a regulated association alternative/against the EU and NATO. In this manner, Central Asia picked up a potential part as a political, financial, and military forefront between the East and West in a reshaped world order. Then again, confusion about the Central Asian countries' fast progress to democracy was a slip-up of Turkey and the West. The exertion of the western nations to infuse the standards of democracy in the direction of Turkey without structuring any foundations to assist the Central Asian countries in advancing democratic guidelines backfired. SCO also confirmed the reason for Central Asian countries to continue a comparable system of China or Russia, a sort of authoritarian management. In addition to vitality assets and trade courses in Central Asia, somewhat, Russia and China took the step to stop the democracies from elevated toward the East. In this manner, monetary loans, apparently as secondary impact, from Beijing to Central Asia fortified and motivated the Central Asian countries to pursue authoritarian governments. Subsequent suffering the Cold War, under a limited framework as far as the confinement of free correspondence, those nations, especially their public, couldn't locate an opportunity to get familiar with the advantages of democratic government, which was not steady with the desire for the West. The West and Turkey failed to coordinate the Central Asian countries democratically. It overlooked that democracy is a long process to coordinate with its qualities into the structure of a nation.

The fretful improvised activity plan of overhauling and confusion of the western nations for Central Asia made open doors for Russia and China. As with/without the help of the West, Turkey was unproductive in structuring a solid association in the nations of Central Asia under a local organization as brought together local power alongside two atomic forces, China and Russia. The disappointment of the West prompted the structure of the Shanghai Corporation Organization as a contrast to the West.

The Advancement of Relations: The nations of Central Asia isn't just geopolitically and deliberately crucial for giving the solidness and security to the Euro-Atlantic area, yet in addition is significant with energy assets and dissemination with the oil and gas pipelines, just as their trade courses. After freedom, the Central Asian countries have made significant progression in various fields, dominantly in uniting their sway, fortifying their establishments, and animating the level of association and integration with the global field. Ankara was the main country to support the autonomy of the Central Asian countries. Turkey anticipated that Central Asian countries should assemble free-market and running democracies. Given cultural, historical, and linguistic links, Turkey wanted to upgrade commitment with the nations of Central Asia, both respectively and multilaterally. In this manner, Ankara started the Strategic Cooperation Council with Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Kazakhstan to give a premise for creating collaboration. Turkey is extremely satisfied with the non-violent democratic change in Kyrgyzstan. A fruitful democracy among the Central Asian nations would profoundly impact the other nations to seek a comparative way, which will add vigorously to local security and harmony. Similarly, Kazakhstan gained ground in making a multi-party framework (2012).

Turkey's monetary links with the Central Asian countries have progressed quickly, especially in the zones of communication, transportation, and trade. Ankara helped the Central Asian countries with credits of 1 billion USD via Exim bank. Since the freedom of the Central Asian countries, Turkey has provided as foreign support of around 1 billion to Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Kazakhstan. The business of Ankara with the Central Asian nations was 6.5 billion Dollars (2010), and the investment of Turkish organizations in the nations of Central Asia outperformed 4.7 billion Dollars (Farrukh Suvankulov and YunusGuc, 2012, 28-29). Turkish organizations have surpassed 50 billion dollars of business. Ankara signed various two-sided deals in energy, customs, technology, tourism, and transportation assistance. An excess of 1,000 organizations of Turkey attained a generous market share in the telecommunication, retail, banking, construction, and textile sectors. In this way, Turkey has turned into a huge financial specialist in Central Asia. Ankara likewise tries to fill in as an entryway for Central Asia countries' business and vitality transit using the NABUCCO and TRACECA participation network. Export size from Turkey to the Central Asian nations expanded to 2,124.0 million dollars (2009). Turkish specialists have a high-value effect on transportation, development, the travel industry, and retail business in Turkmenistan. In recent times, Turkish development organizations completed more than 600 tasks, esteemed at 21 billion Dollars. Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan were additionally prevailing about pulling in significant segments of Turkish organizations.

What role can Turkey play?: Turkey can help the nations of Central Asia in their country-building process. The passive and neutral methodology of America toward Central Asia, the developing financial commitment, and geographic location do not work for Turkey (Wimbush, S. Enders, 2011). In Turkey's developing local issues soon after the Cold War, for example, terrorism, and monetary emergency, Turkey did not get manageable help from the nations of West for its strategy in the region of Central Asia. Since 9/11, the changes in strategy between Central Asia and America have caused moves in the elements of the local nations (Wishnick, Elizabeth, February 2009). To a huge degree, America acts as indicated by its very own advantages as opposed to coordinating with Turkey as a middle-level nation in Central Asia.

A few nations can even form solid associations with common historical events, for example, South Korea and America. The Turkish nations have a greater number of shared characteristics with Central Asian countries than the other regional countries. Cultural qualities at the national level impact national dealings, and cultural likenesses impact the dispositions of the nations toward one another along with measurements of trust and affinity (Russell J. Leng). At the point when nations have social-based relations, they bound to coordinate, settling their disparities gently through pacification. So also, Turkey has solid motivating forces to collaborate with the nations of Central Asia since it has solid links under the feeling of fellowship. Ankara alludes to these nations as sibling nations. As indicated by the culture of Turkey, siblings do their best for one another and lose their enthusiasm in the interest of their siblings.

Turkey plans to build solid associations with Central Asian countries without egotistical thought processes. The foreign support of Turkey and its ability to accept Iraq's people in the Gulf War and 2,000,000 Syrian people in 2014 demonstrates that Turkey pursues an international humanitarian strategy as far as joint effort and collaboration are concerned. The improvement of Turkey's international strategy can be a kind of trust measure that assists the superseding objectives of evolving great links with the local areas and empowering the nation as a territorial power (Jeannine Hausmann)." In such specific situations, a large portion of the nation respects Turkey's complementary liberal aid goes to the outsiders who need assistance. Along these lines, for Central Asian nations, Turkey is the top model and partner for collaboration. Currently, Turkey gives extraordinary significance to Central Asia for being the place that is known for its precursors and gratitude to Turkey's hearty cultural, historical, religious, and linguistic links with the Central Asian nations. Turkey can assume a significant part in the general advancement of the nations of Central Asia. To begin with, as a genuine case of a mainstream democratic government, Ankara can show the advantages of democracy, with its foundations going about as a model that different countries can copy. In this manner, Turkey will be a bridge between the West and the nations of Central Asia as far as the expansion of the wealth of these nations is concerned. The positive parts of the West nations can be moved from Turkey to Central Asia nations. Secondly, Ankara can act as a go-between to fix the difference in the nations of Central Asia, for example, the issue of the Fergana Valley (Stratfor, 2013) among Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan or the water issues that the nation of Central Asia face. It likewise a balancer, with the

collaboration of the Central Asia countries, against any possible forceful impact of Russia and China. In this regard, Turkey has officially substantiated to the outside World as a protecting and non-meddling provincial actor and, in this manner, assumes a teaching part not exclusively to the Central Asia countries, yet additionally to the powerful, and intruding outer players (Patrick Frost, June 2008). Thirdly, Turkey can be a financial model to the Central Asian countries; in this manner, these nations will be able to create on their own with sponsorship and participation. Lastly, Ankara can be an instructive model to the Central Asian countries, which is essential for raising the up-coming people of these nations. Pleasant associations between Turkey and the nations of Central Asia can be viewed as win circumstances for each side; it is a reality that generally disregarded. This type of situation useful for the nations of Central Asia as they can discover chances to expand their competitiveness, build democratic social orders, and coordinate with the whole World. It is also advantageous for Ankara to discover new markets for its firms. It is also gainful for the Western powers as the nations of Central Asia are developing to the course of feasible structure economies and social orders worthwhile for heavy ventures and not delivering narcotics and terrorists; the latter is likewise significant for China and Russia (Galym Zhussipbek, August 2013).

Conclusion

Turkey gives extraordinary significance to the Central Asian region for being the place that is known for its predecessors, and thanks to Turkey's strong links with the Central Asian countries, regarding history, language, ethnicity, culture, and religion. Turkey can assume a significant job for the general improvement of the nations of Central Asia. In the first place, as a genuine case of mainstream democratic government, Ankara can demonstrate the advantages of democracy by simply showing its model to Central Asian countries without constraining and giving them a chance to see the benefits of democracy. Therefore, Ankara will connect Central Asia countries and the West as far as the expansion of the wealth of these nations is concerned. Secondly, Ankara can be a judge to comprehend the momentum difference in the nations of Central Asia, for example, water issues or balance the impact of Russia and China or different other players. Generally, China's authoritarian government, local issues, and gigantic vitality demands hold possible dangers for the steadiness of the Central Asia region. To continue the existence of the government, The nations of Central Asia are available to the danger of hostility from Beijing, which may look to occupy public consideration from its inside issues, for example, separatist developments, the Uyghur, and corruption. Since the nations of Central Asia are not sufficiently able to the likelihood of Chinese hostility alone, they bound to participate or acknowledge Chinese strategies in the region of Central Asia to accomplish a winning strategy. Eventually, it will continuously disrupt the authenticity of the Central Asian countries as far as accepting Chinese strategies concerning the Uyghur populace and China's continuous demand for energy. China's win approach will probably end up being a win and lose the game, in which Beijing can turn into the only hegemonic responsible for all Central Asia. In this way, Central Asian countries should perform collectively and actualize solid changes to adjust Chinese impact by collaborating with the nations of West.

Ankara can adjust Beijing's present substantial impact and possible long-period hostility with the collaboration of the Central Asian countries, making their solid links. Central Asian countries' stance is the main element for understanding Ankara's adjusting part to counter China. The China-driven Shanghai Corporation Organization is profoundly persuasive in the nations of Central Asia for its economy and security. To alleviate Beijing's impact in the region of Central Asia, Turkey should urge the Central Asia countries to make a local financial and security association, which incorporates just them and keep running under Central Asia countries' administration to team up the development of Central Asia. Mutual participation help to address squeezing problems like water, help with the improvement of region, and generally encourage long-period stability.

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