The Political Economy Of Turkey In The Post-Soviet Era: Going West And Looking East

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The post-Soviet era started disastrously with defeat in a war against neighbouring Armenia over the Nagorno-Karabakh enclave. A 1994 ceasefire agreement left Armenian forces in control of not only Karabakh but also about an eighth of Azerbaijan proper. Political chaos in Baku in 1993 enabled the political comeback of Heydar Aliyev, who led Azerbaijan’s Communist party during the Soviet era. Once back in power Aliyev quickly sidelined political foes and consolidated his authority. Western observers have never deemed any Uzbek presidential or parliamentary election in the post-Soviet era to be free and fair. Uzbekistan in tweets. Radical Islam gained a following amid the economic upheaval of the 1990s, especially in the densely populated Ferghana Valley region. The final section attempts to generate broader insights into the debate concerning the degree and depth of influence that rising or emerging powers are likely to exercise in an era of profound global power shifts. One cannot understand the AKP’s active engagement in the greater Middle East without taking its moderate Islamic identity into consideration. However, simply concentrating on the civilisational dimensions of the ‘new’ Turkish foreign policy would miss out on the deeper domestic, regional and international political ZIYA & MUSTAFA KUTLAY.