

Geopolitical Goals of Regional and Trans-Regional Powers in Central Asia

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Extended Abstract

With the collapse of the bipolar system, Central Asia as Southern district of realm of Heartland theory, the region that with the emergence of independent states have an independent Geographical -political identity, As a space powerless and no influence, became to regional and trans regional Powers competition. The results indicate that this Regional and trans-regional powers that like Iran, Russia and China, besides expanding their influence in the region, have the security concerns are And part of the role of these countries' ability to achieve deterrence against threats in Central Asia.

Methodology

This paper descriptive and analytical methods and relying on the library resources in Central Asia is the purpose of the foregoing powers.

Results and Discussion

Data collected to respond to the central question of paper are summarized in three parts, the first reviews the history regional and trans-regional powers in Central Asia, and interests and goals and objectives their powers in this region.

Territories of Central Asia, including areas that long geopolitical competition between the great powers of worldwide has been And in particular the second half of the nineteenth century, Russia and Great Britain as the two main actors dream to put on each other where political rivalries, both military and geopolitical empire of the nineteenth century great Game in Central Asia, the term was applied. Quite competitive century colonial Great Game in Central Asia geopolitical arena was with the Great Russian Revolution in 1917. Ended.

Central Asia Apart from the political Soviet realm, and geopolitical region during the Cold War, With the collapse of the Soviet Union and independence of the republics surviving Central Asian other regional and international actors in Central Asia and around the Caspian Sea have formed In the form of "New Great Game".

This great new game, mainly between Russia, Iran, Turkey, America, Europe Union, China and some other countries and multinational companies in the past decade the region has been going on.

Conclusion

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With the collapse of the Soviet Union and independence of the Central Asian republics surviving other regional and international actors, "New Great Game" in Central Asia and around the Caspian Sea has formed. Central Asia as part of the field range of Iranian civilization, the foreign policy of Iran has a special place. Important political, economic and military influence in the region has led Russia to continue to know it and know it's near abroad, to prevent rival powers. If you look at China more security to the region is China's main interest is to achieve energy resources of its neighbors. Turkey also has other regional power it is now fairly well based on their economic power, Above all use common cultural region and geopolitical approaches Appropriate and reasonable in its foreign policy in this area and provide for its strong footprints in newly independent countries. A strong presence in the region, the Europe Union, according to their economic successful presence in the region. View in Europe is mainly a commercial area and not about the seeking of geopolitical position. Basically, with the justification that the United States in twenty-first century will witnessed the battle over access to energy resources, Extensive attempts have been organized In order to master the Persian Gulf and Caspian energy resources.

Israel, In addition to that able and tried to establish good relations with the region, has been successful with the cooperation of countries like Turkey and the United States can exploit them to their desired goals.

Keywords: Central Asia, Geopolitical Goals, Regional and Trans-Regional Powers, Geopolitics, Geoeconomy.