

Great Russia Game under Putin's Foreign Policy

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Abstract: The new idea of "Great Russia" has recurrently emerging under the leadership of Putin. It is struggle that a combination of historical and cultural elements including the legacy of the Soviet Union, the humiliation of the 1990s and the emergence of China and provide the basis for Putin's ambition to bring Russia back to its former glory. It's a claim that Putin's life as a KGB officer and his ascent to power in the 1990s have influenced his actions towards hegemony. Under his presidency, foreign policy has been marked by an agenda to restore the previous dignity. To make the idea into action he started a variety of strategies including military action in Ukraine, the annexation of Crimea, raising of relations with other Eurasian nations and firming up of Russian xenophobia. The finding clarifies the Putin's foreign policy effects global order. It will resist that Putin's actions have made the globe more separated and unstable because of US sanctions as a reaction because of his offensive policy, that will raised the possibility of world war between Russia and US. The thesis will then evaluate Putin's foreign policy effects on Russia's future and the global order. This research work covers the Putin's era from 2008 to 2021. The qualitative method has been used to gather that thesis.

Keywords: Great Russia, Putin's Foreign Policy, Russian Xenophobia, US Sanctions, World War.

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INTRODUCTION

On October 7 1952, Vladimir was born in Leningrad, a town in the Soviet Union that is today known as Saint Petersburg. He was upraised in a working-class home and developed a passion for martial arts at an early age. Putin's mother worked at a factory although his father contributed in World War II service in the Soviet Navy. At Leningrad State University, Putin received a law degree in 1975. After that, he joined the KBG (Committee for the State Security) the security service of the Soviet Union. Putin worked for 16 years in East Germany as a KBG intelligent agent.

Putin went back to Russia and entered into politics when the Soviet Union fell and not together in 1991. At first, he was employed by Saint Petersburg mayor Anatoly Sobchak. Putin advanced fast through the ranks and was appointed deputy mayor. Later, he moved to Moscow and began working for President Boris Yeltsin's cabinet. Yeltsin elected Putin as prime minister in 1999. Yeltsin's give the letter of resignation the next year made the Putin as acting President. Putin was elected president of Russia in 2000 after winning the election. From 2000 to 2008, when Putin was president of Russia, he carried out a number of political and economic changes. He wanted to support the central government restore the Russia's power and stabilize the Russian economy in the worldwide stage. Due to his rigid attitude against terrorism and his efforts to recreate the Russia's apparent role as a global force, Putin had a high level of support from the Russian population. Behind his two consecutive terms as president, Putin was appointed prime minister by Dmitry Medvedev in 2008. This action was seen by many as Putin's challenge to maintain power in the nation. Putin won the election for president again in 2012 and took office once again. Apprehensions have been raised Putin's presidency's influence on democratic institutions and the buildup of power in his

hands. Opposition declarations have complications as the government constricted its grip on the media environment. By changing the constitution in 2020 Putin may hypothetically hold onto power until 2036, further expanding his hold on the country.

Putin maintained a strong foreign strategy that highlighted the Russia's position as a major power, in particular the places like Georgia and Ukraine. Putin's aimed to secure Russian interests. As a result of Russia's activities particularly the invasion of Crimean in 2014, there were tensions with the West and economies sanctions were imposed. Vladimir Putin has a long dominated Russian politics He is prominent for his persistent leadership style and initiative to advance Russia's standing all over the world. Domestic reforms and debates over matters of democracy and human rights have been both assurances of his leadership.

Since taking office in 1999 Vladimir has followed the foreign policy that is stronger and greater towards opposing what he seeks as American hegemonic goals. The wars in Georgia and Ukraine, annexation and the current conflict in Syria are just few examples of how this has escalated relations between Russia and West. Russia has the right to protect its interests on the international scene as a major state. America is a hegemonic power that wants to rule the entire planet. The West is attempting to undermine Russian influence and sovereignty. On March 31 the most recent revision of Russian foreign policy which sets the nation long-term goals and aspirations for the world, was available. In 2016, two years after its invasion of Ukraine and Occupation of Crimea, Kremlin revealed its most recent foreign policy concept. Moscow has grown increasingly towards the US and NATO allies in Europe and hatred for norm-based international system. Russia has not issued a comprehensive foreign policy statement since its invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 until 2023, in which he outlines its vision for upcoming for multipolar

world and how it perceives the conflict from one year now. (Heather Ashby & Mary Glantz, 2023).

Putin has worked to establish a multi polar international order in which Russia is a major player. Additionally, he has deepened ties with nations like China and other nations who rejects the US hegemony. Putin's foreign policy has drawn criticism but he has also some achievements. He has improved Russia's military might and influence and he has contributed to the country return to its former position as a major world power. But its actions also strained relations between Russia and West also included the global raised tensions. Putin's foreign policy changes in the future prospect is still uncertain. It is evident that he is committed to challenging the United States' leverage on the world and playing a leading role in it. (Olga Oliker, 2015)

The United States is allegedly using its military might to unlawfully interfere in the internal affairs of other nations, according to Putin. Additionally, he has attacked the US for aiding in the overthrow of governments in nations around the Middle East, including Libya, Iraq, and other nations. Putin claims that the US is attempting to undermine Russian sovereignty by enlarging NATO to the east and by aiding pro-Western political parties in nations like Ukraine. Russia's relations with Asian states (with a focus on relations with China, Japan, and India), Russia's policy toward the post-Soviet neighborhood, Russia's relations with Western states (with a focus on relations with the United States and the European Union), and Russia's place in the international system are all topics that are discussed examines of Russian foreign policy often place a strong emphasis on this. Other aspects of foreign policy, such as those refer to Latin America, the Middle East, and North Africa, as well as sub-Saharan Africa, receive far less prominence. Even if the majority of general publications define the home background of Russian foreign policy in terms of philosophical disagreements and political rivalries, this environment is rarely the main subject of policy behavior analysis. (Kaczmarek, 2022)

Putin has called for a multipolar world order in which no single country is leading. He has said that Russia is prepared to work with other countries to build this new world order. Putin's foreign policy towards hegemony has been met with mixed reactions. Some countries have welcomed his calls for a multipolar world order, while others have seen it as a threat to their own interests. It remains to be seen how Putin's foreign policy will play out in the years to come. (Verpoest, 2022)

Vladimir Putin's foreign policy has been considered by aspiration to renovate Russia's status as a great power and to challenge the United States hegemony. Putin has sought to do this through a variety

of means, including military intervention in Ukraine, Syria, and Georgia the use of energy exports as a tool of compulsion and the promotion of Russian-friendly regimes in former Soviet republics. (Crabtree, 2000)

Putin's foreign policy has been met with diverse reactions. Some have admired him for standing up to the United States and for restoring Russia's rightful place in the world. Others have criticized him for his aggressive actions and for his willingness to use military force to achieve his goals. The invasion of Ukraine in 2022 has been the most significant event in Putin's foreign policy to date. The invasion has been met with widespread condemnation from the international community and has led to severe sanctions against Russia. The long-term implications of the invasion are still unclear, but it is likely to have a significant impact on Putin's foreign policy and on Russia's role in the world. (Rumer, 2023)

"Putin's brave liberal opponents are unlikely to rid Russia of its dark legacy" (Rumer, 2023)

One of the most important perspective of foreign policy has been characterized by his alacrity to use military force to achieve goals. In 2008, Russia invaded on Georgia, a former Soviet former in response to what it saw as Georgia attempt to join NATO. In 2014, Russia seized the Crimean Peninsula from Ukraine, following a pro-Western uprising in Kyiv. And in 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine in a full-scale war. In addition to military force, Putin has also used economic coercion to achieve his foreign policy goals. In 2014, Russia imposed economic sanctions on Ukraine in response to the country's pro-Western turn. And in 2015, Russia cut off natural gas supplies to Ukraine in the middle of a hostile winter. (Lukyanov, 2016)

Putin has also used political pressure to achieve his foreign policy goals. In 2014, Russia interfered in the Ukrainian presidential election in an attempt to install a pro-Russian candidate. And in 2016, Russia is widely believed to have interfered in the US presidential election in an attempt to install Donald Trump as president. Putin's foreign policy has been met with mixed reactions. Some have praised his willingness to stand up to the West and defend Russia's interests. Others have condemned his use of military force and economic coercion, arguing that he is a threat to peace and stability in Europe. (Ashford, 2018)

Putin's foreign policy has also been felt in other parts of the world. He has used economic sanctions to pressure countries such as Norway and the Baltic states. He has also supported political parties and movements that are hostile to the West. Putin's foreign policy has been successful in some respects. He has restored Russia to a position of prominent on the world stage. He has also weakened the United States' influence in the world. However, his policies have also

led to increased tensions with the West and have made the world a more dangerous place. (Kolesnikov, 2023)

Russia is more dominant in the American mind and nearer to the fevered center of American politics than it has always been since the McCarthy era. However, being present does not compare to being known. A severe failure in communication between the two nations among diplomats (as a result of U.S. efforts to separate Russia for its wrongdoing in the Ukraine and elsewhere), heads of state and political elites, academics, and everyday citizens has occurred in tandem with Russia's recent ubiquity in U.S. politics. Since the end of the Cold War, American academic research on Russia has significantly decreased. (Kimmage, 2020)

Vladimir Putin's international policies are determined by various ways. A "Putin Doctrine" has begun in at least two major domains: Moscow behavior towards the new states that include Russia's "near abroad" the former Soviet republics and the evolving nature of Russia's relations with the West and the important differences between Moscow's policy towards the US and its dealings with Europe. Its stances on China, Japan, and the return of every kind of global policy were still in instability. (Grachev, 2005)

Objectives of Research

- To identify and analyze the objectives of Putin's foreign policy.
- To observe that how Russia's geopolitical issues influenced Putin's foreign policy, with a focus on the following issues in specific way like NATO's expansion into Eastern Europe, the uprisings in Georgia and Ukraine, the Arab Spring, China's rise, and the Syrian conflict.
- To examine the impact of Putin's foreign policy on the global balance of power.
- To explore the reasons for the perceived offensive nature of Putin's foreign policy in the context of the slogan "Make Russia Great Again" towards West and its allies
- To assess the potential future implications prospects and effects of Putin's foreign policy on the global stage.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method of qualitative investigation that will be used for this research and work on qualitative data that has been taken from secondary sources such as books, papers, international journals, magazines, periodicals, already performed interviews and speeches of powerful political figures. This study will utilize an analytical and descriptive technique to explain and expose the justification for the players in the SCS dispute actions and reactions. The context of interim world order shall be maintained throughout all study. At ease examination of government official papers, media

reports and academic literature and recorded Interviews with experts on Russian foreign policy and also case studies of specific events or policies. Content examination of government official papers, media reports, and academic literature Interviews with experts on Russian foreign policy and case studies of particular events or policies. To support the textual evidence and explanations, additional maps and graphs will be applied. The literature and qualitative data's original sources will be cited on a reference page.

LITERATURE REVIEW

(SAKWA, 2008) Putin's foreign policy is believed to be a new realism, denying some of the exaggerated requirements trailed by Yevgeny Primakov when he served as Secretary of State in 1990 and conveying Russia's predominantly global political identity. Classical balancing of power set by classic realist theory as the response to the great again Russia of a single state. Russia under the Putin lean towards "bandwagon" "and the state has been active joiner. While refusing earlier concepts that Russia could be the dominant of an alternate power block, Putin insisted that Russia maintain its "autonomy" in international politics.

(TSYGANKOV, 2022) Thorough evaluation of how Russian foreign policy has evolved since the collapse of the Soviet Union. According to Tsygankov, who contends that Russia has been driven by a desire to reclaim its position as a great power, Russian foreign policy has changed from "Pax Russia," a strategy of collaboration with the West, to "Active Resistance," a policy of conflict with the West. The goal of Russia's global positioning is to participate in processes of globalization and to create an international strategy that promotes national growth while preserving strategic security independence. Numerous interrelated tasks need to be resolved in order to accomplish this aim.

(Dellecker, 2011) The impact of energy on Russian foreign policy. Russia has exploited its vast energy resources to further its foreign policy goals, such as solidifying beneficial trade deals, policies, and other states. The contemporary era is in transition. The likelihood of the major players' rivalry escalating is very high. Numerous world issues are becoming worse. At the same time, the current state of globalization enables bad tendencies to be countered by making the price of war intolerably high. It is in Russia's best interests to contribute to making sure that this is the outcome. Initiatives to speed up the resolution of disputes and contribute to the development of a peaceful, democratic, secure, and interconnected world free from borders and divides should be the cornerstone of Russia's international posture.

(Walt, 2023) His book explores the impact of Russian foreign policy on the global order. According to Walt, Russia's activities have undermined the global

order and sparked the formation of a fresh Cold War. Compared to serious military threats, from which Russia is already adequately shielded, the underdevelopment of the Russian economy and its institution of dominance pose a considerably greater threat to the nation's sovereignty and territorial integrity. In order to face these issues, a supportive international environment must be established. Separate from the outside world's escalating globalization, it is hard to overcome this underdevelopment. In order for Russia to gain from globalization and further its own growth, it is imperative that it build the best formula possible maintaining space for significant international political action while yet preserving its security.

(DMITRI, JANUARY 2018) This book investigates the variables that could prevent Russia from becoming a hegemonic power. Russia faces challenges due to China's ascent, the EU's strength, and the US-led NATO alliance. Relationships between Russia and the West in the contemporary polycentric world: from conflict to mutually beneficial partnership. The fourth job entails strengthening the institutions of global governance, with the UN retaining the primary position. To address common global issues, Russia must foster a bigger, shared interest. This is especially true for issues like collaboration on climate change and environmental issues, global food security, cyber security, and global energy security. At the same time, Russia should keep up its position on matters where it already has a strong opinion, such as Antarctic research, space exploration, nuclear nonproliferation, and peacekeeping. The sixth objective entails tying Russia's foreign policy to its aspirations for home growth. Consequently, its foreign policy tools will need to be more varied. In addition to aggressively involving regions, businesses, academic institutions, and non-governmental organizations in international collaboration, the nation should also foster an atmosphere that is welcoming to highly skilled immigrants and investors.

(Stent, August 2022) This book looks at possible future directions for Russian foreign policy. Russian "Active Resistance" strategy against the West, according to Stent, is likely to persist, while the country may attempt to cooperate with the West on some topics. Russia needs to develop a multifaceted foreign policy in the Middle East, Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and the South Caucasus in order to accomplish this goal and reclaim her imperial ambitions. Russia's top international priorities were these areas. In this regard, after 2000, Russia started to pursue a more assertive foreign policy in the area of energy security, paying particular emphasis to military and political cooperation with friends in these regions.

(Isajiw, Jun 22 2016) This book offers a thorough examination of Putin's foreign policies since he first assumed office in Russia in 2000. In *The Return*

of Great Power Politics, author Vladimir Putin examines how Russia's foreign policy has evolved after the Soviet Union's collapse. The development of global terrorism as one of the key challenges in world politics coincided with Vladimir Putin's first two terms in office. Putin was steadfast in his dedication to the alliance with the United States for approximately a year following September 11, 2001. A joint statement issued by Putin and Jiang Zemin expressed their disapproval of US ambitions to construct a national missile defense system. Aside from that, they guaranteed cooperative efforts to build strategic cooperation between Russia and China, the upkeep of an international power balance in a multipolar world. Russia's anxiety increased as a result of Congress' refusal to agree to the parameters of Bush's request, and it lost optimism that it would be able to sell goods to the United States.

(Stuermer, November 2010) In the book *The Country that Come in from the Cold*, Putin's foreign policy is described in detail, along with both achievements and failures. After the Soviet Union's fall, the left-handed world was uncertain of its future course. Russia still has a strong military and a big oil sector, despite the losses. At present employment rates, the country's natural gas reserves will endure for more than 180 years, while its oil resources will last for more than 30 years. Beyond Putin's internal politics, there were differences about democracy. The battle over what kind of governments will be accepted in the post-Soviet area was a key source of conflict in 2004 and 2005. Given the persistent Concerns about how the fight in South Ossetia organizes Russia's national interest are widespread. Since Vladimir Putin is no longer in power, many Russians are worried about fear and instability. His astounding new history of contemporary Russia takes into account the nation's future as it works to regain its position as a major world power.

(Gvosdev, September 4, 2013) To examine Moscow's relationships with its citizens and other important strategic foreign entities. Eight geographical zones are used to partition the planet. Each chapter of the vector shows how Russia communicates a variety of, occasionally incompatible, foreign policies by emphasizing oil and energy, economic policy, defense policy, the function of international organizations, and control of the key interest groups.

Basic Principles of Putin's Foreign Policy

Before the Soviet Union collapsed at the end of 1991, the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR) of the Soviet Union began developing a unique foreign policy and international relations. Since the 1944 revision to the Soviet Constitution from 1936, the Russian Republic had been in charge of the foreign ministry and the "right" conduct of foreign policy. Until Yeltsin was elected Russian president and the country proclaimed its statehood in June 1990, this power persisted but in a partially

completed form. During this early time, Russia had a number of institutions and processes for foreign policy, some of which were similar to and others of which were competitive with those in the Soviet Union. After the Soviet Union's dissolution, Russia was hostilely presuming Soviet assets since it was recognized by other countries and international organizations as the Soviet Union's successor state along with the majority of Soviet Union treaty commitments. The results included the acquisition of several diplomatic residences across the world and a significant portion of the current diplomatic staff assuming such positions. Most foreign nations merely switched their ambassador from the Soviet Union to Russia, and international organizations gave Russia permission to fill the Soviet seat. In particular, Russia assumed the Soviet Union's former position on the UN Security Council, allowing it to join the club of major powers that also included Britain, China, France, and the United States of America. (The Concept of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation, 2023)

Between 2000 and 2008, Vladimir Putin's foreign policy reflected the relationships his country had with other nations; he regained it in 2012. Putin's Russia's relations with the West were defined as becoming aggressive and the beginning of a second Cold War in 2014 as a result of NATO's decision to cease practical support for Russia and decisions made by all major Western nations to impose a slide of sanctions in retaliation for Russia's military intervention in Ukraine. The notion of Russian Federation's foreign policy is fully defined and outlines the fundamental tenets, objectives, goals, and goals. The Constitution and federal legislation of the Russian Federation are often recognized under the norms of international law and the international agreements to which the Russian Federation President's Decree that the Russian Federation These are only a few examples of the legislative instruments that govern the Russian federation's operations, together with the Russian Federation's military strategy and its National Security Strategy for the period up to 2020. During the first 10 years of the twenty-first century, global processes have rapidly improved. The 21st century and emerging new tendencies in global growth demand for new strategies to significant elements of the fast changing international situation, especially given Russia's greater responsibility for establishing the territorial agenda and convincing the international relations system. (Baldoni, 2016)

The primary objective of national security policy is to ensure that each individual, society, and state are secure. Goal-achieving is a crucial aspect of foreign strategy. The primary goals are to maintain national security, safeguard and improve the nation's territorial integrity, and ensure its highest standing in the international community as one of the most fundamental and significant obligations of the modern era. Achieving favorable external conditions for the

Russian economy's steady and rapid growth and technological modernization in order to put the nation on the innovation-based development pathways, as well as improving the standard of living and strengthening the rule of law and democratic institutions, confirming human rights and freedoms. Active support for international harmony, safety, and stability With a view to constructing a just and democratic system of international relations, the UN will serve as the principal coordinating organization and all international law, including the UN Charter, will be given primacy. Establishing and maintaining cordial connections with the countries that border the Russian Federation, as well as striving to settle any outstanding disputes and prevent any wars in the region. Creating mutually beneficial and equitable bilateral and multilateral partnerships on the principles of respect for independence and sovereignty, realism, transparency, clarity, a multi-vector approach, non-confrontational preservation of national interests, and fostering wide international understanding. (The Concept of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation, 2023)

Putin's foreign policy aims to restore Russia's status as a superpower and protect Russian interests in its immediate neighborhood. It is necessary to oppose the US and its coalition. Moreover, promote a multipolar world system. Russia's economic and security interests must be protected. We will have to wait and watch if Putin is able to accomplish his objectives. However, the globe is already greatly impacted by his foreign policy and will likely remain so in the future and complete dominance in influencing in its historical sphere of influence. Reestablishing Russia as a prominent global force is one of Putin's foreign policy goals. This includes the former Soviet Union's Russian-majority states and regions including Ukraine, Belarus, and the Caucasus. Putin strongly emphasizes the preparing for national sovereignty and refraining from meddling with domestic necessities. This stance is frequently used to defend Russia's actions in regions like Crimea and Eastern Ukraine, where it has supported separatist groups in the name of ethnic Russian protection. A significant portion of Putin's foreign policy entails defending the rights and interests of ethnic Russians and Russian-speaking communities abroad. This concept is utilized to support actions that were planned for the outcome, preserve the rights of the Russian community, and increase their influence abroad. (Liu, 2020)

Geo-Political Challenges and Response

To maintain its national interests and increase its impact on the international scene. Russia has reacted in a variety of ways to a number of geo-political issues. The growth of NATO mainly into Eastern Europe and the Baltics, has been one of the biggest problems for Russia. Russia gives an interpretation of NATO's expansion as a danger to its security and regional influence. As an outcome, Russia has taken on a more

assertive foreign policy, enhancing military presence along its borders, holding tactics and creating front-line arms to fend off NATO forces. The Ukrainian issue especially Russia's seizure of Crimea in 2014 and the continuing fighting in Eastern Ukraine, has a substantial impact of Russia's foreign policy. The image of Russia Western nations has criticized its activities as a breach of international law, While Russia has defended its actions as protecting the rights of national Russians and Russian speakers. Cross warfare strategies, funding for pro-independence organizations and the construction of an indirect means of government in Eastern Ukraine have been all part of the reaction. Beginning in 2015, Russia propelled a military promotion in Syria to help President Bashar-al- Assad's government safeguard its regional geo-political interests. The intervention reinforced Assad's troops, gave Russia a military base in the Mediterranean and established the power of its armed forces. Additionally, it gave Russia the opportunity to sustain its positions a major actor in the Middle East. (Roberts, 2017)

In demand to further its geo-political objectives, Russia has made gain of its copious energy resources, particularly natural gas. Russia has maintained its control over the gas supply to Europe through state-controlled energy firms like Gazprom, given that its extensive negotiating power with European nations. In direction to extra achievement of its political objective, Russia has deployed gas prices and shut off supply during wars. In order to interfere in the internal affairs of other nations, Russia is said to have carried out significant cyber operations and propaganda campaigns. These actions have enhanced in on elections, create conflict and wear away public confidence in democratic institutions. Russia has used a variety of state-sponsored riding out organizations and highly technical deception tactics to further its geo-political goals and degrade its enemies. Putin has required deeper connections with several nations the Eurasian Economic Union and the Collective Security Treaty Organization among other efforts, across Eurasia. In order to balance out Western dominance in the area, these enterprises seek to promote economic integration, improve military cooperation and fix a geo-political block. Russia has increased its influence in nations like Belarus, Kazakhstan and Armenia by offering financial reasons, providing military support and establishing a political alliance. (US-Russia relations: Geopolitical, security, economic and human dimensions, 2022)

Russia under Putin's foreign policy has sought to protect its perceived strategic interests maintain influence in its neighborhood and project itself as a major global power. It has employed a combination of military assertiveness, energy leverage, cyber operations and disinformation campaigns to counter geo-political challenges and assert its influence on the international stage. Since taking office in 1999,

Vladimir Putin has led Russia and has pursued an international agenda that aims to elevate Russia back to level of a major power. Many obstacles both internal external have been present in this. The Soviet Union's legacy has been one of the country's largest internal problems. Russia is now weaker economically and militarily as a result of the fall of the USSR in 1991. It has been a protracted and challenging process for Putin to reestablish Russia's strength. The escalating political opposition is another issue facing the country. Election fraud and repression of opposition are charges leveled against Putin. Resignation demands and demonstrations have resulted from this the west has presented Russia with a variety of difficulties. NATO's eastward growth has brought Russia closer to NATO's frontiers. The United States has sanctioned Russia in retaliation for its annexation of Crimea and support of rebels in eastern Ukraine. In response to these difficulties, Putin has adopted an international strategy that is distinguished by a mix of pragmatism and aggressiveness. He has made an effort to strengthen ties with China and other emerging nations. He has also used force to defend Russia's interests in Georgia and Ukraine which are in its backyard. Putin's foreign policy has generated controversy but it also has some moderate success. Russian forceful influence in the globe has partially returned and it is currently regarded as having more forceful authority. Putin's actions have exacerbated the present Ukrainian issue and furthered Russia's rift with the West. (KOOLAE, 2018)

NATO Expansion and Russia's Response

Both nations have promised to remove 1,600 transitional missiles as part of the Preparatory Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, which has been concluded in Dec 1987. Parties of NATO and also the Warsaw Pact reached an agreement on Common Armed Forces in Europe (The CFE Treaty) in November 1990. In Germany, the use of conventional arms was outlawed by this pact. The signing of Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) in July 1991 capped overall total amount of long-range missile systems at 1,600. The interior secretary at the time, Eduard Shevardnadze, extolled the virtues of demilitarization and disarming so as to reduce defense funding, which at that time made up between 15 to 20 percent of Russian GDP. It was clear that this method of growth could not be maintained. Since nuclear missiles were useless in Gorbachev's eyes, he advocated for their extinguishment. When Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev proposed removing all nuclear missiles well before century's turning point so Moscow has recently joined a number of multilateral groups. In June 1992, it joined the IMF & World Bank, and in July 1992, it joined the Group of Seven. Kozyrev's main responsibility was to drum up Western financial and political assistance. As a result, Russia became more independent and less reliant on Asia. At the same time, Russia's military connections with China, India, or other nations were weakened. Russia declined to provide

frozen launch vehicles to India to be used by Indian space exploration because of the pressure from the United States. Additionally, Moscow forgot about its surrounding countries. Moscow initially backed the United States' 1990–1991 involvement in Iraq, but still it quickly recognized that it was going to lose millions of dollars which Iraq is supposed to reimburse the Russia. Russia's concerns were ignored in both international and regional meetings. In international politics, Russia was seen primarily as a regional superpower. Indignities were heaped upon it, while it was disregarded as it pleased at Reykjavik Summit in 1986, but United States immediately shot down the idea as impossible. (Sullivan, 2022)

Since Moscow's foreign policy shifted toward nationalism during the Bosnian War, it has provided more support for the Serbs as they have battled Muslim and Croat troops. Bosnia was the site of this war. Despite Western calls to help Bosnia's government, which is controlled by Muslims, Russia was successful in obstructing United Nations efforts to have the arms embargo removed. More than that, it strongly rejected any Western military intervention. Despite wanting to display his sympathy for the Serbs, Yeltsin abstained of doing so as not to go against the grain of the international group's consensus. He supported Western diplomatic measures including the Vance-Owen Agreement, which was initially proposed in 1993 with the goal of ending the war. Yeltsin made it more difficult to postpone Western engagement in the war as the number of atrocities perpetrated by Bosnian Serbs & assaults on UN-designated "safe places" increased in 1994 and 1995. Yeltsin made several diplomatic endeavors despite constant opposition from conservatives in the Duma. Efforts were made, for example, to get Serbian President Milosevic to pull in their supporters in Bosnia. Croatian push towards Serb-held Krajina with catastrophic NATO air raids led directly to the ceasefire and commitment to convene for peace discussions in the U. S. in August and September of 1995. The planned talks were to have taken place in the States. Yeltsin avoided embarrassing President Clinton by working out a Russian stance on upholding the Dayton Treaties and agreements. That way, Yeltsin could keep Clinton on good terms. (Robert Person, 2022)

Meanwhile the assumption of the Cold war, tensions between Russia and the West have been further intensified by NATO's expansion. The alliances eastward have only helped to strengthen Russia's long-lasting distrustful that NATO poses a security danger to the country. NATO promised Russia several times that it would not move eastward at the beginning of the 1990s. Since then, 14 more members have joined NATO many of whom were uniqueness a part of the Soviet Union or Warsaw Pact regardless of the statistic that these pledges were broken. The NATO development has established a mixed reception from

Russia. Russia has seldom reacted with military collections and threats of actions. Russia has made an effort to work with NATO on matters of joint concerns such as anti-terrorism. Russia's stance to the expansion of NATO has turned hostile under President Vladimir Putin. A new Cold War asset the result from NATO alliance eastward expansion, according to Putin who has respondent the organization of trying to surround Russia. The Crimean Peninsula was taken by Russia from Ukraine in 2014 and the West strongly condemned this action. Many saw the annexation as NATO's eastward expansion being directly addressed by the action. The expansion of NATO has drawn strong confrontation and alarm from Russia. This position is based on historical, geo-political and security factors. Over and done with the prism of its assertive foreign policy goals, its insight of dangers and its attempts to protect its own interests, Russia response to NATO's enlargement may be examined. Putin's foreign policy has been defined by a want to regain Russia influence and bring back the nation's standing as a significant global power. Russia has seen NATO's expanding into former Soviet bloc nations as a direct threat to its domain of influence. This shape up has placed NATO soldiers closer to Russia's borders, raising concerns about possible encirclement and a loss of strategic depth. As a response, Russia has strike back using a combination of diplomatic, military and lop-sided actions. (MOSKOWITZ, 2022)

Internet Security and Statistics Warfare

Vladimir Putin, the Russian government has profoundly resorted to data warfare and internet security in its foreign policy. These actions are a part of a larger strategy the Russian government has active to undermine its competitors and advance its own objectives. They have a big influence on world affairs and flashed worries about the future of the internet and the word information system. Russia alleged interfering in the 2016 US presidential election is one of the most cases of that countries taking advantage of internal security and data warfare. The US intelligence community evaluated that Russia had engaged a number of techniques to influence the election, including hacking into Democratic Party attendants, circulating false material on social media and targeting voters with advertisements with very specific targeting. Russia is said to have carried out cyberattacks on vital European and American infrastructure. For example, the WannaCry ransomware attack that affected systems in more than 150 nations in 2017 was credited to Russia. The massive interruption and damage brought on by the physical attack made clear how vulnerable vital infrastructure is to online dangers. (Schake, 2023)

In addition to its offensive cyber activities, Russia has also taken moves to improve its own internet security and regulate the flow of information within Russia. The Russian government would be able to separate the domestic internet from the international

internet according to a bill that Putin passed in 2019. Human rights organizations and professionals have protested this bill because they believe it will give the government extreme control over the internet. Additionally, the distribution of fake news is now illegal in Russia according to a new law. Spreading fake news that can put in danger the interests of Russian government is prohibited by this law which was approved in 2017. In order to quiet government critics and impose restrictions the law has been the informational stream. Regarding the future of internet freedom in Russia, these restrictions have caused alarms. They have been further more viewed as a component of a larger campaign by the Russian government to suppress conflict and regulate information flow. The Russian government has heavily utilized internet security and data warfare. The effects of these actions on international relations and the future of the internet and the global information order have both caused apprehension.

Russian hackers have been charged with conducting cyber-warfare against other nations on behalf of their government. High-Profile cyber-attacks and data breaks aimed at foreign governments, business and organizations have been carried out by a number of hacker groups thought to have links to the Russian government. In order to power public opinion and encourage fighting in other nations, Russia has a history of launching misinformation campaigns. To dominance narratives in favor of Russia's interests this include the giving out of inaccurate material like social media, news source and other online platforms. Allegations of Russian interference in other countries elections to damage their democratic processes and political systems have been made. A method can involve disseminating false material, breaking into political parties running specialized social media campaigns. Russia has been charged with faking data and manipulating statistics to reinforce its foreign policy claims. Russia can try to create a misleading picture of circumstances to serve its interests by presenting material in a selective manner. Hacking and cybercrime gangs have been known to operate with a fair amount of freedom in Russia as long as they fulfil the needs of the government there. (Whyte, 2022)

Energy Politics and Resource Diplomacy

Energy exports are important to the Russian economy since it is one of the world's top producers of oil and natural gas. Under Putin's direction, Russia followed a policy of leveraging its plentiful energy resources as a tool for promoting its geopolitical determinations. Russia aimed to intensify its impact on the global scene by exploiting its position as a big energy provider to Europe and other nations. Russian energy politics heavily count on Gazprom, the government owned gas firm. It is in charge of the huge pipeline infrastructure in addition to having a domination on natural gas exports. This gave Russia

extensive control over the energy supply to Europe and provided it the ability to use energy as a political tool during tense or violent situations. With its neighbors especially those in Europe, Russia has been entangled in a number of gas conflicts. Alarms regarding the regularity and security of Russian energy supplies are raised by the recurrent price disparities, shipment changes and supply outages. Under Putin's direction, Russia required the building of additional pipeline projects in order to spread its export routes and lessen its dependency on transit nations. One such important undertaking is the Nord Stream pipeline, which plans to supply Russian natural gas to Germany straight across the Baltic Sea. Due to worries about the security of the energy supply and the possibility of growing Russian influence, this project has caused dispute in Europe and the United States. (KORTEWEG, 2018)

By engaging energy as a diplomatic instrument, Russia has aimed to sustain its power in the post-Soviet region. Often referred to as the "energy weapon", it has used gas supply and pricing to affect the policy of neighboring nations. In terms of energy, Russia and China now work together more closely. The Power of Siberia natural gas pipeline was built by the two nations and began bringing Russian gas to China in 2019. The two nations have inked important energy agreement. Through this energy alliance Russia gained access to new market and pointed its dependence on European consumers. In reaction to Russia's activities in Crimea and Ukraine, Western nations placed economic sanctions on Russia, including specific measures against the energy industry. These restrictions have affected Russia's access to technology and investments in its energy sector. (Newnham, 2011)

Pipelines, seaports and processing plant are all under Russian control, making up a sizable percentage of the global energy infrastructure. Because of this, Russia now has the ability to interference in the energy sources of its neighbors or other nations which may be used as a kind of political control. For incase, in revenge for Ukraine's pro-Western policies, Russia has frequently shut off gas supplies to that country. China, India and Turkey are just a few of the nations where the Russian state nuclear businesses have been involved in nuclear power projects. Russia now has a presence in the energy markets of these nations and these projects have also provided Russia considerable political influence. Russia has negotiated agreements with Iran and Energy resource consumption as an instrument for foreign policy is a complicated topic with a lengthy history. It is expected to keep playing a significant role in international relations going forward. Energy resources are not just used by Russia to further its foreign policy. Other nations have also utilized their oil riches for political influence, including the US and Saudi Arabia. The quantity and significance of the nation's energy reserves, the degree to which other nations are dependent on its energy exports, and the

political and economic environment in which the nation operates are all important causes of how efficiently the nation uses its energy resources as a foreign policy tool. North Korea in exchange for their assistance on other fronts by using its nuclear knowledge. Energy resource use as a means for foreign policy can have both benefits and drawbacks effects. Another had, it may be applied to advance harmony and stability. However, it may also be applied to alarm and force other nations. The use of energy resources as a tool for foreign policy is a difficult problem with no simple solutions. Before employing this strategy, it is acute to consider both its possible advantages and disadvantages. (KORTEWEG, 2018)

International Reactions

About nations with long-shaping associations to Russia interests have backed Putin's foreign policy objectives. These states could see his actions as a challenge to defend Russian interests maintain regional stability. As regards detailed sides of Putin's foreign policy, some nations that have close relations to Russia but still support Western democracies have expressed worry. They could be concerned about how Russia's activities would affect regional stability and how they will affect human rights in those nations. Russian President Vladimir Putin's foreign policy choices have often drawn criticism from Western nations, particularly the United States and Europe. They have stated worries over Russian military activities in nearby nations, suspected cyberattacks and the deterioration of democratic ideals within Russian itself. Western nations have put diplomatic pressure on Russia and enforced economic penalties in reaction to some of Putin's foreign policy moves. The goals of these actions are to convey dissatisfaction and push Russia to act differently. Putin's foreign policy has prompted a range of responses neighbors. Some people are directly impacted by Russia's actions and are concerned about them, while others could see chances for collaboration to attack a balance in their relations with Russia and other big nations.

Western Reactions and Alarms

For a number of years, Western countries have been very alarmed about Vladimir Putin's foreign policy toward the concept of "Great Russia". The idea of "Great Russia" places a prominence on safeguarding and promoting Russian communities and their cultural inheritance outside of Russian's boundaries. Western countries frequently view this program with worry and uncertainty because they believe it to be an approach designed to increase Russian influence and territorial claims. Russia's 2014 annexation of Crimea was among the major incidents alarmed Western nations. As opening of Ukraine's territorial integrity and sovereignty the action was roundly condemned by Western countries. Not only did the annexation cause a serious diplomatic crisis, but it also provoked the United States and the European Union to impose

sanctions on Russia. The use of armed forces to redraw borders and challenge in international standards was clearly confirmed by this move in the eyes of Western authorities. Concerns were also raised in the West by Putin's support for separatist movements in the former Soviet republics of Eastern Ukraine and other. Supporting armed organizations attempting to secede from their home nations was viewed as focused effort to destabilize neighboring governments and exercise influence over their internal affairs. This support was viewed as a factor of a larger plan to establish and sustain de facto Russian authority over regions outside of Russian territory. (Fried, 2021)

Most responses from the West to Putin's foreign policy toward Great Russia have been disapproving. Many Western politicians think through Putin to be a neo-imperialist who wants to bring Russia back to its previous grandeur. They have charged him with interfering in the internal affairs of nearby nations like Georgia and Ukraine as well as employing force to add his objectives. Economic sanctions, diplomatic isolation and a military buildup are all ways that the West has reacted to Putin's foreign strategy. These actions are planned to put pressure on Putin to behave differently and to prevent Russia from additional aggression. Putin has not showed any signs of surrendering. He claims that the West is endeavoring to surround Russia and endangering its security. In addition, he stated that Russia will not tolerate any interference in its domain of influence. Russia and the West currently find themselves in an extremely precarious scenario. A military battle between the two sides is quite likely. Putin uncertainties that the West is attempting to undermine Russia While the West reservations that Putin may be prepared to use force in order to achieve his objectives. It is tentative how this problem will be handled. However, it is certain that the West has been extremely concerned about Putin's foreign Policy toward Great Russia. In reaction to Russia's of Crimea and assistance for rebels in eastern Ukraine, the United States and the European Union have hit a series of economic sanctions on the country. Along with firing Russian diplomats, the United States shuttered its embassy in Moscow. NATO has expanded its military presence in Eastern Europe in reaction to Russia's actions. (Milov, 2023)

Future Prospects and Implications

The possibilities for a "Great Russia" under Putin's foreign policy remain unclear. On the one hand, Russia owns a variety of advantages that may facilitate its accomplishment of its objectives. A generous and well-trained military, a substantial nuclear resource and a large area with an abundance of natural resources are a few of these. Russian leaders are adept in the art of diplomacy and the country has a long history of employing significant influence on world events. The difficulties Russia confronts on the other perspective might prevent it from achieving its objectives. These

include a poor economy a decreasing population and growing hostility from the West. In addition, a number of Russia's previous associates have become hostile toward the country because to its activities in Ukraine, including many people now view it as a rogue state. It is also unclear what Putin's foreign Policy will mean for Russia's future. Russia force emerge as a significant regional power and a global influence if it is successful in attaining its objectives. In contrast, if Russia fails, it may experience further separation and a sliding twisting. Putin is taking a chance by playing the "Great Russia" game. If he succeeds, he will be able to realize his long-held ambition of bringing Russia back to its prior glory. But if he fails, may attendant in a period of isolation and collapse for Russia.

CONCLUSION

In the present, Russia is putting its 1990s humiliation behind it. If its geopolitical interests are under danger, it will battle to the death to protect them. Though unwilling to give up, it is receptive to collaborating. The West is now on the back foot as a result of Russia's rising aggression. To deal with Russia, the United States does not have a clear strategy. Obama put in a valiant effort, but ultimately compromises on the issues of Assad, Iran, and Crimea were required. Trump started out by strumming a few chords, but the Washington conservative elite rapidly stifled him. Compared to their strategic commonalities, Russia and the United States are very different from one another. 2008's "Bobo Lo" Following its split from the West, Russia was forced to look for new allies in Asia. It currently has close ties to China in terms of both strategy and commerce. Both Iran and India have friendly relations with it. The two nations collaborate in the BRICS, SCO, and Eurasia Union thanks to China's backing for Russia's membership in international organizations. A plan exists to include China's "One Belt, One Road" (OBOR) program with the Eurasia Union. A record-breaking \$400 billion agreement for gas exports was signed by Russia and China in May 2014. Regarding issues of security and politics throughout the world, they worked together more. On issues including Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Syria, and NATO, they have a similar perspective. The creation of more than one pole is their shared objective. If Russia is sufficiently pressed, the existing lack of a defense alliance may change.

Recommendations

1. Before engaging in a serious reevaluation of tactics, American diplomats should be clear about what the United States wants from Russia.
2. It is recommended to overlay knowledge of Russian perspectives on these issues. Then, they should consider how Russia would view other US-related issues. If U.S. officials first identified where interests converge on key issues (such as transnational threats, Russia's neighbors, and Iranian proliferation), they would be in a better position to find creative solutions to contentious

problems.

3. Here we provide various recommendations for strengthening connections, with an emphasis on both general American foreign policy and the distinctive roles played by the United States Air Force within that context.
4. Although it plays a vital role in weapons control, ties with Russia's neighbors, military-to-military cooperation, and other joint projects, the U.S. Air Force does not determine the country's foreign policy.
5. The American Air Service significantly influences how the alliance develops. Potential Threats from Abroad While Russia sees them as less urgent, terrorism and other possible threats are currently a high priority for the United States.
6. In terms of counterterrorism, counter proliferation, and counterdrugs, the Russian government sees collaboration with the United States as more of a favor in international policy priority for the United States than another subject.
7. The importance of developing ties with their American counterparts is acknowledged by representatives of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The advantages of cooperating with Russia on nonproliferation should continue to be emphasized by U.S. policymakers.

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