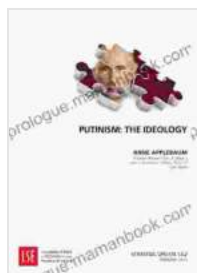


Putinism: The Ideology and Strategic Updates



Putinism: The Ideology (Strategic Updates) by Maura Thomas

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

Language	: English
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Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 14 pages
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Putinism refers to the political ideology and strategic doctrine associated with Vladimir Putin, the President of Russia. It emerged in the early 2000s and has become the dominant ideology in Russian politics and foreign policy. Putinism is characterized by a strong emphasis on Russian nationalism, conservatism, and statism. It is also marked by a distrust of Western powers and a desire to restore Russia's great-power status.

This article will explore the key tenets of Putinism, its strategic implications, and its impact on the world stage.

Key Tenets of Putinism

- **Russian Nationalism:** Putinism emphasizes the importance of Russian national identity and sovereignty. It seeks to promote a sense of unity among Russians regardless of their ethnic or religious background.

- **Conservatism:** Putinism is a conservative ideology that values traditional Russian values such as family, religion, and patriotism. It opposes Western liberalism and social progressivism.
- **Statism:** Putinism views the state as the ultimate source of authority and legitimacy in society. It emphasizes the importance of a strong central government and a powerful presidency.
- **Distrust of the West:** Putinism is characterized by a deep distrust of Western powers, particularly the United States and the European Union. It views the West as a threat to Russian sovereignty and interests.
- **Great-Power Ambitions:** Putinism seeks to restore Russia's status as a great power on the world stage. It aims to increase Russia's military strength, expand its economic influence, and assert its geopolitical interests.

Strategic Implications of Putinism

The tenets of Putinism have significant implications for Russian strategic policy. These implications include:

- **Increased Military Spending:** Putinism emphasizes the need for a strong military to protect Russian interests and deter foreign threats. This has led to increased military spending and modernization.
- **Aggressive Foreign Policy:** Putinism has led to a more assertive Russian foreign policy. Russia has used military force to annex Crimea, intervene in Syria, and support separatists in eastern Ukraine.
- **Expansion of Russian Influence:** Putinism seeks to expand Russian influence in its near abroad and beyond. Russia has formed the

Eurasian Union, a political and economic bloc with former Soviet republics, and has established military bases in the Arctic.

- **Confrontation with the West:** The distrust of Western powers inherent in Putinism has led to increased tensions between Russia and the West. Russia has been accused of interfering in Western elections, cyberattacks, and human rights abuses.

Impact on the World Stage

Putinism has had a significant impact on the world stage. It has contributed to geopolitical instability, heightened tensions between Russia and the West, and raised concerns about the future of international cooperation.

- **Ukraine Crisis:** Russia's annexation of Crimea and intervention in eastern Ukraine have plunged Europe into its most serious security crisis since the Cold War.
- **Syrian War:** Russia's military intervention in Syria has prolonged the civil war and exacerbated the humanitarian crisis.
- **Arctic Competition:** Russia's Arctic Strategy aims to expand its influence and control in the Arctic region, leading to potential conflicts with other Arctic nations.
- **Great Power Rivalry:** Putinism has intensified geopolitical competition between Russia and the United States, particularly in the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

Putinism is a complex and multifaceted ideology that has a profound impact on Russian domestic and foreign policy. It emphasizes Russian nationalism, conservatism, statism, and a deep distrust of Western powers. Putinism has led to increased military spending, a more aggressive foreign

policy, and heightened tensions between Russia and the West. It has also contributed to geopolitical instability and raised concerns about the future of international cooperation. As Putinism continues to shape Russian strategy, it is crucial to understand its key tenets and implications in order to navigate the complexities of the 21st century global landscape.

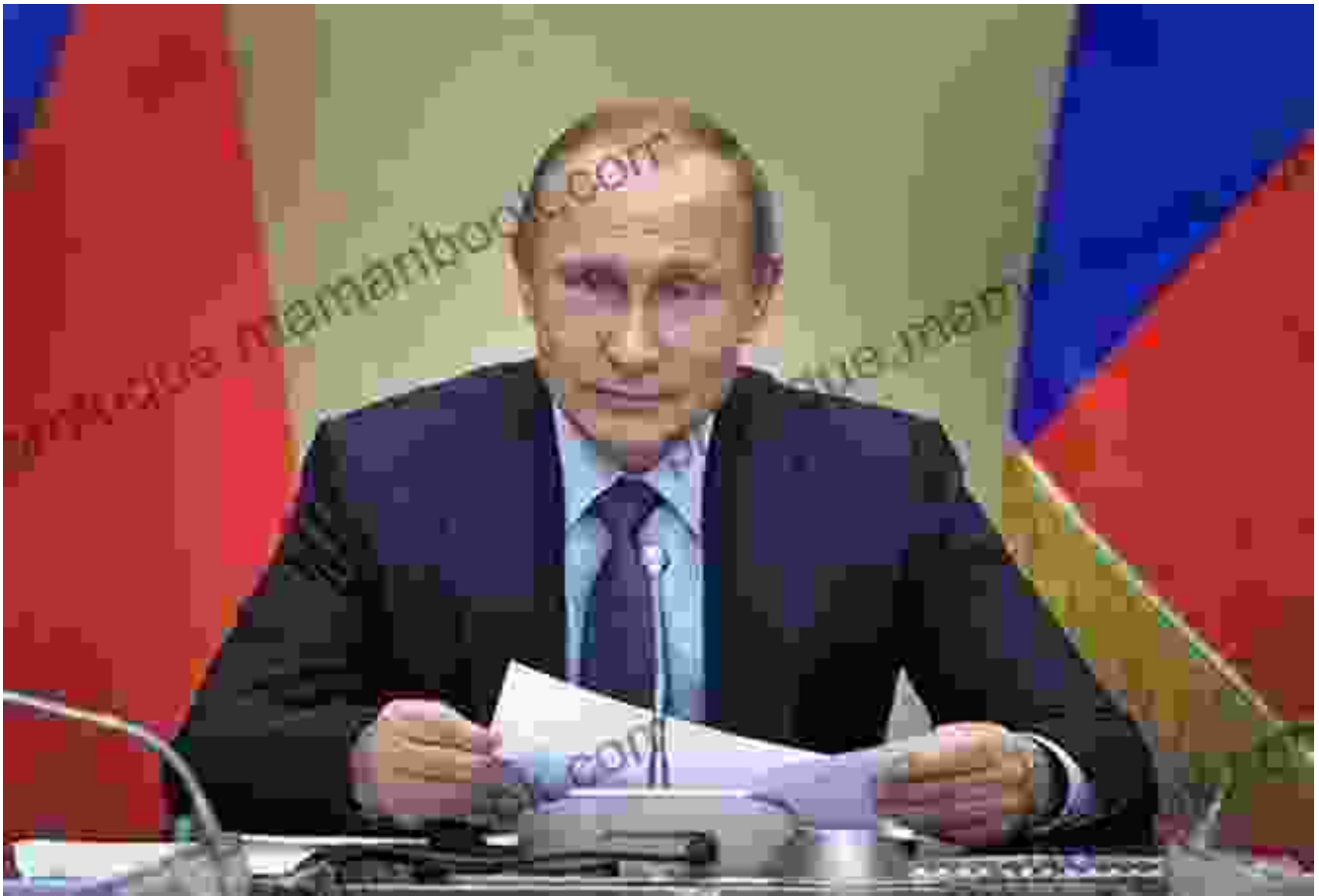
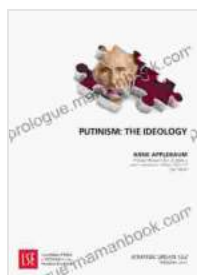


Image: Vladimir Putin, President of Russia



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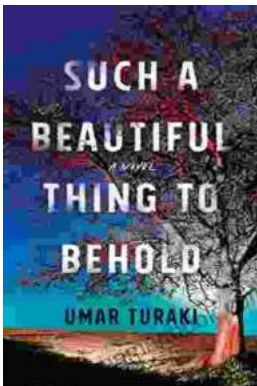
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