

Putin Doctrine in Russian Foreign Policy, Challenges for us

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Abstract

The main guidelines and orientations of Russia's foreign policy include a set of principles and strategies known as the Putin Doctrine developed by Russian President Vladimir Putin. As it goes without saying, being concentrated on the problems which the Putin Doctrine poses to the USA, this work introduced a clear method on how to study the subject and its impact on political relations in global level. In the given work, to explore the theoretical propositions outlined in the Putin Doctrine, the stages of development, and the principles of the Putin Doctrine, the information garnered from official governmental sources, academic journals, and primary documents is used. For an understanding of how the Doctrine has influenced the decisions of the Russian foreign policy and led to the aggressive actions in the cyber space, the Middle East, and in Eastern Europe. The research also measures the influence of the Putin Doctrine on the relations with the United States and Russia that includes conflicts and disagreements that come from actor interest and objectives. In this context, the article tries to look at policy measures over one to five US administrations to know whether there are outcomes out there that might in some way help mend US-Russian relations and in enhancing stability in a world of more polarity. The present study also analyses the effects of Putin Doctrine on the global security along with safety and peace, diplomacy as well as the process of extending alliance and other procedures to resolve the issues, if any. Based on the found out policy implications of the Putin Doctrine and defining the potential of the approaching century world politics, the article identifies the policy implications and the future research opportunities for the topic.

Keywords: Putin's Doctrine, International Security, Diplomatic Engagement, Policy Implications

Introduction

In the Post USSR collapsed, there was political chaos in Russia in the late 1990s. With his election to the presidency in 2000, Russian politics saw a dramatic transformation that was typified by the restoration of state authority and the consolidation of power. As a result which a former KGB officer Vladimir Putin into power. Putin's approach to leadership is frequently characterized as authoritarian, characterized by a blend of pragmatism, charm, and a strong focus on stability and national security. Timothy J. Colton claims that Putin's approach to leadership is a reflection of his experience in the security services and his goal of making Russia once again a major player in the world stage (Colton, 2009). Putin's early years in office were characterized by attempts to strengthen the power of the Kremlin by centralizing control over the state apparatus, which included the judiciary, media, and regional administrations (Sakwa, 2021). Putin's handling of the Chechen conflict and his attempts to repair the economy following the 1998 financial crisis helped to increase his popularity among Russians (Aslund, 2019).

Putin worked to reestablish Russia's prominence on the international scene throughout his time as president and, subsequently, prime minister. Efforts were made to counter Western dominance in international affairs, express Russian interests in areas like the Middle East, and fortify connections with former Soviet republics. Putin has frequently been at odds with the United States and its Western allies due to his forceful foreign policy stance, which has resulted in tensions and confrontations in places like cyberspace, Syria, and Ukraine (Snegovaya, 2015). All things considered, Vladimir Putin's style of leadership has been a combination of pragmatism, nationalism, and authoritarianism, with an emphasis on elevating Russia's stature and influence internationally. The guiding ideas and tactics that have influenced Russian foreign policy under Vladimir Putin's direction are known as the "Putin Doctrine." The early years of Putin's presidency, which started in 2000, was when the Putin Doctrine first came into being. In his inaugural address, Putin called for a better built foreign policy for the protection of its interests and referred to the necessity of the restoration of the Russian superpower status (Laruelle, 2015). This pointed to Putin's willingness to adopt a more aggressive and realistic foreign policy policy as opposed to Yeltsin's more conciliatory approach.

The military events that transpired in August 2008 where Russia attacked Georgia marked a turning point in the formulation of the Putin Doctrine. Examples of Russia's willingness to use force to protect its interests in the post-Soviet region can be referred to the war over the breakaway republics of South Ossetia and Abkhazia and can be considered as a shift to a more aggressive and nationalist foreign policy (Reid, 2014). This paper also discusses the efforts put forward by Putin in an effort to counter NATO by trying to maintain its sphere of influence in the countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union as part of the Putin Doctrine. Putin has been opposed to NATO expansion to the east as a threat to Russian interests and has sought to counter it in various ways, such as through supporting separatists, employing armed force, and using economic leverage (Giles, 2016). Russia's assertiveness escalated significantly in 2014 when it annexed Crimea, deviating from accepted international norms of behaviour. Putin defended the action, which came after Viktor Yanukovich, the pro-Russian president of Ukraine, was

overthrown, saying it was required to safeguard Russia's strategic position in the Black Sea region and to safeguard the interests of ethnic Russians. (Galeotti, 2016). The Putin Doctrine has been evolving in reaction to changing global dynamics in recent years, including as China's emergence as a major power and the United States' increasing assertiveness under the Biden administration. Putin has worked to establish Russia as a major participant in international affairs by forming strategic alliances with nations like China and Turkey and opposing American and Western allies' hegemony in regions like the Middle East and cyberspace (Tsygankov, 2021).

Significance of Understanding the Putin Doctrine

Because of the Putin Doctrine's significant effects on international relations, security dynamics, and world politics, policymakers, academics, and analysts must all grasp it. The following important points emphasize how important it is to understand the Putin Doctrine;

It is significant to understand the effects of Putin Doctrine on Regional Stability. Putin Doctrine still plays a crucial role in determining the relations between Russia and its neighbors as well as the changes that are taking place in the region. Putin's doctrine is a move towards more dominance by other regions including the Central Asian region, the Caucasus region, the Eastern European ex-Soviet countries, and this has triggered conflict as seen in the cases of Georgia and Ukraine. International Norms and Institutions also has impacts namely: The Putin Doctrine builds upon old Soviet principles and beliefs regarding the international relations and thus undermines key notions like non-interventionism or state boundaries and laws. This is because these principles are being challenged and there is an open discussion on how they can be eroded or even eliminated further, owing not only to certain actions such as Russia's involvement in Syria or the annexation of Crimea but also to the acceleration of questioning the principles of the international relations. Plainly, for anyone interested in understanding the nature, character and dynamics of the new great power rivalry, it is necessary to look at the Putin Doctrine. This is because Russia wants to be a strong kid on the block and to influence change in the current world order and at the regional and global structure of power in order to sustain an assertive foreign policy.

This work will endeavor to support the contention that the Putin Doctrine constitutes a threat in the security order that came into being after the Cold War period. There is a greater unity amongst NATO allies and other nations of the Western alliance as a consequence of Russia claiming to be threatened by their military here modernization programmes, cyberspace activity and hybrid warfare types. This is because of Putin Doctrine that is an assertiveness approach to international relations and show nationalism more likely lead to crisis and conflict in the relations with other countries and American and its allies. Managing such a risk requires an understanding of the objective and the interests offered by the Putin Doctrine. The contribution of the Putin Doctrine is that it has influence over what the world's governments do and that is manifest most of the time in their actions regarding significant and critical challenges of the modern world such as climate change, proliferation of nuclear weapons, and terrorism.

Theoretical Framework

In the context of the theories of international relations, there are two major theoretical approaches that help explain the state actions, power relations, and the structure of world system. There are two well-known theoretical frameworks in International Relations that attempt to provide such an account and understanding of state behaviour, the nature of power, and the world system: realism and neorealism. In the theoretical framework, realism highlights the reality of power and security within the sphere of the International Relations. While on the other hand Realism can be attributed to works piece done by some scholars like , Hobbes, Machiavelli, Thucydides among others believed that countries are the major players in the global system and would therefore, seek power, security and survival (Morgenthau, 1948).

State centrism is the realism that has the primary assumption in the power and authority state as the leading player in the system of interstate relations. Countries are deemed to be egoistic, optimistic and provide solutions and fulfill needs that are important to the country. They only believe in Hobbes' Realists argument that which in the international relations structure there is no sovereign to make laws or to instill discipline in a system.

Neorealism, sometimes referred to as structural realism, expands on the basic ideas of realism by giving more weight to how the international system's structure influences state behaviour. Neorealism, which was developed by academics like Kenneth Waltz, aims to explain patterns of interaction between states by systemic elements as opposed to features of individual states. This is the basis of Neorealism, which holds that power distribution in the international system determines the systemic structure that shapes states' behaviour. This distribution of power also defines the opportunities and the extent of the limits within which states have to operate while designing their strategies and actions. , and similar to classical realism, it holds that anarchy is present in the international system, but in neorealism anarchy is a system-level concept rather than a state-level one. The principle of state self-help suggests that states adjust to the constraints of the international structure by seeking the greatest level of security possible. Neorealism, specifically the Balance of power and Bipolarity emphasizes on how important this balance is in maintaining order and preventing a single world hegemon. Thus, it can be concluded that both the realism and neorealism theories make it easier to understand state's behavior and the international relations. These frameworks help explain the reasons for, strategies employed by, and cooperation between states within the anarchic structure of the international system.

Methodology

In this analysis, the Putin Doctrine and its implications for Russian foreign policy, challenges for the US, policy measures, and potential scenarios are analyzed based on the analysis of the existing literature, documents, and primary sources. It is a qualitative method that is used to analyse significant concepts, identify trends and patterns, and support a conclusion based on analysis and findings of other experts. The free ideas and the points of view are included in the analysis and reveal the complex dynamics affecting the global security and the relations between the United States and Russia. Additionally, the technique includes case studies and examples to explain some critical identification and make the reader understand real-life implication of Putin Doctrine.

The Putin Doctrine; Conceptual Overview with key principles

The guiding ideas and tactics that have influenced Russian foreign policy under Vladimir Putin's direction are summed up in the Putin Doctrine. Although not explicitly stated in a single text, the Putin Doctrine is discernible through Putin's actions, speeches, and policy efforts. These provide insights into Russia's foreign policy outlook and its goals for the world. As an attempt to restore the Russian status as one of powerful states and in response to the threats which might endanger Russian interests, the Putin Doctrine had been formulated in early 2000s. It reflects Putin's vision of Russian as a strong, active-minded country which can act, protect its interests successfully and influence the world. Alongside with that Putin has presented Russia as a powerful and assertive country that possesses the ability to protect its interests and act on the world stage. The Putin Doctrine is based on the principles of sovereignty, the non-interference policy when it comes to the internal affairs of other nations, and the commitment towards the defense of Russia's national interests both in the global arena and in the nationally.

Sovereignty and Non-Interference; Puduated on the principles of state sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs, state sovereignty is a principle underlined in the Putin Doctrine. Russia strongly disagrees with other governments or supposed international organizations that might try and force their rule on other nations and disapproves foreign interference in its own affairs. **Defence and National Security:** By embracing defence and national security, The Putin Doctrine ranks highly. Putin has paid much attention to the military build-up of Russia to ensure its ability to engage in repelling any threats, and maintaining stability in the region. The Putin Doctrine emphasizes the value of developing tighter relations with surrounding nations, especially those in the Eurasian region. Russia's influence in the region is being strengthened by initiatives like the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), which aims to encourage economic integration and cooperation amongst former Soviet nations (Sergi, 2018).

Multipolarity and Power Balance or The Putin Doctrine gives priority to the creation of a multipolar world with a large measure of state power. In political terms, Russia's pursuit of a new world order is primarily driven by the desire to balance the US and its Western allies in the global power-sharing system. Putin's foreign policy strategy is typified by pragmatism, which places Russia's national interests ahead of moral or ideological considerations. If interacting with a wide range of parties including enemies helps Russia achieve its strategic goals, Putin is open to doing so. **Deterrence and Assertiveness;** This includes moves that show Russia is willing to disrupt the status quo and defend its perceived zone of influence, such the annexation of Crimea in 2014 and military interventions in Syria.

Evolutionary Phases and Adaptations of the Putin Doctrine

The Putin Doctrine is a product of Russia's geopolitical objectives, Vladimir Putin's leadership style, and broader global tendencies. It has evolved through several stages and adjustments in reaction to changing internal and international conditions. Comprehending these stages and modifications offers valuable perspectives on the fluid character of Russian foreign policy throughout Putin's presidency. **Consolidation Phase (2000–2008);** Following the unrest of the

1990s, Russia needed to be stabilized, and Putin's first priorities as president were strengthening his position at home. During this time, initiatives were made to bolster the central government's hold on the media, the economy, and political institutions (Simons, 2016). During this time, Russia's interests in the post-Soviet arena were to be asserted and its strength to be rebuilt, according to the Putin Doctrine.

Assertive Phase (2008-2014); The Putin Doctrine had a more well-developed phase in the aftermath of Russia's 2008 military intervention in Georgia. Russia aimed to retaliate against alleged incursions into its area of influence, specifically in the Caucasus and Eastern Europe. This boldness further increased in 2014 with Russia's annexation of Crimea, indicating that it was prepared to employ military action to upend the international order and defend its interests. Further military action against Ukraine since Feb 2024 opposed US order. As US led NATO actions with Ukraine criticised and opposed through Putin Doctrine while attacking Ukraine.

The Putin Doctrine in the confrontational phase began in 2014 when relations between Russia and the West deteriorated sharply after the annexation of Crimea and the beginning of the conflict in the eastern territories of Ukraine. This phase has seen increased tensions, military build up and aggressive threat from one side represented by Russia and on the other the western countries which include the United States of America. Here, Moscow tried to convey a message to the world, including the international community and the global powers; that Russia can also rise and is ready to knock out the existing order dominated by the United States and its allies. The sRussia has been aligning its foreign policy in order to effectively respond to the challenges that it faces bearing in mind that it has been Sanctioned economically and diplomatically by the west. This has concerned expanding its allies and commercial partnerships; forging strategic partnerships with new powers such as China and Turkey; and using military force and oil in order to ensure domination in regions like the Middle East and Africa. In this adaptive stage, Putin Doctrine has evolved more towards realism, practicality, flexibility, and resiliency of its system against global interference.

It has emerged from the present study that Putin Doctrine that earlier encompassed military and diplomacy now includes information warfare and technology as well. Hybrid warfare, disinformation, and cyber domains are some of the ways that Russia is pointed for targeting and destabilizing the West and its societies. This only seeks to add a new dimension to the Putin Doctrine and expose how Russia was trying to control the world in more subtle ways and expound on information space vulnerabilities. Therefore, it becomes possible to characterize the activity of Russia in the geopolitical context, its strategies and reactions to various stimuli by the change and evolution of the Putin Doctrine. The Putin Doctrine, in a shifting global landscape, remains a significant factor in Russia's foreign policy, which advances from consolidation and assertiveness to confrontation and flexibility.

Putin Doctrine in Russian Foreign Policy Decision-Making

Putin Doctrine has played a massive role in shaping Russia's strategic vision, choices and actions on the global stage. According to Putin Doctrine, the military and national security are given significant importance as the primary objectives of Russian foreign policy. Evaluations regarding

defence spending, military development, and ways to address the threats to Russian state and its borders, are all rooted in this focus on security. Here its adoption of Waltz assumptions of Neorealism (Maitra, 2021). The Putin Doctrine would assertively and actively act towards Russia's neighbors especially those in the postsoviet region. Russia has sought to protect its interests and apply pressure through the use of military force and economic blackmail and support for separatist movements; these actions and the recent military operations in Georgia, Ukraine and other neighboring countries clearly demonstrate this influence.

The impact of this on Russia is the efforts to compete with the United States and its Western allies, seek strategic partnerships with emerging powers such as China and Iran among others, and promote the alternative system of governance to the liberal Western model. The Putin Doctrine ... maintains that Russia's foreign policy interests are based on the need to protect and uphold traditional Russian values and cultural heritage. Russia has flexed its muscles to maintain conservative and nationalist political movements in Europe, reject Western-led political campaigns for liberal democracy and human rights, and promote an ideology called "Russkiy Mir" that is an assertion of Russia's protection of Slavic traditions and Orthodox Christianity (Poiarkovam 2023).. The Putin Doctrine promotes reasonable interaction with Western countries when it benefits Russia, notwithstanding combative rhetoric and tensions with the West. Russia's engagement in international fora like the UN and its collaboration with Western nations on matters like arms control, counterterrorism, and regional crises are clear examples of this influence.

Foreign involvement of Russia

The Putin Doctrine's annexation of Crimea achieved a number of goals, including showcasing Russia's determination to oppose the Western-led world order, defending Russian-speaking minorities overseas, and asserting Russian dominance in the post-Soviet sphere. Russia intervened in Syria for a number of reasons, including defence of its strategic interests in the Middle East, backing of the Bashar al-Assad regime, opposition to terrorism, and the US and its allies' growing influence in the area (Kofman, 2018). Along with supporting ground offensives by Syrian government troops, Russia's military engagement in Syria was carried out in conjunction with the Assad administration and comprised airstrikes against Islamist extremists and rebel organizations (Stent, 2016).

Russia's ability to construct military bases in the Middle East, affect complicated conflict outcomes outside of its traditional sphere of influence, and establish itself as a major participant in diplomatic efforts to end the Syrian civil war was proved by its participation in Syria. As part of its efforts to exploit weaknesses in the information space and project power in non-traditional domains, Russia uses cyber operations and information warfare, which is a crucial aspect of the Putin Doctrine's implementation (Willett, 2023). Russia has been charged with conducting disinformation campaigns intended to undermine Western democracies and create rifts within NATO and the European Union, as well as cyberattacks and hacking operations directed towards foreign governments, political parties, and vital infrastructure.

Some of the examples of Russia's cyber operations and information warfare include hacking of the Democratic Party emails during the 2016 US presidential elections, promoting fake news and information on social media and propaganda of state-run media outlets to influence the opinions of the population in the foreign countries. The Putin Doctrine suggests that unconventional warfare and methods that put Russia on equal footing with its opponents are going to be employed in Russian foreign policy; this is true for cyber operations and information warfare.

Implication for Russian Foreign Policy

It is necessary to mention that an attempt of the Russian domination in the post-Soviet region, including the countries which were a part of Soviet Union, has been made by means of the Putin Doctrine. This involves countries such as the Central Asian states, Georgia, Belarus, and Ukraine. There are several ways Russia uses to maintain or even enhance its presence in these nations, for example, the military support of the pro-Russian governments or rebels, the economic cooperation through integration with the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU), and the non-military means including the manipulation of media and cultural values.

The Putin Doctrine addresses the issue of Russia's lack of control over the situation in Europe and Western dominance by advocating for a more aggressive foreign policy in relation to NATO and the EU. Russia has become more combative in its behaviour and attempts to thwart Western projects in the region because it sees NATO enlargement and the EU's influence spreading into Eastern Europe as threats to its security and sovereignty. In an effort to weaken NATO and EU unity and project Russian dominance throughout the European region, Russia has undertaken policies including military build-ups along its western frontiers, backing for anti-Western political forces in European nations, and the employment of hybrid warfare methods (Guerrero, 2022). Russia's efforts to assert its influence in its immediate area and stop future Western power encroachment on its sphere of influence are reflected in its assertive stance towards NATO and the EU. Ultimately these are clearly challenges for US, and definitely it has harmed the interest of US.

Challenges for the United States

Transatlantic ties between the US and its European allies have been strained by Russia's assertive foreign policy under the Putin Doctrine. The security of NATO's eastern flank has come under scrutiny due to Russia's activities in Eastern Europe, including the annexation of Crimea and its backing of separatist movements in Ukraine. The United States and certain European nations, especially Germany and France, have different approaches to Russia, which has caused rifts within NATO and reduced unity in the face of Russian aggression (Rynning, 2017). Some global challenges that the US and its European partners face are the decline of trust and cooperation, which damages their ability to address common security threats and allows Russia to exploit divisions within the transatlantic community.

Russian activity in Eastern Europe which comprise cyber-attacks, military operations and propaganda is challenging for American analysts when they are seeking to develop an adequate response. As a measure to address the Russian aggression in Eastern Europe, the United States

has boosted the NATO forces and readiness, embarked on military exercise, and offered assistance in enhancing the preparedness of its partners. The US and its partners in Europe have placed the economic ban on key areas of Russian economy and persons related to the Putin government in a bid to discourage undesired actions from Russia. However, divisions within NATO, concerns about the protraction of the conflict, and Russia's capacity to employ asymmetric warfare to take advantage of vulnerabilities inherent in the democratic societies of the West limit the effectiveness of these responses.

Failures in the Middle East agenda by the United States of America are evident due to Russia's increasing influence especially resulting from its military campaign in Syria. But, attempts to develop realistic strategies for managing Russia in the Middle East are complicated by the fact that the region is complex strategically for Moscow as well as the fact that Russia is aggressive and willing to challenge America. As a result, the Putin Doctrine presents the United States with a number of difficulties, including strained transatlantic ties, ways to counter Russian aggression in Eastern Europe, and tactics for controlling Russian influence in the Middle East. A coordinated and multipronged strategy that strikes a balance between diplomacy and deterrence, fortifies alliances, and protects American interests in a world that is becoming more and more competitive is needed to meet these challenges.

Assessing US Policy Responses

Obama Administration's Approach;

From the beginning, the Obama administration sought to strengthen bilateral relations and address areas of mutual interest, such as counterterrorism and nuclear non-proliferation, with Russia by implementing a "reset" approach (Pifer, 2015). But relations between the two countries deteriorated as a result of Russia's actions in Syria and Ukraine. In response, the Obama administration imposed diplomatic isolation and economic penalties aimed at major Russian economic sectors. In an effort to thwart more Russian aggression, the Obama administration also strengthened NATO's eastern side by stepping up military presence and providing assistance to allies in Eastern Europe. Despite taking a strong stand against Russian operations in the Middle East and Eastern Europe, the Obama administration was criticized for not doing enough to successfully counteract Russian influence and aggression.

Trump Administration's Policies and Rhetoric;

President Trump faced criticism for downplaying Russian intervention in the 2016 US presidential election and for his reluctance to engage Putin on matters like election manipulation and violations of human rights, despite his occasionally harsh rhetoric. In reaction to several provocations, the Trump administration slapped more economic sanctions on Russia and expelled Russian diplomats; nevertheless, opponents contended that these actions were frequently reactive and lacked a clear strategy (Blanc, 2019). The ongoing investigations into potential cooperation between the Trump campaign and Russia have clouded US-Russian relations and complicated the Trump administration's policies towards Russia.

Biden Administration's Strategies and Prospects;

The Biden administration has indicated that it will be taking a more principled and stronger stance against Russia, stressing the value of upholding democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. Regarding matters like Russian meddling in US elections, the assassination of opposition leader, and Russia's actions in Ukraine and Syria, President Biden has adopted a firm stance (Matovski, 2023). But Putin himself denied all the allegations imposed by Biden Administration. To sum up, the Biden administration has indicated a more confrontational attitude while also looking for areas of cooperation, the Trump administration's policies were characterized by inconsistency, and the Obama administration took a cautious approach towards Russia. The Biden administration's ability to manage intricate geopolitical dynamics and work with friends to overcome common difficulties brought on by Russia's activities will determine how well U.S. policy responds to Russian assertiveness.

Conclusion

It is presented a look on the Putin Doctrine's effects on Russian foreign policy, American foreign policy difficulties, possible solutions, and future developments throughout this examination. Some of the key pointers and strategies organized into a set of principles or a guideline to the Russian Foreign Policy under the leadership of Vladimir Putin are as follows: Currently, Russia has shifted its political alignment to be an adversarial relation with the US and its allies due to its aggression in areas such as Cyberspace, Middle East, and Eastern Europe. While Democrats have mostly advocated for containment of Russia, there has been a significant division of opinion between the party's isolationist wing and a more activist wing that has favoured cautious engagement with Russia. It will determine the future of the US-Russian relations negotiations about the course of international security issues, regional dynamics, and diplomatic initiatives.

The following is a set of policy implications and policy recommendations to policymakers with regard to the challenges posed by the Putin Doctrine. To address most of the preminent security threats and stressors and resolve most conflicts and threats of conflicts diplomatically. Appeal to Russia by offering the adopting a moderately firm approach and agree on certain areas of cooperation and agreement with that country while being consciously and steadfastly ethical at the same time. In order to reduce potential conflict outcomes and contribute to increasing stability of conflict-related sensitive locations, invest in conflict prevention, management and post-conflict activities aimed at building trust. In support of the fundamental principles of the modern world and democratic universalism, protect democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. It will also offset authoritarian pressure and promote an international order based on rules and norms.

Nonetheless, the ramifications of the Putin Doctrine have been defined in this paper, but nonetheless, there are many more areas that are pertinent for the analysis of the Russian foreign policy under Putin as a leader, such as the impact of the internal factors: political elites, public opinion, and economic factors. The shift in ways and technologies of great power rivalries and international security, including cyberwarfare, artificial intelligence, and information operations. The influence that major power tensions and regional conflicts exerts on international security and the potential for peace building and conflict management. Effectiveness of organizations, and

systems, regular, addressing security concerns and collective cooperation of the powerful countries. Whereas conventional players are often official state actors, current and emerging players are non-state actors on account of terrorism, insurgencies and other elements of conflicts and political violence. The Putin Doctrine is the policy of the Russian Federation in opposition to the United States of America and the NATO alliance as well as the policy of Russia's pre-emptive military readiness to modify the unipolar world system in a bipolar system where Russia would be a dominant player. In other region than its immediate vicinity, Russia has sought for diplomacy and occasionally has attempted to gain influence through military force, in Middle Eastern, Africa, or Latin America region.

Russia has demonstrated that it is an actor interested in having a determining impact, on international politics and the process of challenging the leadership supported by the Western world, and in this sense, the participation of Russia in different conflicts, such as Syria, supporting the regime of Bashar al-Assad, and establishing strategic partnerships with countries such as China and India. The notion that Putin's worldview is characterized by a focus on restoring Russia to its rightful place among the ranks of the world's great powers, along with the references to the need to defend the Russian interest in a world that is perceived to be increasingly hostile, is in sync with the display of Russian muscle in global politics.

In conclusion, it is possible to note that Putin Doctrine tends to have a great influence over Russian foreign policy. It determines the vision of Russia in such areas as the former Soviet space, its relationship with the Western organizations, including the EU and NATO, and its desire to be actively involved in international processes though it at the same time tries to thwart the United States' influence. Therefore, the Putin Doctrine is a significant factor in how Russia engages in foreign relations and manages their policies in the contemporary world. Using the guidelines of this doctrine, policymakers can establish sound strategies to govern relations between the United States and Russia to further world peace and security even as the world becomes increasingly interconnected and harsh with knowledge of the principles, implications, and issues contributing to the advancement of sound relations.

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