

Re-Emerging Russia: Structures, Institutions, and Processes

Following decades of economic and political turmoil, Russia has undergone a remarkable transformation in recent years, re-emerging as a prominent player in the international arena. This resurgence has been characterized by a restructuring of political institutions, significant economic advancements, and a proactive foreign policy.



Re-emerging Russia: Structures, Institutions and Processes by Alanna Martin

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Political Landscape

Russia's political system, once dominated by the Communist Party, has undergone a series of reforms since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Today, the country operates as a semi-presidential republic, with a strong executive branch headed by President Vladimir Putin.

The Russian Parliament consists of two chambers: the State Duma and the Federation Council. The Duma is elected by popular vote, while the Federation Council is composed of representatives from Russia's 85 federal subjects. The political landscape is dominated by the United Russia party, which has held a majority in the Duma since 2003.

Russia's political system has been criticized for its lack of transparency, media censorship, and suppression of political dissent. However, under Putin's leadership, Russia has experienced a period of stability and economic growth.

Economic Development

Since the early 1990s, Russia has implemented a series of economic reforms designed to transition from a centrally planned economy to a market-based system. These reforms have included privatization of state-owned enterprises, liberalization of prices and trade, and the introduction of a new currency, the ruble.

Russia's economy has benefited from its vast natural resources, particularly oil and gas, which account for a significant portion of its exports. In recent years, Russia has also diversified its economy by developing other sectors, such as manufacturing, agriculture, and services.

Despite its economic progress, Russia faces a number of challenges, including high levels of corruption, a shrinking labor force, and a dependence on commodity exports.

Foreign Policy

Russia's foreign policy has undergone a major shift since the end of the Cold War. Under Putin, Russia has pursued a more assertive and independent foreign policy, seeking to restore its status as a global power.

Russia has played a significant role in regional conflicts, such as the annexation of Crimea and the ongoing crisis in Ukraine. It has also strengthened its ties with other countries, such as China and India, to counterbalance the influence of the United States and its Western allies.

Russia's foreign policy is based on a combination of pragmatic interests, historical grievances, and geopolitical ambitions. It seeks to protect its national security, expand its economic influence, and assert its status as a major power.

Russia's re-emergence as a global power has had a significant impact on international relations. Its evolving political system, economic advancements, and proactive foreign policy have made it a major player in global affairs.

While Russia faces a number of challenges, it is clear that the country is a force to be reckoned with. Its political, economic, and diplomatic strategies will continue to shape global events in the years to come.



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