

# Russia

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Russia has been involved in several conflicts with the neighboring states. The conflicts result from Russia's egocentric leader. Putin does not exercise diplomatic relationships between the case involving his country and Ukraine. Putin's terms are unconditional, and the talks are full of misunderstanding. Putin, being the president of Russia, may be blinded by his class and opt for war (Mingst and Ivan 142).

According to Mingst and Ivan, Russia's power is a result of its control over the neighboring states (142). In the case of Ukraine, Russia is purported to have cut off gas supplies because of conflicting prices for the oil products. Mingst and Ivan, however, argue that the use of conflicting prices was a scapegoat. The actual conflict was due to Ukrainians electing a government in 2005 that was against Russia. The cutting of the gas supply was an indirect way of enacting a sanction to the Ukrainians.

Realism best explains Putin's behavior. According to Mingst and Ivan, realism is defined as selfish, fearful, and power seeking (79). The main agenda of the realists is to increase their power by either through balance or war. The main agenda of attacking Ukraine was to show Russia's superiority. Russia aimed to impact into the Ukrainians' that they should comply with Russia's demand. Mingst and Ivan argue that Putin uses aggressive and forceful diplomatic measures to other countries as a way to undermine them.

With the state of Russia as a superpower, the best way to involve it would be through diplomatic negotiations based on fairness and understanding. If negotiations fail, the international community may seek arbitration. Military support to Ukraine may also be necessary if the former efforts fail.

Works Cited

<https://assignbuster.com/russia/>

Mingst, Karen and Ivan, Arreguín-Toft. *Essentials of International Relations*.  
New York, NY: W. W. Norton, 2014. Print.