

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

This chapter concludes the whole previous descriptions of the model of globally competed Russia vis-à-vis US and its allies. Thus, the contestation between those two is the excess of the revival of Russia in the aftermath of Soviet collapse.

The global constellation nowadays is really driven by the polarization of the complex competition in every sector. In this sense, Russia after the economic restructuration and military reform once again makes the global constellation revisited. The US which has become the only super power, has also revised its bargaining position model in the world order in terms of anticipating the emerging of the new super power bloc.

Long decades before, Russia wrestled with its domestic problems which are not coming into being as treat for its existence only but also along with facing the problem of making the power balancing toward the US power. Problems in home and the treat from outside, have led Russia toward the new challenge of revising its states model decade by decade. This makes sense that Russia which has ever been the conqueror of the world order since the Tsar dynasty to the USSR feels confident to achieve those glorious eras back into recently new global political order.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the new government trapped into several contradictions which could be said as political and economical disorder. But the end of the cold war is not the end of Russia's power and influence at all. When ones come into anomaly then are ended by crisis, the new model will come up. This

is what has happened to Russia in the recent decade. Russia experiences the cloudy time of massy decade which has never happened before since the beginning of nation-states model or perhaps after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire.

The dynamic of Russia in terms of political order, economic strategic and military expansion, has always drawn the whole dynamic of global order. This is traced back to the moment of cold war which has put the US vis-à-vis Soviet Union into silent but hard competition in every sector. This competition has led to the rigid polarization of the world order. The rise of unipolarity has been the excess of the highly intense of not only political, economic and military competition but has raised the ideological dichotomization which has influenced to the newly independent states such as Indonesia and its neighbor countries in south East Asia.

The forthcoming world order would be driven to the era of cold war. The unipolarity seems to have its fragmentation of the global political constellation. Even though, the rigid competition of the world politic which has happened in the era of cold war is not totally the same model with the recent portrait. The newly emergent states as the influential actors in the global political constellation such as China and India have gained the similar position with the traditional super power of drawing the new unipolarized world order.

Furthermore, the polarization of economic and military power has been more complex than had ever been in decades before, especially in the era of the cold war. The rises of the newly influential states draw the newly polarized world politics. In this sense, unipolarity is not as it seemed in decades before. The multipolarity which

has rooted on the old model of traditional unipolarity has the exactly the answer of the recent model of the global order.

Commonly those new emergent states have also rooted their influence toward the other peripheral states. China and India come with their unique model of achieving the bargaining position which is not totally and tightly ideological with which has underpinned Russia in recent time. Although this kind of fluid unipolarity has driven the new model of global political contestation, the world order has been shadowed by that traditional model of unipolarity. This can be seen in the way Russia, China and India have several strategic commons cooperation's in order to balance the US power and its allies as the traditional actor which has dominated the world order after the cold war.

The recent engagement of Russia with China and India has served the balance of power in terms of the contestation in the world politic with US power and its allies. Besides, the national interest concept that is derived to the model of national power has led to the newly driven model of politically, military, and economically contested interests. Russia's military and economic reform has led to a confidence to confront to the hegemony of US. This can be seen in the Georgia crisis and Poland's site missile defense controversy where Russia excessively reacts to the problem with the military mobilization approach.

The buffer states have been the common place of strengthening their hegemony which sometimes leads to high tense of relationship between the two countries. This matter of fact has reminded with Cuban missile crisis which also has driven Russia and the US got into undeclared war called cold war.

In addition, there are several states that have been the place where Russia and the US competition took place such as Indonesia and its neighbor countries in south East Asia. Somehow, the crisis polarization model reoccurs in recent time. Thus, the new cold war will happen again in the new uniform. The new cold war which is also called the neo-cold war will take place in contemporary narration of the world order as the impact of the revival of Russia.