[Name of the Writer]

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[Subject]

[Date]

**Essay**

**Putin’s Masculinity**

Everyone who is familiar with Vladimir Putin’s initial image from when he came into the world of politics would agree to the fact that it was not of great appeal. How once an impassive bureaucrat turn into a global macho icon? In Russia like most countries political power is usually linked to sexual appeal. Putin’s masculinity was staged very strategically and turned into a regular public display. Further, the fact that Putin’s machismo skyrocketed is because of the crisis of masculinity faced by the Russian community.

The essence of male sexuality was never part of the Russian leadership. Further, to top it all Putin’s abstinence from alcohol was a complete deviation from the traditional masculinity of the Russian men as well as opposing what was seen in the predecessor Boris Yeltsin. This new persona seen in a Russian leader was appealing to women, young girls as well as the younger male generation of Russia.

Masculinity is associated with war but Putin’s decisions are helping in restoring the Russian respect in the world. Putin’s take on masculinity is helping shape and bring an evolution in the Russian political regime and the country’s foreign policy. Even though Russia has seen a new projection of masculinity but there is certain gender stereotyping as well. Soviet men were said to be people who were not capable of taking care of themselves and gave their life in heavy drinking. However, the change that Putin has brought proposes that men are the strong counterparts and are to protect and provide for their families and the women being taken care of. People acting in accordance with their genders is expected.

**Russia**

The policies glasnost’ and perestroika eventually caused the fall of Soviet Union and aided in putting an end to the Cold War.

The course has discussed the soviet political subculture, in which the power was not distributed among different sections of the society, however, it was managed through a centralized system. Its significance in the study of Soviet and post-Soviet cultures is that the soviet culture has suffered greatly due to the change in its political structure, during the post-soviet era.

The reason why Putin is appreciated in his own country is for the masculine persona that he has created. Further, the west criticizes Putin because they believe that he blames all the Russian issues on the west but denies to criticize Donald Trump.

Russia still dates back to its soviet and imperial past. There is racism to this day faced by the Caucasus. Russia cannot seem to look past letting any ethnicity or culture impact its set culture and religious beliefs.

When it comes to WW2, the Holocaust is considered aloof that happened in distant Europe. The tale of concentration camps situated in Poland rings more strongly and intimately to them than the tale of the obliteration of their own Jewish people, majority of whom perished in the gullies and woods outside their own villages and towns. Russians study the Great Patriotic War in excessive detail.

Even after Lenin’s passing, the Soviet Union holds up Lenin's literatures as work of logical mastermind, but this adoration established nothing more than hollow publicity: Lenin was not a pronounced knowledgeable. However, Lenin countered for his mediocre intellect with untiring vigor, an unconquerable determination, and an innate political intellect which started a cult following.

 Even though political and social assemblies in Russia are fairly disapproving for communal enlistment, communal protest and occupants' movements have been emerging throughout the past few years. They tolerate grave difficulties trying to enlarge themselves and confirm their own standards, individualities and rights, but they do exist. In the activists' setting it is noticed that a sense of powerfulness is initiating and the tendency for social trust to further reinforce it. Thus making circumstances for imaginable building of another model of influence relations.

Deficit in Russia defines the sequence of post-Soviet improvements that stemmed in significant privatization of Russia's public assets, chiefly in the manufacturing, energy, and monetary segments. Maximum denationalization held place in the initial and mid-1990s underneath Boris Yeltsin, who expected the presidency after the disbanding of the Soviet Union.

Christianity was familiarized into the East Slavic state of Kievan Rus by Greek preachers from Byzantium in the 9th century. Christianity was accepted as the national faith after the baptism of Olga’s grandson Vladimir I, prince of Kiev, in 988. An event of recognition today is the independence of Orthodox Church of Ukraine from the Russian Orthodox Church in the start of 2019.

Russian Dekabrist, any Russian rebels who ran an ineffective uprising on the 14th of December 1825, and with their death delivered a foundation of motivation to succeeding the age of Russian protestors (Solzhenitsyn). Since these proceedings happened in December, the protestors were named the Decembrists.

**Work Cited**

Solzhenitsyn, Aleksandr Isaevich. *One day in the life of Ivan Denisovich*. No. 4639. Macmillan, 1971.