

Russia officially known as both **Russia** and the **Russian Federation**. It is a country in northern Eurasia.



Russia is the largest country in the world, covering more than one-eighth of the Earth's inhabited land area.

Russia is also the world's ninth most populous nation with nearly 143 million people.

President of Russia

Vladimir Putin

Born: October 7, 1952 (age 63), Saint Petersburg, Russia

Height: 1.7 m

Nationality: Russian

Political Party: Communist Party of the Soviet Union.



The politics of Russia place in a framework of a federal semi-presidential republic.



President - Vladimir Putin

Prime Minister -
Dmitry Medvedev



Capital Of Russia

Moscow

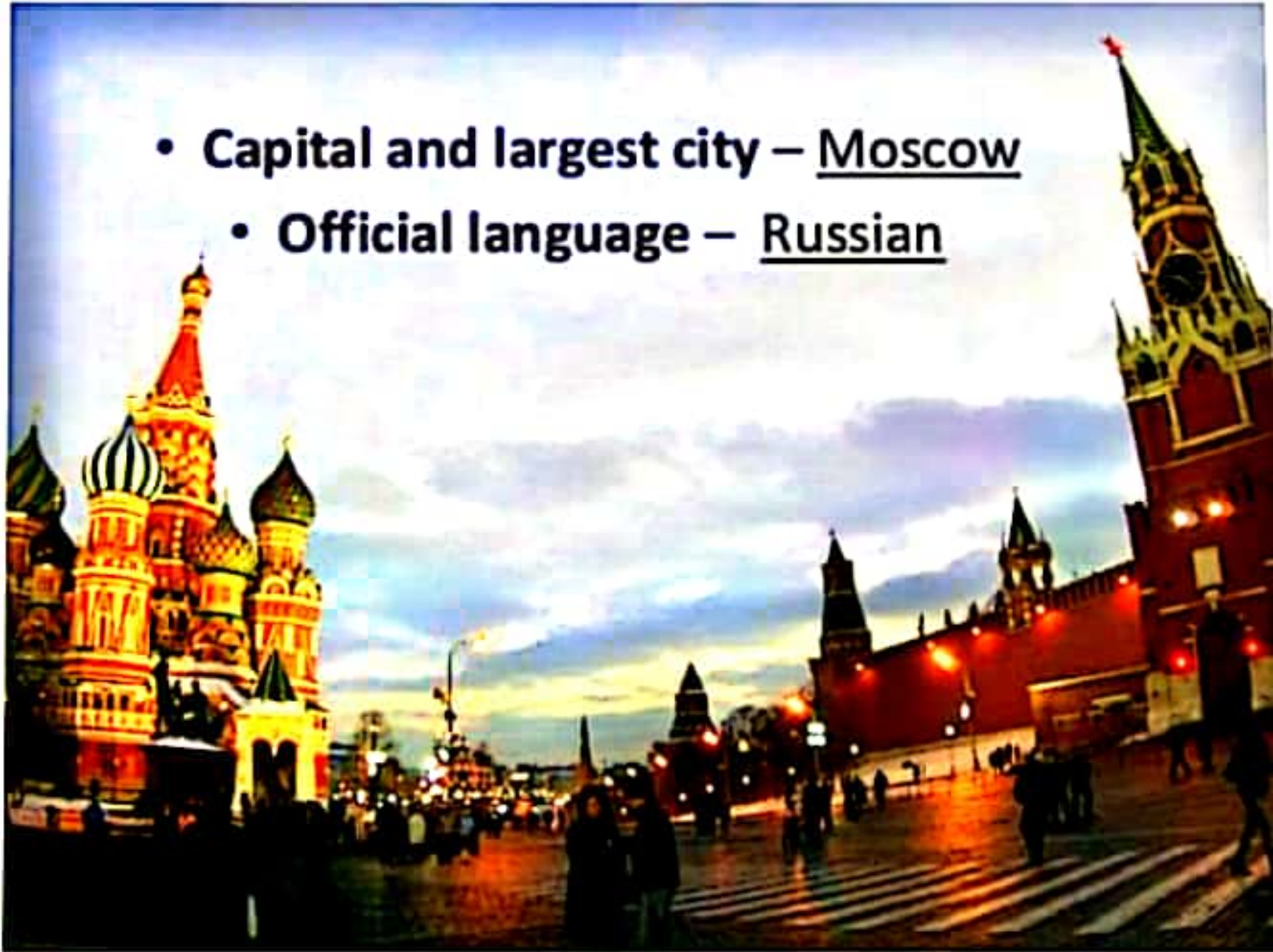
Area: 2,511 km²

Weather: -9°C, Wind E at 11 km/h, 68% Humidity

Population: 11.92 million (2012)



- **Capital and largest city – Moscow**
- **Official language – Russian**



Facts

- National Food : Okroshka
- Independence Declaration year:1990
- National Flower : Chamomile
- National Animal: Russian Bear
- National Drink: Kvass
- Female Dress: Sarafan
- Male Dress: Kosovotha
- Victory Day : 9 May 1945

Demographics Of Russia

Area: 17.1 (Million) Km


Population Size :
146.5 (Million)

Growth Rate : 0.19%

Currency:
Russian ruble



The **politics of Russia** take place in the framework of the federal semi-presidential republic of Russia. According to the Constitution of Russia, the President of Russia is head of state, and of a multi-party system with executive power exercised by the government, headed by the Prime Minister, who is appointed by the President with the parliament's approval. Legislative power is vested in the two houses of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, while the President and the government issue numerous legally binding by-laws.

What is the difference between USSR and Russia? 

The "**Soviet** Union" represented the "Union of **Soviet** Socialist Republics," a collection of 15 states that existed from 1922 to 1991. On the other hand, "**Russia**" refers to a particular location, government, and country **in the** world. 3. The **Soviet** Union referred to the whole union and all of its 15 republics.

Sep 8, 2017

What is Russia called today?



Once the preeminent republic of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.; commonly known as the Soviet Union), **Russia** became an independent country after the dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991.

How many countries did USSR split into?



15

Politically the **USSR** was **divided** (from 1940 to 1991) **into** 15 constituent or union republics— Armenia , Azerbaijan , Belorussia (see Belarus), Estonia , Georgia , Kazakhstan , Kirghizia (see Kyrgyzstan), Latvia , Lithuania , Moldavia (see Moldova), Russia , Tadzhikistan (see Tajikistan), Turkmenistan , Ukraine , and ...

RUSSIAN INTERESTS

Russia's principal foreign policy interests can be organized under the following categories: 1) global order and integration; 2) global, regional and territorial security; and 3) economic growth and development.

Global Order and Integration:

- To be viewed as a great power – economically viable, technologically advanced, socially attractive and politically influential;
- To secure Russia's position in the group of the industrial democracies (G-8) as well as to raise Moscow's influence in leading global and regional decision-making processes;
- To achieve maximal integration on acceptable terms in international multilateral institutions tasked with managing

Global, Regional and Territorial Security:

- To maintain sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state;
- To defeat terrorist and separatist groups and shut off their sources of support;
- To promote peace and stability on its borders and prevent armed conflict in neighboring territories;
- To prevent the emergence of non-friendly regimes along its border as well as to strengthen military structures and coalitions friendly to Russian interests;
- To prevent illegal migration, drug trafficking and illegal trade in arms;
- To work cooperatively to stop the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Economic Growth and Development:

- To facilitate an external environment that promotes economic growth and development at home;
- To conclude very soon negotiations for Russia's WTO entry;
- To advance its business and economic interests in foreign markets and to attract investment into the Russian economy;
- To create beneficial terms for extraction and export of natural resources, energy in particular but not at the cost of mortgaging the future of the Russian people;
- To strengthen economic integration among its CIS neighbors and create a regional free-trade zone;
- To diversify its economy away from the current high dependence on natural resource exports.