

The Involvement of The United States in the Russia-Ukraine war in The Perspective of Realism

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Abstrak

Makalah ini mengkaji tentang keterlibatan Amerika Serikat dalam perang Rusia-Ukraina. Salah satu topik kajian utama dalam studi Perang Dingin adalah bagaimana Amerika Serikat berinteraksi dan mengintervensi berbagai urusan domestik negara-negara di berbagai wilayah dunia antara tahun 1950-an dan 1970-an. Negara-negara berinteraksi satu sama lain khususnya melalui hubungan internasional. Realis memandang politik internasional pada dasarnya sebagai kontes antara negara adidaya atas dominasi dan keamanan. Pada saat perang dingin terjadi, Rusia dan Ukraina Bersatu dalam negara federasi yaitu Uni Soviet. Dan pada tahun 2022, konflik antara Rusia dan Ukraina Kembali memanas yang mana adanya keterlibatan Amerika Serikat disini. Namun, penelitian ini berfokus kepada keterlibatan Amerika Serikat dalam perang Rusia-Ukraina yang dianalisis dengan salah satu teori utama dalam hubungan internasional yaitu realisme. Teori realisme berfokus pada potensi konflik antara aktor negara, khususnya yang relevan dengan konflik antara Rusia dan Ukraina. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan studi kepustakaan, dan penulis mengumpulkan informasi yang berkaitan dengan objek penelitian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keterlibatan Amerika dalam perang antara Rusia dan Ukraina merupakan bagian dari strategi mereka untuk mempertahankan hegemoninya sebagai satu-satunya negara adidaya di dunia pasca-Perang Dingin.

Kata kunci: Hubungan Internasional, Realisme, Rusia, Ukraina, Amerika Serikat.

Abstract

This paper examines the involvement of the United States in the Russia-Ukraine war. One of the main topics of study in Cold War studies is how the United States interacted with and intervened in various domestic affairs of nations in different regions of the world between the 1950s and the 1970s. States interact with one another in particular through international relations. Realists view international politics as fundamentally a contest between superpowers over dominance and security. During the cold war, Russia and Ukraine were united in a federated state, the Soviet Union. And in 2022, the conflict between Russia and U kraine is heating up again, and the United States will be involved here. However, this study focuses on the involvement of the United States in the Russo-Ukrainian war, which is analyzed with one of the main theories in international relations, realism. Realism theory focuses on the potential for conflict between state actors, particularly relevant to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. This research employs a qualitative methodology with a literature review, in which the author gathers data

pertinent to the subject under consideration. The result of this research is the involvement of the United States in the war between Russia and Ukraine is part of their tactics to maintain their hegemony as the only superpower in the post-cold war world.

Keyword: International Relations, Realism, Russia, Ukraine, United States.

1. Introduction

Since winning the cold war over the Soviet Union, the United States has been known as a superpower. The United States has become a significant power since its involvement in World War II and became a world power in the 20th century or what is commonly called a superpower.

The involvement and intervention of the United States in various domestic affairs of countries in different parts of the world from the 1950s to 1970s are one of the dominant discussions in Cold War studies. Tensions with the Soviet Union dominated US foreign policy following World War II as a former alliance that had begun at several wars and post-war conferences such as the Casablanca Conference, the Tehran Conference, the Yalta Conference, and the Postdam Conference, which culminated with the failure to form an understanding of a vision for post-war Germany in particular, and a geopolitical map of the new world in general. These tensions were channeled through the efforts of the two superpowers to exert influence across the globe, entering the period known as the Cold War (Nauvarian, 2019).

Before 1990, the Soviet Union was a federation made up of the Russians and Ukrainians during the Cold War. Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus later came together to form the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). However, there was a rift.

To ease tensions, Russia and Ukraine signed a friendship treaty in May 1997. But since 2014, tensions between Russia and Ukraine have been rising once more. There was a revolt at the time against Russian dominance. And since November 2021, the issue of rolling attacks has occurred. And at the beginning of this year, on February 24, 2022, Russia began to attack Ukraine again, causing explosions in several major cities in Ukraine.

A previous study was conducted by Lingga Ayudhia, Yuniarti, and Rendy Wirawan in 2022 with the title "The United States in the Ukraine-Russia Rivalry: Intervention in the Crimean Conflict and the Sea of Azov;" (Ayudhia et al., 2022) Nowadays, it is certainly easy to find research or publications discussing United States involvement in the war between Russia and Ukraine. However, in the study conducted by Lingga Ayudhia, Yuniarti, and Rendy Wirawan, the focus is more on discussing the involvement of the United States in the Ukraine-Russia conflict in 2015-2021 seen in several forms such as economic sanctions, intervention through diplomatic channels, humanitarian assistance, military funding assistance. And they are shipping US ships in the Sea of Azov. Then another previous study was carried out by Demas Nauvarian in 2019 entitled "The Involvement of the United States in the Vietnam War: Ideology, Identity, and Idealism Factors;" (Nauvarian, 2019) which examined liberal ideology in order to justify American democracy's persistence during the Vietnam War for two decades (1955–1975). The research conducted by Demas Nauvarian can be a reference for the author to write how the United States' involvement in the war is analyzed with realist theory. Previous studies have not explained in detail the involvement of the United States in the Russia-Ukraine conflict analyzed from Realist theory, which will later be

explained through realist views on American intervention or the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Therefore, this research is essential to do.

The research methodology of this paper uses a qualitative approach. All data relevant to the research objectives were analyzed qualitatively through deep abstraction and interpretation concerning the theories that build the framework of thought. Each process carried out refers to the purpose of the research. And all stages of the analysis resulted in a formula arranged in the form of a descriptive description. Descriptive research aims to describe, explain or describe a situation, event, or object, whether people or things, through words (Samsu, 2017). Sourced secondary data in the form of library research, such as books, journals, and official news media websites (Thomas P. Vartanian, 2011). This literature study was conducted to find conceptions, theories, opinions or discoveries closely related to the subject matter and were secondary data (Anjani et al., 2021).

The theory that the author will use as an analytical study is; realism theory related to the involvement of the United States in the Ukraine and Russia wars, and to get a complete understanding of the theme of the study in this paper, it is necessary to explore the meaning and purpose of realism theory.

Realist theory Realism understands the situation we see (Asrudin, 2014). Realist thinking is based on searching for power and domination from human nature as the primary reason for conflict (Sorensen, 2003). In the realist view, the international political situation runs anarchically (Asrudin, 2014). Realists have the constant and unchanging nature of international anarchy and the prospect of war everywhere (Oxford University, 2008). A realist also typically pays attention to potential conflicts between state actors in order to pay attention to or maintain international stability, anticipate potential setbacks in peacekeeping operations, consider the advantages of using coercion as a method of dispute resolution, and offer protection from acts of border area abuse (Asrudin, 2014).

The primary concerns of political activity, according to classical realists, were the objectives of power, the instruments of control, and the use of force. As a result, power politics are fundamental to international politics. The state is the main player in global politics, according to the realist perspective. States interact with one another in particular through international relations. Realists view international politics as fundamentally a contest between superpowers over dominance and security. Like what happened to Russia and Ukraine, which was a war motivated by the overthrow of the President of Ukraine in 2014, Moscow Viktor Yanukovich, from his power following mass protests from the community, under Russian pressure, the President of Ukraine refused to sign an association agreement between Ukraine and the European Union. We can see the common thread between Russia and Ukraine's conflicts with realist theory, namely from the resolution of its conflict. They solve problems that occur through war. The conclusion is that realists focus on conflict and minimize the prospects for, and nature of, international cooperation. Therefore, the realist theory above explains how the United States was involved in the Russia-Ukrainian war.

2. United States Involvement in the Russia-Ukraine Conflict

2.1. United States involvement after World War II

After the end of World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union were considered superpowers, countries that had power over other countries in the world. The relationship between the two became heated as they competed against each other for the title of the only superpower in the world. They extend their influence over the nations of the world. Due to the heating up of the United States

and the Soviet Union, tensions arose, which led to a tremendous conflict, namely the Cold War.

The conflicting ideologies of the United States and the Soviet Union triggered resistance in this political conflict. And other countries got involved because this cold war happened after World War II. These two superpowers have good weapons in terms of quality and quantity in the form of nuclear weapons. This is intended so that the two superpowers mutually maintain their strength so that the cold war does not break into a third world war. This cold war was based not only on a balance of power but also on a balance of terror (Murtamadji, 2008); this was a way to minimize the possibility of an open physical war between the two superpowers so that millions of victims would not fall. Therefore, by involving nuclear weapons, which are very effective and suitable to guard against an open physical war between America and the Soviet Union. The Cold War is not a tiny issue in international relations, and it is a severe problem because it involves and threatens the small countries of the world.

Anti-communists from different backgrounds in the United States made every effort to expose the crimes committed by the Soviet Union, such as court cleaning and mass murder, in the 1930s and in the years following the war in the 1940s and 1950s. But then something unusual occurred. There seems no need for the truth. Americans who identify as communists and their allies still support the Kremlin. It is exceptional even to be let to be misrepresented, routinely spread by anti-communists who harm their credibility, and consistently rejected by the American left. When the victorious allies discovered the German concentration camp at the end of World War II, in some cases, German citizens from the nearby cities were brought there to confront the institution, a pile of corpses, and human frameworks that were still alive; some good burgers were even made to bury the dead.

Millions of people have been forced to live in suffering and torture as a result of US and Greek operations, which date back to China and Greece in the 1940s and Afghanistan and Iraq in the 1990s. This is known as the American Holocaust. It has come to be accepted wisdom that the Reagan administration would not have been able to end its severe anti-communist policies with a competitive arms race, contributed to the fall and reform of the Soviet Union and its satellite states. (Blum, 2003).

The goal of American strategy from the late 1940s until around the middle of the 1960s was to precipitate the overthrow of the Soviet Union and a number of Eastern European governments. The CIA organized, trained, and outfitted hundreds of Russian exiles, who then snuck back into their country to set up an espionage network, instigate armed political conflicts, and carry out murderous and sabotaging deeds like railroad slips, bridge damage, damaging weapons factories and power plants, etc. The Soviet Union, which arrested many of these individuals, was well aware that the United States, a bitter enemy of Russia, was the mastermind behind all of this.

The frequent and violent clashes between the United States and the Soviet Union in Berlin, Cuba, and other places, as well as the Soviet invasions of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Warsaw Pacts were created (as a direct response to NATO), but there was neither glasnost or perestroika; instead, there was widespread mistrust, cynicism, and hatred on both sides. It turns out that the Russian is a human; they are resilient in the face of adversity. And it makes sense: for many years, there has been a direct relationship between the level of intimacy between the AS and the USSR and the number of Jews who were permitted to leave the USSR. Mikhail Gorbachev and the activists he encouraged are, of course, the ones

who are most often associated with the profitable and dubious reforms that took place in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Bear in mind that Reagan was in office for more than four years prior to Gorbachev's rise to power, and theatre for six years, but in that period, there was nothing significant in the Soviet reform that occurred despite the hate of Reagan and Thatcher, which was incessant to the communist state (Blum, 2003).

The United States is a country that has since won the Cold War from the Soviet Union—feeling like the only superpower in the world. The US is a hyperpower country today, so, like it or not, they are involved in regulating other countries. They meddled in the affairs of other nations when they were still a superpower in the Cold War because they wanted to compete with the Soviet (Blum, 2003). The United States' involvement in the war between Russia and Ukraine is not the only one. As happened in the past, the United States is often involved in war conflicts with various countries, not only the involvement in the United States in Russian-Ukraine conflicts. Take, for example, what happened in the past, North Vietnam and South Korea, the Bay of Iraq and Kuwait.

Washington authorities frequently claimed during the 1960s that the US did not interfere in Vietnam and that the sole reasons were that "North Vietnam attacked South Vietnam," the US in 1950, and so on (Blum, 2003). The Vietnamese War or Indochina II War occurred between 1955-1975. The main fortress involved in this battle was South Vietnam and North Vietnam. At the same time, this battle was also part of the Cold War, which involved two large communist ideological camps, Seato. The reason, South Vietnam and North Vietnam have their respective support countries. America is among South Vietnam's supporters, with South Korea, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, and the Philippines. In world II, Japan replaced France. Following Japan's defeat, Vietminh seized control of the north, while England captured the south but quickly changed it again to France. Following the administration of first aid, hundreds of bombers, military advisors, and American technicians are required. The American direct military aid to the French war effort over the following several years amounted to about \$1 billion annually. Official support accounted for \$ 1.4 billion in 1954, or 78% of France's war expenditure. The Pentagon Papers, a thorough history of American involvement in Indochina, came to the conclusion that the choice to support France "directly embroiled" the United States in Vietnam and "established" a course for future American foreign policy.

So it is expected that the United States is often involved in conflicts between countries, given one of the basic ideas and assumptions of realists that most international relations are conflictual and that war is ultimately the only way to settle international disputes (Jackson & Sorensen, 2013).

The involvement of the United States is part of its tactics to maintain its hegemony as the only superpower in the world after the cold war. Its involvement is also part of the U.S. tendency to take advantage of Ukraine's instability so as not to fall into the hands of Russia (Azanella, 2022), as we know that the United States and Russia have poor relations. As reflected in the journal (Arum, 2018), U.S. disputes with Russia began in September 2013 when the meeting of G20 member countries produced a division of humanitarian problems in Syria. Until Russia states that the United States is their enemy (Kurniawan, 2021), America can do anything to weaken Russia's position on the world stage, as we know that Russia is one of five superpowers. It could be that the United States' support for Ukraine was one of the U.S. tactics to drop Russia's position because he was afraid that Russia would replace its position as a superpower.

2.2. Russian-Ukraine Conflict

Beginning with the collapse of the Soviet Union itself, there has been friction between Ukraine and Russia in the Crimean Peninsula, particularly around the port of Sevastopol. Some would even contend that despite the current crises, separation still happens. Territorial disputes erupted as Ukraine, Russia, and many of the other fifteen former Soviet Republics looked for their own identities and ways to relate to one another.

Leaders in Russia, Europe, and the United States observed a sharp drop in tension and a rise in shared interests and values following the end of the Cold War in 1989–1991. However, Russia and Ukraine have very different expectations for the nature of their relationship, with Russia holding traditional Russian primacy while Ukraine hopes for equal sovereignty. Similar to how the West sees Russia as a "normal" European nation now that the Cold War is over, Russia is adamant that it will continue to play a prominent role in world affairs and retain its rights to veto and other advantages. for setting safety.

This view stems from the hundreds of years that the majority of Ukraine was a part of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union, from the fundamental Russian myths that place the foundation of Russia in Kyiv in the Middle Ages, and from the pivotal role that Ukrainians played in those myths. Numerous Russian and Soviet authors, including Gogol, Trotsky, Bulgakov, and Brezhnev.

Prior to 1990, Ukraine and Russia formed the Soviet Union as a federation during the outbreak of the cold war. As heir to the power of the Soviet Union, Russia ruled over the former Soviet Union's territories, both in eastern Europe and central Asia. Until now, Russia felt that it deserved to be the leader in the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States). And Russia's interest here is to obtain superpower status and oppose the doctrines of the United States and its NATO allies (Kalembang & Kalembang, 2022). Then, the formation of the Warsaw Pact in 1955 was a form of the Soviet Union's response to the remilitarization of West Germany, which chose to join NATO. This decision created new fears and a threat to European communist countries, which were allies of the Soviet Union. However, many member states of the Warsaw Pact withdrew their membership.

The Warsaw Pact and Soviet Union broke up in 1991. Ukraine decided to hold a referendum for independence from the Soviet Union in the same year. This was approved that year by Russian President Boris Yeltsin. Furthermore, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was founded by Belarus, Ukraine, and Russia. But there was a division.

"Independence" The war between the two nations, which were barely founded in August 1991, is centered on the issue of Crimea and whether it belongs to Ukraine or Russia. After learning that Ukraine's parliament had proclaimed its independence on August 24, 1991, Russian President Boris Yeltsin drastically transformed the country's status to that of a republic, the "sovereign." He directly threatened Ukraine, saying he would inquire about their territorial claims if they sought independence. His vice president, Aleksandr Ritskoi, sent a specific claim to Ukraine, claiming that the highest Soviet Crimea will declare its independence from Ukraine. Even though Russia acknowledged Ukraine's independence in writing in December 1991, On May 5, 1992, Crimea attempted to declare its independence, arguing that its constitution made it the "Sovereign State of the Crimea Republic." Russia and Ukraine both now have to decide what to do about the new state's citizens who attempt to declare their independence. Because Nikita Khrushchev was transferred to Crimea by the Soviet Socialist Republic of Ukraine in 1954, Ukraine took strong action in June 1992 to restrict the Crimean constitution. Early 1990s sources referred to Sevastopol and Crimea as Ukraine

and Russia. Russian Neoimperialists, who believed that the "City of Heroes" should be a part of Russia and not Ukraine, made Crimea, and particularly Sevastopol, one of their favorite projects.

Ukraine views the CIS as a Russian attempt to exert authority over nations that were ruled by the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union. To alleviate the tension, Russia and Ukraine struck a friendly pact in May 1997. This is an effort to settle differences. The majority of the ships in the Crimean-based Ukrainian Black Sea navy may continue to be owned by Russia. Additionally, Russia must pay rent to Ukraine in order to use the Sevastopol port.

Vladimir Putin made his first official journey to Yalta in October 1999, just two months after taking office as Russia's Prime Minister, to attend the Commonwealth of Independent States summit. In Simferopol, which is 50 miles away, he also formally launched a Russian consulate at the same time. All black sea seamen and their families were issued Russian passports as soon as possible, with the explicit subtext that they would be eligible to vote in Russia's upcoming parliamentary election in December, according to the directive provided to the new consulate. Putin emphasized that 85% of the Crimean population speaks Russian and that 65% of them identify as Russians. Following the 2004 Orange Revolution in Ukraine, which elevated Viktor Yushchenko to the position of power in a government that openly attempted to operate totally independently from Russia, the dispute between Russia and Ukraine over Crimea became the most intense. Various Russian forces, including youth organizations, paramilitary organizations, Russian orthodox churches, as well as business and criminal components, started at this time, were agitating to rejoin Russia on the Crimean Peninsula both covertly and overtly. Between 2005 and 2014, at least five major groups were active in the Crimean region.

The relationship between Russia and Ukraine has been heating up since 2014. At that time, there was a revolution against Russian supremacy, namely the war behind the overthrow of the 2014 Ukraine President, Moscov Viktor Yanukovich, from power following mass protests from the community (Wood et al., 2016). Under Russian pressure, the President of Ukraine refused to sign an association agreement between Ukraine and the European Union. We can see the common thread between the Russian-Ukraine conflict and the realist conflict resolution theory. They solve problems that occur through war. The anti-government mass overthrew the former pro-Russian Ukraine president, Viktor Yanukovich. According to Russian President Vladimir Putin and a small group of senior officials, the decision to invade Crimea on February 22, 2014, was made on the spur of the moment. In contrast, Russian opponents and others who favor a cold war viewpoint have asserted that the invasion of Crimea was an inevitable expansionist move on the part of Russia, maybe one that the Russian leadership had long considered. Due to Western hostility, the Russian leadership is compelled to annex Crimea and possibly also move to a buffer zone around Russia. Even before signing the Minsk deal in 2015, the Ruans split off.

At the time, Russia made a significant-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022 (CNBC, 2022). The attack carried out by Russia aims to protect his country's security and existence from the threat of Ukraine. Russia is trying to limit the closeness of Ukraine to the European Union and NATO to maintain the safety of his country from the threat of the Western bloc and the influence of the United States and to keep close relations of Russia with the former Soviet Union fraction. This is related to the position of the Ukraine state directly adjacent to Russia so that if Ukraine joined NATO, there is no longer a barrier between Russia and NATO, which is a threat to Russia. Therefore, Russia made invasion of Ukraine

so that Ukraine would not join NATO. Russia that prevents Ukraine from joining NATO is an attitude that should not be done because it leads to intervention. Ukraine should be free to make decisions about its membership in NATO as a sovereign country. Russia should not affect that freedom with physical pressure in the form of invasion (Sudiq & Yustitianiingtyas, 2022).

In November 2021, Russia returned to attack Ukraine from the border (CNBC Indonesia, 2022b). Moscow is reportedly assembling 100,000 soldiers, tanks, and other weapons. Russian intelligence warned that Ukraine will be attacked. It is disputed by Russia. Despite being well reported, Putin's nation will launch an assault on February 16. Additionally, there was extensive military training conducted in neighboring nations and the sea.

Since February 24, 2022, Russian troops have been attacking key cities across Ukraine, including Berdyansk, Chernihiv, Kharkiv, Odesa, Sumy, and the capital Kyiv (Andryanto, 2022). The revolution also made Ukraine more eager to join NATO and the European Union (EU). According to Al-Jazeera, Putin was enraged at the idea of a NATO base being built close to his country's border. The growing ties between a number of Eastern European nations and NATO also assist this. Call them Poland and the Balkans.

2.3. Analysis of realism on the involvement of the United States in the Russian-Ukraine conflict

Conflicts over Ukraine's status had already begun to develop prior to the outbreak of Ukraine in 1991, demonstrating that although conflict could never be averted. Soviet Union never stopped existing. Similar to how the fall of communism did not bring about a consensus on how Russia should be positioned in relation to the West in post-Cold War Europe (D'Anieri, 2019). Realists view people as beings who are constantly concerned with their safety in their antagonistic interactions with others. They desire to sit in the driver's seat. They don't want to profit unfairly. They keep trying to be "strongest" about other people, including in their international dealings (Jackson & Sorensen, 2013). Similar to how Russia viewed the United States as their mortal enemy during the Cold War, some Russians may still be unwilling to concede that their mortal enemies drove them to implement revolutionary changes and that they lost the conflict (Blum, 2003)

An agreement on a new security architecture for Europe is necessary for the restoration of peace and security. Even after the end of the cold war and the democratization of Russia, such architecture cannot be negotiated. It will be harder to find because of Russia's autocracy, hostility in the deep west, and the current hostilities in Ukraine. In the US, Ukraine, or Russia, elites or voters did not find a popular peace strategy after the end of the Cold War. Overall, the formula is destructive because it strengthens conflicts of interest and exposes leaders to domestic pressure that is the opposite of what strong, competent leadership may have decreased.

The liberalization of Eastern Europe and Russia's intent on retaining its position as a "great power" and domination over its immediate surroundings were two opposing forces that were stirred by the conclusion of the Cold War. Where democracy and independence are most in conflict with Russian national interests is in Ukraine. Violence may result from this disagreement, which is also intractable. Ukraine, and not just the nationalists, are devoted to independence while Russia is determined to maintain its position as a powerful force and the regional hegemon. Even the leaders of Ukraine pursue close economic relations with Russia by persisting in defending Ukraine's sovereignty (Dragneva & Wolczuk, 2016).

In August 1991, Ukraine declared its independence. Then, in December 1991, Ukraine played a key role in the creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). But Russia refuses to agree on its borders with Ukraine and recognizes its territorial integrity as an independent nation (Wolczuk & Dragneva, 2022). This is one form of Russian discomfort with Ukraine independence.

The state is the main players in international politics. Great power is the most important indicator of a state in international affairs. Realism, also known as political realism because of its view of international politics which emphasizes its competitive and conflictual sides (Bell, 2017). Like the conflict between Russia, and Ukraine over dominance and security.

The American involvement factor in the Ukraine conflict saw Russian relations with Ukraine heated up in 2014. At that time, the Russian supremacy revolution emerged. The anti-government period in Ukraine then succeeded in reducing the former Ukraine president, who was considered pro-Russia, Viktor Yanukovich. After Yanukovich resigned, Russia took advantage of the expertise to annex the Crimean area in 2014. Even Russia backed Donetsk and Luhansk separatists in East Ukraine to support the Ukrainian government (Setiawan, 2022). One of the ancient realist thinkers. Thucydides sees relations between nations as conflicts and unavoidable competitions (Jackson & Sorensen, 2013).

In the context of the Russian-Ukraine war, which took place on February 24, the existence of the United States is part of the country's tendency to maintain its hegemony as the only superpower in the world after the cold war. Additionally, its involvement, as well as part of the US conclusion, takes advantage of Ukraine's instability so as not to fall into the hands of Russia (Azanella, 2022).

In the Javelin crew, the 54th Mechanical Brigade, 2018 (Galeotti, 2019), the United States' decision in 2018 to provide Antitank FGM 148 sophisticated missiles for Ukraine is a symbol of support and substantial improvement in its ability. The loader/spotter consisting of two crew members carries a round of training and wearing the latest kit, contrasting with the figure of F1: he wore a 2M Kaska helmet, Digital camouflage wonder, and Korsar M3C's body protector complete with neck and shoulder protectors. He wore a national badge and unit in his left arm pocket.

Ukraine for Russia also has access to its military fleet in the Black Sea and has become a gas transit country from Russia to the European Union member countries (Setiari et al., 2022). Ukraine also has solid historical and cultural ties with Russia. The enormous influence of Ukraine on the Eurasian Union as cooperation that prioritizes the economic sector is also supported by Ukraine as the second largest post-Soviet post-market in the region. If Ukraine becomes part of Eurasian integration, it will be able to strengthen the competitive position owned by Russia.

In response to Russian aggression in several Ukraine regions, the United States set policies in providing military assistance for Ukraine. The provision of military aid is one of the Western countries most common policy instruments to influence conflict and security in receiving countries. The offering includes training contributions, weapons, military equipment, or other services (such as intelligence) provided to the armed forces and coast guards and border guards. Military assistance is considered more economical, sustainable, and easily adapted to the local context than other intervention forms. This assistance was given in connection with the support of the United States of Ukraine for bloody conflicts involving the government of two countries, namely Russia and Ukraine.

The political and military intervention carried out by Russia when the Ukraine conflict shows an expansionist foreign policy or can also be interpreted in response to threats in an anarchy world order. The most well-known interpretation of classical realists about international relations holds that there is anarchy among various nations because there is no natural choice unless it proceeds in accordance with the political principles of power, where the survival and security of the state are the fundamental ideals and war serves as the arbitrator (Jackson & Sorensen, 2013).

United States President Joe Biden announced the provision of new weapons aid worth the US \$ 1 billion for Ukraine to help Kyiv's troops hold the onslaught of Russia in the Donbas region. The latest US weapons packages include 18 155mm and 36,000 ammunition Howitzer; Two Land-Based Harpoon Anti-Capital Missile Systems; and additional rockets for four HIMARS precision rocket artillery systems that will soon be placed on the battlefield by Ukraine (CNBC Indonesia, 2022a). In realist analysis, the primary responsibility of the authorities is to seek to find excellence and maintain the interests of their country and guarantee their survival.

3. Conclusion

Superpower Country, the United States, is a country that has since won the Cold War from the Soviet Union. The United States has been the leading force since its involvement in World War II and became a world force in the 20th century, commonly called Super Power. The involvement and intervention of the United States in various domestic affairs of different parts of the world from the 1950s to the 1970s were one of the dominant discussions in the Cold War study. The United States is often seen in conflict or division between countries worldwide. His position, which has become a great power and the main force since World War II, makes him confident in being involved in diplomatic matters. His involvement still exists, as evidenced by his participation in the long Russian-Ukraine conflict. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine began with their relationship during the Cold War, which from there arose continuous divisions, and there was no stop. Until now, in early 2022, precisely on February 24, Russia and Ukraine began the conflict again. Of course, the United States has intervened in this conflict.

Realists hold the underlying tenet that all international relations are fundamentally violent conflicts that can only be addressed by armed combat. Disputes between Russia and Ukraine are one of the conflicts or divisions between countries in the world that are resolved through war. This means this is a form of the thoughts of realists. The state is the main player in international politics. The most significant form of power politics is referred to as international politics. When it comes to safeguarding national interests and ensuring the life of the state, the politics of governance in question are a competition, conflict, and war between nations.

The involvement of the United States in the Russian and Ukraine conflicts is a form of national interest. Also, realism analysis is a form of the United States in creating national security and the survival of its country. The aim of the United States in providing support in the form of military assistance to Ukraine is related to how the state maintains its tension so that it is not too high. Besides projecting the right strategy given by the United States to Ukraine, it does not threaten the United States itself.

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