

## RUSSIA-UKRAINE CONFLICT

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### Abstract

*The Russia-Ukraine war is an ongoing conflict that started in 2014 after the Ukrainian Revolution, which ousted the pro-Russian government of President Viktor Yanukovich. Russia annexed Crimea from Ukraine in March 2014, and since then, fighting has escalated in the Donbass region of eastern Ukraine.*

*"War does not determine who is right - only who is left." - Bertrand Russell*

*The conflict involves the Ukrainian military and volunteer battalions fighting against separatists who are supported by Russia. The separatists have formed two self-proclaimed republics, the Donetsk People's Republic and the Luhansk People's Republic. The fighting has resulted in the deaths of thousands of people, including civilians, and the displacement of more than 1.6 million people. The war has also led to international sanctions against Russia, which has been accused of providing military support to the separatists. Several ceasefire agreements have been signed, but the fighting continues, with sporadic outbreaks of violence and shelling. The conflict has also had political repercussions, with Ukraine tilting towards the West and seeking closer ties with the European Union and NATO. Russia, on the other hand, has been accused of using the conflict to undermine Ukraine's sovereignty and to project its influence in the region.*

**Keywords:** Consequences for politics, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, UN charter, India's stand, Cold war, nuclear war

### INTRODUCTION

Russian Federation, as it is formally known, is a huge country that extends into northern and eastern Asia. Soviet Union, sometimes known as the USSR, was once an important republic within the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. After the USSR was dissolved in December 1991, Russia became a sovereign nation.

Following the 1917 Russian Revolution, the Russian Republic was founded. In 1922, it changed its name to Union Republic. Russia, the United States, and Britain joined forces to fight Japan, Italy, and Germany in World War II, but after the war, there was disagreement between Russia and the United States, which led to the Cold War (1948-1991). After nearly 45 years, the USSR fell apart in 1991, and Russia emerged as a new nation. Russia partnered with a number of other former Soviet republics to form the Commonwealth of Independent States when the Soviet Union collapsed (CIS). Despite the fact that the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of Soviet-style communism brought about significant political and economic changes, including the beginnings of the development of a Russians, who have a sizable middle class, had a weak economy overall, high inflation, and a variety of social evils that severely lowered life expectancy for a significant portion of the post-communist era. As if to illustrate a favorite adage, "Russia is never as strong as she appears, and never as weak as she appears," said Austrian statesman Klemens von Metternich in the 19th century, Russia showed promise of realizing its potential as a great force once again.

Eastern Europe includes the country of Ukraine. Over three-quarters of the people in Ukraine are Ukrainian, and a sizeable portion are Russian. The majority of the Ukrainian territory was a republic of the Soviet Union after World War I and the Russian Revolution of 1917, though portions of western Ukraine were partitioned between Poland, Romania, and Czech Republic. Under Soviet leader Joseph Stalin, Ukraine experienced a devastating famine in 1932-1933 that is known as the Holodomor. Invaded by Axis forces in 1941, Ukraine suffered further destruction before being retaken by the Soviets in 1944. By the end of the conflict, the western Ukrainian lands had been incorporated into the Ukrainian S.S.R.'s borders.

The Chernobyl disaster of 1986 occurred in Ukraine at a nuclear power station constructed by the Soviet Union. Ukraine proclaimed its independence in 1991. The unrest it went through in the 1990s as it tried to enact political and economic changes culminated in the contentious presidential election of 2004; large-scale demonstrations against the results became known as the Orange Revolution. However, the revolution's consequences were fleeting, and racial and regional divisions persisted in the nation. In 2014, the government was overthrown by yet another large-scale protest movement, this one centered on Maidan (Independence Square) in Kiev. Russian troops captured the Crimean autonomous republic of Ukraine as the country's interim administration battled to improve the nation's dismal economic state. Following this, in March 2014, Crimea proclaimed its independence from Ukraine and was incorporated into Russia. In eastern Ukraine, fighting

between pro-Russian separatist militants and Ukrainian government soldiers is still going on. After beginning a military buildup along the border with Ukraine in late 2021, Russia invaded Ukraine in February 2022.

## RECENT CONFLICT BETWEEN RUSSIA & UKRAINE

Following a hurriedly convened referendum, Russia annexed Crimea from Ukraine in 2014. This action provoked conflict in eastern Ukraine between separatists backed by Russia and government forces. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has just received a request from Ukraine to expedite his nation's admission to the alliance. Such a step was seen as a "red line" by Russia, which was concerned about the effects of US led military alliances approaching its borders. This sparked the current conflict between Russia and Ukraine. In the early hours of February 24, predictions of a full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine came true. According to claims from the US, Russia has accumulated up to 190,000 troops on Ukraine's borders over a period of many months. Late in 2021, the military buildup near Russia's neighboring former Soviet Union state began, and it intensified earlier this year. Donetsk and Luhansk, two Russian-backed separatist enclaves in the contentious Donbas region, were recognized as "autonomous" people's republics prior to the invasion, and so-called "peacekeeping" soldiers were sent there. What began as a worrying scenario that was also accompanied by aspirations for conversation and diplomacy has transformed into what the Ukrainian foreign minister called the "most obvious violation of international law." after World War II, an act of aggression in Europe. Although it is impossible to foresee what will happen next, experts do have insight into how the battle began. According to others, the complex history between the two nations, Russia's ongoing disputes with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and Putin's personal ambitions are all contributing factors to the conflict.

### NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANISATION(NATO)

A strong, independent Ukraine is vital for the stability of the Euro-Atlantic area. Relations between NATO and Ukraine date back to the early 1990s and have since developed into one of the most substantial of NATO's partnerships. Since 2014, in the wake of Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea, cooperation has been intensified in critical areas. Since Russia's full-scale invasion in 2022, NATO and Allies have provided unprecedented levels of support.

Why is Russia invading Ukraine? In brief, Russia believes Ukraine is moving closer and closer to the West via both the NATO, or North Atlantic Treaty Alliance, and the European Union. Ukraine is not a member of NATO but has cooperated with the alliance and frequently expressed its intention to sign up. Russian President Vladimir Putin, however, is aware Ukraine joining NATO significantly increases the difficulty of bringing Donetsk and Luhansk within his control. He has also frequently accused Ukraine of being a 'puppet' in the hands of the West.

NATO members have pledged millions of dollars' worth of air defense systems to Ukraine to guard against Russian attacks on cities, towns and civilian installations such as power stations, using missiles and "kamikaze" drones. Germany is sending units of its Iris-T air infrared-guided air defense system, which can shoot down aircraft, cruise missiles and drones, and says the first four of them have already arrived in Ukraine. The US has pledged to send the NASAMS system, which can also shoot down aircraft, cruise missiles and drones. The UK, Canada, France and Netherlands are also sending air defense systems. This comes on top of a massive amount of arms which NATO countries have been sending Ukraine since Russia's invasion in February. The US has given Ukraine weaponry worth more than \$15bn (£13.5bn), including the long-range Himars system, Javelin anti-tank missiles, howitzers and Switchblade "kamikaze" drones. Poland is providing almost a quarter of Ukraine's weapons from abroad, including T-72 tanks and missiles for its fighter jets. Some of the Soviet-era equipment it has provided has been upgraded to perform better. Equipment sent by the UK includes NLAW anti-tank weapons and MLRS long-range missile systems. Weapons from Germany include self-propelled anti-aircraft guns and portable surface-to-air missiles. France has provided Caesar self-propelled guns. NATO member countries are also providing extensive training to Ukrainian troops.

### UNITED NATIONS

As World War II was about to end in 1945, nations were in ruins, and the world wanted peace. Representatives of 50 countries gathered at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco, California from 25 April to 26 June 1945. For the next two months, they proceeded to draft and then sign the UN Charter, which created a new international organization, the United Nations, which, it was hoped, would prevent another world war like the one they had just lived through. "Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law. It has created a humanitarian and human rights catastrophe, traumatized a generation of children, and accelerated the global food and energy crises. And yet, this grave damage could pale in comparison with the consequences of a prolonged conflict." Under-Secretary-General Rosemary DiCarlo in remarks to the Security Council in New York, 13 January '23. The UN General Assembly overwhelmingly adopted a resolution on Wednesday (2nd March, 2022) demanding that Russia immediately end its military operations in Ukraine. Known informally as the world's "town hall", the Assembly is where all 193 UN Member States have a voice. A total of 141 countries voted in favor of the resolution, which

reaffirms Ukrainian sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. Assembly President Abdulla Shahid struggled to read the results of the vote as ambassadors began applauding, and then standing up, as he started speaking.

On 12 October 2022 the united nations general assembly adopts a resolution that condemns Russia's illegal so called referendums in regions within Ukraine's internationally recognized borders and demands it reverses its annexation declarations.

In favor votes: 143

Against: 5

Abstentions: 35 including India

However united nations done a lot of stuff regarding Ukraine war against Russia and also brought various resolution against Russia but it was failed to do such conceit steps. the reason is that UN are mainly west oriented body and the USA has its hegemony at some level in un and the permanent member of security council are also western world's country (more than 50 percentage). Also powerful country is in united nations as well as in NATO are against Russia so that united nation is failed to prevent Russia Ukraine war and Russia is also a permanent member in security council and there is no provision for permanent member for this type of scenario so Russia is also fearless regarding action from UN general assembly.

### ROLE OF INDIA

India is one of the ancient civilized society and also dealt with lot of invasion and war from outsiders and had struggled for almost 200 years to get independent from British empire so that India knows that how war could affect any country or state and people of that country. And India is a land of great philosophical background and India's literature believes in world is a family. That is why India is playing vital role in Russia-Ukraine war since it has been begun. India is playing a neutral role at both side and talking to both countries to end this war to bring peace in the world. We will here that how India reacted to this war and what have been done by India in this war.

India's Prime minister Shri Narendra Modi talked to Russian President Putin and made war stop for 2 days to evacuated their students from Ukraine mainly. He also talked to Ukrainian President Zelenskyy for the support. On 26th of February 2022 India had operated 2 flight from Romanian capital Bucharest to evacuate stranded Indians. As per the reports there were 20000 Indians stranded there.

After the meeting with our MEA minister S. Jaishankar and NSA Ajit Doval, PM of India declared that our 3 minister will go to the neighboring countries of Ukraine for the better management of evacuation. Hardeep Puri went to Hungary, Jyotiraditya Scindhia went to Romania and Maldiva and Kiran Rijju to Poland. India gives name to this operation was "Operation Ganga". Operation was majorly done by the C17 globe master of Indian Air force. India had almost managed evacuation of 200000 nationals from Ukraine.

Speaking at the 77th UN General Assembly (UNGA) on September 24, Jaishankar said, "We are often asked whose side we are on. And our answer, each time, is straight and honest. India is on the side of peace and will remain firmly there."

"We are on the side of those struggling to make ends meet, even as they stare at escalating costs of food, fuel and fertilizers," Jaishankar said in his address.

During the UNSC meeting on Ukraine earlier this week, Jaishankar recalled Prime Minister Narendra Modi's emphasis to Russian President Vladimir Putin that "this cannot be an era of war."

The 22nd Shanghai Cooperation Organization meeting which was held in Samarkand capital of Uzbekistan on 15-16 September 2022 Narendra Modi said that "today's era is not of war". He gave this statement regarding Russia-Ukraine war to the Russian President Putin to stop this war and find new and diplomatic ways for the solution.

PM Modi said at the G-20 summit that I have repeatedly said that we have to find a way to return to the path of ceasefire and diplomacy in Ukraine. He further said that concrete and collective resolve has to be shown to ensure peace, harmony and security in the world. PM Modi said that this is the need of the hour. The G-20 leaders are meeting for the first time since Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February.

### CONCLUSION

Because this war in not stopping since almost 2 years many are assuming that it will turn into nuclear war but I think that to do a nuclear attack is not in the favor of anyone because we have seen that most of the western countries and NATO also are in the favor of the Ukraine and they are providing Ukraine mane aid in the form of money and ammunition. So if Russia is thinking to attack in Ukraine by nuclear then whole world will unite in against the Russia because we have seen in the past that USA attack on japan and japan till today suffering from that attack so that nuclear attack is not in the favor of anyone because it has severe result and there is chance to highly damage the whole world because nuclear radiation is very dangerous for the people and for our earth also.

The questioned come to my mind is that will Ukraine vanished with map. This means will Russia trover the Ukraine as they did to Crimea in 2014. The war was started because of the main reason is that Ukraine want to

join NATO and Russia did not want that Ukraine join NATO because of the security threat to Russia. As we have been seeing from the beginning that Ukraine are fighting with Russia if full mode and the citizens of Ukraine are with the prime minister of the Ukraine and supporting them in any situation so we can say that is it not easy for the Russia to invade or takeover the Ukraine as the Ukrainian people are fighting with high morality.

By taking the reference of the USA-Vietnam war we can predict that not all the time big player can win the battle because it can cause economical loss, human loss and it also depending on the geographical situation of the region which can affect in the battle. Here we have seen that whole western world is with the Ukraine as of now and so that it will be difficult to Russia to fight for long time to win this battle because Russia is a very big country and whole western world has put the economical sanction on the Russia to end this war. But as of now Russia have not been trying to wind up the chaos at Ukrainian border. It is looking like Russia wanted it glory back of the USSR of cold war.

Another aspect we can see is that for how much time the countries will help to the Ukraine because one has to see their economic position also and in current situation the inflation rate in western world is very high so that it may stop the country to helping the Ukraine and if that will happen than Russia will gain profit of that and the situation may differ from now. We have to also see that if countries will stop to provide the aid to Ukraine and if Russia won the battle then it will question the western world and for NATO also and the Russia will get free hand to do some other attack like this and there might be a chance of starting a new cold war in 21st century.

### 1)BAIT AND BLEED POLICY:

Bait and bleed is a military strategy described by international relations theorist John J. Mearsheimer in his book on offensive realism, *The Tragedy of Great Power Politics* (2001). The aim is to induce rival states to engage in a protracted war of attrition against each other "so that they bleed each other white", while the baiter who encouraged the conflict remains on the sidelines and maintains its military strength.

By referencing this I want to talk about the policy of western world mainly USA. As we know USA has not fought any war within his territory and we know the rivalry of USA and (USSR back then) now Russia to became a super power in the world. So here it can say that the western world or mainly the big players like USA has use this of bait and bleed and create the conflict between Russia and Ukraine by encouraging Ukraine and provoking Russia to disrupt their economic and military power so that USA remain at the top most in the world and the prestige of NATO remains same as NATO was created to counter the Russia in military power.

We have seen that USA's President Mr. Joe Biden has gone for the secret visit to the Ukraine and this will also provoke the Russia for the increase in the attack on the Ukraine and western world will encourage Ukraine by giving aid and this war can ongoing for the long time. This may be the strategy of the western world and mainly for the NATO members to not to let Russia get up as super power.

### 2)CAN INDIA MEDIATE TO END THIS WAR?

Igor Polikha, the ambassador of Ukraine in India said that India should intervene in the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict and the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi should speak to Russian President Vladimir Putin to halt this invasion. During his address, Polikha also applauded India's history and civilization as he quoted Chanakya and Mahabharata for India's global role in diplomacy.

Putin Seeking an urgent intervention from India, he said, "India is a very influential global player... We are asking for a strong voice of India". "Modi Ji is one of the most powerful and most respected leaders in the world," he said, adding that India has a "special privilege" and a strategic relationship with Russia and Ukraine is expecting a much more favorable attitude by the Indian government in this crisis.

Mexico has proposed to the United Nations to set up a committee that would include India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Pope Francis, and UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres to mediate permanent peace between Russia and Ukraine. The proposal was put forward by Marcelo Luis Ebrard Casaubón, the foreign minister of Mexico, while participating in a UN Security Council debate on Ukraine in New York. This came days after Modi, who met Putin on the sidelines of the 22nd meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Uzbekistan's Samarkand, told the Russian leader that "today's era is not of war". The Indian prime minister's remarks have been welcomed by the western world including the United States, France and the United Kingdom.

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