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## POWER AND POWERLESS: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR

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### Abstract

The Power Imbalances that occurred due to Russia-Ukraine conflict that began in 2014 has led to change in the economic and social order of the world, today. While the conflict is going on, in this project we try to analyze the genesis of the conflict, impact on economies around the world, the humanitarian impact which caused displacement of millions of people in Europe and changed the cultural fabric of the war-torn zone. With the international community still responding but not actively acting to end this conflict, we will finally conclude with who is really powerful and powerless in this conflict.

The term paper is a group made work done under the supervision of the concerned authority. The paper needed a lot of research while we try at our level to understand the real power and powerless. The following methodology that we inherited here was mainly the secondary sources like the review of literature and questionnaires. In review of literature we went through a lot of articles and earlier works done over the matter and in questionnaires which we tried to make and distributed among our professors and they in turn help made our term paper a more relevant one. With the help of Questionnaires we did, we could be able to bring conclusion of the entire conflict as what it is based on.

In the term paper we begin by understanding the main problem which has resulted the war between the countries of Russia and Ukraine and focuses on the power and powerless world order that we initiated to arrive.

**Keywords:** Crises, conflict, Europe, humanity, impact, world

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## Introduction

A continuous battle between Ukraine and Russia called the Russia-Ukraine War started in 2014. Following the 2014 Ukrainian Revolution, which resulted in Viktor Yanukovich, Ukraine's pro-Russian president, being overthrown, the conflict started. In retaliation, Russia seized Crimea from Ukraine in March 2014 and later aided separatists there, sparking a conflict that has since claimed hundreds of lives. A number of cease-fires and peace accords have been signed during the conflict, but the violence has persisted. Although it denies any involvement in the crisis, Russia has been charged with arming, financing, and backing separatists in eastern Ukraine. The conflict has resulted in a humanitarian crisis, with many people displaced from their homes, and the situation remains tense and unresolved.

For this research, In the beginning we would start with explaining the Research methodology we adopted for this analysis, which is Secondary Research. We continue with stating the objectives of this term paper. The review of literature follows up next, in which we state the materials we used for research of this work.

We started our investigation by identifying the primary issue that gave rise to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Between mid-February and mid-March 2023, we applied this. Understanding a problem's fundamental cause requires examining

all of its facets and components. Additionally, in order to comprehend the underlying causes of the current conflict between Russia and Ukraine, it is essential that we comprehend each country's political, social, and economic backgrounds. Analyzing the Russia-Ukraine war helps in understanding the underlying reasons that led to the conflict, including historical, political, economic, and social factors. This understanding can provide insights into how similar conflicts can be prevented in the future.

Then we will analyze the impact on world economy. Earlier the world has faced the post pandemic phase which has ruined or destroyed their major economies of the world and the countries were trying to recover from this there emerged this power struggle for the territorial issues. The various changes that the economic order underwent after the war began, the reason behind this, the outcomes of the impact and the one who benefitted in this and the one who has to suffer loss. Thereafter came one of the most significant humanitarian crises that the world faced after the war began. There emerged the displacement of the population, degradation of infrastructure, loss of human lives. If the war doesn't end, human life—both that of civilians and even that of military members or servicemen will continue to suffer. The primary objective of our research endeavor was to analyze each of these significant areas of concern. The conflict has had a considerable

impact on regional stability, particularly how Russia and its neighbors interact with one another and the likelihood of further escalation. International actors, such as the United Nations, the European Union, and the United States, have expressed interest in the conflict. Analyzing the role these actors have played in the conflict can provide insights into how the world economy has been hit due to this conflict. The conflict has resulted in a significant humanitarian crisis, including displacement of people, loss of life, and destruction of infrastructure. Analyzing the impact of the conflict on the civilian population can provide insights into how to better protect civilians in conflict zones. The questionnaires were made and the survey has been done for the this. We have taken sample of 20 respondents and in resulting the questionnaires, we will come to a basic comprehensive analysis, what the masses view about the war, whether they are concerned about the war or the implications of it over them, else kind of work needs to be done in order to stop making the humanity suffer. We surveyed it to number of people who were accessible to us and then made a pie chart for the responses of the questionnaires that what we have conducted in our term paper. We did this activity between mid-March and mid-April 2023. After explaining the conflict and the reasons and the implications we would arrive at a conclusion that what needs to be done in order to help stop the war and what the international organizations and the other countries are trying to help curb this situation.

Finally, we would systematically sum up all, and put our references that we must appreciate the earlier works done regarding this. By end of April, we finally compile our results of the term paper as it has to focus on the power and powerless world order that we initiated to arrive. We hope that the paper would make the people go through the basic things regarding the war of Russia and Ukraine.

### Research Methodology

This study has been conducted through secondary sources and a questionnaire has been designed for the same. Moreover, the data has been collected from the various sources like internet, YouTube, magazines, journals and newspapers. The data has been analyzed objectively.

### Objectives

- To understand the root causes of Russia-Ukraine War
- To study the Geopolitical implications of the Russian-Ukraine crisis
- To examine the impact on world economy

- To assess the humanitarian impact
- To find the environmental impact in humanitarian

### Review of Literature

The project entitled “Power and Powerless: An Analytical study of the Russia-Ukraine War” explores the tremendous impact of the Russia-Ukraine war on Pluralism, Economic Security in the world and the Human Catastrophe caused by the war.

An article **OECD International Migration Outlook 2022** says that due to Russia's aggression against Ukraine, a record-breaking number of people, mostly women and children fled to Europe. Nearly 5 million distinct Ukrainian refugees had been registered throughout the European Union by mid-September. An unprecedented refugee and humanitarian crisis have emerged in Europe since World campaign II as a result of Russia's unjustified campaign of aggression against Ukraine.

The article from **Testbook**, is a brief overview of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine. The conflict started in 2014, when Russia annexed Crimea, a peninsula that was previously a part of Ukraine. This move was followed by a separatist movement in eastern Ukraine, which has been supported by Russia.

The conflict has resulted in a significant number of casualties on both sides, with civilians and military personnel being affected. The article notes that the conflict has strained the relationship between Russia and Ukraine, as well as between Russia and many Western nations.

Overall, the article provides a basic overview of the conflict, but it is important to note that this is a complex and ongoing situation that has many political, economic, and social dimensions. This conflict affects lives of many people, and it is important to approach it with sensitivity and nuance.

The article from “CFR reports” on the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Ukraine, which has led to a significant number of refugees and displacement across the country. The conflict in Ukraine, which began in 2014, has resulted in a significant number of casualties and has left millions of people in need of humanitarian assistance. According to the article, the crisis has led to the displacement of as many as 1.6 million people, with many of them fleeing to neighboring countries such as Russia, Belarus, and Poland. Those who remain in Ukraine

face serious challenges, including a lack of access to basic necessities such as food, water, and medicine.

The article also highlights the efforts of humanitarian organizations to address the crisis. These organizations have provided assistance to those in need, including those who have been displaced by the conflict. However, they also note that the ongoing conflict and political tensions in the region have made it difficult to deliver aid effectively.

Overall, the article sheds light on the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Ukraine and the challenges faced by those affected by the conflict. It also highlights the important role of humanitarian organizations in providing assistance to those in need, even in the midst of difficult and complex political situations.

This article from “Drishti IAS” is a comprehensive analysis of the repercussions of the Russia-Ukraine War. According to the author, the war has had a profound effect on both Russia and Ukraine as well as the larger international community. The report points out that the conflict has caused a humanitarian disaster in Ukraine, displacing thousands of people and leaving countless more dead or injured. The economy of Ukraine, which is still trying to recover from the conflict, has also been negatively impacted. The author also discusses the impact of the war on Russia, arguing that it has damaged the country's reputation on the international stage, as well as causing economic and political problems at home. The conflict has also resulted in sanctions being imposed on Russia by many Western nations, which have further worsened the country's economic situation. Finally, the article discusses the wider geopolitical implications of the conflict. The conflict has highlighted the tensions between Russia and the West, and has led to increased military spending and strategic planning in many countries. It has also raised concerns about the potential for future conflicts in the region.

Overall, this article provides a detailed and nuanced analysis of the consequences of the Russia-Ukraine War. It highlights the complex and interconnected nature of the conflict, and emphasizes the need for a diplomatic and peaceful resolution.

In an article in “European Youth Portal” the author claimed that the Ukraine-Russian conflict brings huge environmental destruction. And whether war

be of any kind, it brings huge amount of human loss, environmental degradation, loss of infrastructure. And the war also brings a huge impact on global climate crisis which nowadays people are talking about. The war is depleting drinking water, leading to soil erosion, toxic air gases and particles. In the author requested that there is a need to stop the war for the humanity and the globe as the war is leading us all to the destruction.

### Questionnaire

- Do you know about Russia and Ukraine war?
  - Yes
  - No
  - Partially Agree
  - Partially Disagree
- Do you believe that the conflict between Russia and Ukraine is primarily about power?
  - Yes
  - No
  - Partially Agree
  - Partially Disagree
- Do you think that Ukraine has historically been at a disadvantage in terms of power compared to Russia?
  - Yes
  - No
  - Partially Agree
  - Partially Disagree
- Has the conflict led to a shift in power dynamics in the region?
  - Yes
  - No
  - Partially Agree
  - Partially Disagree
- Do you believe that both sides have committed war crimes and abuses of power during the conflict?
  - Yes
  - No
  - Partially Agree
  - Partially Disagree
- Has the conflict led to a significant displacement of people and a humanitarian crisis?
  - Yes
  - No
  - Partially Agree
  - Partially Disagree
- Do you think that international actors, such as the United Nations and the European Union,

have done enough to try to resolve the conflict?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Partially Agree
- D. Partially Disagree

8. Do you think that economic sanctions are an effective way to respond to Russia's actions in Ukraine?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Partially Agree
- D. Partially Disagree

9. Do you believe that enough is being done to provide humanitarian aid to those affected by the conflict?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Partially Agree
- D. Partially Disagree

10. Do you think that a clear resolution to the conflict is possible in the near future?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Partially Agree
- D. Partially Disagree

11. Do you think Russia in the name of security, invaded Ukraine's sovereignty?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Partially Agree
- D. Partially Disagree

12. Do you think putting sanctions on Russia will help in this situation?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Partially Agree
- D. Partially Disagree

13. Do you believe that Russia was scared in having a NATO ally at it's border?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Partially Agree
- D. Partially Disagree

14. Do you think the actors with power want to keep up the conflict?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Partially Agree
- D. Partially Disagree

15. Do you think World Peace is hindered with this conflict?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Partially Agree
- D. Partially Disagree

16. Is it right that one country should initiate war for self defence?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Partially Agree
- D. Partially Disagree

17. Would the trade embargo on Russia would make them realize the cost of conflict?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Partially Agree
- D. Partially Disagree

18. Whom do you think is the real powerless in this conflict?

- A. Russia
- B. Ukraine
- C. People
- D. Environment

### **Understanding the Root Cause of Russia-Ukraine War**

The Russia-Ukraine Conflict is one of Europe's largest wars since World War II. Since then, Europe's map has been shaped by political alliances, but now, Russia wants to redraw Europe's map by force. Ukraine became a part of the Russian empire after a long reign under the Mongols, the Poles, and Lithuanians. In 1918, Ukraine declared itself as independent country, one year after the Russian Revolution, but the Red Army eventually captured most of it in 1921, turning them into one of the republics inside the Soviet Union. In Russian perspective, they have deep rooted cultural, economic, and political bonds with Ukraine, and it is very central to Russian identity for Ukraine be part of Russia.

The Soviet Union mercilessly increased its grip outside of its boundaries throughout the ensuing ten years. The Soviet Union also established a sphere of influence over Eastern Europe at the conclusion of World War II. Western Europe continued to be influenced by the west.

separating Europe in essence, which led to the start of the Cold War. On the eastern European side, the Soviet Union erected communist regimes that were simple to handle. However, liberal democracies and capitalist economies were formed in the west. The stark ideological gap between the two

superpowers generated mistrust and animosity, which subsequently turned into military partnerships.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or NATO, was established in 1949 by the nations of western Europe, the United States, and Canada. Members of NATO vowed to defend one another from attack. A few years later, the Eastern European nations joined the Warsaw Pact, an alliance dominated by the Soviet Union, and both sides bolstered their armed forces to defend themselves. Until the fall of the communist governments in eastern Europe, Europe remained in this state for decades.

Russia's republics, including Ukraine, started announcing their independence from Soviet rule in late 1991. After the fall of the Soviet Union, which

was divided into 15 sovereign nations, Russia was significantly less powerful. With the overthrow of their communist administrations in several of these former soviet republic nations, the Old Soviet sphere of influence vanished.

The alliance on the western side of Europe was maintained in place even after the Cold War ended. In reality, it continued to grow, adding the Czech Republic, Poland, and Hungary in 1999. In 2004, NATO expanded to include seven new nations. That brought it into the former Soviet sphere of control. The only remaining post-Soviet nations standing between Russia and NATO are Belarus, Ukraine, and Georgia. As both sought to join NATO, Ukraine and Georgia have been Russia's top priorities. In 1994, Ukraine joined NATO as a partner, moving one step closer to joining the western military alliance.



Furthermore, in 2013 they were set to ratify an association agreement with the European Union. But when it came time to sign the agreement, Ukraine's pro-Russian administration refused to do so and opted to deepen ties with the Russian Federation instead. Thousands of demonstrators flooded the streets after the decision was made, demanding that the contract be signed. Following months of peaceful protests, the Ukrainian ruler reacted harshly and executed hundreds of people, causing further demonstrations, which ultimately forced the president to resign and then leave the country. As a result, Putin made the decision to

resort to force in order to maintain his political sway over Ukraine.

In his speech to the Russian parliament in March 2014, Russian President Vladimir Putin announced the annexation of Crimea and asserted that Russians and Ukrainians are "one people" whose shared history suggests that they should likewise share a common political entity today. During a meeting with then-US president George W. Bush in 2008, the Russian president reportedly said, "Ukraine is not even a country."

He began by attacking and occupying the

Ukrainian Crimean Peninsula. The Donetsk and Luhansk provinces of Ukraine were later taken over by insurgents with the help of Russia, who then declared them to be independent nations. For

over eight years, Putin has clung to these areas, producing instability in Ukraine and impeding its development towards the West.



But by November 2021, at least 100,000 Russian soldiers will have gathered close to the Ukrainian border. Although Putin vehemently denied having any preparations to invade, he eventually made his demands known to the west. His major demand was for NATO to cease its military border expansion and return to the position they were in 1997. His demands were denied by Western governments, who also increased their military presence in Eastern Europe and put soldiers on alert. Russian troops continued to assemble along Ukraine's border with Belarus as Russia started holding massive military exercises.

On February 21<sup>st</sup>, 2022 his particularly vitriolic speech laying out a long list of grievances as justification for the "special military operation" which Putin, after claiming Luhansk and Donetsk were being threatened by the neo-Nazi forces of Ukraine, recognized their independence from Ukraine on February 21. The next day Russian troops entered the region claiming that military action was necessary to stop Ukrainian attacks on the two breakaway regions of Donetsk and Lugansk.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine began On February 24, 2022 after Russia launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine from Belarus to the north, its own territory to the east, and the Russian-annexed Crimea Peninsula to the south. Putin announced it as a special military operation aiming for the "demilitarization" and "denazification" of Ukraine, so countries around the world are now imposing severe economic sanctions hoping Putin would realize the cost and eventually slow down. For now, Russian forces keep pushing deeper, but Ukraine fights back.

### **The Geopolitical Implications of the Russian-Ukraine Crisis**

The Russian-Ukraine crisis has resulted in a shift in power dynamics in Eastern Europe, with increased defense spending and military cooperation among neighboring countries to counter Russian expansionism. This has led to strained relations between Russia and the West, with economic sanctions and diplomatic pressure causing distrust and animosity between the two sides.

Energy security has been a significant concern, with efforts to reduce dependence on Russian energy leading to increased competition over energy resources in the region. The annexation of Crimea and support for separatist rebels in eastern Ukraine have raised questions about the effectiveness of international institutions and the ability of the international community to uphold norms of territorial integrity and national sovereignty. The conflict has resulted in significant humanitarian implications, with thousands killed and millions displaced, exacerbating tensions in the region.

We need to understand the strategic interests of key actors and the role of institutions and international norms in managing geopolitical challenges. The crisis has underlined the need for greater cooperation and coordination among countries and institutions to address the complex geopolitical dynamics at play. The conflict has also highlighted the importance of energy security and the need for greater investment in alternative energy sources to reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

### **Economic Consequences of the Conflict**

Ongoing hostilities between Russia and Ukraine have a significant impact on the world economy. The war in Ukraine constituted a "massive and historic energy shock" to the markets, according to an OECD analysis from November 2022. This shock had reduced economic growth from an expected 5% before the war to only 3.1% in 2022, and this analysis also discovered that European economies were the ones most affected.

But by June 2022, the NATO nations had frozen \$300 billion in assets belonging to the Russian central bank and had taken \$30 billion in assets belonging to the Russian aristocracy. 2,700 sanctions have been imposed on Russia, freezing \$300 billion in its gold and foreign exchange holdings. The United States has so far provided Ukraine with \$47.9 billion, although this was given to support the military and humanitarian components, while the EU nations have provided the financial help.

With an estimated 14 million people displaced, Ukraine's economy has been severely harmed by the loss of production capacity, damage to agricultural land, and decreased labour supply. And according to recent World Bank estimates, recovery and restructuring of Ukraine in all aspects needs at least \$349 billion, which is more than 1.5 times the size of Ukraine's pre-war economy in 2021. As said by Anna Bjerde, World Bank Vice President for Europe and central Asia region that "Russia's invasion of Ukraine has triggered one of the biggest human displacement crises and exerts a heavy toll on human and economic life".

Europe has experienced a more than 20% reduction in natural gas by last year. Although it was unable to satisfy the full European demand, the United States had still emerged as the world's largest provider of liquefied natural gas (LNG). As a result, it had diverted part of its exports from Asia to fulfil the demands of European countries. This sharp reduction in Russian gas exports to European nations has decreased their tax revenues, which in turn has limited the flow of funds supporting Russian political clout. However, Russia continues to be Europe's top supplier of commodities like nickel, cobalt, and platinum as well as wheat, making it more attractive to EU nations.

Since Russia no longer controls the former larger part of the Soviet bloc (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance COMECON), whose former members are now members of the EU and NATO, this situation has gained momentum to rise the cold

war division of the global economy in some sectors, some of which are now visible.

The violence produced a humanitarian catastrophe, according to the World Bank, and provided the second significant shock to the global economy in two years. This was stated in its Spring 2022 Economic report for Europe and Central Asia. Additionally, the IMF stated in March 2022 that "Steeper price increases for food and fuel may spur a greater risk of unrest in some regions, from Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America to the Caucasus and Central Asia, while food insecurity is further likely to increase in other parts of the world, such as Africa and the Middle East."

As a result, we may draw the conclusion that both the two countries are affected by the worldwide economic effects of the Russia-Ukraine war. On the one hand, the Russian economy is deteriorating daily, while on the other, Ukraine's economy needed to be completely rebuilt. The United States is now relied upon more by the European nations, yet the war has had an effect on their economies as well as the Indian economy. The depletion will be worse if the fight goes on for longer.

### **Humanitarian and Environmental Impact of the Conflict**

Thousands of people have fled their homes in search of safety as a result of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which erupted in 2014. This has brought about a number of humanitarian and political difficulties as well as brought to light some of the fundamental problems that have fueled the conflict itself.

One of the key issues in the migration crisis is the displacement of individuals and families from their homes. This displacement has caused by a range of factors, including violence, threats, and persecution, as well as economic hardship and infrastructure damage. As a result, many people have been forced to flee to other parts of Ukraine, Russia, or other neighboring countries.

The migration crisis has had a significant impact on the humanitarian situation in the region. Many people have been left without access to necessities, such as food, water, and medical care.

This has led to a few health and wellbeing concerns, including malnutrition, illness, and mental health problems. Additionally, the crisis has created challenges for aid organizations and governments, who must work together to provide support to those in need. The migration crisis has



also had significant political implications.

Furthermore, the conflict has had a disproportionate impact on vulnerable groups, including women, children, and elderly. Women and children are often more susceptible to violence and exploitation, and many have been forced into prostitution or other forms of trafficking. The elderly, on the other hand, are often left behind in conflict zones and risk of becoming isolated and vulnerable.

Despite the ceasefire agreements, fighting in eastern Ukraine continues, and civilians continue to bear the brunt of the violence. The international community has called for an end to the hostilities and for efforts to resolve the conflict through peace talks. However, the situation remains fragile, and the human cost of the conflict continues to be high.

Most casualties have been in eastern Ukraine, where the conflict has been most intense. Civilians living in areas close to the front line have been particularly at risk, with many killed or injured by shelling, gunfire, and landmines. Homes, schools, hospitals, and other essential infrastructure have been destroyed, leaving many people without access to basic services such as water, electricity, and healthcare.

Both sides have been accused of committing human rights abuses, including targeting civilians and using torture and other forms of violence against prisoners. There have also been reports of forced disappearances, arbitrary detentions, and extrajudicial killings.

Ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine has resulted in significant loss of human life. The **FSB's** reported Calculation of almost 110,000 casualties by February is still far lower than leaked between number this week in previously US documents, which estimated Russian losses 189, 500, and 223,000 casualties, with 55,500-43,000 men Killed in action.

The European Union has analyzed the impact of

the armed war of Russia and Ukraine in environment as our environment has already faced numerous effects of the earlier wars. In its the article they say that before the war only Ukraine has low rank on environmental indicators and after the war began the conditions are severed. The Russian army has destroyed the number of cities of Ukraine. From fire, smoke clouds have spread due to explosive weapons, building materials including asbestos, metals and combustion have populated. The wastes from these can lead to soil and ground water pollution. In Donbas region there are outdated coal mines as the money is closed but to prevent it from contaminating the reservoirs should be treated with heavy metals such as mercury, lead, and arsenic and because of the war it has restricted them.

Not only Ukraine is degrading but the whole globe is as the environmental problems not only stays with the borders. The climate change, global warming, natural oil, fossil fuels, and others have already ruined the globe. According to Cost of war project U.S. military is the single institution that produces CO<sub>2</sub> the most per year which leads to increase in the carbon.

The war of Balkans led to bombing of energy and industrial plants with release into the environmental of mercury, dioxin, ammonia, heavy metals and hydrocarbons all these leads to suffer environment.

Russia has a larger and better-equipped military than Ukraine in terms of military might, including a nuclear arsenal and cutting-edge weaponry. However, with assistance from the US and other western nations, Ukraine has also recently modernised its military.

In terms of Economic Power, Russia has a larger economy than Ukraine, with significant natural resources, including Oil, gas and minerals. However, Ukraine has strategic location between Russia and Europe and serve as a transit route for Russian Energy Exports to Europe giving it some leverage in the conflict.

## Results of Questionnaire

S.no	QUESTIONS	No of responses YES	No of responses NO	No of responses PARTIALLY AGREE	No of responses PARTIALLY DISAGREE
1	Do you know about Russia and Ukraine war?	10			
2	Do you believe that the conflict between Russia and Ukraine is primarily about power?	8		2	
3	Do you think that Ukraine has historically been at a disadvantage in terms of power compared to Russia?	7		3	
4	Has the conflict led to a shift in power dynamics in the region?	7	1	2	
5	Do you believe that both sides have committed war crimes and abuses of power during the conflict?	2	1	6	1
6	Has the conflict led to a significant displacement of people and a humanitarian crisis?	9		1	
7	Do you think that international actors, such as the United Nations and the European Union, have done enough to try to resolve the conflict?	1	8		1
8	Do you think that economic sanctions are an effective way to respond to Russia's actions in Ukraine?	1	6	3	
9	Do you believe that enough is being done to provide humanitarian aid to those affected by the conflict?	2	7	1	
10	Do you think that a clear resolution to the conflict is possible in the near future?		5	3	2
11	Do you think Russia in the name of security, invaded Ukraine's sovereignty?	5	4	1	
12	Do you think putting sanctions on Russia will help in this situation?	1	3	6	
13	Do you believe that Russia was scared in having a NATO ally at it's border?	8		2	
14	Do you think the actors with power want to keep up the conflict?	4	1	5	
15	Do you think World Peace is hindered with this conflict?	5	1	4	
16	Is it right that one country should initiate war for self-defence?	1	7	1	1
17	Would the trade embargo on Russia would make them realize the cost of conflict?	3	3	4	

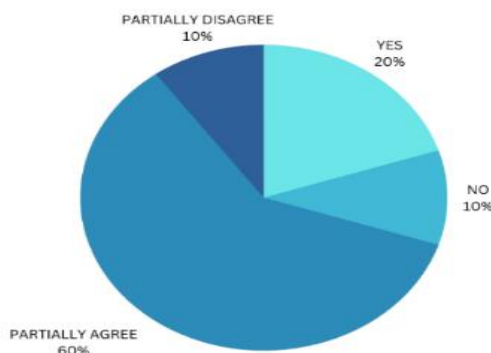
Sr no.	Question	Russia	Ukraine	People	Environment
18	Whom do you think is the real powerless in this conflict?	0	4	5	1

### Analysis and Discussions of the questionnaire

#### Q1. Do you believe that both sides have committed war crimes and abuses of power during the conflict?

We asked the respondents. "Do you believe that

both of sides have committed war crimes and abuses of power during the conflict?" So, 20% of the respondents said yes, 10% said no, 60 % said that they partially agree and 10% responded with partially disagree.

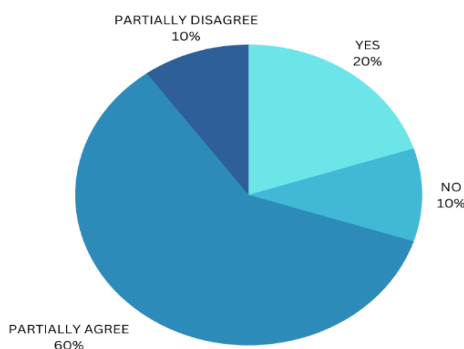


## Q2. Would the trade embargo on Russia would make them realize the cost of conflict?

Another question was asked that "Would the trade embargo on Russia would make them realize the cost of conflict?". So, we had mixed responses. 30% of respondents said yes, 30% respondents said no and 40% responded with partially agree that embargo on Russia would make Russia realize the costs of conflict.

From the results, we see that people are well aware that this Russian Ukraine war, and believe that this conflict is primarily about power struggle. While everyone views Ukraine is at disadvantage to the mighty Russian superpower, the sheer will power and courage overcomes it. The displacement of people from their homes, has changed the power dynamics of the area. While people believe that international organisations like united Nations and the European Union did try to end the conflict, by putting sanctions, but as we know the conflict has

not seen any end by now. People are puzzled whether any peaceful resolution to the conflict is possible. The most respondents also believed that Russia was scared of NATO's expansion and in the name of security they invaded Ukraine sovereignty. While most people believe that putting economic sanctions are an effective method to respond to Russia's actions in Ukraine. So, most respondents believed that putting economic sanctions would help Russia to realize its mistakes. Finally, when it comes to who is powerless or without power are people, some others pointing that Ukraine is without power, with few saying that environment is the real powerless during this conflict. Ultimately, the power dynamics between Russia and Ukraine are complex and multifaceted, and it is difficult to make a clear determination of which country is more Powerful or Powerless.



## Conclusion

From the research we have done, we find that people are well aware that this Russian Ukraine war, and believe that this conflict is primarily about power struggle. While everyone views Ukraine is at disadvantage to the mighty Russian superpower, the sheer will power and courage overcomes it. The Russia- Ukraine war has indemnity has impacted the global economy. Since World War II, this Conflict has been one of Europe's most significant wars. Political alliances have formed Europe's map for a while now, but Russia now intends to redraw Europe's map using force. On the one hand, the Russian economy is deteriorating daily, while the Ukraine's economy needed to be completely rebuilt. The European countries are now relying more on the U.S. but its economies are also been shaken by the war even the Indian economy too has been impacted. If the war continues for a longer period it is going to deplete more. The humanitarian crisis in Ukraine has been exacerbated by the ongoing conflict. Hundreds of thousands of people have been displaced, and

many are living in overcrowded conditions in temporary shelters or with family members. During the COVID-19 pandemic in particular, these populations are highly susceptible to disease outbreaks and associated health hazards. It is important to critically analyse the complicated issue of the migratory crisis brought on by the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. The United Nations said that 30% of the population would be affected by poverty if the war were to result in it.

It had a profound impact on the lives of millions of people, including displacement, economic disruption, and a strain on host communities. It has also had a disproportionate impact on vulnerable groups, including women, children, and the elderly. Addressing this crisis will require a concerted effort from governments, international community to provide assistance and support to those affected by the conflict. Although, Despite the ceasefire agreements, fighting bin eastern Ukraine continues, and civilians continue to bear the brunt of the violence. The international

community has called for an end to the hostilities and for efforts to resolve the conflict through peace talks. However, the situation remains fragile, and the human cost of the conflict continues to be high. Both Russia and Ukraine are regional powers with significant military Capabilities, geo-Political influence, and resources. The conflict between the two countries has been ongoing Since 2014, and both sides have engaged in military Operations, Political maneuvering and Propaganda their interests. and Propaganda Campaigns to advance interests. Russia has a larger and better-equipped military than Ukraine in terms of military might, including a nuclear arsenal and cutting-edge weaponry. However, with assistance from the US and other western nations, Ukraine has also recently modernised its military.

Russia is economically more powerful than Ukraine due to its abundance in natural resources including oil, gas, and minerals. The war between Russia and Ukraine causes severe environmental damage. And regardless of the type of battle, it results in significant human casualties, environmental damage, and infrastructure destruction. And the war also brings a huge impact on global climate crisis which nowadays people are talking about. The war is depleting drinking water, leading to soil erosion, toxic air gases and particles. We see that there is a need to stop the war for the sake of humanity and the globe as the war is leading us all to destruction.

The Russian-Ukraine crisis has significant geopolitical implications that will continue to shape regional and global politics for years to come. The conflict has underscored the importance of international institutions and cooperation, as well as the need for greater attention to energy security and alternative energy sources. The power imbalances after the conflict seem to be evident, in our analysis we find the real powerless are the people affected by the conflict. As the states with power keep on fighting, the migration and global commodity prices rising, environment getting a huge toll, an immediate cession of military actions by the aggressive power, here clearly it seems to be Russia is necessary.

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