



FEASIBLE SOLUTIONS TO THE BELLIGERENT CONFLICT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND UKRAINE

Avishek Bhattacharjee, Arunava Chaki
Department of ECE
HETC, Hooghly, WB, India

Abstract—The conflict between Russia and Ukraine has thrown the world into disarray. After the devastating pandemic disaster, it's the most serious concern that has a direct or indirect impact on all of us. People are looking for practical and permanent solutions to what we have attempted to estimate by analyzing all of the incidents and speaking with local folks on the phone. As noted previously, we considered NATO enlargement as the cause to start this battle. We concentrated on humanitarian aid and social awareness in this area. Essentially, we attempted to discover some long-term solutions to these problems by reducing people's poverty and inequity, as well as analyzing their current basic necessities and determining how to reconstruct collapsed palaces and repatriate the immigrated people. The economy's decline was also a source of concern for us, and we sought to determine how to reverse it. In this article, the following issues in relation to various sources of information are discussed in an elegant way.

Keywords— Elegant, NATO.

I. INTRODUCTION

Russia and Ukraine are both very important role-player countries in the world. Russia's armaments and Ukraine's wheat supplement both play a vital role. Russia is recognized for exporting armaments, and Ukraine is a major wheat and grain hub in Europe. However, in this recent fight, both countries are major adversaries now. Since the start of the conflict, much has been written about the core causes, the motivations of the principal players, and probable future scenarios. Despite the vast number of analyses done, only a few have been published, especially those finding some possible solutions. They examine what became known as the "Ukraine crisis" from the perspective of a thorough understanding of Russian-Ukrainian ties, as well as the perspectives of diverse groups engaged, as well as the discursive processes that have had a role in the development of the changes in the conflict and their interpretations. We will identify some practical answers in this article such as the reasons for the war between Russia and Ukraine, the demographic relevance of both countries, and feasible remedies in terms of demand dimensions and logical paths.

II. THE REASONS FOR THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND UKRAINE:

Russia started to invade Ukraine on 24th February. Before the dispute between Russia-Ukraine over Ukraine's NATO memberships erupted. Russia is adamantly opposed to Ukraine joining NATO. But Ukraine didn't pay any heed over this issue. That's why war is going on. USA is playing a vital role in this war to keep on this war.

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1. War Occurrence:

Russia's role in the Ukraine conflict, in particular its intervention in eastern Ukraine and annexation of Crimea, appears to mark a turning point in this war occurrence. NATO enlargement is the reason of this war occurrence.

2. SCENARIO ANALYSIS:

Scenario analysis is a method of describing prospective futures in situations where there is a high level of ambiguity and complexity, making precise forecasting impossible of this war occurrence. Such an analysis aims to establish feasible outcomes by first identifying trends and dynamics that will interact to influence future occurrences in the following three to five years, in this case. The first section examines the many types and sources of propaganda used throughout the crisis, both by the government and by the media. It discusses how alternative interpretations of events are formed and gives what the contributors consider to be the public's main ideas and attitudes in Russia, Ukraine, and the West. First, Mark Galeotti reviews the tactics used by Russia in the Ukraine crisis, such as the 'hybrid war,' the roles the 'little green men,' the Spetsnaz and the intelligence community have played in operations in both Crimea and the Donbas. While Russia has so far won the 'military war' to create Novorossiia and the 'intelligence war' to support



combat operations, Galeotti argues it has not achieved its desired aims and thus is losing the ‘political war.’ Following this, Paul Chaisty and Stephen Whitefield, in their chapter titled ‘Putin’s National-ism Problem,’ examine the new official narratives of Vladimir Putin’s leadership, the problems associated with them, and how the Ukraine crisis has influenced the support for Putin’s rule. They maintain that although the Ukraine crisis has contributed to the increase of support, the Kremlin will most likely fail to satisfy the aspirations of such a diverse group of moderate patriots and radical nationalists. The following chapter, by Elena Chebankova, seeks to understand the roots of Putin’s popularity by analysing the political, structural, and discursive spheres of Russian political life. The secret of Putin’s success, she argues, is his ability to recreate a narrative of the Russian structure in the new form and, in the context of the Ukraine crisis, embrace the long-established search for self-rediscovery of Russian society. The fourth analysis, by Stephen Hutchings and Joanna Szostek, concentrates on the main media and political narratives in Russia during the Ukraine crisis. They argue that the Russian media’s response to the crisis cannot be traced solely to ‘cynical eclecticism,’ defined as exploitation of whichever currents fit the purposes. While they agree that an instrumental approach has been used, they also believe that efforts have been made to offer prevailing narratives in the shape of a coherent worldview.

IV. POSSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO NATO’S GOOD SIGNALS:

For decades, NATO’s relationship with the Soviet Union and thereafter Russia has been crucial in shaping Europe’s regional and global security arrangement. In this conflict, NATO performs critical functions, and by sending out positive signals, the war can be terminated.

- i) If NATO sends out positive signals in collaboration with the United States that they will agree not to expand its alliance on the Soviet Union region’s based countries and Russia’s neighboring countries. Then this war will undoubtedly finish in a matter of minutes.
- ii) NATO can play a critical role in bringing the war to an end and reaching an agreement with Russia.
- iii) Instead of letting Ukraine wait, NATO can assist it by including Ukraine to its alliance.
- iv) NATO may even be able to clarify its mission in before, stating that it will not damage Russia.

1. Demographic Protest against War:

Nothing works better than citizen protests to put an end to a conflict. On the feet of the demographic protest, autocracy will bow down. In Ukraine, as in Russia, the index of economic indoctrination has the strongest impact on the variation in democratic values. Ukraine, however, shows different demographic and attitudinal cleavages.

Figure Representation

Year of birth	- 0.018 (- 7.344)	- 0.012 (- 4.913)	- 0.009 (- 2.284)
Standardized coefficient	- 0.217	- 0.175	- 0.118
Education level	- 0.149 (- 5.956)	- 0.073 (- 2.137)	0.012 (0.229)
Standardized coefficient	- 0.182	- 0.078	0.012
Urban residence*	- 0.034 (- 0.348)	- 0.117 (- 1.355)	- 0.265 (- 1.778)
Standardized coefficient	- 0.011	- 0.049	- 0.090
Ethnic Russian*	—	—	0.000
Standardized coefficient	—	—	0.000
Adjusted r^2 for the equation	0.09	0.04	0.01
Sample size	1,065	777	399

*Yes = 1

Figure 1: Regression of View of Stalin on Demographic Variables Russia Ukraine Lithuania

In Russia, police arrest thousands participating in 'anti-war' protests, threaten with 'legal repercussions'. However, Russians must not fade away; instead, they must advance in moving forward against war.

V. VIABLE HUMANITARIAN SOLUTIONS:

We are all human, so we can definitely get some solutions in this humanitarian way. Some of them are,

- i) Humanitarian people must be united and appeal to the governor of Russia to stop this war immediately by looking at the people’s tremendous condition. Other-wise, they will plank out the government regime to another regime like the mass grievance in Sri Lanka and their prime minister’s ouster.
- ii) Each and every country can assist Ukraine by providing humanitarian support. It’s not going to be an eye-tormenting situation for Russia’s followers.
- iii) Arrange for medical assistance and a decent grave on the cemeteries.
- iv) Donation is an excellent example of humanitarian appreciation; we must raise funds to resolve the dismal situations in Ukraine.

1. Mutual solutions with respect to all categories:

Those with a high desire for strong leadership, those who do not believe that Stalin’s accomplishments are undervalued and urban residents are more supportive of democracy, even controlling for economic orientation. Both countries must strengthen their mutual and diplomatic ties.

- i) All sanctions against Russia should be lifted.
- ii) USA must stop their conspiring politics to keep this war going on.
- iii) Need to come to the diplomatic negotiations over all conflicts.



- iv) Need to stop war by making promises to your own country's people.
- v) Look after all imposed orphans who have lost their parents in this war.

VI. CONCLUSION

The conflict in Ukraine has exposed profound schisms in Russian and European political elites over core concepts of regional security control. Russia's challenge to NATO and the EU—in particular, their promotion of liberal values in the eastern neighborhood—has completed a paradigm shift in the security governance literature that has been disputed for some time. These two organizations are unable to fill the governance void in the eastern neighborhood, which leads to instability. Moscow even challenges OSCE agreed principles because of the latter's alleged bias against Russia and other countries. At last, we come to the conclusion that the following solutions are going to help douse the fire of this conflict.

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