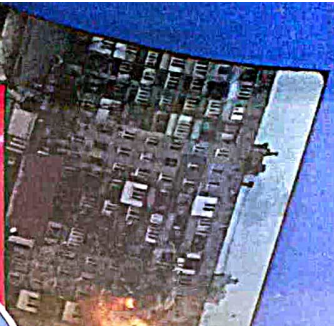


Understanding War in the 21<sup>st</sup> century:

THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE CONFLICT





**NO WAR IN UKRAINE**  
СІЛА УКРАЇНИ



**THE TIMES FIND**  
Russian Roulette: Putin Goes



**POLE?**

**DO NOT STOP WAR**

**THE TIMES FIND**  
INDIA



**RESIST**

**STOP**

**THE TIMES FIND**  
INDIA

**RESIST**

**PUTIN**

**PUTIN GOES**



**PUTIN GOES**



**PUTIN**

**WELCOME TO HELL**



**WELCOME TO HELL**



## Role of NGOs and intergovernmental organization in Russia -

The war between Russia and Ukraine, also known as the "Russo-Ukraine war", began in February 2014 with the invasion of the Ukraine autonomous republic of Crimea by disguised Russian troops. NGOs and IGOs have played various roles in response to the conflict.

**Humanitarian Aid:** NGOs and IGOs have been actively involved in providing humanitarian aid to affected population in both Russia and Ukraine. They have supplied food, medical assistance, shelter and other essential supplies to those impacted by the conflict. These organizations often work in coordination with local authorities and communities to ensure effective and efficient assistance delivery.

The NGOs and IGOs did help in several ways in Russia-Ukraine war as mentioned above, but some IGOs like NATO didn't interfere in the war in weapon or army because Russia left NATO in 2015 on March. If NATO would help in the war, Russia would consider all the countries of NATO as an enemy of Russia. NATO didn't interfere in the war because they are afraid if they were to help Ukraine, Russia would have started world war III.

— Ankita Kalita  
B.A 3<sup>rd</sup> sem

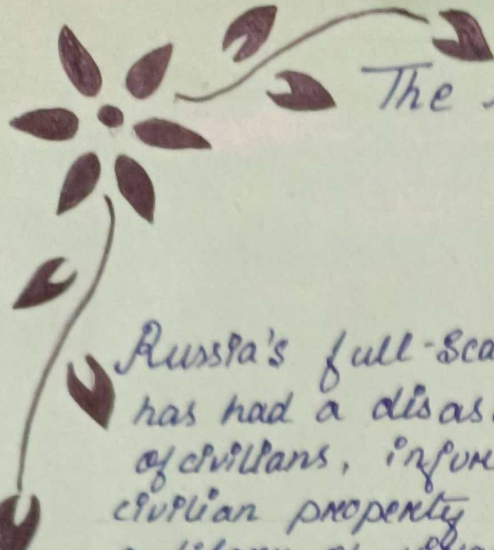
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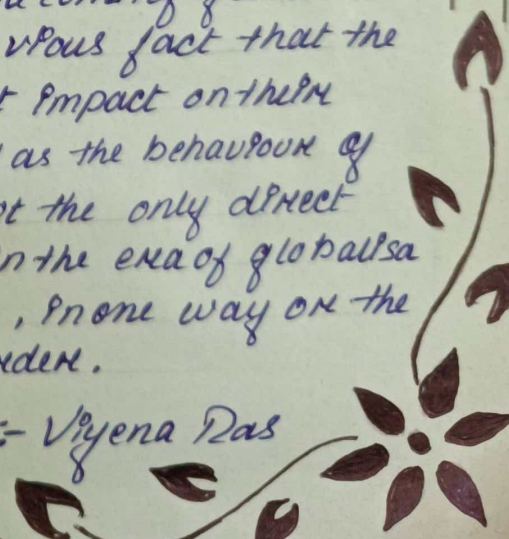


## The Destructive Aspect of Russian Ukrain Conflict

Russia's full-scale invasion in 2022, it's war against Ukraine has had a disastrous impact on civilian life killing thousands of civilians, injuring many thousands more, and destroying civilian property and infrastructure. Russian forces committed a litany of violations of international humanitarian law, including indiscriminate and disproportionate bombing and shelling of civilian areas that hit homes and health care and educational facilities. Some of these attacks should be investigated as war crimes. Russian or Russian-affiliated forces committed apparent war crimes, including torture, summary executions, sexual violence, enforced disappearances, and looting of cultural property. Russian forces countrywide repeated attacks on Ukraine's energy and other critical infrastructure appeared aimed at terrorizing civilians and making their life unsustainable, which is a war crime.

The conflicts that turn into large-scale wars have immense potential to create destruction and chaos, not only during the passage of war but also in the long future of the countries involved and as well as the world. It doesn't take much effort to know that the present-day Ukraine-Russian war would have an impact on both countries in the coming years when the war supposedly ends. This is for an obvious fact that the countries involved in the war will see a direct impact on their sovereignty, economy, citizens, resources as well as the behaviour of the future individual state. However, this is not the only direct manifestation of war. The bigger picture, in the era of globalisation, includes all the countries of the world, in one way or the other and it's consequences on the world order.

= Vijaya Das



## \* Failure of the World Community and World public opinion and civil Society:

The conflict between Ukraine and Russia has been a complex and ongoing issue, and the failure of the world community to stop the war can be attributed to several factors.

1. Geopolitical Challenges: The conflict between Ukraine and Russia has significant geopolitical implications, which often complicate international efforts to resolve the situation. Russia is a powerful nation with a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, giving it the ability to veto any resolutions that might be proposed against its actions.

2. Limited International Consensus: There has been a lack of consensus among major world powers on how to approach the conflict. Some countries have been more supportive of Ukraine, while others have maintained closer ties with Russia. This division hampers coordinated efforts to address the issue effectively.

In the event of a war between Ukraine and Russia, public opinion and civil society reactions would likely vary across different countries and communities.

Two potential factors that could influence public opinion:

1. Geopolitical alliances: Countries that have historically been aligned with Ukraine, such as the United States, European Union member states, and NATO countries, may be more likely to support Ukraine and condemn Russian aggression.

2. Media coverage: The portrayal of events in the media plays a crucial role in shaping public opinion. Different media outlets might have varying perspectives or biases, which can influence how people perceive and interpret the conflict.

@Saubhagya Braja Deka  
(BA 3rd sem)

@Jimanjit Ray (BA 3rd Sem)

# How Russia-Ukraine Conflict Changed the Nature of Warfare?

When we talk about how has the nature of war changed we come to remember World War I, which come to be known by various names like "the Great War" or the "War to End All Wars". When you look at the pictures of the French Army at the beginning of the World War I, as the French Cavalry is riding off to meet the Germans at the frontier, dressed in steel breastplates carrying sabres, long helmets with the horse hairs at the top, it was the same as the Napoleonic era on the top, it was the same as the battle of Waterloo (1815). But at the end of World War I, we can see the same French Army with modern helmets, clothes, tanks, artillery, and fighter planes for the first time in the sky. Suddenly everything changed. From the Napoleonic era, the world entered the modern era.

Many experts call this Russia-Ukraine War the biggest crisis in the world since the end of World War II. Russia put its boots on Ukrainian soil on February 24, 2022. If the war had gone according to President Putin's plan, it should have been a short and strategic operation in which Russia easily captures Ukraine but it's now more than 360 days and Ukraine is still fighting. This war has opened new dimensions and also succeeded in analysing the nature of wars in the future.

— Bandita S Samma .

## Critically discuss the role of United Nation in regulating Russia and Ukraine war:

The Russia-Ukraine war is an armed conflict between Ukraine and Russian-backed separatists in the country's eastern Ukrainian regions of Donetsk and Luhansk. The conflict began in 2014 when Russia annexed the Crimea region, sparking protests in Ukraine. Since then, fighting has escalated to include both Ukrainian and Russian-backed separatist forces. The conflict has resulted in more than 13,000 deaths and over 1.5 million displaced people.

The United Nation has been working actively involved in regulating the war between Russia and Ukraine. United Nation has been working to promote peace, security, and stability in the region by facilitating negotiations between the two countries and providing humanitarian assistance to those affected by the conflict.

United Nation developed peacekeeping missions to regulate the war in 2015. The UN established the Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine, which has been task with the ceasefire, facilitating dialogue between the parties, and reporting on human rights violations.

From a humanitarian perspective, the United Nation has fulfilled a vital role in providing emergency relief, such as food, medical supplies and clothing, to those affected by the conflict. The United Nation has also provided financial and logistical assistance to non-governmental organisations who are providing relevant services on the ground.

The United Nation has played a role in trying to resolve the conflict between Russia and Ukraine through diplomatic efforts. In March 2014, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution affirming Ukraine's territorial integrity and condemning Russia's annexation of Crimea. The UN has also supported efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict through the Minsk agreements, which were signed in 2015 by Ukraine, Russia and separatists leaders from Donetsk and Luhansk.

Overall, the United Nation has played an important role in regulating the war between Russia and Ukraine by promoting peace, security, and stability in the region. While much work remains to be done, the United Nation efforts have helped to reduce violence and promote dialogue between the parties.

Trinikal Tyoti Bomanah





COULD WAR 3?







# DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

## Understanding War in the 21<sup>st</sup> century:

### THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE CONFLICT



NO MORE WAR?  
 Are IT, R, O, T, U, N?



Is it really  
 the end  
 of the  
 world?

*Handwritten text on aged paper, likely a historical document or letter related to the conflict.*



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*Handwritten text in a decorative border, continuing the historical or personal narrative.*



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