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## **Ukrainian Crises**

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### **Abstract-**

Ukraine is a post-Soviet republic that gained independence in 1991 following the disintegration of the Soviet Union. This is a story that many people have heard before. The historical road that led to the formation of the Ukrainian state, on the other hand, is more convoluted. During the Soviet era, Ukraine had two severe demographic crises: the 1933 famine and World War II. This article discusses the impact of the Ukrainian crisis on the country's internal condition, namely the social and economic circumstances, as well as foreign relations in general.

Ethnic, religious, political, and economic tensions that had been building for years were precipitated by Ukraine's independence and amplified by society's transitional stratification and the economic crisis. On the other hand, Ukraine is considered the geographic centre of Eurasian space; therefore its military neutrality is a must for Russia's national security. The breakdown in Russian-Ukrainian relations has triggered a crisis that now affects both European and global politics. Preconditions for investment crises were generated in Ukraine between 1991 and 2015 as a result of violations of macro-proportions in the sectoral structure of gross disposable income, as well as errors in fiscal, social, and monetary policy. The gas conflict between Russia and Ukraine is examined in the following study. Because a major portion of natural gas headed for the EU passes via Ukraine, Europe has become collateral damage. The Ukrainian issue has a wide range of domestic and international implications for the political, economic, and social agenda. Our research entails a fact-checking and predictive analysis of essential records and data relevant to our research goal, which has aided us in forming conclusions regarding the Ukrainian crisis, as well as its political, economic, and social issues.

**Keyword-** Tatarstan's paradiplomacy amid the Ukraine crisis, Post-financial-crisis development of Ukrainian businesses, The influence of the Ukrainian crisis on global stability: threats and opportunities, Case Study of the Russian-Ukrainian Gas Conflict, Ukrainian crises include socioeconomic, political, and international implications, The influence of the Ukrainian crisis on Turkey, Ukraine: one country, four crises.

## **1. Hypothesis-**

This research on the Ukrainian crisis is being carried out in order to categorize the information under a number of distinct perspectives, each of which yields tales of various genres. The article investigates the current political and economic crises that Ukrainians are facing, which will be handled as a state crisis, a geopolitical experiment, and risks that can affect them as well as other countries around the world.

## **2. Introduction-**

Economic collapse, population collapse, widespread corruption, internal and foreign political polarization, and enormous power influence, the experimental state of Ukraine features a variety of harmful feedback loops as a result of its vulnerability. This effect was also observed in financial systems. This crisis has risen to the top of the list of concerns that have a direct bearing on European security and the international system as a whole. The Ukrainian crisis has exposed the flaws in the present European security architecture, which is predicated on NATO's dominant role and the Russian factor's marginal standing. Ukraine's geopolitical fragmentation and immersion in conflict were caused by the crisis.

Ukraine is critical to European security. The Ukrainian factor may both maintain European stability by balancing Russia's and the West's interests, as well as depreciate European security by eroding its internal stability and enabling external competing forces to battle for power in Ukraine. The current NATO-centric concept of European security is in trouble, as the Ukrainian crisis has shown. This system was created in order to shape peace, stability, and security in Europe, according to its founders. An attempt to include Ukraine in NATO, on the other hand, demonstrated the system's selectivity, bias, and anti-Russian objectives, leading to aggressive Russian opposition and an increase in international tensions. To acquire a thorough understanding of the Ukrainian issue, which we studied, our Research Objective required that all of these aspects be stated in advance.

### *2.1.The Crisis in Ukraine (November 2013 - September 2014)-*

During the Ukraine crisis, although Eastern European countries firmly embrace the idea of containment as a long-term NATO strategy against Russia, Western Europeans advocate a strategy based on isolation augmented by sanctions and deterrence. In comparison to

developments in the Mediterranean, the Middle East, and North Africa, what happened in Ukraine has less significance for Spain, Portugal, Italy, or Greece. During the early stages of the crisis, NATO countries were unable to reach an agreement on what constitutes a genuine threat to its members, or at the very least, to agree on a single message.

While dealing with the crisis, Romanian defense and security organizations concentrated their communications efforts on the conflict's economic, political, energy, and even societal security ramifications for Romania, almost avoiding the military aspect.

The exaggeration of the Ukrainian–Russian crisis in response to the Euromaidan protests in Kiev and the Ukrainian government's refusal to sign the Association Agreement with the European Union demonstrates shortsightedness and ignores a series of smaller-scale crises and problems that preceded and led to the 2014–2015 confrontation.



*Fig1.Ukrainian Crisis*

*2.2.Estimated population losses in Ukraine during the 1930s and 1940s crises-*

Despite the fact that the 1926 census counted 29 million Ukrainians, the 1939 census counted less than 31 million. The main crises of the 1930s resulted in an extremely low population increase. The Ukrainian population was severely harmed by Soviet policy throughout this decade. The decade's disasters culminated in the devastating famine of 1933. Total losses are estimated to be 4.6 million, including 0.9 million owing to forced migration, 1 million due to a birth shortage, and 2.6 million due to unusual mortality, according to our projections.

### *2.3. Investment crises in Ukraine's economy between 1991 and 2015: macro structural factors-*

Preconditions for investment crises were generated in Ukraine between 1991 and 2015 as a result of violations of macro-proportions in the sectoral structure of gross disposable income, as well as fiscal, social, and monetary policy failures. The reasons for a drop in gross savings in the non-financial companies sector and the economy as a whole, which has become a major element in chronic underfunding of production modernization. As a result, the rate of wear on fixed assets increased rapidly, and the competitiveness of domestic producers manufacturers decreased, resulting in a steady decline in their market share on both foreign and domestic markets, posing a risk of economic decline for Ukraine even if GDP growth in partner countries for export increased. the changes in the sectoral structure of gross disposable income (GDI) that happened in 2014-2015 as a result of the unpopular administration's initiatives aimed at moving the government deficit and the unprofitable loss-making operations of public non-financial enterprises to consumers.

#### *2.3.1. The effects of the global economic crisis on the Ukrainian economy-*

Because Ukraine's economy has been in a state of crisis for a long time, we are attempting to identify the steps leading to the most common manifestations of the crisis in the Ukrainian economy, as well as the characteristics and consequences of overcoming them, namely, revolutionary transformation, reform, heterogeneous growth, and economic downturn.

Ukraine's only way out of the crisis and onto the path of long-term development is to implement extensive reforms targeted at increasing the economy's competitiveness. To achieve a long-term economic condition, effective processes and procedures must be developed to increase production efficiency, generate favorable investment circumstances, and ensure product competitiveness on the global market.

### *2.4. In the middle of the Ukrainian crisis, the Women, Peace, and Security agenda-*

Ukraine has become actively involved in new peace- and state-building projects after the commencement of armed conflict in 2014, especially within the scope of

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security. Women have been significant participants in both the protests and the ensuing fighting, presenting new chances and challenges for gender equality and feminism in Ukraine. Gender concerns have often been absorbed into the patriotic and military discourse developed by mainstream Ukrainians, despite the fact that the country has begun to adopt new gender standards such as those underlying UNSCR 1325.

#### *2.5.Hungarian Perspective on the Ukrainian Crisis in Transcarpathia-*

Transcarpathia, Ukraine's westernmost area, has suffered greatly as a result of the country's violent recent history. The upheaval in Eastern Ukraine (including military draughts) and Hungary's kin-state politics, particularly preferential (re)naturalization, have fueled emigration from Transcarpathia in recent years. The regional geopolitics of countries has an impact on individuals' and families' livelihood plans, migration trends, and cross-border connections.

#### *2.6.In Times of Crisis, Slovak-Ukrainian Cross-Border Cooperation-*

The events in Ukraine prompted Slovak foreign policy, media, and civilian organizations to pay more attention to the country's eastern neighbour. There was optimism that the Ukraine crisis would increase cross-border collaboration between the two countries, particularly after pressure from the non-governmental sector. One of the reasons for paying more attention to Ukraine was the possibility of a threat to Slovakia from increased illegal migration and asylum-seeking as a result of the military war. Despite a little increase in immigration, the number of migrants continues to be tiny. On the other hand, questions of energy security and the so-called "great reverse flow" of natural gas have hampered bilateral relations between Slovakia and Ukraine. Only a few things have changed, despite the stated support for the strengthening of bilateral relations and cross-border collaboration. Because of the waning media interest in Ukraine's situation, future cooperation projects may have difficulty obtaining support and funding.

#### *2.7.Ukraine's crisis, Russia's economic crisis, and the Eurasian Economic Union-*

The Customs Union (CU) members have had a mixed attitude to the Ukraine situation. No country has publicly backed Russian activities in Crimea or its stance on the Donbass conflict. Kazakhstan and Belarus, on the other hand, have made significant efforts to portray themselves as conflict mediators. Belarus was successful in this position, as it was the site of the signing of the Minsk agreements, which are now the most serious attempt to end the conflict. Despite prospective Russian economic threats, Belarus has consistently expressed its

willingness to maintain commercial connections with Ukraine. President Alexander Lukashenka has made a number of symbolic actions and remarks indicating his country's determination to keep amicable relations with the new Kiev leadership. Kazakhstani leadership has been less loud than Belarusian leadership in voicing its views on Ukraine (because to simple leadership style differences between the two nations), but has consistently emphasized the need for a peaceful end to the conflict.

### **3. Related Work-**

#### **3.1.Tatarstan's paradiplomacy amid the Ukraine crisis-**

Because of the political unrest in Ukraine, Russia quickly annexed the Crimean peninsula. However, the Crimean Tatars, who are indigenous to the region, have shown their aversion to assimilating into Russian culture.

The Agreement between the Governments of Tatarstan and Ukraine on commercial, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation, signed on January 15, 1994, governs Tatarstan-Ukraine collaboration. The main goal of Tatarstan's paradiplomatic action in Crimea is to encourage the integration of a brother Crimean Tatar people into Russian society. On February 26, hundreds of pro-Ukrainian and pro-Russian demonstrators battle in front of Simferopol's parliament building, launching Tatarstan's paradiplomacy in the Crimean crises. Scuffles and rush kill two individuals and injure roughly 30 more. The importance of paradiplomacy is growing as the world becomes more globalised. In the midst of the Ukrainian crisis, Tatarstan is swiftly establishing contacts with Crimean Tatars. Tatarstan's actions are aimed towards achieving the goals of Russian foreign policy.

#### **3.2.Post-financial-crisis development of Ukrainian businesses**

Retail trade, which is a vital sector of Ukraine's economy, is currently undergoing a rapid shift. The strengthening of economic reforms, the emergence of new forms of trade, the quick changes in trading methods and the difficulties in adapting to them need the investigation of issues related to the continued development of trading networks.

In order to change the system of views on enterprise development management in Ukraine's developing market model of economy, it is necessary to change the system of views on enterprise development management in an unstable and difficult to predict outside environment, which is why strategic management, and particularly as a result of its activity, competitive strategy of an enterprise, assumes ever greater importance.

### 3.2.1. *The banking system in Ukraine is stable-*

The banking system is the cornerstone and guarantor of financial security and stability, as it is the most developed component of the domestic financial system. The banking system is subject to global financial crises when there is global financial instability. To mitigate the influence of financial globalization on the development of the national economy, it is vital to take suitable measures to ensure the stability and reliability of Ukraine's banking system.

- Ensuring the prudent use of foreign currency and increasing the motivation of participants in currency exchange transactions until the exchange positions are balanced and currency risks are mitigated.
- Required expansion of long-term financial resources supply, particularly through the utilization of pension accumulations, necessitating pension reform.

### **3.3.The influence of the Ukrainian crisis on global stability: threats and opportunities-**

The situation in Ukraine is more than just a national or East European issue. It is upsetting the European security order as well as the world organizational structure as a whole. The most serious dangers it poses are to the Russian Federation's future status as a major player in Northern Eurasia and world politics. The dissociation of Russia from international financial flows, trade routes, intellectual exchange, and political integration will have long-reaching consequences far beyond Eastern Europe.

Ukraine is a major supplier of corn and wheat, and prices could soar if exports are halted. Furthermore, Europe has lost a significant market for its commodities as a result of Russia's relative isolation as a result of EU sanctions and Russian import substitution policies.

For the worldwide security situation, there are some concerning prospects:-

- Russian assault is intensifying, particularly in Eastern Ukraine.
- Between 2013 and 2015, Ukraine was engulfed in a protracted crisis.

The Ukrainian crisis of 2013-2015 is inextricably linked to the issue of national security in many countries, and it has unquestionably altered the global geopolitical landscape.

### 3.4. Case Study of the Russian-Ukrainian Gas Conflict-

Energy and corruption in the energy sector have been at the heart of most of Ukraine's political crises. Because of the huge energy rents accessible as a result of corruption, the stakes are tremendous. Energy corruption also has a negative impact on Ukraine's foreign and security policy since it divides the country's elites. When energy rents take precedence, the country's national interests are neglected.

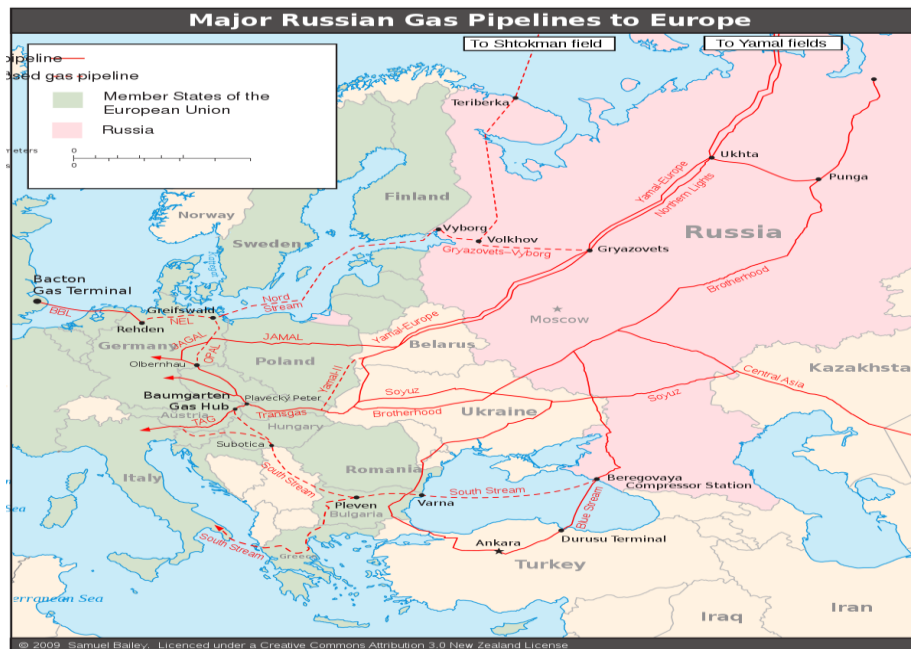
WTO membership, gas pipelines that deliver 80% of Russian gas to Europe and gas storage facilities are three levers that give Ukraine a potentially powerful position in energy discussions with Russia. Russia has successfully divided Ukraine's elites through energy corruption, thus Ukraine has not employed these three levers. Ukrainian national interests have been defeated by elite corruption.

In this crisis, the agents engaged focus on specific occurrences such as gas cutoffs, ignoring the progression of variables such as inter-party friction or system fragility. We examine how failing to take a broad view, both temporally and structurally wise, might lead to severe crises in the gas sector between Russia, Ukraine, and the EU.

*Fig2. Gas issues between Russia and Ukraine*







### 3.5.Ukrainian crises include socioeconomic, political, and international implications-

The NATO-centric model of European security is in trouble, as illustrated by the Ukrainian conflict. This system was created, according to its authors, to shape peace, stability, and security in Europe. However, an attempt to include Ukraine in NATO demonstrated the system's selectivity, bias, and anti-Russian objectives, resulting in aggressive opposition from Russia and an increase in international tensions.

This dilemma has risen to the top of the list of issues affecting European security and the broader international system. It drew not only a lot of significant conflicts, but it also worsened them. The events of late 2013 and early 2014 were crucial for Ukraine in terms of nation-building as well as the establishment of foreign policy priorities.

#### 3.5.1. *The political crisis in Ukraine has been widely covered by the media-*

Different Russian and other foreign media interpret Ukrainian political dynamics and political crises differently. In the context of Ukraine, Russian media has traditionally focused on pro-authority politicians

and the acts of Russian President Vladimir Putin, whereas European and American media have primarily focused on and supported opposition candidates.

Resolving political difficulties in Ukraine is critical not only for the country's stability, but also for Europe's political stability; as a result, worldwide knowledge about Ukraine has grown significantly over the years. For example, at the end of 2004, Ukraine was making headlines in many foreign publications and on numerous television stations and it was a popular search topic on the Internet. It's also worth noting that English versions of Ukrainian websites exist. Because political opponents appealed to Russia as well as the EU, this fight garnered widespread international attention. This exacerbated the second crisis, the so-called gas conflict, which was sparked by the 2004 presidential election scandal and resulted in rising tensions between Ukraine and Russia. Both situations received extensive coverage in foreign news outlets.

### **3.6. The influence of the Ukrainian crisis on Turkey-**

The impact of the Ukrainian crisis on Turkey is focused, first and foremost, on the status of Crimean Tatars. This is due to the Turkish Republic's sensitivity to Crimean Tatars. Turkey was concerned about recent events in the Black Sea and the status of Crimean Tatars when the crisis in Ukraine erupted, and it pushed for Ukraine's territorial integrity. Ukraine Crisis can readily be manipulated to serve the objectives of the ruling powers. The United States of America and the European Union, in particular, play a crucial role in this issue.

### **3.7.Ukraine: one country, four crises-**

Every Ukrainian election or opinion poll has hinted at the existence of two Ukraine's: one pro-Western and the other pro-Russian; one voting for Timoshenko or Yushchenko and the other for Yanukovich; one opposed to Putin and the other for him. Many feared that Yanukovich's removal, Russia's annexation of Crimea, and Russian military intelligence infiltration of eastern Ukraine would split the country in half or force it to fall like a house of cards. Ukraine is still grappling with four interrelated existential crises: economic, political, territorial, and diplomatic.

#### **4. Study Objective-**

The study on the Ukrainian crisis identifies and analyses the social, economic, and political consequences that primarily affect Russia. In this study, we've examined the crisis that Ukrainians face and identified its flaws, prospects, and challenges.

#### **5. Methodological Design-**

This research on Ukrainian crises is based on a survey of the literature as well as factual studies that have been made available to the public all around the world. We gathered related relevant material that supports or contradicts the elements specified in the Introduction Section of this research and then did our analysis based on the background investigation. Our analysis incorporates fact observations from the following study areas:-

- Ukrainian-Russian Gas crises
- Impact of Ukrainian crises on various countries.
- Ukrainian crises have socioeconomic, political, and international ramifications.

Our conclusions are based on these analytical observations in the aforementioned domains, which allow for future extensions/predictions based on the implications or requirements related to the subject of our research.

#### **6. Study area and Data Collection-**

As a result, data, statistics, and information are gathered from verified official portals, research/survey/journal references in this field, opinion polls, and review reports formally released by the related agencies/institutions/functioning bodies/research organizations. We chose the time of the Ukrainian Crisis to collect data/information. The credibility of this data/information is verified using the credentials and methodology stated in those information sources, and they are thoroughly checked to ensure that they do not contain any conflicting or deceptive facts that could undermine social, political, economic, or other platforms.

#### **7. Findings and Conclusion-**

The crisis in Ukraine is a crisis in Ukraine as a state and, as a result, as a geopolitical entity. The lack of a long-term economic strategy for the region, as well as an industrial plan for Ukraine modeled after the German-backed reconstruction of Central European economies, has resulted in a downward economic and political spiral. The Ukraine crisis can easily be manipulated to serve the interests of the powerful. The United States of

America and the European Union, in particular, play a pivotal role in this matter. As a result of all of this, Ukraine is likely to remain divided in its current state. If the Crimean Tatars' problems are not resolved, they will be forgotten in international politics.

It is necessary to minimize possible risks by taking appropriate measures to ensure the stability and reliability of Ukraine's banking system. The impact of financial globalization on developing the national economy is primarily in bringing positive change and leveling the increasing financial instability. The question should be asked when discussing Russia's role or position in Ukraine. Partially divided It is possible that economic ties between the two countries will be restored, but business as usual will not be possible. As a result of the current crisis and the implementation of the Association Agreements, a reorientation of Ukrainian business towards the EU market will be unavoidable. Nonetheless, the Russian market, as well as cooperation in fields such as energy, transportation, and rocket building, will be of interest to Ukraine. The Ukrainian crisis is more than a national or East European issue. It is upsetting the European security order as well as the international organization system as a whole. The greatest dangers it poses are to the Russian Federation's future as a major player in Northern Eurasia and world politics. The disconnection of Russia from international financial flows, trade routes, intellectual exchange, and political integration would have far-reaching consequences beyond Eastern Europe. Ukraine would not be able to survive in the coming years unless it implements effective changes.

## **8. Recommendation and Suggestions-**

- Globalization strengthens the function of paradiplomacy. Tatarstan's actions are intended to achieve the goals of Russian foreign policy. Crimean Tatars appear to be taking efforts to become citizens of a new country, as evidenced by the signing of major documents with Tatarstan and the passage of federal legislative acts.
- The visa-free system for Ukrainian people, on the other hand, might represent a watershed moment, increasing regional collaboration and shifting travel patterns.
- A review of foreign experience allows for the identification of a variety of anti-crisis techniques that might be employed to improve the stability of the Ukrainian banking sector.
- It can be inferred that rather than being resolved, old security challenges and hot topics have gotten worse, while new security threats are always developing. The international security situation is teetering, and the international order appears to be collapsing.
- To ensure the economy's long-term viability, effective processes and approaches must be developed to increase production efficiency, generate favorable

investment circumstances, and ensure product competitiveness on the global market.

- During this time, Ukrainian society saw economic decline, state dissolution, and loss of sovereignty, among other things. During the pre-crisis years, the total correlation between worries and their statistical dispersion increased at the same time, according to the study. These metrics, it is proposed, could be a useful tool for monitoring stress onset and determining viable preventative strategies for societal disasters.

## **9. Acknowledgement-**

We needed both qualitative and quantitative data from trustworthy sources to give our research the framework it required. We were fortunate in that we were able to obtain the necessary information/resources for the official and research websites under a creative commons license that allowed for unlimited access and reuse. We appreciate the free access materials provided on Ukraine's connections with various countries on the official website for Ukrainian Crisis data and facts.

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