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FINDINGS

The present study analyzes the Russia–Ukraine War by exploring its historical context, primary causes, and global repercussions. The results indicate that this conflict did not occur abruptly. It has grown over time because of political differences, historical tensions, and strategic interests.

One important finding is that the conflict can be understood through two main perspectives: opportunistic and defensive. The opportunistic view suggests that Russia wants to regain its influence after the collapse of the Soviet Union and strengthen its global position. The defensive view, on the other hand, shows that Russia sees the expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union as a threat to its security. In reality, both of these perspectives are connected and help explain Russia's actions.

The study also shows that history plays a major role in shaping the present situation. Ukraine's past, especially from the time of Kievan Rus to later foreign rule, has influenced its identity. Because of this, Ukraine has strong internal unity but also faces external pressure. Its position between East and West makes it more vulnerable to conflict. So, the war is not only about current politics but also about history and identity.

Another key finding is Ukraine's strategic location. It acts as a bridge between Russia and Western Europe and is important for energy supply routes, especially natural gas. This makes Ukraine valuable for both sides. In simple terms, controlling Ukraine means gaining economic and political advantage.

The study further finds that this conflict is not limited to traditional warfare. It includes cyber-attacks, economic sanctions, and information warfare. This shows that modern conflicts are more complex and are not fought only on the battlefield. Non-state actors like

media, experts, and organisations also play a role in shaping opinions and decisions.

External actors have also played a major role. Organisations like the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the European Union, and the United Nations, along with countries like the United States and China, have influenced how the conflict has developed. Western support has helped Ukraine, but it has also increased tensions with Russia. This shows that the conflict is no longer just between two countries but has become a larger global issue.

The study also highlights the global impact of the war. It has affected energy prices and created problems in food supply due to disruptions in exports. Many countries, especially developing ones, have felt these effects. This shows how one conflict can impact the whole world.

Another important finding is related to global institutions. Organisations like the United Nations have not been very effective in stopping the conflict. This raises questions about how strong these institutions really are. At the same time, alliances like the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have become stronger.

Within Ukraine, the war has increased national unity, but it has also caused serious damage. There has been loss of life, displacement of people, and destruction of infrastructure. This highlights the human cost of the conflict.

In conclusion, the Russia–Ukraine war is a complex issue shaped by history, politics, and global power dynamics. It also shows that the world is moving towards a more multipolar system. To understand such conflicts better, new approaches are needed that consider not just states, but also technology, economy, and global connections

