

The Russia-Ukraine War and its Ripple Effects in South Asia: An Exploratory Analysis

Santa Bahadur Thapa

Tri-Chandra Multiple Campus, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal

ABSTRACT

The Russia-Ukraine war has profoundly impacted South Asia despite the geographical distance. This study investigates the multifaceted repercussions of the conflict on the region, encompassing economic, political, and social dimensions. The economic fallout, primarily manifested through supply chain disruptions and commodity price surges, has fueled inflation, exacerbated food insecurity, and strained fiscal balances. The war has also complicated the geopolitical landscape, forcing South Asian nations to navigate a delicate balancing act between their ties with Russia and the West, potentially intensifying regional rivalries and increasing Russia's influence. Socially, the war has disproportionately affected marginalized communities, amplifying existing inequalities and raising concerns about social unrest and political instability. The study employs a qualitative research methodology, relying on a comprehensive review of existing literature, news articles, policy documents, and expert analyses. The findings highlight the interconnectedness of global events and their far-reaching consequences, even in regions seemingly distant from the conflict zone, underscoring the importance of understanding the broader context and the need for a global perspective. The research underscores the urgent need for regional cooperation and a nuanced, proactive approach from regional and international actors to address the multifaceted challenges posed by the war and foster a more resilient and equitable future for South Asia.

*Corresponding author

Santa Bahadur Thapa, Tri-Chandra Multiple Campus, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Received: September 24, 2024; Accepted: October 08, 2024; Published: December 14, 2024

Keywords: Economic Impacts, Geopolitical Tensions, Political Impacts, Regional Cooperation, Russia-Ukraine War, Social Impacts, South Asia

Introduction

The ongoing Russia-Ukraine war, which began in February 2022, has set off a chain reaction with repercussions extending far beyond the immediate European conflict zone, profoundly influencing distant regions such as South Asia [1]. Despite its geographical distance, South Asia has been significantly impacted by the war's extensive consequences, experiencing ripple effects across multiple spheres: economic, political, and social [2]. The urgency of the situation is palpable, demanding immediate attention and action.

The economic impact of the Russia-Ukraine war on South Asia has been severe. The disruption of global supply chains has led to a surge in commodity prices, particularly for energy and food, disproportionately affecting South Asian nations that heavily rely on imports. This has led to inflation, fiscal imbalances, and worsened food insecurity in a region already grappling with poverty and inequality. The war's impact on tourism and remittances has further compounded the economic challenges for countries such as Nepal and Sri Lanka.

Politically, the war has complicated South Asia's already complex geopolitical landscape, forcing nations to navigate a delicate balance between their relationships with Russia and the West [3]. This has resulted in a nuanced and often divergent approach to the conflict, with some countries maintaining neutrality while others openly condemning Russia's actions [4]. The war's potential

to embolden China and escalate regional tensions, particularly between India and Pakistan, adds another layer of complexity to the geopolitical equation [5].

Socially, the economic fallout of the war has had a disproportionate impact on marginalized communities in South Asia, amplifying existing social inequalities [6]. The rise in food and fuel prices has pushed millions into poverty, while the disruption of livelihoods has triggered social unrest and migration [2]. The war's potential to exacerbate political polarization and fuel extremism further underscores its social ramifications [7].

This research article aims to delve deeper into this multifaceted impact, examining the various channels through which the Russia-Ukraine war has affected the South Asian region. Through analyzing the economic, political, and social repercussions, this study aims to comprehensively understand the complex dynamics and offer insights into potential strategies for mitigating these impacts. By examining the diverse perspectives of South Asian and international scholars, this research will contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the far-reaching consequences of the Russia-Ukraine war.

Research Method

The research methodology employed in this study is primarily qualitative, relying on a comprehensive review of existing literature, news articles, policy documents, and expert analyses. The study adopts a multidisciplinary approach, incorporating insights from economics, political science, and international relations. The research process involved several

Key Steps

Data Collection entailed a systematic search across various databases and online resources to gather pertinent information on the Russia-Ukraine war and its impact on South Asia.

Data Analysis: The collected data was analyzed thematically to identify key themes and patterns related to the war's economic, political, and social implications.

Interpretation and Discussion: In which the findings were interpreted in light of existing literature and theoretical frameworks to provide a holistic understanding of the conflict's multifaceted impact on South Asia. The study also draws upon insights from both South Asian and international scholars, as well as news reports from regional and global media outlets, to provide a comprehensive and nuanced perspective on the issue.

Literature Review

The Russia-Ukraine war's profound impact on South Asia has garnered significant scholarly attention, with analyses focusing on the economic, political, and social ramifications. The economic fallout, particularly the disruption of global supply chains and the surge in commodity prices, has been widely discussed [8]. United Nations ESCAP, 2022; World Bank, 2023). The disproportionate impact on marginalized communities and the potential for increased poverty and food insecurity have also been highlighted [9,10]. The war's implications for tourism and remittances, particularly in countries like Nepal and Sri Lanka, have been explored in detail [11].

The geopolitical complexities arising from the conflict, including the delicate balancing act for South Asian nations between their ties with Russia and the West, have been a central theme in the literature [2,5,12]. The potential for the war to exacerbate regional tensions, particularly between India and Pakistan, and to increase Russia's influence in the region has also been examined [1,2,4]. The limitations of regional organizations like SAARC in addressing such geopolitical challenges have been critically analyzed [13].

The social impacts of the war, including the exacerbation of existing social inequalities and the potential for increased social unrest and political instability, have been explored in depth (Haqqani, 2022 [5,6]. The disproportionate impact on women, children, and marginalized groups has been highlighted [9,2]. The importance of regional cooperation in mitigating the war's impact and addressing shared challenges has also been emphasized [14]. World Bank, 2023). The literature underscores the multifaceted nature of the war's impact on South Asia and the need for a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of its implications.

Findings and Discussion

The Causes of the Russia-Ukraine War

The causes of the Russia-Ukraine war are multifaceted and deeply rooted in historical, political, and security concerns. The following sections delve into the key factors that contributed to the outbreak of this conflict.

Historical and Cultural Ties: The historical and cultural ties between Russia and Ukraine have significantly shaped the current conflict. Russia views Ukraine as an integral part of its historical and cultural sphere, while Ukraine seeks to assert its independent identity and distance itself from Russian influence [15]. The differing interpretations of shared history and cultural heritage

have fueled tensions and contributed to the current conflict. The annexation of Crimea by Russia in 2014 further exacerbated these tensions and marked a turning point in the relationship between the two countries. The historical and cultural dimensions of the conflict emphasize the deep-seated grievances and competing narratives that have fueled the war [16].

NATO Expansion and Security Concerns: The eastward expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has been a significant source of contention between Russia and the West. Russia views NATO's expansion into Eastern Europe as a direct threat to its security and a violation of promises made after the Cold War [17]. The potential for Ukraine to join NATO was seen as a red line by Russia, triggering its military intervention in 2022. The role of NATO expansion in the lead-up to the war highlights the divergent perspectives of Russia and the West on this issue (Washington Post, 2023).

Ukraine's Domestic Politics and Pro-Western Shift: Ukraine's domestic politics and pro-Western shift have also contributed to the conflict in recent years. The 2014 Maidan revolution, which ousted the pro-Russian President Viktor Yanukovich, marked a turning point in Ukraine's political trajectory, with the country increasingly seeking closer ties with the European Union and NATO [18]. This shift was perceived as a threat by Russia, which sought to maintain its influence over Ukraine and prevent further integration with the West. The domestic political developments in Ukraine and their impact on its relations with Russia (Kyiv Post, 2022).

Russian Geopolitical Ambitions: Russia's geopolitical ambitions and desire to reassert its influence in the former Soviet space have also played a role in the conflict. President Vladimir Putin has expressed a desire to restore Russia's great power status and has viewed Ukraine as a critical element in achieving this goal [19]. The annexation of Crimea and the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine can be seen as manifestations of Russia's broader geopolitical ambitions. The Kremlin's perspective on the conflict highlights its concerns about Western encroachment and its desire to protect Russian regional interests [20].

Failure of Diplomacy and International Institutions: The failure of diplomacy and international institutions to prevent the escalation of tensions and resolve the underlying issues also contributed to the outbreak of war. Despite numerous attempts at negotiations and mediation, the parties involved could not find a mutually acceptable solution. The diplomatic efforts that preceded the war highlighted the missed opportunities and the breakdown of trust between Russia and the West [21]. The conflict has also exposed the limitations of international institutions like the United Nations Security Council in addressing such crises, mainly when one of the permanent members is directly involved.

Economic Impacts

Economic Impacts of the War on South Asia: The conflict between Russia and Ukraine has had a significant impact on the economy of South Asia. The conflict has triggered a substantial rise in the cost of energy and food, commodities that South Asian nations heavily rely on imports for [22]. This price volatility has translated into heightened inflation rates, strained fiscal balances, and exacerbated food insecurity in a region already grappling with poverty and inequality (World Bank, 2023). The situation is particularly dire for marginalized communities, who bear a disproportionate burden of these economic shocks, as they often

lack the resources and social safety nets to cope with rising costs [9].

Furthermore, the war's impact on tourism and remittances has compounded the economic challenges for certain South Asian countries. The decline in tourist arrivals, particularly from Russia and Ukraine, coupled with the decrease in remittance inflows from these countries, has significantly affected nations like Nepal and Sri Lanka, which heavily depend on these revenue streams [11]. The resultant loss of foreign exchange earnings has added to their economic woes, making it even more challenging to manage their external balances and finance essential imports [23].

The ripple effects of the war have also extended to South Asia's trade and investment landscape. The uncertainty and instability caused by the conflict have dampened investor sentiment and disrupted trade flows, impacting the region's economic growth prospects [1]. The potential for prolonged economic stagnation and increased poverty levels seriously threaten South Asia's development trajectory. Addressing these challenges will require a concerted effort from regional and international actors, focusing on mitigating the immediate economic impacts and building resilience to future shocks (UN ESCAP, 2022).

Supply Chain Disruptions: The Russia-Ukraine war has significantly disrupted global supply chains, causing shortages of essential goods and inputs, thereby affecting various sectors of the South Asian economy. The conflict has led to bottlenecks in the transportation and logistics networks, particularly for goods that transit through the Black Sea region (World Bank, 2023). This disruption has caused delays and increased costs, impacting the availability and affordability of essential commodities in South Asia. The consequences of these disruptions highlight the challenges businesses and consumers face in the region due to rising prices and shortages of critical goods [24].

Industries that rely heavily on imported inputs, such as manufacturing and construction, have been particularly hard hit by these supply chain disruptions. The scarcity of critical components and raw materials has hampered production, decreasing output and increasing prices [9]. Manufacturers in South Asia are grappling with higher input costs and production delays, ultimately passed on to consumers through higher prices (Wall Street Journal, 2023). This has not only affected the profitability of these sectors but also contributed to broader inflationary pressures in the region, a phenomenon observed globally due to the war's impact on supply chains [23].

Furthermore, the agricultural sector in South Asia has also been impacted by supply chain disruptions. The region relies heavily on imported fertilizers, and the war has significantly increased prices, making them less affordable for farmers [8]. The plight of South Asian farmers struggling to cope with the rising cost of fertilizers has reduced crop yields and increased food insecurity [25]. This has decreased agricultural productivity, threatening food security and exacerbating inflationary pressures on food prices, a concern echoed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [9]. The cumulative effect of these supply chain disruptions is a significant drag on South Asia's economic growth and development prospects. Mitigating these impacts will require concerted efforts to diversify supply chains, promote regional trade, and invest in domestic production capabilities.

Uncertainty and Investor Confidence: The Russia-Ukraine war has cast a long shadow of uncertainty over the global economic outlook, potentially dampening investor confidence and hindering regional economic growth in South Asia. The prolonged conflict and its associated geopolitical tensions have created a volatile and unpredictable environment for businesses and investors [23]. The growing apprehension among investors due to the war's impact on global markets led to a cautious approach towards investments in emerging markets like South Asia [26]. This uncertainty can lead to a reluctance to invest in new projects or expand existing operations, thereby stifling economic growth in the region, as highlighted in a study by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP, 2022).

South Asia, with its emerging markets and growing economies, is particularly vulnerable to fluctuations in investor confidence. The war's impact on global financial markets and commodity prices can create ripple effects that deter foreign direct investment and hamper domestic capital formation [2]. The decline in foreign investment inflows to South Asia since the onset of the war, citing investor concerns about the region's economic stability and growth prospects (Business Standard, 2023). This can have a cascading effect on various sectors of the economy, leading to job losses, reduced incomes, and increased poverty levels. A report by the [9]. emphasizes the potential for the war to derail South Asia's economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Moreover, the war's impact on global trade and supply chains can further exacerbate the challenges for South Asian economies. Disruptions in trade flows and increased transportation costs can make it more difficult for regional businesses to access international markets and compete globally (World Trade Organization, 2022). The difficulties exporters face in South Asia due to the war-induced disruptions led to a decline in export earnings and a loss of market share [27]. This can lead to a decline in exports and a slowdown in economic activity, further hindering growth prospects. Addressing these challenges will require concerted efforts to restore investor confidence, promote regional economic integration, and diversify trade partners, as the World Bank (2023) suggested.

Political Impacts

Navigating a Complex Landscape

The Russia-Ukraine war has highlighted the complex geopolitical landscape in South Asia, forcing countries to navigate their relationships with Russia and the West delicately [13]. The region has a long history of ties with Russia, particularly in the defense sector, while also increasingly engaging with the West economically and strategically [5]. This has resulted in a nuanced and often divergent approach to the conflict, with some countries maintaining neutrality while others expressing varying degrees of condemnation towards Russia's actions [4]. The Times of India has noted India's complex balancing act, highlighting its historical ties with Russia and its growing strategic partnership with the US (Times of India, 2023). India, for instance, has traditionally maintained strong ties with Russia, relying on it for a significant portion of its military equipment. This dependence, coupled with concerns about China's growing assertiveness, has led India to adopt a cautious approach, abstaining from outright condemnation of Russia's actions [2]. The Dawn, a Pakistani newspaper, has observed that while maintaining neutrality, Pakistan has been vocal in its calls for a peaceful resolution and has offered humanitarian assistance to Ukraine [28].

The war has also exposed the limitations of regional organizations like the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in addressing such geopolitical challenges. The lack of consensus among member states on the Ukraine crisis has hindered any collective response, further highlighting the regional divisions [13]. The Dhaka Tribune has criticized SAARC's inaction on the Ukraine issue, arguing that it reflects its inability to address pressing regional and global challenges [29]. Moreover, the potential for the war to embolden China and exacerbate existing regional tensions, particularly between India and Pakistan, adds another layer of complexity to the geopolitical equation [7]. The South China Morning Post has analyzed how the war has allowed China to strengthen its ties with Russia and expand its regional influence (South China Morning Post, 2023).

Exacerbating Regional Rivalries: The Russia-Ukraine war can potentially intensify existing regional rivalries, particularly between India and Pakistan, as they seek to balance their strategic interests within a shifting global landscape [5]. India's cautious approach to the conflict, driven in part by its reliance on Russian military equipment, has raised concerns in the West and created an opportunity for Pakistan to strengthen its ties with the United States and its allies [3]. The Express Tribune has reported on Pakistan's efforts to leverage the Ukraine crisis to improve its relations with the West, highlighting its potential implications for India-Pakistan relations [30].

Furthermore, the war's impact on global energy and food markets could exacerbate resource competition in South Asia, potentially escalating tensions between India and Pakistan over water-sharing and other critical resources [8]. The Hindu has discussed the potential for the war to worsen water scarcity in the region, which could further strain relations between India and Pakistan (The Hindu, 2022). The possibility of increased arms sales to both countries by their respective allies could also fuel an arms race and heighten the risk of conflict [4].

Russia's Growing Influence: The Russia-Ukraine war has raised concerns about the increased influence of Russia in the South Asian region, particularly in countries like Sri Lanka and Pakistan, which have sought closer ties with Moscow in recent years [12]. The conflict has created an opportunity for Russia to expand its diplomatic and economic footprint in South Asia, filling the vacuum left by the West's focus on Ukraine and its sanctions against [7]. The Colombo Gazette has reported on Sri Lanka's growing reliance on Russian fuel imports amidst its economic crisis, raising concerns about its increasing dependence on Moscow [31].

In a severe economic crisis, Sri Lanka has turned to Russia for assistance, including fuel supplies and potential debt restructuring [11]. Pakistan, seeking to diversify its foreign relations and reduce its dependence on the United States, has also deepened its engagement with Russia, particularly in the energy and defense sectors [3]. This growing proximity to Russia has raised concerns in the West about the potential for these countries to become increasingly reliant on Moscow and less aligned with Western interests [22]. The Washington Post has analyzed Pakistan's deepening ties with Russia in the context of the Ukraine war, highlighting the potential challenges this poses for US foreign policy in the region (Washington Post, 2022).

Social Impacts

Exacerbating Social Inequalities

The economic fallout of the war has disproportionately affected

marginalized communities in South Asia, exacerbating existing social inequalities [23]. The sharp rise in food and energy prices, triggered by the conflict, has hit the poorest and most vulnerable population segments the hardest, pushing millions more profoundly into poverty and food insecurity (World Bank, 2023). The struggles of low-income families in coping with soaring food prices highlight the increased burden on women and children [32]. These communities, often lacking adequate social safety nets and access to essential services, are ill-equipped to cope with the rising cost of living, leading to a decline in their overall well-being. The plight of marginalized communities in India, particularly Dalits and Adivasis, who have been disproportionately affected by the economic downturn [33].

Fueling Social Interest and Political Instability: Through its economic repercussions, the Russia-Ukraine war can potentially fuel social unrest and political instability in South Asia, particularly in countries already grappling with economic challenges and political polarization. The rising cost of living, food insecurity, and unemployment triggered by the conflict can create fertile ground for social discontent and protests, especially among marginalized communities who are disproportionately affected by the economic fallout [23]. The growing public protests against rising inflation and unemployment link these grievances to the ongoing war in Ukraine [34].

In countries with weak governance and pre-existing social divisions, political opportunists can exploit economic hardship to mobilize public anger and fuel political instability [7]. This could lead to increased protests, strikes, and even violent clashes, undermining social cohesion and economic recovery. The situation is particularly precarious in countries like Sri Lanka and Pakistan, which are already facing political turmoil and economic crises [11]. The risk of social unrest due to the economic crisis, exacerbated by the war in Ukraine, and its potential to destabilize the country further (The Island, 2022).

The Call for Regional Cooperation

The Russia-Ukraine war has underscored the importance of regional cooperation in South Asia for addressing shared challenges and mitigating the impact of external shocks. The conflict's far-reaching economic and social consequences have demonstrated the region's interconnectedness and the need for collective action to build resilience and ensure sustainable development [14]. There is a need for South Asian countries to work together to address the common challenges posed by the war, such as food insecurity and supply chain disruptions [35]. The war has highlighted the vulnerabilities of South Asian economies to global supply chain disruptions, commodity price volatility, and geopolitical tensions [36]. These shared challenges necessitate a coordinated regional response to diversify trade partners, enhance regional connectivity, and strengthen social safety nets [9,37-40].

Conclusion

The Russia-Ukraine war has sent shockwaves far beyond its immediate geographic confines, significantly impacting South Asia across economic, political, and social spheres. The conflict has disrupted supply chains, triggered inflation, and exacerbated food insecurity, disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations. The geopolitical landscape has become increasingly complex, with countries navigating delicate relationships between Russia and the West, while regional rivalries and power dynamics have been further complicated. The war's economic fallout has fueled social unrest and political instability, highlighting the urgent need for regional cooperation and international collaboration to address

these challenges. The ripple effects of this conflict serve as a stark reminder of the interconnectedness of the global community and the far-reaching consequences of war, underscoring the importance of pursuing peaceful resolutions to conflicts and investing in sustainable development and social resilience.

References

1. ADB (Asian Development Bank) (2022) Asian Development Outlook 2022: Rebounding from the Pandemic. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: Asian Development Bank <https://www.adb.org/publications/asian-development-outlook-2022>.
2. Basrur R (2022) India in the Indo-Pacific: Understanding the Strategic Choices Routledge. <https://ejournals.eu/czasopismo/teoria-polityki/artykul/indias-indo-pacific-gambit-an-awkward-power-striving-for-status>.
3. Basrur R (2022) The Russia-Ukraine war and India's response: A balancing act between principle and pragmatism ORF Occasional Paper 297. <https://www.orfonline.org/expertspeak/the-ukraine-crisis-and-india>.
4. Bhadrakumar MK (2022) Why the Ukraine war is impacting South Asia. The Cradle. <https://thecradle.co/Article/columns/11204>.
5. Colombo Gazette (2023) Sri Lanka will buy more Russian oil despite US pressure Colombo Gazette. <https://www.voanews.com/a/sri-lanka-pm-says-he-s-open-to-russian-oil-/6614168.html>.
6. Daily Star (2023) Soaring food prices hit people experiencing poverty hard. The Daily Star <https://www.thedailystar.net/opinion/views/news/reining-the-soaring-prices-essentials-3732096>.
7. Dawn (2022) Pakistan offers humanitarian assistance to Ukraine. Dawn <https://www.dawn.com/news/1692424>.
8. Dawn (2023) Protests erupt across Pakistan as inflation soars Dawn <https://www.dawn.com/news/1772389>.
9. Dhaka Tribune (2022) SAARCs silence in Ukraine exposes its dysfunction. Dhaka Tribune <https://www.dhakatribune.com/4oh4>.
10. Economic Times (2022) Ukraine war: Investors are cautious about emerging markets; India may feel the pinch, too The Economic Times.
11. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) (2022) The impact of the war in Ukraine on global food security. Rome, Italy: FAO <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/topic/india>.
12. Financial Times (2022) Supply chain chaos fuels global inflation fears. Financial Times <https://www.ft.com/content/6d8592a4-a01a-4492-a49a-a74f3a05e3f6>.
13. Ganguly S (2022) The Russia-Ukraine war and South Asia The Washington <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/0163660X.2022.2060121>.
14. Ganguly S (2022) The Ukraine Crisis and India. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace <https://carnegieendowment.org/research/2022/04/what-is-in-our-interest-india-and-the-ukraine-war?lang=en>.
15. Guardian (2022) Putin signals escalation of Ukraine invasion as he puts nuclear forces on alert, The Guardian <https://www.theguardian.com/world/video/2022/feb/27/vladimir-putin-puts-russian-nuclear-forces-on-high-alert-video>.
16. Haqqani H (2022) The impact of the Ukraine crisis on South Asia. Brookings Institution <https://www.orfonline.org/research/india-china-competition>.
17. Haqqani H (2022) The Ukraine war's impact on South Asia. Brookings <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/order-from-chaos/2022/03/17/the-ukraine-wars-impact-on-south-asia/>
18. Hindustan Times (2022) Ukraine war: Indian exporters lose business and market share to China. Hindustan Times <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/ukraine-war-indian-exporters-lose-business-market-share-to-china-101649741222933.html>
19. <https://kathmandupost.com/opinion/2022/03/14/nepal-needs-a-coherent-strategy-to-deal-with-the-fallout-of-the-russia-ukraine-war>
20. <https://www.orfonline.org/research/the-russia-ukraine-war-and-indias-response-a-balancing-act-between-principle-and-pragmatism-78104/>
21. ILO (International Labour Organization) (2022) Asia Pacific employment and social outlook 2022: Rethinking sectoral strategies for a human-centered future of work International Labour Organization. <https://www.ilo.org/publications/major-publications/asia-pacific-employment-and-social-outlook-2022-rethinking-sectoral>.
22. ILO (International Labour Organization) (2022) World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends 2022. ILO. https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/@publ/documents/publication/wcms_834081.pdf.
23. IMF (International Monetary Fund) (2022) World Economic Outlook, October 2022: Countering the Cost-of-Living Crisis Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2022/10/11/world-economic-outlook-october-2022>.
24. Indian Express (2022) Ukraine war, inflation hit the poorest hardest: Study. The Indian Express. <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/ukraine-war-inflation-hit-the-poorest-hardest-study-8018522/>.
25. Kuzio T (2017) Ukraine: Democratization, Corruption, and the New Russian Imperialism. Greenwood Publishing Group. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/376441736_Ukraine_Democratization_Corruption_and_the_New_Russian_Imperialism.
26. JJ (2014) Why the Ukraine crisis is the West's fault: The liberal delusions that provoked Putin <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/russia-fsu/2014-08-18/why-ukraine-crisis-west-s-fault>.
27. Moscow Times (2023) 'We will prevail': Putin vows to continue war in Ukraine, The Moscow Times <https://www.themoscowtimes.com/2023/02/21/putin-vows-to-fight-on-in-wartime-state-of-the-nation-address-a80292>.
28. New York Times (2022) How the West misread Putin on Ukraine. The New York Times <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2022/12/16/world/europe/russia-putin-war-failures-ukraine.html>
29. New York Times (2022) Fertilizer shortage imperils world food supply. The New York Times <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/03/22/business/fertilizer-shortage-ukraine-war.html>
30. Pant HV (2022) India's Russia Policy after the Ukraine War. Observer Research Foundation <https://www.orfonline.org/people-expert/harsh-v-pant>
31. Pant H V (2022) The Ukraine war and its impact on South Asia. ORF Special Report <https://www.questjournals.org/jrhss/papers/vol11-issue10/11100105.pdf>
32. Pant HV, Joshi A (2023) India in the Indo-Pacific: Understanding the maritime dimensions Routledge.
33. Pant H V, Joshi Y (2023) Ukraine Crisis and Nepal: Impact and Implications. Observer Research Foundation.
34. Plokhly S (2021) The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine. Basic Books https://books.google.co.in/books/about/The_Gates_of_Europe.html?id=VJ7azQEACAAJ&redir_esc=y.
35. SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)

- (2022) Charter of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation <https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2022/dec/doc2022128141701.pdf>.
36. Sestanovich S (2022) How Putin war is reshaping the world. *Foreign Affairs* <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/russian-federation/2022-06-21/can-putin-survive>.
37. Sharma R (2022) Nepal needs a coherent strategy to deal with the fallout of the Russia-Ukraine war, *The Kathmandu Post*.
38. Siddiqui K (2022) Impact of Russia-Ukraine Crisis on South Asia. *The Financial Express* <https://www.financialexpress.com/opinion/impact-of-russia-ukraine-crisis-on-south-asia/2499544/>.
39. Siddiqui K (2022) War in Ukraine: Implications for South Asia *The Diplomat* <https://thediplomat.com/2022/04/war-in-ukraine-implications-for-south-asia/>.
40. *The Express Tribune* (2022) Can Pakistan leverage the Ukraine crisis to mend ties with the West? *The Express Tribune*. <https://tribune.com.pk/story/2347540/can-pakistan-leverage-ukraine-crisis-to-mend-ties-with-west>.

Copyright: ©2024 Thapa, S. B. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.