

Unique Legal

Russia -Ukraine Conflict

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RUSSIA-UKRAINE CONFLICT

Historical Context of the Russia-Ukrainian region

The Russia-Ukrainian Region has a long and complicated history, the first instance of major conflict in the region was in 1793 when Catherine the Great (Catherine II) of the Russian Empire annexed Ukraine and captured around 20,000 slaves. This control of Catherine the Great was the result of the Second Partition of Poland. Throughout the 19th century there was a rise in Ukrainian nationalism, particularly in Austrian Galicia under the relatively lenient rule of the Habsburgs.

With growing urbanization and modernization, and a cultural trend toward romantic nationalism, a Ukrainian intelligentsia committed to national rebirth and social justice emerged. The serf-turned-national-poet Taras Shevchenko (1814–1861) and the political theorist Mykhailo Drahomanov (1841–1895) led the growing nationalist movement. During World War I more than 3.5 million Ukrainians fought on the side of the Russian Empire, but a smaller number fought against the Tsar's army with the Austro-Hungarians. This movement culminated in Ukrainian War of Independence in 1917, which resulted in independence.

The Ukrainian People's Republic

During its short existence, the republic went through several political transformations – from the socialist-leaning republic headed by the Central Council of Ukraine with its general secretariat to the socialist republic led by the Directorate and by Symon Petliura. Between April and December 1918, the socialist authority of the Ukrainian People's Republic was suspended, having been overthrown by the pro-German Ukrainian State of Pavlo Skoropadskyi, who was elected as a Hetman by a congress of peasants.

From late 1919, the UNR operated as an ally of the Second Polish Republic. On 10 November 1920, the state lost the remainder of its territory to the Bolsheviks. The 18 March 1921 Peace of Riga between the Second Polish Republic, Soviet Russia (acting also on behalf of Soviet Belarus), and Soviet Ukraine sealed the fate of the Ukrainian People's Republic. After the October Revolution, many governments formed in Ukraine, however all of this resulted in the Russian SFSR extending control over Ukraine and becoming a founding member of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Control over Ukraine despite opposition from numerous elements.

The Collapse of USSR

The Demands for independence had been growing in Ukraine for a couple of years

previously, and in 1990, over 300,000 Ukrainians created a human chain in support of freedom. This was followed by the Granite Revolution when students sought to prevent the signing of a new agreement with the USSR. On 24th August, 1991, after the failure of the coup to remove President Mikhail Gorbachev and restore the communists to power, the parliament of Ukraine adopted the country's Act of Independence. Subsequently, Leonid Kravchuk, head of the parliament, was elected Ukraine's first President.

POST USSR

The presidency (1994–2005) of the 2nd President of Ukraine, Leonid Kuchma, was surrounded by numerous corruption scandals and the lessening of media freedoms, including the Cassette Scandal. In 2004, Kuchma announced that he would not run for re-election. Two major candidates emerged in the 2004 presidential election. Viktor Yanukovich, the incumbent Prime Minister, supported by both Kuchma and by the Russian Federation, wanted closer ties with Russia. The main opposition candidate, Viktor Yushchenko, called for Ukraine to turn its attention westward and aim to eventually join the EU. In the runoff election, Yanukovich officially won by a narrow margin, but Yushchenko and his supporters alleged that vote rigging and intimidation

cost him many votes, especially in eastern Ukraine. A political crisis erupted after the opposition started massive street protests in Kyiv and other cities ("Orange Revolution"), and the Supreme Court of Ukraine ordered the election results null and void. A second runoff found Viktor Yushchenko the winner. Five days later, Yanukovich resigned from office and his cabinet was dismissed on 5 January 2005. During the Yushchenko term, relations between Russia and Ukraine often appeared strained as Yushchenko looked towards improved relations with the European Union and less toward Russia. In 2005, a highly publicized dispute over natural gas prices with Russia caused shortages in many European countries that were reliant on Ukraine as a transit country. A compromise was reached in January 2006.

The Disaster Year, 2014

In November 2013, President Yanukovich did not sign the Ukraine–European Union Association Agreement and instead pursued closer ties with Russia. This move sparked protests on the streets of Kyiv and, ultimately, the Revolution of Dignity. Protesters set up camps in Kyiv's Maidan Nezalezhnosti (Independence Square), and in December 2013 and January 2014 protesters started taking over various government buildings, first in Kyiv, and later in Western Ukraine. Battles between

protesters and police resulted in about 80 deaths in February 2014. Following the violence, the Ukrainian parliament on 22 February voted to remove Yanukovich from power (on the grounds that his whereabouts were unknown and he thus could not fulfil his duties), and to free Yulia Tymoshenko from prison. On the same day, Yanukovich supporter Volodymyr Rybak resigned as speaker of the Parliament, and was replaced by Tymoshenko loyalist Oleksandr Turchynov, who was subsequently installed as interim President. Yanukovich had fled Kyiv, and subsequently gave a press conference in the Russian city of Rostov-on-Don. In March 2014, the Annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation occurred. Though official results of a referendum on Crimean reunification with Russia were reported as showing a large majority in favor of the proposition, the vote was organized under Russian military occupation and was denounced by the European Union and the United States as illegal. War in Donbass, Pervomaisk City, July 2014.

The Crimean crisis was followed by pro-Russian unrest in east Ukraine and south Ukraine. In April 2014 Ukrainian separatists self-proclaimed the Donetsk People's Republic and Lugansk People's Republic and held referendums on 11 May 2014. Later in April 2014, fighting between

the Ukrainian army and pro-Ukrainian volunteer battalions on one side, and forces supporting the Donetsk and Lugansk People's Republics on the other side, escalated into the War in Donbass.

3. In a major escalation of the conflict on 24 February 2022, Russia launched a full-scale invasion of the Ukraine mainland across a broad front. Ukraine severed all formal diplomatic ties with Russia on the day of the 2022 Russia invasion. The unannounced war between Ukraine and Russia has taken the world politics, economy, and global market system by storm and the diplomatic efforts by world leaders to resolve the crisis.

It started from the post collapse of Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) in the early 1990s and thereafter. Ukraine became an independent nation with the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991. It was earlier part of the Russian empire and later became Soviet Republic and did away with its Russian imperial legacy, thereby forming close ties with the west. Since its independence, the country is battling corruption and internal divisions. The country's western side wants integration with the west while the eastern region with Russian.

Since last few months, both print and the electronic media all over the world had started to speculate about every likelihood

of Russia aggression taking place in Ukraine. The United States (US) also started to convey that the invasion of Ukraine by Russia was imminent. Thus, the administration of US President Joe Biden began insisting that its threats of “severe economic consequences”.

The conflict started when Ukrainian President Victor Yanukovich rejected an association agreement with the European Union in favor of closer ties with Moscow. With Moscow declaring separatist regions of Luhansk and Donetsk as being recognized as independent countries, Russia believed that Kyiv has been planning to use their window of opportunity to mount a military offensive to retake these separatist region and unliterally try to break the agreement made under the Minsk Accord. By then protestors ousted him in what is known as the “Revolution of Dignity”. In return, Russian annexed Ukraine’s Crimean Peninsula and backed east Ukraine’s separatist rebellion. The Russia began building their military presence around Ukraine in late 2021 under the various pretexts while remaining vague on their intentions. It includes Belarus, a country Russia considers a close ally. Thousands of troops were hovering on the border in December, virtually encircling the country, stocking tensions to the point that

President Putin and U.S. President Joe Biden spoke.

Soon after this, Russian troops thus, moved into the Donbass region, the country’s industrial heartland, on 24th February 2022 to deter Kyiv from launching an offensive against the breakaway states. The Russian military also carried out a series of precision strikes taking out Ukrainian military infrastructure and air defense system. Over 14,000 people lost their lives in the armed conflicts between the Ukrainian forces and Russia backed separatists.

Ukraine and the West accused Russia of deploying troops and sending weapons to rebellions, an allegation that Russia denied. However, Russia strongly criticized the US and NATO for aiding Ukraine with weapons and joint military drills. President Putin to expressed concern over plans by some NATO members to establish military training centers in Ukraine as it will facilitate military foothold in the region even without Ukraine joining NATO.

Russia in its security demands said that it doesn’t want Ukraine to be member state of NATO and further want to cease all NATO drills near its borders and withdrawal of NATO troops from central and eastern Europe. It is to be noted that Ukraine’s admission to NATO would require the

unanimous approval of the 30 member states. Also, Russia views Ukraine as part of its “sphere of influence”, a territory, rather than an independent state.

However, the US and NATO have turned down Russia’s demands. The West is backing Ukraine and promised to hit Russia financially if its troops advanced to Ukraine.

Thus, viewing the situation as one of conflict goals in a classic security dilemma not only revises our understanding of what happened, but changes our thinking on what the future might look like. While many choices could have been made differently, the grounds for the conflict were deeply rooted, both internationally and domestically, then the literature focused on blame would have us believe. The implication is that neither schemes to make Ukraine a neutral country nor waiting for Vladimir Putin to pass from the scene is likely to resolve the conflict.

The Justifications for the Invasion as provided by Russia and their validity

Russia has justified the invasion of Ukraine by creating a false narrative that the invasion of Ukraine was unavoidable due to a number of reasons which are as follows:

1. Denazification of Ukraine

Russia claimed that an important reason to invade Ukraine was to denazify it as Ukraine had a pro-Nazi government. This claim made by Russia is not true and the use of the word denazification is an attempt by Russia to distort reality and exploit their country's lingering trauma of World War II in which millions of Russians were killed by the Nazis. Russia has ignored the fact that the current Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky is Jewish himself and had recently passed antisemitic legislation. Hence even though there are a few pro-Nazi fringe elements in Ukraine, the Ukraine Government cannot be termed pro-Nazi. This justification by Russia is plainly based on falsehood.

2. Threat to Russia from NATO:

Another justification given by Russia for the invasion was that Russia faces a threat from the increasing influence of NATO in Europe. The expansion of NATO in Eastern Europe and admitting countries that border Russia as members of NATO including the possibility of Ukraine joining NATO in the near future have been perceived as a threat to Russia. This justification does not hold good as

NATO has stated that it does not have any immediate plans to admit Ukraine to NATO nor does it plan to threaten the security of Russia.

3. Genocide of Russians

Russia further justified the Ukrainian invasion by alleging that the Ukrainian government was committing genocide against ethnic Russians in Donbas which is a separatist-controlled region. Hence they claimed that these Russian people needed to be saved from the Ukrainian government. This allegation is yet to be proved by Russia itself. There is neither any evidence nor any report on this alleged genocide.

4. The people of Ukraine and Russia are one:

Russia has claimed that Ukraine is not distinct from Russia but there are historically and culturally one. Russia has stated that Ukrainians and Russians are relatives who are united by blood ties and hence justified the invasion as a need to defend the Russians in Ukraine. Even though there may be certain cultural and historical similarities between the two nations, the fact is that Ukraine has been recognized as a Separate State by International treaties as well as Russia for the last

30 years. Besides Ukraine also has a distinct cultural heritage and language. Hence this claim by Russia is not well-founded.

5. Erasing of the Russian language and culture in Ukraine

Russia also claimed that the invasion was necessary to prevent the Russian language and cultural heritage from being erased in modern-day Ukraine. A law was introduced in 2019 which required using of Ukrainian in public life and secondary education. Russia considered this legislation to be anti-Russian. Though the legislation promotes Ukrainian, it does not prevent a citizen from speaking in or asking for the Russian language to be used. In fact the current Ukrainian President, Volodymyr Zelensky is a native Russian speaker himself. This reason too does not warrant war.



ANALYSIS OF INVASION

- **INVASION STARTED ON 24th FEBRUARY, 2022-**

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine started on the morning of 24th February, 2022, when The President of Russia, Putin announced a “special military operation” to demilitarise and denazify Ukraine.

Multi-pronged assaults were launched from Russia, Belarus, and two occupied territories of Ukraine. The Russian military has also carried out air and missile strikes far into western Ukraine. Russian forces have approached or besieged key settlements, including Chernihiv, Kharkiv, Kherson, Kyiv, Mariupol, and Sumy, but met stiff Ukrainian resistance and experienced logistical and operational challenges that hampered their progress.

- **RUSSIA TOOK OVER CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF UKRAINE**

Russia invaded and annexed the Crimean Peninsula from Ukraine. This event took place in the aftermath of the Revolution of Dignity and is a part of the wider Russo- Ukrainian War. The head

of the Ukrainian Navy, Admiral Berezhovsky, defects, followed later by half of the Ukrainian military stationed in the region. Ukrainian forces continued to hold off Russian advances near Kyiv, Kharkiv and in large parts of the South. But in the east, Russian forces have made steady progress, moving west from the separatist – held territory of Donbas. Russian forces have moved into several villages west of the city of Donetsk. Farther north, they have



Pummeled the city of Iziium which has no heat, food, water or other basic services.

- **LOGISTICAL PROBLEMS IN RUSSIAN MILITARY-** Russia’s invasion of Ukraine has gone slower than many Western analysts anticipated. In some areas, Russian forces advanced up to 120 miles in the first two days before coming to halt. In other areas, especially around Kharkiv, the

Russian offensive failed right away . While some delays are the result of successful Ukrainian resistance, especially around Kharkiv, others are the result of logistical challenges encountered by the Russian army; some US officials have suggested that logistics are a “definite vulnerability” for Russian.

Keeping a modern military supplied with fuel and ammunition is always a major challenge, especially when launching deep offensive operations that stretch supply lines. While Russian forces are facing serious logistical challenges, armies have overcome such difficulties in the past, and they are unlikely to prove fatal for the invasion.

- **DESERTATION IN RUSSIAN ARMY**

Since the Euromaidan revolution 2014, Russian has intervened in Ukraine by annexing the Crimean Peninsula and involving itself in the armed conflict in the Donbass region by providing support to pro - Russian rebels. The objective of this study is to investigate how and why Russia has intervened in Ukraine by examining its foreign policy interests, the reasons and actions behind its intervention in the initial stages of unrest and its role in

Sustaining the conflict since its evolution into civil war. This dissertation takes the form of a case study of Russian actions in Ukraine with reference to secondary literature as well as primary sources from organizations and media outlets. In this it has been argued that Russian actions in Ukraine can be explained by a desire to retain its influence in the region considering fears of Western NATO/EU expansion, ethno nationalist factors stemming from the shared history of the two countries and widerstrategic interests.

Impact of the conflict on India and India's response

The Russian intrusion of Ukraine in February was the biggest regular military attack seen since World War II and can cause a worldwide economic catastrophe. India had taken a nonpartisan position, brought into the world of its memorable key association with Russia. This partnership, beholding back to Cold War times, ranges a few fronts-strategy, safeguard, nuclear power, and technology making Russia a critical piece of India's country building process, particularly during its early stages.

However, this is probably not going to protect India from the desolates of a conflict

of such scale. Particularly since, in the worldwide international setting, the two India and Russia today wind up perpetually firmly connected to two others powers, China and the US. The Russia-Ukraine emergency has stirred up vulnerability in worldwide trade and will affect oil and different products, as per Sunil Sinha, research director, and principal economist at India Ratings. India might not have a critical product exchange with Russia, in any case, it stands to lose financially because of supply disturbances brought about by Western approvals.

In response to the US's prohibition on all oil and gas imports from Russia, Brent rough costs flooded to almost \$130 per barrel last week, up 43% from the start of February. This is a significant mishap for worldwide financial development as Russia is perhaps the biggest exporter of raw petroleum internationally. India's exchange, nonetheless, contains just 1% oil imports from Russia, yet there could be an overflow sway as high expansion and sluggish development. On March 13, Morgan Stanley brought down India's GDP conjecture for the monetary year 2023 by 50 premise focuses to 7.9%, referring to dangers to large scale solidness because of high unrefined petroleum costs. India abstained in the UN General Assembly on a goal by Ukraine and its partners on the

philanthropic emergency in the conflict torn eastern European nation, saying the attention ought to be on discontinuance of threats and on pressing compassionate help and the draft didn't completely reflect New Delhi's supposed to zero in on these difficulties. The 193-part UN General Assembly embraced the draft goal 'Philanthropic outcomes of the animosity against Ukraine' by Ukraine and its western partners, with 140 countries casting a ballot in favor, five against and 38 abstentions. India went without on the goal.

India is the main major worldwide provider of wheat now, because of monstrous excess stocks at home. The convention in worldwide costs and a record drop in the Indian rupee against the dollar additionally make wheat shipments appealing to Indian merchants. Indian distribution centers are overflowing with wheat after five successive record harvests - generally a consequence of positive climate, the presentation of high-yielding seed assortments and state-set help costs for cultivators.

Wheat harvests will again scale new tops in 2022, with ranchers set to gather 111.32 million tons from the following month, up from the earlier year's 109.59 million. Spilling over grain receptacles frequently force the Food Corporation of India - the public authority upheld grains stockpiler -

to store wheat in transitory sheds. Wheat stocks at government distribution centers complete 28.27 million tons against an objective of 13.8 million tons. With another receptacle blasting harvest kicking in from April, storehouses will flood from May and June.

Ever since the war has broken out between the two ex-Soviet nations, many attempts have been made by the world to stop the bloodshed. A war between nations like Ukraine and Russia will not only cost a huge amount of economic loss but will also destroy the two nations' natural and cultural heritage. The first round of talks happened on 28th Feb, near the Belarusian border. The immediate efforts were to stop the ceasefire by the Russian troops. But no results were seen. The second round of talks was held on 3rd March where both sides agreed to open humanitarian corridors for evacuating civilians. The Russian side put forth their demand for recognizing Crimea which they annexed in 2014 and to recognize Luhansk and Donetsk as independent territories. The Kremlin side also demanded the militarization and de-Nazification of the nation. Again on the 7th of March, both sides came together but did not find a way to reach a deal and stop the war. Although the Ukrainian government said that there has been little progress. Another big effort to stop the war was in the

form of the Antalya Diplomacy Forum which was held in Antalya, Turkey. Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov, Ukrainian Foreign Minister Dmytro Kuleba, and Turkey's Foreign Minister Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu met for the first high-level talks in Antalya on March 10 under Turkey's mediation. The Turkish minister acted as a mediator. The fourth round of talk happened between the 14th -17th of March which was held virtually. Between these four days, both sides talked about various aspects of the terms. The Ukrainian president said that these terms are more realistic. After four days of talks, no deal was signed and both parties didn't reach any common ground. The very recent round of talks happened on 21st March which also didn't deliver any progressive result. Many efforts are put forth but the war is not ended yet and people are dying, starving, leaving their country their loss can never be fulfilled.

10. THE CURRENT ON GROUND SITUATION AND THE WAY AHEAD

To understand the current on ground situation in Ukraine, we have to understand the following:

1. Martial law Ukraine
2. Kyiv under siege
3. Possible conclusion to the conflict: Mr. Putin will lose.

- *Martial law Ukraine*

Russia has declared war on Ukraine after this Ukraine has imposed martial law but what happens to a country under martial law and what does it mean for the people of Ukraine? Let's find out.

Martial law means a temporary imposition of military control over the country this suspends all civil functions and laws a government generally imposes martial law when they're under attack like in the case of Ukraine martial law has been imposed during conflicts protests and when there's an unstable population Ukraine will now have stricter restrictions.

With Martial law restrictions will be imposed on meetings on movements and political parties people in Ukraine are under curfew their basic fundamental rights have been suspended this also means if civilians defy martial law they will face stricter action from the government. This isn't the first time Ukraine has imposed martial law back in 2018 when tensions escalated between Russia and Ukraine martial law was imposed. Martial law was imposed for 30 days along the regions of the Ukraine and Russia border and at the coasts of the Black sea, and the Sea of Azov.



- *KYIV UNDER SIEGE*

In the first few days of attack, isolated Russian units did punch their way in, only to be repelled. The streets of Kyiv are full of militiamen, all on high alert for Russian saboteur gangs. Russia has sent infiltrators in to try to confuse and terrify the population. But the main effect has been to make everyone more vigilant than they might have otherwise been. There are indeed weapons galore in Kyiv. As well as the assault rifles distributed by City Hall, gun shops have been selling out of pump-action shotguns, hunting rifles, and pistols.

Currently the capital is the main hotspot, and has had lots of news coverage, with footage of people fleeing over a broken river bridge. The bombs are quite loud, although it's often hard to tell which side is firing, or where exactly is safe. A frozen food warehouse just outside the capital also was struck in an apparent effort to target Kyiv's food supply. Russia's slow tightening of a noose around Kyiv and the bombardment of other cities mirror tactics

that Russian forces have previously used in other campaigns, notably in Syria and Chechnya, to crush armed resistance.



- *Possible conclusion to the conflict: Mr. Putin will lose*

Russian army is much stronger than Ukraine's, at least in terms of numbers. If they really want to, Russia probably is going to be able to take over the country's major population centers, and oust the Ukrainian government. The US and NATO can't send troops for fear of starting a clash between two nuclear nations. It's that even if Russia conquers a big portion of this country, something Mr. Putin has the military hardware to do, even if he does that, he still won't win this war. In fact, he's already lost. Here's why-

1. These two countries are deeply connected through culture and language and history in exchange. A war against Ukrainians would not sit well with the Russian people, and this explains why

Russia needs to frame the war in a very certain way. Not an invasion to take over a sovereign nation of Russia's brothers and sisters, but rather a rescue effort to save the Ukrainian people from these aggressive villains who are really controlling the country.

2. These two countries are deeply connected through culture and language and history in exchange. A war against Ukrainians would not sit well with the Russian people, and this explains why Russia needs to frame the war in a very certain way. Not an invasion to take over a sovereign nation of Russia's brothers and sisters, but rather a rescue effort to save the Ukrainian people from these aggressive villains who are really controlling the country.
3. Russia can still conquer a lot of land. They can take over major cities, install a puppet government, and be the new ruler of Ukraine. They has the military to do it, and he seems to have the tolerance for bloodshed. Let's say Russia keeps going. They keeps sending troops in and missiles despite all of this resistance. They could eventually take over the major population centers, including the capital Kiev.

All of this with the same goal that the Ukrainians to give up and realize that Russia is actually the country they want to align with. Russia is also hoping that maybe the Ukrainian military will come to their senses and take over the government and negotiate with Putin. But let's say they never do, they probably won't. Instead, they keep doing what they've been doing for the last month. Resisting, defending, condemning, and broadcasting all of it to the world on the internet. So Russia has no choice but to drive the government out and install a pro-Russian regime. In order to do this, Russia is going to need a massive military presence to keep control of these cities and their people. Occupying this entire landmass would be basically impossible for Russia.

4. This war has united the West and NATO like never before. NATO has a new sense of purpose, a new thing to rally around. Something they've been looking for since the end of the Cold War. And Ukraine, who is currently getting tons of support, weapons, money, aid and refugee support from NATO countries, is now way more likely to sympathize with the West.

NATIONAL NEWS

The Union Government has proposed to spend Rs.3944909Cr in 2022-23, which is an increase of 4.6% over the last FY2021-22. In the previous year, the total expenditure is estimated to be 8.2% higher than budget estimates. India's economic growth in the current year is estimated to be 9.2%, the highest among all large economies. The Government has estimated to be a nominal GDP growth rate of 11.1% in 2022-23.

After several years, the budget has not relied on EBR and loans from national saving schemes.

Four key Pillars of Budget

- PM Gati Shakti
- Inclusive development
- Productivity enhancement and investment, sunrise opportunities, Energy transitions, and climate action
- Financing of investment

IMPACT OF BUDGET 2022 ON VARIOUS SECTORS

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman continued to emphasize growth over fiscal consolidation for the second year in a row, dramatically increasing capital and infrastructure investment in the Union

Budget for the year, despite continuing global headwinds and economic uncertainties.

1. DEFENCE SECTOR

Noteworthy advancement in the field of defense is the opening up of defense research and development (R&D) to industry, startups, and academics by allocating 25% of the defense R&D budget to them

2. BANKING SECTOR

The main aim is to boost the credit growth of both banks and non-banking financial companies. Inclusion of 1.5 lakh post offices, coming under core banking, more than 35 Cr post office deposit account.

3. HEALTH CARE AND PHARMA

The government is planning to give tax concessions to manufacturing units and shift its focus to pharmaceuticals companies.

4. START-UP SECTOR

Budget 2022 placed a strong priority on the government's development and inclusion goal, with considerable investments for infrastructure, healthcare, education, fin-tech, agriculture, and other areas

5. REAL ESTATE SECTOR

All of the initiatives, including the allocation to the PM Awas Yojana and the credit guarantee for the hotel sector, are welcome. The proposal to replace the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Act with legislation that would allow governments to collaborate in the creation of enterprise and service centers, as well as the drive for land record digitalization, are both commendable

6. TELECOM SECTOR

The 5G spectrum auctions and rollout will take place in the fiscal year 2022-23. With the completion of the fiber network in all villages by 2025, the roll-out across the country will be significantly faster than previous generation roll-outs. The increased need for high-speed internet will be fueled by a focus on digital education, especially in digital colleges.

7. INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

Infrastructure financing has become more mainstream, with an emphasis on the environment and sustainability, as evidenced by the announcement of green bonds

8. IT SECTOR

The number of digital initiatives planned (digital currency, PM Gati Shakti, e-passport, Kisan drone, etc)

are not incremental but transformational and will require a build-up of a complete IT ecosystem.

9. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR

In the Union Budget 2022-23, expenditures for agriculture education and research were cut. The Department of Agricultural Research and Education has been allocated Rs 8,513 crore in the budget.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

WINTER OLYMPICS (FEBRUARY 2022)

The first winter Olympic Games were held in the French Alps in Chamonix, France in 1924. It contains the original 6 sports which are divided into 14 different events. After that it is held every 4 years. This time Winter Olympics was held between 4th – 20th February 2022 in Beijing, China. The official slogan of the games was “Together for a shared future” which reflects the “power of the games to overcome global challenges as a community” announced on 17th September 2021 and the mascot was Bing Dwen Dwen, its astronaut-like clothes imply winter Olympics embraced new technologies and created possibilities. The top countries in the winter Olympics 2022

in Beijing were Norway and Germany with 37 medals and 27 medals respectively. Numerous countries boycotted the opening and closing ceremony held in National Stadium (Bird’s Nest) in Beijing, some due to the outbreak of the pandemic, and some countries like the US, Britain, Canada, Japan and etc. did not attend after the groups criticized the International Olympic Committee for awarding the games to China and stated that the country’s treatment of Uyghurs and other Muslim minority groups was inhuman. India also boycotted the opening and closing ceremony after Beijing picked a Chinese soldier as a torchbearer, who was involved in the Galwan incident. Qi Fabao, a PLA regiment commander who sustained a head injury while fighting bravely in the Galwan Valley border skirmish with India, is a torchbearer during Wednesday's Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic. Although many countries did participate in the winter Olympics in 2022, complaints from the athletes and officials were pouring in about the alleged poor living conditions, dining options, isolating rooms, and debilitating weather conditions. On 2 February, Belgian skeleton athlete Kim Meylemans posted on social media and was in tears about the conditions she faced while in quarantine. According to Newsweek and Time, the hotels' conditions appeared to have improved after the athletes' complaints

were made public. Since the Olympics were held during the time of the pandemic, a lot of measures were taken place. Tickets were not for sale to the general public. Groups of local spectators were invited to the events and can watch, but had to observe strict covid preventions measures. People were advised not to travel into the capital, Beijing. In the media, athletes were kept in distinct bubbles after being fully vaccinated or 21 days in quarantine. The participants have to enter the bubble upon arrival and have to remain in it till they leave the country. Restrictions on media reporting from the games showed the extent to which the Chinese government-mandated coverage. The removal of a Dutch journalist by a Chinese security volunteer while live on air on February 4 underscored increased restrictions on foreign media in China, as has also been documented in recent reports by the Foreign Correspondents Club of China (FCCC) and the International Federation of Journalists. Even after all this, the winter Olympics Beijing 2022 was set to be the most immersive and innovative broadcasting technology.

OPENING AND CLOSING CEREMONY:



Norway dominates medal count in Beijing Winter Olympics:



INDIA FRANCE RELATIONS

France established diplomatic relations with the newly Independent India in 1947. Dr. S. Jaishankar, the external affairs Minister held Bilateral talks with his French counterpart, Mr Jean-Yves Le Drian, French minister for Europe and Foreign affairs. Both ministers appreciated close cooperation between India and France during the covid 19 and agreed to strengthen the strategic partnership in areas of trade, investments, defence and security, health, education, research and innovation, energy and climate change.

Defence cooperation with France began in the 1950s when India acquired the organ aircraft and continued with the Mysteries, Jaguar, and Mirage 2000. Three more Rafael aircraft landed in India from France with Indian specific enhancements. With his new arrival of the three jets, the total rafale fleet with Indian Air Force (IAF) has reached 35.

They adopted “India – France Roadmap on Blue Roadmap and Ocean Governance which aims to enhance partnership in the field of Blue economy by way of institutional, economic, infrastructural and scientific cooperation. “

Both ministers agreed to jointly launch the Indo – French call for an Indo- pacific parks partnership. This aims to build capacities in the indo- pacific region in terms of

sustainable management of protected areas by gathering and sharing the experience and expertise that exist in the region among key Indo pacific public & private natural park managers. The new European commitment in the Indo- pacific has been perceived very positively by New Delhi as the Indian Ocean is at the heart of India's core economics and political interests. India and France will enhance scientific cooperation in marine science and technology and also exchanges of students and researches with aims to monitor, protect and sustainably use marine living and non-living resources and the Bio diversity of the seas and ocean.

They exchanged perspectives on the situation in Afghanistan, JCPOA and the evolving situation in Ukraine. They reiterated their shared commitment to the principles of multilateralism and a rules based order and agreed to coordinate in the UN Security Council on issues of mutual concern.

Dr. Jaishankar will also hold meetings with other French dignitaries, EU Commissioners as well as with his counterparts from other Indo- pacific countries participating in the EU Indo- pacific Forum.

Dr. Jaishankar and Mr. le Drian also discussed key regional and global issues, particularly the India – EU relationship and

priorities. They agreed to intensify India - EU ties under the French presidency and the need to begin negotiations on the India – EU free trade and Investment agreements and implement the India -EU connectivity partnership. The India France administrative economic and trade committee (AETC) provides an appropriate framework to assess and find ways to further promote bilateral trade and investment as well as to speed up the resolution of market access issues to the benefit of economic operators and will remain fully committed to the knowledge summit.

India's trade with France has witnessed a steady rise in the last decade reaching USD 10.75 billion In 2020. Despite the pandemic, it is estimated that Bilateral trade between the two countries in 2021 has reached USD 8.85 billion. France has emerged as a major source of FDI for India with more than 1000 French establishments already present in India.



3.

1. **Initial Donations to Ukrainian Credit Union Displacement Fund to go Primarily Toward Humanitarian Aid** - Worldwide Foundation for Credit Unions (WFCU) will utilize donations raised in the first several weeks of its Ukrainian Credit Union Displacement Fund campaign to address immediate humanitarian needs triggered by Russia’s continued targeting of civilians, which has caused a crisis for those still in Ukraine and for more than two million Ukrainian refugees who have fled the country.

2. **World Council of Credit Unions Condemns Russian Invasion of Ukraine (WOCCU to cease activities and engagements in Russia)**-World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU) harshly condemns the Russian government’s decision to invade the independent and sovereign nation of Ukraine and use military force to cause massive devastation, death and displacement there. Worldwide Foundation for Credit Unions will soon be releasing an updated plan for the use of donations coming into its Ukrainian Credit Union Displacement Fund.

3. **3.8 million people flee Ukraine, around 90 percent of them are women and children:** UN- Of those who have left, 2.2 million have fled for neighboring Poland, while

more than half a million have made it to Romania. Nearly 300,000 have gone to Russia. The UN refugee agency, UNHCR, said 3,821,049 Ukrainians had fled the country an increase of 48,450 from Saturday's figures. The UN children's agency, UNICEF, said Thursday that 4.3 million children more than half of Ukraine's estimated 7.5-million child population had been forced to leave their homes.

4. India ought to condemn Vladimir Putin, says influential Indian American Congressman - An influential Indian American Congressman on Sunday said India "ought to be condemning" Russian President Vladimir Putin for his invasion of Ukraine and New Delhi should not be getting oil from Russia or China. Ro Khanna, who represents Silicon Valley in the US House of Representatives and has been critical of India's current policy on Russia, said it is time for New Delhi to pick sides.

5. WOCCU President and CEO Stresses Importance of Growing Global Credit Union Movement at CUNA GAC - WASHINGTON, D.C.—World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU) President and CEO Elissa McCarter LaBorde Tuesday encouraged more American credit union

leaders to become engaged with the international financial cooperative movement in her first address to a Credit Union National Association (CUNA) Governmental Affairs Conference (GAC) general session.

6. Evergrande electric vehicle arm to start taking car orders 'imminently'- China Evergrande New Energy Vehicle Group said it will start accepting orders for its inaugural electric car, the Hengchi 5 sport utility vehicle, "imminently" and open sales centers in 15 major cities across the country.

Liu Yongzhuo, president of the electric vehicle (EV) arm of the world's most indebted property developer China Evergrande Group, made the comment at an online meeting attended by nearly 200 global parts suppliers on Sunday, according to the firm's official Wechat account. The social media post didn't say exactly when the firm will start taking orders. The EV firm's Wechat post said the sales centers will be located in cities including Tianjin, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

7. India inaugurates drug detoxification and rehabilitation center in Maldives - India on Sunday jointly inaugurated a drug detoxification and rehabilitation center in the Maldives with External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar saying that drug addiction is a

health and social issue that requires infrastructure, science, but most of all understanding and compassion to treat.

8. **Rocket attacks hit Ukraine's Lviv as Biden visits Poland** - Russian rockets struck the western Ukrainian city of Lviv on Saturday while President Joe Biden visited neighboring Poland, a reminder that Moscow is willing to strike anywhere in Ukraine despite its claim to be focusing its offensive on the country's east.

9. **Biden plans gas shipments to Europe to cut Russian leverage** -

President Joe Biden on Friday is expected to announce increased shipments of liquefied natural gas to Europe, part of a long-term initiative to wean the continent off Russian energy after the invasion of Ukraine. He plans to discuss the issue with Ursula von der Leyen, head of the European Union's executive arm, shortly before leaving for Poland, the final leg of his four-day trip.

10. **Prominent Russians quit jobs, refuse to support Ukraine war** - A number of public figures have condemned the invasion of Ukraine and left their posts at state-run institutions and companies, which could signal divisions in Russia's official ranks over the war. So far there have been no indications that the resignations have reached into Putin's inner circle.

Legal Maxims MCO's

1. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the Legal Maxim *res communes*?

- A. Where there is truth, there is light.
- B. Things belonging to no body
- C. Things belonging to everybody.
- D. Rest of the communities.

Solution: *Res communes* is a Roman and civil law concept. It means things owned by no one and subject to use by all. Things are incapable of entire exclusive appropriation and are considered as subject of *Res communes*. Hence option C is correct.

2. *Lex tallienis* denotes:

- A. The law of the place
- B. The law of the strong
- C. Oral law
- D. The law of retributive justice.

Solution:

Lex tallienis is the principal on law of retaliation that a punishment inflicted should correspond in degree and kind to the offence of the wrong doer as an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth retributive justice. Hence option D is correct.

3. *Mala fide* means:

- A. In good faith
- B. In bad faith
- C. In utmost good faith
- D. Man of faith

Solution: Bad faith is double mindedness or double heartedness in duplicity, flawed, or deception it may involve intentional deceit of others, or self-deception. Hence option B is correct.

4. En venire sa mere is a person in being for the purpose of:

- A. Punishment of abortion
- B. Acquisition of property
- C. Creation of partnership
- D. Claiming compensation in torts.

Solution:

En Venire Sa Mere means in the mother's womb. For example, child en venire sa mere means a child in the mother's womb. It refers to an unborn child, and is usually used when referring to the child's rights. In law, a child is for all beneficial purposes considered born while in center sa mere. For example, for the purpose of inheritance, a child is treated as having been in existence at the time of the descendants that is the child is en venire sa mere at the time of the descendant's death and is subsequently born alive. Hence option B is correct.

5. What do you understand by the legal term Habeas Corpus?

- A. That the body required for response.
- B. Easement rights to move freely.
- C. The same cause of damage.
- D. A claim of legal grounds.

Solution:

I writ requiring a person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court, especially to secure this persons release unless lawful grounds are shown for detention. Hence option A is correct.

6. What do you mean by the term ad litem?

- A. For the suit
- B. Party in a dispute
- C. Tax litigation.
- D. Money agreement

Solution:

Ad litem(Latin: for the suit) is a term used in law is referred to the appointment by a court of one party to act in a lawsuit on behalf of another party such as a child or an incapacitated adult, who is deemed incapable of representing themselves. Hence option A is correct.

7. When any law is said to be ultra vires:

A. It means it is within powers of legislature and it does not go beyond the supreme and fundamental law of the land.

B. It means it is not within the powers of legislature and it goes beyond the supreme and fundamental law of the land

C. Neither (A) or (B)

D. It is in the power of legislature but outside the power of being delegated legislation.

Solution:

Ultra vires is a Latin phrase meaning beyond the powers. If an act requires legal authority and it is done with such authority, it is characterized in law as intra vires. It is done without such authority it is ultra vires. Acts that are intra vires may be equivalent be termed as valid and those that are ultra vires invalid.

8. When any law is said to be Intra vires:

A. It means it is within the powers of legislature and it does not go beyond the supreme and fundamental law of the land.

B. It means it is not within the powers of legislature and it goes beyond the supreme and fundamental law of the land.

C. Neither (A) or (B)

D. It is in the power of the legislature but outside the power of being delegated legislation

Solution:

If an act requires legal authority and is done with such authority, it is characterized in law as intra vires. If it is done without such authority, it is ultra vires. Acts that are intra vires may equivalently be termed valid and those that are ultra vires invalid. Hence option A is correct.

9. What is meant by Doli Incapax?

A. incapable of crime

B. A new judgement

C. New by law

D. A good decision

Solution:

Doli incapax is the Latin term that means incapable of doing harm. This term has been used to describe a presumption of innocence for children in criminal law in most countries. The basis of this presumption lies in the theory of criminal responsibility. Hence option A is correct.

10. What is meant by per incuriam?

A. to bind all of the courts

B. To stand by what has gone before

C. A case settled with the lack of care so that the decision is wrong

D. A case decided on facts alone as no law exist in the area

Solution:

Per incuriam - literally translated as through lack of care is the device within the common law system of the judicial precedent. A finding of this means that the previous court judgment has failed to pay attention to relevant statutory provision or precedents. Hence option C is correct.