

## **CERTAIN VICTIMOLOGICAL FACTORS OF MARTIAL LAW: UKRAINIAN REALITIES**

The research topic has never been more relevant. Considering the fact, that more than a year ago, the Russia's invasion made each civil in Ukraine an actual victim. People's life are being taken away, meanwhile mental disorders, addictions, violence and crimes spread faster than ever, all across the country. Humanity has been suffering from war actions for centuries, a portion of individuals affected by war have been subject to war crimes and other inhumane actions, which are now recognized as violations of international criminal law. This group is classified as war crime victims. War victims can also be categorized according to their military status, age, and whether they are children or adults. The purpose of those theses is to define the victimization in today's reality.

«War victimology» – a term which we conditionally suggest to give to a field of study that focuses on understanding the experiences and needs of individuals who are affected by war. This field encompasses a wide range of issues related to the physical, psychological, and social impacts of war on individuals and communities. It seeks to examine the different forms of victimization that can occur during times of conflict, including direct violence, displacement, and loss of property and livelihoods. Due all that people start «comforting» themselves by getting used to drugs and alcohol substances. The research shows,

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that «Within 4 months after the Russia's invasion, the number of new proceedings under the article on the production of narcotic substances for personal use without the intent to sell (article 309 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine) increased by 44% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year» [1]. As a consequence of misusing substances the range of victims is getting bigger: ones become victims from the misusing itself, by getting used to that; the others befall as victims due the Criminal Code, suffering from those «possessed» people actions.

Grievously, war always leads to direct victims. Direct victims, in the field of victimology, refer to individuals who have personally suffered harm or injury as a result of a criminal act, natural disaster, or other traumatic event. These individuals may have experienced physical, emotional, or financial harm and are often the primary focus of research and interventions designed to help them manage the aftermath of the traumatic event. Direct victims may include individuals who have been physically assaulted, robbed, or sexually abused, as well as those who have been injured or killed in accidents or natural disasters. Since the Russia's state crimes (according to the researches for 02/04/23): 14,156 civilians were injured, 8,451 got killed, 467 children died [2]. With every single injury or death there's a separate story aside, which guide us to indirect victims (Indirect war victims refer to individuals or groups who have been affected by a war or conflict, but who have not experienced direct physical harm or injury. Instead, they may have suffered in other ways, such as through the loss of a loved one, displacement from their homes, or economic hardship. Indirect war victims may include family members of direct victims, refugees or internally displaced persons, and individuals whose communities have been destabilized by the conflict [3, p. 318]. They may also experience long-term psychological trauma and social disruptions as a result of the conflict.)

About 120,000 civilian buildings were destroyed, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as of February 21, 2023, more than 8 million people from Ukraine have been registered as refugees across Europe. The Mental health outcomes and life quality of Ukrainian refugees in Germany shows, that: «More than

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60% of the participants reported substantial or severe psychological distress attributed to loss of sleep over worry, constant feeling under strain, and losing confidence or self-worth, among others. Similarly, nearly half of the participants reported depressive symptoms, while over half reported anxiety symptoms concerning being nervous, anxious, or tense and unable to stop or control worrying. Previous research reports varying prevalences of mental health problems among refugees» [4]. The same happens among those who stayed in Ukraine borders during the war.

As we can see war causes irreversible consequences, the ones, that we have nothing to do with. Nevertheless there are outcomes, that are in our power to manage, which mostly depend on us. Therefore we suggest to: paramountly improve the legislation in the field of war victims protection, by meeting their needs in receiving material and mental help, in particular this refers to internally displaced persons.

In general, we offer to: promote a healthy lifestyle; early detect addiction and other mental health disorders and behavioral problems caused by the use of narcotic and psychotropic substances; to serve high-quality provision of medical and psychosocial assistance to those in need, as well as rehabilitation and resocialization services on time, meanwhile making them more affordable. Also, provide mental health assistment as a compulsory subject in each educational institution. By providing all those clauses we can reduce spreading «inner» victimization among us, the civils.

### *References*

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