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CRIMINAL RISKS OF SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

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The purpose of the article is to highlight the criminal-legal problems of criminological risks of the development of society in the post-war period, which is characterized by complex processes of social adaptation, restoration of state institutions, economic reconstruction and rethinking of social values.

The methodological basis of the study is formal-legal, system-structural, comparative-legal methods, which are used to identify criminological risks and structure the approach to effective management of criminological risks.

Results. The article argues that the post-war period is a special stage of social development, characterized by an increased level of criminological risks. Their emergence is due to the complex influence of social, economic, psychological, demographic and organizational-legal factors that are formed as a result of military events and post-war recovery processes. It is proven that minimizing criminological risks in the post-war period is a necessary condition for ensuring the stability of society, strengthening law and order and creating a safe environment for the sustainable development of the state. The success of Ukraine's post-war transformation and the formation of an appropriate level of public security in the long term will largely depend on the effectiveness of the implementation of relevant measures. It is emphasized that effective management of criminological risks should be based on the principles of systematicity, scientific validity, forecasting and interagency cooperation. Important areas of such activity are improving the mechanisms of social adaptation of veterans and internally displaced persons, strengthening control over the circulation of weapons, increasing the transparency of the processes of state reconstruction, developing a system of psychological support for the population and implementing modern criminological tools for monitoring and forecasting crime.

Conclusions. The key prerequisites for a likely increase in the level of crime in the post-war period are concentrated in three closely related areas: psychological, socio-economic and security. Criminological risks of post-war development of society cover a wide range of negative social processes that can affect the state of law and order, the level of public security, the effectiveness of the functioning of state institutions and citizens' trust in the authorities.

Keywords: criminological risks, security, crime, martial law, law and order, deviant behavior, resocialization.

КРИМІНОЛОГІЧНІ РИЗИКИ РОЗВИТКУ СУСПІЛЬСТВА В ПІСЛЯВОЄННИЙ ПЕРІОД

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Мета статті полягає у висвітленні кримінально-правових проблем кримінологічних ризиків розвитку суспільства в післявоєнний період, який характеризується складними процесами соціальної адаптації, відновлення державних інституцій, економічної реконструкції та переосмислення суспільних цінностей.

Методологічну основу дослідження становлять формально-юридичний, системно-структурний, порівняльно-правовий методи, за допомогою яких визначено кримінологічні ризики та структуровано підхід до ефективного управління кримінологічними ризиками.



Результати. У статті аргументовано, що післявоєнний період є особливим етапом суспільного розвитку, який характеризується підвищенням рівнем кримінологічних ризиків. Їх виникнення обумовлюється комплексним впливом соціальних, економічних, психологічних, демографічних та організаційно-правових факторів, що формуються внаслідок воєнних подій та процесів повоєнного відновлення. Доведено, що мінімізація кримінологічних ризиків у післявоєнний період є необхідною умовою забезпечення стабільності суспільства, зміцнення правопорядку та створення безпечного середовища для сталого розвитку держави. Від ефективності реалізації відповідних заходів значною мірою залежатимуть успішність післявоєнної трансформації України та формування належного рівня громадської безпеки в довгостроковій перспективі. Наголошено, що ефективне управління кримінологічними ризиками повинно базуватися на принципах системності, наукової обґрунтованості, прогнозування та міжвідомчої взаємодії. Важливими напрямками такої діяльності є удосконалення механізмів соціальної адаптації ветеранів і внутрішньо переміщених осіб, посилення контролю за обігом зброї, підвищення прозорості процесів відбудови держави, розвиток системи психологічної підтримки населення та впровадження сучасних кримінологічних інструментів моніторингу й прогнозування злочинності.

Висновки. Ключові передумови ймовірного підвищення рівня злочинності в післявоєнний період зосереджуються у трьох тісно пов'язаних сферах: психологічній, соціально-економічній та безпековій. Кримінологічні ризики післявоєнного розвитку суспільства охоплюють широкий спектр негативних соціальних процесів, які можуть впливати на стан правопорядку, рівень громадської безпеки, ефективність функціонування державних інститутів та довіру громадян до влади.

Ключові слова: кримінологічні ризики, безпека, злочинність, воєнний стан, правопорядок, девіантна поведінка, ресоціалізація.

Introduction. War always causes profound transformations of social relations, which do not end with the cessation of hostilities. The post-war period is characterized by complex processes of social adaptation, restoration of state institutions, economic reconstruction and rethinking of social values. At the same time, such processes are accompanied by the emergence of new criminogenic factors and the intensification of already existing threats, which form a complex of criminological risks for the further development of society.

This issue is of particular relevance for Ukraine, which, in conditions of full-scale armed aggression, is faced with large-scale human losses, internal displacement of the population, destruction of social infrastructure, the spread of illegal arms trafficking, psychological traumatization of the population and other consequences of war. The combination of such phenomena creates the prerequisites for the transformation of the crime structure, the emergence of new forms of criminal activity and an increase in the level of social tension.

Criminological risks of the post-war development of society are not limited directly to the criminal and illegal behavior of individuals. They cover a wide range of negative social processes that can affect the state of law and order, the level of public safety, the effectiveness of the functioning of state institutions and citizens' trust in the authorities. In this regard, the timely identification of such risks, their scientific understanding and the development of effective mechanisms for minimization are of particular importance.

1. Prerequisites for the growth of crime

The key prerequisites for the likely increase in crime rates in the post-war period are concentrated in three closely related areas: psychological, socio-economic and security. The most significant factors are the negative psychological consequences of war, the growth of public sentiments of hopelessness, disappointment and distrust in state institutions, the deterioration

of the socio-economic situation, the spread of poverty and unemployment. The uncontrolled circulation of a significant number of firearms, ammunition and explosives, the increase in the scale of alcohol and drug abuse, as well as the difficulties associated with the return of servicemen to civilian life in the absence of proper mechanisms for their social adaptation and resocialization (Новіков, 2026: 156–165).

V. Kabanets emphasizes that societies that have experienced military conflicts are characterized by a significant level of social and psychological traumatization of the population. A significant factor in post-conflict destabilization is the presence of a large number of demobilized military personnel, primarily those who have suffered the psychological trauma of war and are facing difficulties in adapting to a peaceful environment. The situation is additionally complicated by a significant number of internally displaced persons and civilians who have witnessed war crimes and other traumatic events. The combination of these circumstances creates a favorable socio-psychological environment for the spread of domestic violence, as well as a number of phenomena that accompany crime, in particular, alcoholism, suicidal behavior and other forms of social maladjustment (Кабанець, 2025: 154–156).

Researchers note that since 2022, significant transformations have been observed in the structure and dynamics of crime, and new criminogenic trends are being formed that require thorough scientific analysis and an appropriate response from state institutions. In particular, criminal law statistics record an unprecedented increase in the number of war crimes and crimes related to acts of aggression. In addition, the conditions of martial law and the upcoming transition to post-war development are accompanied by increased risks to the national security of the state. At the same time, indicators of violent and mercenary-violent crime remain stably high, which indicates the preservation of significant criminogenic potential in society and the need

to improve mechanisms for its neutralization (Батиргареева, 2025: 9–13).

The post-war period is a special stage of social development, characterized by an increased level of criminological risks. Their emergence is caused by the complex influence of social, economic, psychological, demographic, and organizational and legal factors that are formed as a result of military events and post-war recovery processes.

War generates a complex of factors that increase the level of socio-legal risks and contribute to the criminalization of social relations. The most significant of them are large-scale migration processes, which include both internal population movements and the departure of citizens outside the state, creating additional social and criminogenic challenges. An important negative consequence is also the weakening of the country's economic stability, which is accompanied by a deterioration in the material situation of the population and an increase in social tension.

A significant factor in criminogenic risks is the destruction of established social ties, in particular, the separation of families, the weakening of local communities and the narrowing of opportunities for informal social control. A separate problem is the difficulties in the functioning of law enforcement agencies in front-line areas, where their activities are complicated by the constant threat of shelling, the destruction of infrastructure, the shortage of personnel potential and material and technical support.

The negative impact of war is also manifested in the spread of various forms of deviant behavior among certain categories of the population, an increase in the scale of illegal arms trafficking, and the intensification of cybercrime. Significant risks are also associated with the process of returning servicemen to civilian life, since difficulties in social adaptation, the consequences of traumatic experiences, alcohol or drug abuse, and the use of weapons in domestic conflicts can contribute to the formation of additional criminogenic threats.

In addition, the long war affects the state of legal culture and legal awareness of the population. Under such conditions, the level of trust in law as an effective mechanism for regulating social relations often decreases, which negatively affects the lawful behavior of citizens and the general state of law and order in the state (Луценко, 2025: 113–114).

The issue of post-war criminalization of criminal offenses against peace, security of humanity and international law and order, in particular war crimes, is of particular importance in view of modern challenges. The need for such an approach is primarily due to the need to take into account the negative historical experience of ensuring the protection of the civilian population during armed conflicts. An important factor is also the international legal obligations of Ukraine arising from ratified international treaties in the field of humanitarian law. In addition, the improvement

of criminal law regulation is associated with the need to harmonize national legislation with the legislation of other states and generally recognized international standards in the field of combating war crimes and crimes against humanity (Чорний, 2024: 79–83).

2. Criminological risk management

According to V. Shevchuk, the current conditions of wartime, the transformation of crime and the intensification of European integration processes lead to the emergence of new tasks for forensic science. In this regard, there is a rethinking of traditional approaches and the transformation of forensic doctrine, which directly affects the formation and practical use of the system of forensic knowledge. Such changes require the development of innovative approaches to the training of legal specialists, the improvement of educational technologies, the updating of the content of curricula and methods of teaching forensics. As a result, this will contribute to increasing the effectiveness of professional training of both future lawyers and practicing specialists, ensuring their ability to adequately respond to modern challenges associated with war, global threats and new forms of criminal activity (Шевчук, 2022: 11–27).

Researchers draw attention to the fact that experts see a significant potential for social destabilization in possible contradictions between new social groups that have formed in Ukraine as a result of the war. First of all, these are four large categories of the population: persons who took direct part in hostilities or actively supported the state's defense efforts; citizens who suffered from military actions; internally displaced persons; and Ukrainians who were forced to seek refuge abroad. At the same time, each of the above groups is not homogeneous, since within them there are differences in views, life experience and attitude towards the war, the state and the prospects for post-war development. Additional risk factors include the destruction of local communities in temporarily occupied territories, the transformation of the social structure of communities after their liberation, the disruption of established social ties, as well as significant changes in the economic structure of a significant part of the country's regions, which can negatively affect the level of social cohesion and social security (Потапенко, Павленко, Нагірний, 2023: 87–102).

Modern challenges require not only a timely response to the consequences of crisis phenomena, but also a comprehensive rethinking of the principles of the state's social policy. Its formation and implementation in the post-war period should be based on the principles of sustainable development, which ensure a balanced combination of social, economic and environmental priorities. The implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals is of particular importance, in particular in the areas of poverty eradication, ensuring access to quality and inclusive education, creating conditions for decent work, developing a social protection system and reducing social



inequality. At the same time, the process of post-war recovery cannot be limited only to overcoming urgent humanitarian problems. It requires the development of a long-term strategy for the development of the state, aimed at forming a socially just, inclusive and sustainable society. Under such conditions, social policy should perform not only an adaptive function in times of crisis, but also act as an important tool for ensuring stability, social cohesion and sustainable development of the country (Бурик, 2025: 33–43).

It has been established that the most significant criminological risks include the spread of illegal arms trafficking, the growth of organized crime, corruption during the implementation of rehabilitation programs, the social marginalization of certain groups of the population, the psychological consequences of war, as well as the exacerbation of property and violent forms of crime. These risks are interrelated and can significantly affect the pace of social development and the level of national security.

Conclusions. It is substantiated that effective management of criminological risks should be based on the principles of systematicity, scientific validity, forecasting and interagency cooperation. Important areas of such activity are improving the mechanisms of social adaptation of veterans and internally displaced persons, strengthening control over the circulation of weapons, increasing the transparency of the processes of state reconstruction, developing a system of psychological support for the population and implementing modern criminological tools for monitoring and forecasting crime. Thus, minimizing criminological risks in the post-war period is a necessary condition for ensuring the stability of society, strengthening law and order and creating a safe environment for the sustainable development of the state. The success of the post-war transformation of Ukraine and the formation of an appropriate level of public security in the long term will largely depend on the effectiveness of the implementation of relevant measures.

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