# THE CONFLICT IN UKRAINE

Psychopathology and Social Aspects

# SERGEI V. JARGIN



# Terrorism, Hot Spots and Conflict-Related Issues



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# Terrorism, Hot Spots and Conflict-Related Issues

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## Sergei V. Jargin

## The Conflict in Ukraine

**Psychopathology and Social Aspects** 



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#### Introduction

This book analyses social and medical aspects of the conflict in Ukraine. The author tried to be impartial. The separation of Russia from the rest of Europe started in 1917 and continued thereafter (Laruelle 2004). If the power in Europe shifts to Russia, it would come along with losses of liberties and human rights. Disregard for laws and regulations, corruption collectivism will come instead. The quality of many services and products will deteriorate: spoiled foods on sale, antibiotics in milk, falsified wines and other beverages, impolite service, wrong price tags in shops, misquoting of legal codes by civil servants in their correspondence, backdating of official letters, embezzlement of registered correspondence, etc. The former president Dmitry Medvedey talks that Russian residents have the freedom to download and distribute illegal versions of films over the Internet (FP Staff 2023). Tomorrow they might say that theft is generally permissible. Corruption and lawlessness are generally harmful for the economy (Fukuyama 2011). Those who advocate lawlessness should not complain of illegal action against themselves. An autocratic or military management style discourages criticism. In healthcare, the attributes of this style include the paternalistic approach to patients, bossy management, and harassment of colleagues if they do not follow instructions or collaborate. Under conditions of paternalism, misinformation of patients, disregard of the principle of informed consent, and compulsory treatments are deemed permissible (Mikirtichan et al. 2022). The following features of Russian reality must be stressed: comparatively low life expectancy, medical science not repelling falsification, inefficient medications advertised and prescribed, invasive procedures applied without indications (discussed below). Environmental protection and energy conservation are also less popular in Russia than in other industrialized countries. The medical aspects are discussed here in detail in order that our neighbors in Europe know what is awaiting them if the power shifts to the East.

The reasonable proposal was published in 2013: "Russia must be brought into the world and European community. And in order to reduce distance and fear, NATO should move to Moscow... What is needed is a reform of both NATO and the European Union (EU) in the creation of confederation from Vancouver to Vladivostok. Much as was originally proposed by James Baker, François Mitterrand and Mikhail Gorbachev toward the end of the Cold War" (Gardner 2013). Russian rulers and a part of the population are against the coexistence in a legal field with the West. This is not entirely groundless considering formally legal but unfair practices. Russians travelling abroad encountered various kinds of deception and fraud. The fraud had been on both sides, and it is unclear who was the first. Admittedly, commerce in the West is generally based on laws, regulations, and mutual trust. The new Russian business has broadly applied illegal practices, deceit and intimidation since the 1990s. As for the pan-European solidarity, it is also unclear who and when started to violate it. There has been also eternal contradiction between the European and imperial solidarity that culminated during the World Wars. As the history of the 20th century demonstrated, this is unfavorable for European civilization. Non-European imperial subjects are obviously those who benefit. No need to reiterate here that the progress of science, ethics and humanism has been associated with European civilization, including America of course. Europeans have great historical experience and historical science, being hopefully able to learn from it. Should non-Europeans come to dominance in the 21st century, it may be worse than Lenin, Stalin and Pol Pot taken together.

On the other hand, some people would welcome a Russian advancement to the English Channel, the ongoing demographic transformations being one of the reasons (Jargin 2022a). According to the author's impressions, some European capitals today resemble Johannesburg in 1991. The dismantling of democracy and human rights is not automatically unfavorable: more order is needed in our age of overpopulation, mass migrations and ethnic shifts. However, these problems should be clearly addressed instead of using armed conflicts for the tightening of screws. Great projects could be accomplished by globalized humankind, being a reasonable alternative to excessive military expenditures. Not only durable peace but also mutual trust is required for that. Unfortunately, trust can be abused while certain individuals and organizations are unreliable. Trust is good, but checking that trust is not abused is also necessary. Ukraine should become a testing ground for the international trust and cooperation.

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Undoubtedly, the "special military operation" (SMO) is a violation of international law. However, the Russian-speaking provinces in the East and South of Ukraine could belong to RF if residents really want it. The peoples' choice can be reliably determined only in conditions of an international peacekeeping mission after a demilitarization of the corresponding areas. "Every country has the government it deserves" (Joseph de Maistre). The majority of the Russian nation, its loud part at least, prefers and deserves dictatorship now as before (Pipes 2004). It is not necessarily bad in the current situation, considering that dictatorships are efficient in times of wars, and that other nations will probably have to curtail their democracies. A strong central power may be an advantage when the ambivalence of interests is great, the balance is unstable, compromise and decisive struggle being impeded (Elias 2000). If an authoritarian regime is inevitable, many Russians would prefer its traditional form, the monarchy that might have more responsibility for the future.

Russian leaders may be the first movers of a new historic period. If the world will be multipolar (Biscop et al. 2022), armed conflicts of various magnitudes might become permanent. In a sense, it would be a return to the Middle Ages. The well-known ideologist Alexandr Dugin (discussed below) opined: "Middle Ages were the golden age of mankind" (Dugin 2007) and "Every civilization has the right to decide about... death, good and evil" (Mettan 2023). Indeed, some terrorists do decide about it. A constructive alternative is global leadership centered in developed parts of the world. The demographic growth contributes to a shortage of food and energy. Many countries are experiencing water scarcity while agricultural production increases through the overexploitation and pollution of water resources and deforestation.

#### Chapter 1

#### **International Conflicts and Demography**

The ecological damage is generally proportional to the population density. The demographic growth contributes to the shortage of drinking water and food. Many countries are experiencing water shortages while agricultural production increases partly through overexploitation and pollution of water resources, groundwater depletion, deforestation and other kinds of environmental degradation. The human population is in a demographic deadlock (Russell and Russell 2000), while no realistic solutions have been proposed. Such solutions would require a revision of certain ethical clichés and propagation of new principles, in particular, that no population group on a national or international scale, neither ethnic nor confessional minorities, may obtain advantages because of a faster growth, even if it would disagree with numerical democracy. In view of the global overpopulation, those who have had many children should logically live in more crowded conditions. Acceptance of this principle could build a basis for international understanding and trust. Without procreative competition, different peoples would be more likely to live in peace.

Population-related factors are important for the dynamics of climate changes. In the last quarter of the twentieth century, the population grew faster in less developed countries than in more developed ones, while the ratio of greenhouse gas emissions to the population growth was estimated at 2.8 in developing countries vs. 1.6 in developed parts of the world (Cohen 2010). The forthcoming industrialization of the regions formerly regarded as developing is significant due to generally less efficient environmental conservation measures, and above all due to vast dimensions of the process, proportional to the population size.

In the last thirty years economic realities facing a majority of workers have become more severe worldwide. Unemployment is driving national problems, aggravated by the overpopulation in many regions. The Fourth Industrial Revolution comes along with fears of unemployment but expected to create new jobs for skilled workers (Mayer and Oosthuizen 2020). Artificial intelligence offers opportunities for industries employing workforce with applicable modern training, while numerous less prepared